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TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

My Dearly Beloved Friends,—I now come to the narrative of my Yorkshire tour, and in truth a glorious one it was. I left Manchester at seven o'clock on Monday morning, and met with the secretary of the Bradford Chartists who was to accompany me to Little Horton, where we were to join the procession. Smith is an Irishman. I merely mention that fact as part of the answer to Mr. O'Connell's assertion, that "*in England there was no Irish Chartists.*" Smith does not make an exception, but on the contrary, wherever I go I find Irishmen taking an active lead in the present movement, and I have the great satisfaction to know that they are greatly respected by their English fellow-working men. We met the procession at Little Horton, and proceeded thence to Bradford, in the order reported in last week's *Star* of the "turn out" in honour of Chartism at Bradford. I may truly say that it not only astonished me, but literally paralized every foe to liberty who witnessed it. Of the many great and glorious demonstrations I ever saw, I am bound in justice to say that according to population, Bradford beat all. It would be utterly impossible to make a guess at the tens of thousands who congregated upon the occasion, while the order, good conduct, and decorum at once refuted the charge of licentiousness, so often made against our friends. One thing, as regards this demonstration, is very curious. It is this; one little fellow who guesses for the *Bradford Observer*, wrote us down as 6,000, while he who performs a similar office for the *York Courant*, makes us but 3,000; now was the chap of the *Observer* drunk, or was "t'other beggar" blind! which was it! These fellows are becoming of great service to us just now, as they enable the middle classes to judge of the value and veracity of their organs. You saw the resolutions that were passed; but you could not judge of the enthusiasm of the meeting and of the ability of the speakers. I here met West, the West Riding lecturer, for the first time; and although I had heard much of him, yet had report, which was loud in his praise, fallen far short of his merits, I cannot spare much space to a discription of him, while silence would be neglect of duty. He is very young and very small, but uncommonly well put together. He is one of the most modest men I ever met; in fact he requires shoving to force him into his proper position, and I feel convinced that our friends in all other parts will be happy to recognise an addition to their strength in the fact that West, another Irishman, is acknowledged by all to be second to none in the art of debating, and in power and willingness to expound and support the great principles of democracy. I think he makes James Leach his monitor, and worthily he follows in the track of his great preceptor. In fact he is a host in himself. In the evening we had a grand Soiree. Mr. Clarkson filled, as he ought to do, the post of honour both within and without, and discharged the duties of office well. This gentleman is of the greatest use to Chartism throughout the district, and is generally respected and beloved.

I must now mention the work cut out for me in the evening. I had to address those who took tickets for the Soiree, in the Social Institution, and then to proceed to the Mechanics' Institute, the second largest building in the town; and both of them much too small to give satisfaction or accommodation to our numerous friends. In fact we could have filled a building at one shilling a head, capable of holding 6,000 persons. I enrolled fifty-seven new members at the Mechanics' Institute, and then I returned and enrolled forty odd at the Social Institution. This is work which I will never undertake again; going from one oven to another. It was raining the whole time. This is too much to expect, but is nevertheless frequently arranged for. But, once for all, I never again will attempt it. Upon the whole, I should say that nothing could exceed the Bradford demonstration from beginning to end. The day was beautiful; that is the Chartist part of it. It was a Whig morning, full of promise, but it deceived us; it was a Chartist day, fresh and smiling, and a Tory evening—*no mistake about it*—just what it promised upon our breaking up the out-door meeting, dark, dirty, and pelting.

I cannot conclude without returning thanks to the Committee for their excellent arrangements, always and nevertheless excepting those relating to myself, which though good-naturedly intended were too severe. However, I got through; and upon the whole, I learn that the "*useless display*" and its results have been most beneficial to our cause in Bradford and Halifax.

On Wednesday, the Halifax Demonstration came off, and, in truth, it also was a bumper. I was met by several thousands, with bands and banners, at the Sowerby Bridge Station. I was wholly incapable of addressing them, but West was kind enough to make the want unfelt. After a short delay at Sowerby, the Halifax procession arrived; and, after vain attempts to form them into four, six, or even twelve deep, we proceeded, *en route* and *en masse*, to Halifax. It is great folly to attempt anything like processional order with such numbers; as I feel assured that either the Bradford or Halifax masses, if arranged four deep, would reach from Bradford to Leeds, a distance of ten miles. When the procession reached the town it was literally astounding. I thought it more numerous than that of Bradford, while West and others, who were at both, considered Bradford much the more numerous. However, I never saw, for the population, (always bear that in mind,) so many *moving* as at Halifax. It was like one great tide of human beings, carrying with it every opposing obstacle: all seemed to be in motion. Our part of the day, as on Monday, was splendid, and nothing seemed to mar the delight, save and except one very low-bred and ignorant act of a *gentleman* on horseback. I believe one of the London "*lice*," who could not wait for two minutes at a crossing. No, no, it would be beneath his dignity; so he literally rode through, or rather across the procession, to the great amusement of the body, who, instead of hooting or insulting, set up a derisive laugh, and exclaimed—"*Your day is gone, old chap; that's all spite.*" Yes, in his ignorant presumption, they witnessed the fall of pride, and loss of station; but I hope these experiments will not be too often attempted, as I know not what I might be tempted to do, if a gentleman's horse trod on my toes at the bidding of its master. I don't like practical jokes, and therefore I never play them; and I would recommend the same forbearance to all. When the procession arrived in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, the crowd was immense. I addressed them briefly, as did the Rev. Mr. Jackson, and then the living tide receded, and in less than half an hour no trace of the busy bustle remained. In the evening, however, and very early, too, the door of the spacious building was beset by thousands. It is capable of holding between three and four thousand; but, as observed by the Committee, it was incapable of holding a tenth of those who would have willingly paid for admission. Old Ben Rushton, that prince of patriots, was in the chair; and, believe me, he had no sinecure. When I arrived, every inch was blocked, and I had to be literally wedged through the dense crowd to the hustings. I beg pardon of the *Weekly Chronicle*, but it was really smoking, wedging over head and shoulders, enthusiastic, and everything that the knowledge-monger could wish, and something more. I wish "Cotton Twist" had been present. It was impossible to proceed for a length of time, in consequence of the rush at both doors, and the eternal knocking outside when they were closed. However, at length we got to work, and never had Chartism a greater treat. I will just mention the speakers, and then the reader will appreciate the diligence of the Committee. Bell, of Manchester, West, Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Frederick Lees, of Leeds, Knowles, of Keighley, (who, I think, made the speech of the evening,) and your humble servant were all present; and I should like to meet an equal number of our learned foes. O, what a thrashing we would give them! After the proceedings, we enrolled more than one hundred new members; and thus ended the Halifax Demonstration. There is one circumstance I cannot avoid mentioning just here, and one which, in my mind, is most important. When the Whigs were in power, the announcement of a public meeting was invariably followed by a proclamation from the great unpaid, or by a Government order, to have the troops under arms, and in readiness; but now wherever I go, I find the soldiers, without arms, mixing with the people, and no warlike preparations whatever. Whether this proves Whig folly and cowardice, or Tory wisdom, and foresight I cannot say; but so it is. At Aberdeen alone was there a declaration of war, and that was made by an upstart Whig mayor, whom nature cut out for a journeyman, but system made a master of him. Indeed to such a frightful extent was the plan of regimental preparation carried under the "*peace and retrenchment*" Whigs, that I fearlessly assert, had not the over-zeal of administration been tempered by *the prudent caution of* Colonel Wemyss, we should have had more than one revolution in Lancashire during the peaceful reign of Whiggery. The fact I believe is, that England owes to Colonel Wemyss, more than to the rascally Whigs, the preservation of the peace of the North. I have most closely watched the conduct of Colonel Wemyss, the Commandant of the district, for many years, and I unhesitatingly declare, that his mild use of the power committed to his hands, has, more than royal proclamations, magistrates' proclamations, and ministerial proclamations, tended to the preservation of the peace of the country. I know some *gallant* gentlemen, who would have made a mess of things long since. I mention these facts, because while I write, I literally tremble at the very idea of the use which a Whig Government might and would have made of their physical power, if in office, during the present distress, which they have been mainly instrumental in creating; because, during ten years, they denied its existence, and feared to look the monster evil, *steam power*, in the face.

Dewsbury.—On Thursday, at five o'clock, I joined the Millbridge and Heckmondwike procession. I drank tea with that good and consistent Chartist, Mr. Penny, of Millbridge. We proceeded, at six o'clock, to Heckmondwike, with bands and transparencies, to meet the men of Dewsbury. When we arrived at Heckmondwike the numbers were immense, and I was induced to address them from the window of a Tory that was, a Chartist that is. Yes, he has seen the folly of his ways, and has become a convert to the holy and orthodox creed of Chartism. The spectacle was beautiful in the extreme; a mass of human beings, with their faces all directed to one point, the night serene and beautiful, while a strong belief in our increased strength seemed to animate the bosoms of all present. As soon as I had concluded, we proceeded towards Dewsbury, under the command of that indefatigable and zealous chieftain Moseley Stott. When the Dewsbury procession joined, our numbers were tremendous, while none appeared to dread an improper use of our power. The old women who manifested much fear of us in 1839, are now much more afraid of opening their tills or of closing their bankers' accounts. They have transferred their apprehension from the hobgobblin of Chartism to the substantial reality of pauperism. Those who used to curse us, now cry, "God bless you, and may you prosper." I fear they are the prayers of the wicked; however, we take them as they are meant, and help ourselves without relying upon the prayers of our friends. At Dewsbury the good fellows built a very fine and commodious pavilion, at a great expense; it is capable of accommodating about 4,000 in the body and about 300 in a gallery. Another Irishman, Daniel Read, was called to the chair, and discharged his duties like an Irishman; I need say no more. He was loudly cheered. West spoke at great length, as did that good and never-failing friend, Titus Brooke, who read the National Petition as well as it could be read, and subsequently, in a very able and kind manner explained the evils which the proposed document sought to remedy. He was loudly cheered by his townsmen, and made a good impression upon his audience. I need not tell you that I spoke, as you will doubtless have guessed that.

Now, just a word or two. I would recommend those national educational gentlemen, who are not total abstainers, to be at least moderate, *if they are magistrates*, lest their zeal may get the better of their prudence and lead them astray. When they dine out, they should drink, if at all, moderately; and if they have not sufficient education to teach them the value of self-possession, why then they should take the pledge at once, as a necessary mode of self-defence against self-destruction.

The men of Dewsbury, I am glad to say, intend to convert their pavilion, which is to remain up till Christmas, to the best possible account. I understand that the Rev. Mr. Hill is to preach a sermon or two there on Sunday the 19th inst., (to-morrow week), and it is the intention of the committee to invite a series of popular speakers, to effect the double object of promulgating Chartism and of paying the expense of the building. I beg to observe that such spirited conduct deserves praise, and that those who thus venture an experiment in aid of Chartism should not be allowed to suffer. We experience greater inconvenience from want of public buildings than from any other source; and surely so good a substitute was very desirable; therefore let not those who supplied it become sufferers, but rather let it be an *example to those of other towns, to go* and do likewise.

Selby.—On Friday, I started for Selby, a town which I had not previously visited; and in truth I was amply rewarded for my trip. The Chartists upon learning my intention to visit them, made application for the use of what is called the "public room;" but like the toast of the "people the only source of legitimate power," when the people alone are excluded from power, at Selby the public room signifies the room from which the public alone are excluded. I christen it faction hall; and henceforth let it be known and called by its new and proper name. Well, in this dilemma, application was not made to Mr. Linton, engineer and millwright, for the use of his extensive premises! no, Mr. Linton did not wait to be asked; but like a good and generous man, he set his every hand to the work, and in three days, (will it be believed) this wealthy master actually removed his boilers, fixtures, tons of iron, and all other moveables, and erected a very excellent and commodious hustings in a building capable of accommodating nearly 3,000 persons. It contains 285 square yards, and was comfortably filled, while the numbers who occupied windows and open spaces between the place of meeting and its twin workshop, would have crammed it. Mr. Linton himself was in the chair; and when I arrived in company with West, that indefatigable and honest man, Stallwood, was in the act of addressing the meeting; and if I am to judge from the enthusiasm, with no small effect. West next spoke, and made, as did Stallwood, a famous impression upon the almost maiden soil of Chartism. They tell me that my speech did them much service, and that is my ample reward. In order to inspire the drooping with hope, I must mention that whereas Selby sent no petition during last year, there are already *one thousand eight hundred signatures* attached to the GREAT NATIONAL. We enrolled some new members, and I retired for a short time to the house of Mr. Linton, where I was delighted to be put in possession of his agricultural statistics, whereby it appears that after paying a labourer 3s. per day for ten hours' work, he is able to make profit over rent at £5. 6s. 8d. per acre and all other expences, at the rate of £16 per acre. He has in the whole not more than three-fourths of an acre; and not more than twenty-four perches, or one fifth of that three-fourths, in cultivation. He last year had one cow; but the produce began to press so heavily upon the means of consumption, that this year he has two cows, a flock of geese, some pigs, and so forth. Last year, with only twenty-four perches cultivated, the profit over all expences, after paying £4 rent for three quarters of an acre, which is at the rate of £5. 6s. 8d. per acre, and after paying for labour, for seed, and all other expences, *the profit was about* £12! and mark, only twenty-four perches, a fifth of the three-quarters, or one-seventh of an acre in producing order! If the whole was highly cultivated, (as the grass land yields little or nothing,) it would leave profit, after outlay and rent, eighty-five pounds per acre per annum. This is no crotchet. *There is the land, and there are the accounts.*

This for our cause is one of the most valuable experiments ever made: many persons come from a distance to witness the capability of the soil; and after one glance, the mist of political economy, as preached by the dogmatists of the cotton-lord monopolists, become dispelled as if by magic. I would recommend Colonel Thompson, Cobden, and friends to make a party of pleasure, and to visit this New English Poland; but, perhaps, it would be a sin against the holy Steam Powers to advocate the Gothic doctrine of eating English bread and beef. Selby has a population of only 5,000; and therefore many must have come from a considerable distance, impelled with more noble motives than those of mere idle curiosity. Upon the whole, I was highly delighted with my first trip to Selby, and, life permitting, it shall not be my last. Chartism here owes much, very much, to Mr. Linton; and no little to the admirable Association of York, the members of which never fail to cater for Selby's instruction, by inviting every star to visit this rising spot of democracy. I prophesy that Selby, ere long, will be first among the foremost, and rejoice to know that Stallwood gives an equally cheering account of the whole of his diocese, which he assures me is Chartist to the back-bone, and merely requires the necessary cultivation.

Huddersfield.—On Saturday morning I started for Cooper-bridge, the Huddersfield station, where I was met by Clayton and George Haguo with a carriage and four, and in which we instantly started for Holmfirth, a distance of seven miles. This was the last day of my tour, and was the only wet one. Long before we reached Holmfirth; the rain fell in torrents, nevertheless, we had a large procession entering the recent hot-bed, but the present cold grave, of Whiggery. The Chartists had engaged a room capable of containing about 700, which in less than five minutes was literally choked, while the crowd appeared but little diminished. Here another gallant Irishman was called to the chair; and I addressed them but very briefly, in consequence of the over-powering heat, and also in consequence of one of the beams giving way. The place was very low, and I suffered more than I had ever suffered before, always excepting the Oven at Alloa. We then retired to another room, when a very good, but a very foolish fellow, rendered completely useless and profitless the few hours I had to spend at Holmfirth; he was drunk and intolerably quarrelsome. I trust that he will become a tee-totaller, as he cannot trust himself with moderation. It is really too bad when captious and quarrelsome fellows interrupt the harmony of a large party.

From Holmfirth we were to have gone in procession to New Mills, a distance of more than two miles, but in consequence of the dreadful state of the weather, I succeeded in making them abandon the project. At four, we started for Honley, where we were met by an immense concourse of the working classes, with bands and banners. I was here presented with an address by the Youth's Association of Honley. It was prefaced by an admirable speech from one of the Youthful Association, and was received with loud cheers. I spoke out of a window; the crowd was great. We then started for Huddersfield, four miles, in procession, with illuminated balloons, transparencies, lamps, bands, and banners; and notwithstanding the rain, which was awful, the right eye of Yorkshire appeared to be open and wide awake, for when the procession reached the town, it was a grand sight. As we turned to go to the Philosophical Hall, where the meeting was to take place, some cowardly ruffian threw a large stone at me, which hit me a severe blow on the right shoulder, and had I got it on the head, it most probably would have had the desired effect; but I caution the brave engineer against a *repetition* of his skill, for I assure him, that had he been caught, I doubt much that a Jury would have been empannelled to try whether guilty or not. This is a most logical way of supporting a false principle; but let the would-be assassin take care lest he should yet be found out.

In a few minutes the spacious building was crowded in every part, and as I had to start that evening for Manchester on my way to London, I was oblige to derange the proceedings by commencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, for nearly an hour, and I found that all attempts to gain a footing for the League at Huddersfield had failed. I left Huddersfield at eight; and from that time to the present moment I have been afflicted with the most severe cold I ever had in my life. When I arrived at Manchester I was still very warm, and I very foolishly dipped my head and neck in cold water. I now protest against any more out-door meetings, as far as I am concerned, during the winter. *I protest against being taken from one place of meeting to any other place during the same day.*

In my fortnight's tour I have disposed of more than 1,400 cards for the Executive. I think I have inspired a fresh life and vigour into our ranks. I have found all united and determined, and have discovered that the several lecturers and missionaries have fully done their duty, and successfully expounded our doctrines.

I shall be in Bath on Monday evening, the 20th of this month, where I hope my friends will make arrangements for a public meeting upon that evening. We must have 5,000,000, instead of the paltry number of 4,000,000 of signatures. Let no man sign more than once on any account. Let all be careful in the selection of delegates to the third Petition Convention; and should a doubtful man be proposed hastily, let some good fellow require time to consider. Much will depend upon the character of those who are now chosen as delegates to the coming Convention.

In conclusion, I have now to inform you that in my next I shall lay before you, firstly, the machinations resorted to by some of the Lancashire delegates, a fortnight before the first Convention met, on the means of destroying the body of which they had been chosen as a part. I shall also put you in possession of the tricks of the "Plague." But we are wide awake. *If they join us*, it must be for every bristle in the Charter. No more humbug, whether "Universal Suffrage" or "the Ballot;" we are wide awake now! The factions gave us a sleeping potion in 1832, but if ever they catch us napping again, I am a Dutchman!!!

I am, fellow labourers,
Your devoted friend and servant,
Feargus O'Connor.

P.S. *Universal Suffrage and No Surrender!!!*

London, Dec. 8, 1841.

CHELTENHAM.—A numerously-attended meeting was held on Monday evening last, at the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of further considering the necessary steps to be taken in furtherance of the important struggle now pending at the new Houses of Parliament, against the relentless tyranny of the foreman, Allen, as also of his employers, Grissell and Peto. A series of resolutions in favour of the masons were passed, and an address to the country was adopted.

Chartist Intelligence.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. James Cartledge lectured on Sunday evening last, at the Chartist room, Strand-street, when five new members were enrolled, and a considerable number of signatures were attached to the petition.

DEWSBURY.—At the West Riding Delegate Meeting, held on the 28th ult., it was resolved, that a delegate fund be established, to be supported by the levy of one halfpenny per member throughout the riding. Also that each district in the riding be recommended to take immediate steps to raise funds for the forthcoming Convention, and be prepared to give in a new list of members at the next delegate meeting, in order that the expences may be proportionably laid. That in future no lecturer shall be employed in the West Riding until funds are furnished to pay him, and that any place, not paying in advance, shall have no claim on the services of the lectures; and all places are further requested to pay all arrears.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—It was agreed to have a public meeting on Monday evening, for the purpose of getting up a memorial for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the adoption of the National Petition. At the meeting, on Monday, both these were agreed to.

LEIGH.—The state of trade in this place is really distressing; not one half of the silkweavers have been employed for some months past; hundreds of hungry perishing wretches, many with large families, may be seen every day walking through our streets, destitute alike of work, food, and clothing; scores, who though they may live many years, are clearly in a state of destitution and want, and who will receive that physical injury which, in all probability, will tend to shorten their days. The case of Betty Thompson, who, last week drowned her own child, and then hung herself, and which was the result of extreme want, has been one cause of inducing the gentry of this town to call a public meeting in the Town-hall, for the purpose of opening subscriptions, in order to afford some temporary relief to the starving operatives.

NEWCASTLE.—Total Defeat of the Plague.—On Wednesday morning last, the walls of this town were placarded with large bills announcing that Mr. Acland of the Plague was to deliver two lectures on the Repeal of the Corn Laws, with a N.B. saying, that Mr. A. would be happy to answer any questions that might be asked. About eight o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Mr. A., with a great retinue of broadcloth gents, made their appearance on the platform. Mr. A. commenced his lecture by asserting that this was naturally a commercial nation, and that consequently every possible facility ought to be given to commerce. That the Corn Law was an anti-commercial measure, and that as a matter of consequence every good man ought to advocate its repeal. He then went over the old clap-trap cry of cheap bread, but the trap was not sufficiently baited. Mr. Owen, a Chartist, asked a question, but in consequence of the uproar around the platform, by the panic-struck plague, we could not learn its purport. Mr. Fainlough then rose, and asked the gentleman to prove that this was naturally a commercial nation. He then alluded to the immense amount of pasture in large farms, and instanced one in Staffordshire of two hundred acres, having one hundred and twenty of these under pasture. Mr. A. replied that the existence of the Corn Law as a barrier to commerce was a proof that this was naturally a commercial nation, and that we must have beef and mutton as well as grain. Mr. Cockburn then rose, and complained of being confined merely to ask questions instead of being allowed fairly to examine his lecture. He hoped the answers to the questions he (Mr. C.) was about to put would be as concise as possible, in order to afford the public as much information as their limited time would admit. 1st. Was Mr. A. friendly to free trade in every department? If so, what would become of the various branches protected by import duties? Was it true that there was a duty of thirty shillings per dozen pairs on women's shoes—24s. on men's, and 54s. on boots? He then enumerated the import duties upon various articles, and asked how the makers of those articles were to be remunerated, *if they had to compete with the foreigner?* In reply to those questions, Mr. A. stated that, upon the duty being taken off copper, tin, and wool, they had risen in value from forty to fifty per cent. Mr. C. then asked, whether Mr. A. meant to contend that the corn would rise in proportion, and this was his reason for advocating its repeal. Mr. A. said that the cases were materially different; the one was paid to Government, the other was for the protection of the landlords. Mr. C. again rose to reply, but Mr. A. refused to give him a hearing unless agreed to by the meeting. On being put, that Mr. C. should be heard, it was carried by a majority of two to one; when Mr. A. made some objection to the decision, and in the midst of the confusion which ensued, Mr. A. walked away: whereupon Mr. Cockburn wrote the following note to be presented to Mr. A. upon his appearance on the hustings on Friday evening, viz.:—"Mr. A. Sir, in consequence of the unfair manner in which you treated my questions on the 1st instant. I have resolved to challenge you or any of your friends to fair discussion on equal terms. If you and your coadjutors are sincere in your enquiring after truth you cannot consistently decline this offer. Please read this note publicly to-night, and allow me to subscribe yours respectfully, John Cockburn. P.S. I hope *you will conclude your lecture as near nine o'clock* as possible, to allow more time for discussion. J. C., 3d December, 1841." Mr. A. refused to read the note until he had concluded his lecture, which he did about ten o'clock. Whereupon he said it was contrary to *his arrangements with his employers to discuss with* any but approvers of the present Corn Law. Mr. C., in reply, said that he was opposed to its repeal without accompanying measures. The meeting called for a Chairman, whereupon the Plague proposed a Mr. Walker, from Wolverhampton, which was negatived, and Mr. Sinclair was appointed chairman. Mr. C. wished distinctly to state his terms, which were, that equal time should be occupied by both parties; whereupon Mr. Acland said he wished to know if any other person had any questions to ask him prior to the commencement of the discussion, when a strange gentleman rose with that view and completely overturned all Mr. A.'s arguments; after which, Mr. Curry moved and Mr. Pickering seconded the adoption of the following resolution, viz. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Acland, and the other speakers this evening, *for the evidence they had given in attributing all the* existing evils to class legislation, and that the only remedy for those evils was to be found in the People's Charter." Mr. Rayne moved and Mr. Rucastle seconded, as an amendment, that the word "Charter" be omitted. But upon being put from the chair the original motion was carried by above four-fifths of the meeting. Mr. Acland moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, for his impartial straighforward conduct in the chair, which was seconded and carried unanimously. Three cheers were then given for the Charter, three cheers for Mr. O'Connor, three cheers for Mr. O'Brien, three cheers for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the meeting broke up at a few minutes to one o'clock, Mr. A. commenced his lecture in his usual strain, but finding that his sophistry did not suit, he turned his subject, and gave, what may be considered, a first-rate Chartist lecture.

The Chartists held their weekly meeting for business on Tuesday evening, Mr. Pickering in the chair, when the following resolutions were agreed to: Moved by Mr. Cross, seconded by Mr. Scorfield, "That a public meeting be got up as soon as possible to consider the propriety of memorialising her Majesty on behalf of Messrs. Frost, Williams and Jones; which was carried unanimously. Moved by Mr. Crothus, seconded by Mr. Sinclair, "That the meeting be held in the Chartist's Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth-market, on Monday evening, the 18th instant, at half-past seven o'clock, and that the Secretary be instructed to get 200 bills (announcing the meeting) printed immediately." Carried. Mr. Crothus moved and Mr. Purvis seconded, "That the thanks of this Association be given to Mr. Chadwick, of Rochdale, *for his straight-forward conduct as a magistrate*, in asserting the right of Englishmen's homes to be their Castles, and reprobating the conduct of any one who would enter it forcibly, without a sufficient cause." Carried.

TROWBRIDGE.—On Saturday last, a public meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel, to hear Mr. Clark, of Bath, also to hear what progress Chartism was making in the different localities that he had visited in his tour through the southern part of Wilts and Somerset. He was listened to with marked attention. After which, Mr. Moore read a paragraph from the *Star* respecting the Queen's intention of pardoning all the convicts of good behaviour, on the baptism of the young Prince. It was resolved that a public meeting be called on Monday, to memorialise her Majesty on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones. On Monday evening, a public meeting was held in the above chapel when a goodly number of both males and females were present. Mr. John Moore was unanimously called to the chair, who stated the objects of the meeting in a neat speech, and read the memorial which was unanimously agreed to.

SELBY.—At the close of the demonstration held in Mr. Linton's factory, on Friday evening, in honour of the liberation of Mr. O'Connor, the following resolution was unanimously carried at the Association Room. "That a vote of thanks is due and hereby tendered to Mr. Edmund Stallwood, of London, for his bold and manly exertions in the cause of Chartism in this district."

LEITH.—Since Mr. O'Connor honoured us with his presence here the good cause has been rapidly progressing, and it may be some satisfaction to our distinguished champion to hear that his visit, and our subsequent lectures, have increased our numbers fourfold. At our last lecture, delivered on Tuesday, the 30th ult., the National Petition was unanimously adopted. During successive lectures delivered by our talented friend, Mr. Abram Duncan, the Anti-Corn Law League, have been invited to come forward and discuss the question of the big loaf and low wages. None [illegible] e representatives of the League have yet appeared.

DERBYSHIRE.—Bonsall.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Bairstow delivered a long, argumentative, and spirit-stirring lecture in the large room of the Britannia Inn, to the hardy mountaineers of this "cleft in the Peak" hills, which was rapturously applauded, and produced a deep impression. Mr. Vickers, of Belper, was in the chair. The National Petition was carried unanimously. An Association was formed, consisting of twelve good men and true. A liberal collection was made at the close of Mr. Bairstow's lecture, and many Chartist publications were sold. A vote of thanks to Mr. Bairstow was carried by acclamation, and the meeting dispersed highly gratified.

Matlock.—On Wednesday evening, a very attentive meeting was convened in the large room of the Crown Inn, to which Mr. Bairstow gave an impressive lecture. The National Petition was adopted. The members here number eighteen, with the most encouraging prospects of success.

Belper.—On Friday evening, Mr. Bairstow delivered an interesting lecture in the Market Place here. The proceedings went off with the greatest *eclat*.

On Sunday afternoon and evening, Mr. Bairstow preached to large audiences in the Belper Market Place, and in the National Charter Association Room, Holbrooke Moor. Liberal collections were made.

Chartism through Derbyshire wears a most healthy aspect, and threatens, ere long, to rise and rule lord in the ascendant.

NEWCASTLE.—The Chartists of Newcastle held their weekly meeting for business on Monday week. Mr. Kirker presided. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That, in the opinion of the Chartists of this locality, the rule filed in the Court of Queen's Bench against Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for the act of his servants is unjust, and contrary to the constitution of these realms; and they believe the rule to have been filed for no other reason than his unflinching advocacy of the cause of the industrious classes." "That this meeting place most implicit confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Peter Murray M'Douall, Esq., and Mr. George White, and do hereby pledge themselves to stand by them, so long as they advocate the cause of Universal Suffrage." "That the thanks of this Association are due to Mr. Neisby, for his manly opposition to the despotic disposition of the Government in their attempts at erecting barracks at Bolton, for the purpose of compelling the industrious classes of that locality to submit to be starved to death quietly; and we do recommend every town in England to imitate the conduct of the rate payers of Bolton, in nobly opposing the attempts to locate a body of hired assassins, to deprive them of their rights."

LASSWADE.—A few choice spirits have long talked of endeavouring to get a co-operative store opened here, being convinced that it is the only way to bring the shopkeepers to their senses, and cause them plainly to see the justice and expediency of the People's Charter. They have now, however, set to work in right earnest. A meeting was held here on last Thursday night, and the subject debated in all its bearings. After which a large Committee was appointed to canvass for shareholders, and four individuals were chosen to draw up a code of laws for the guidance of the society. From appearances there is every reason to believe that a very efficient store will be opened here before long.

HATHERN.—Mr. Skevington, of Loughborough, addressed the friends at this place, on Sunday afternoon, after which arrangements were made to hold a public meeting the following evening, to adopt a memorial to the Queen on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

BRADFORD.—The National Petition is now in course of signature here, and is expected to be numerously signed.

Council Meeting, North Tavern.—The Council met as usual on Sunday evening at six o'clock, and elected Mr. Arran to preside; after the different localities had brought in their monies for the Executive, and for the expences of the district of Bradford; Mr. Brook moved, and Mr. Stead seconded, "That a hundred cards, with a printed heading, be prepared for the purpose of collecting funds towards the expences of the National Petition, and of the forthcoming Convention;" which was unanimously carried. Petition sheets were delivered out to the various localities for signature. Mr. Burrows moved, which was seconded, and carried, "That meetings should be held in Bradford and the adjacent towns and villages, for the purpose of memorialising her Majesty to pardon Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all those who have been transported beyond the seas for political offences." A resolution was then carried, that the different localities should immediately elect their councillors, and return their names to the next meeting, after which, the meeting adjourned to next Sunday night.

Demonstration Committee.—This committee met at the Association room, New Leeds, at two o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of settling their books; only seven of the committee were present, it not being known that they would meet; agreed to adjourn the meeting till next Sunday afternoon, to be held at Mr. Brien Stead's, Canary-street, Manningham, when all persons who stand indebted to the committee will attend and pay the same; every member of the committee is requested to be present if possible.

Female Chartists.—The female Chartists of Wapping held their weekly meeting, at the North Tavern, at seven o'clock on Sunday night last, when Messrs. Jennings and Edwards delivered each a lecture on the rights and duties of women, to interfere in the political affairs of this country, and showed the necessity of their persevering till the People's Charter become the law of the land. Mrs. Jackson was elected president, Mrs. Blayza was chosen secretary, and Mrs. Corrodus the treasurer.

Middleton Fields.—On Monday night, the 6th of December, at eight o'clock, Mr. Jennings delivered a lecture to the Chartists of this place on the science of Government, and of the necessity of the working classes uniting together to redress their grievances, and to cause the Charter to become the law of the land. The meeting agreed to memorialise her Majesty on behalf of Frost, Williams, Jones, and all political convicts.

White Abbey.—The Chartists of this locality mustered strongly on Monday night last, in their Association-room, Gracechurch-street, when the two following resolutions were carried unanimously:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that we ought to memorialise her Majesty to pardon Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all political convicts." "That this meeting pledges itself to use every exertion to obtain signatures to the memorial on their behalf." The resolutions were ably supported by Messrs. Smith and Hodgson, in speeches of considerable length. Every meeting night, the society gains strength by an accession of new members. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the ladies for their attendance.

Deamond Street.—A number of Chartists in Deamond-street, met at the Paul Pry Inn, on Monday evening last, and agreed to join the National Charter Association. Twenty-nine members gave in their names, and paid their contributions, and elected Mr. Wm. Neil, and Mr. G. Fletcher to the General Council. Mr. J. Brook attended, and delivered a short lecture on the necessity of union, and warned them against having anything to do with crotchet-mongers, as nothing short of the People's Charter would ever emancipate the working classes from the misery and degradation in which they are at present placed.

George-street.—Mr. Arran delivered a lecture to the Chartists of this street, on Monday night last, at eight o'clock, in their meeting room, when they agreed to memorialise her Majesty on behalf of all political convicts.

DAVYHULME.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. James Cartledge, of Manchester, lectured on the principles of the Charter, and the advantages to be derived from locating the people on the land, showing from practice, the benefits to be derived from spade cultivation.

PRESTON.—Chartism & Corn Law Repeal.—The questions of Chartism and Corn Law Repeal have had a thorough investigation here, during the last three weeks. The Chartists threw down the gauntlet in defence of their agitation for the Charter in preference to the agitation for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and the result has been, that we have had our Association crowded each weekly meeting night, and some spirited discussions, which have been adjourned from week to week. Mr. Curtis, Mr. Livesey, Mr. Brown, and others have been the advocates of Repeal, and their opponents have been Messrs. Odleum, Murphy, and Swindlehurst on the part of the Chartists. On Monday evening, the following resolution was triumphantly carried: "That in the opinion of this meeting, the Corn Laws are iniquitous and unjust, and ought to be repealed, but we see no hope of carrying their repeal until the People's Charter becomes the law of the land." These meetings have done much good to our cause; thirty new members having joined our Association during the last fortnight.

LONDON.—Tailors.—The Tailors, of the Three Cranes, Richmond-street, held their usual meeting on Sunday last. Mr. Martin lectured on "Prejudice." At the conclusion, four members were enrolled, and there is a good spirit in the society.

Eastern Division of Boot and Shoemakers.—On Sunday evening last, this body of Chartists met at their Association Room, Star Coffee House, Golden-lane, to hear a lecture from Mr. Farrer, who ably exposed the fallacy of the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the gross absurdities put forth by the League in support of the big loaf delusion. At the conclusion of the lecture three new members were enrolled. Mr. Walkerdine was nominated as member of the General Council.

Camberwell and Walworth.—The Chartists of this locality held their weekly meeting, on Monday night, at the Montpelier Tavern, Mr. Carter in the chair. It was resolved that a public meeting be holden in the large room, Montpelier Tavern, to adopt the National Petition, on Monday, December 20th, seven for eight o'clock, p.m. Chartism is progressing in this locality.

Meeting.—An association was formed at a public meeting, at the Albion Coffee House, Shoreditch, on Friday evening. The meeting was addressed in an able manner by Mr. M'Grath. A large number of members were enrolled.

CONGLETON.—Mr. O'Brien visited this place on Saturday last, when there was a good number of the working classes met to hear him. He delivered a most heart-stirring lecture.

NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. W. D. Taylor, attended at the Noah's Ark, Coalpit-lane, on Saturday evening, after which seventeen new members were enrolled. The association at this house is now getting very strong.

COALSNAUGHTON.—A meeting of delegates from the various associations in this district was held in Mr. M'Donald's rooms, on Saturday, the 4th instant, Mr. George Rattary, of Alva, in the chair, when it was resolved that Mr. A. Duncan be sent to represent this district in the National Meeting of Delegates to be held in Glasgow. It was also resolved, that Mr. Duncan be engaged for one month as lecturer for this district. T. Roberts was appointed secretary, and T. Hall, treasurer, to the Central Committee during the ensuing three months. It was then resolved that the next meeting of delegates be held in the New Hall, Coalsnaughton, on Saturday, the 18th current, at six o'clock, after which the meeting broke up.

DAISY HILL.—The Chartists of this village held their weekly meeting on Sunday. The cause is progressing steadily but firmly. It was agreed to call a meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of December, at eight o'clock in the evening, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel house, to memorialize her Majesty, praying she will be most graciously pleased to extend the Royal clemency to Frost, Williams, and Jones.

SUDBURY.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley has delivered three lectures on the principles of Chartism in this place, which have been the means of much good. An association is about being formed here.

WESTMINSTER.—Mr. Whaley lectured at the Charter Coffee-house, Stretton-ground, on Sunday evening. Two new members were added.

MIDDLETON.—At the weekly meeting, on Sunday night, several new members were enrolled; and, after some discussion, a vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Brophy and O'Higgins, for their praiseworthy exertions in the cause of the suffering millions.

HOLLINGWOOD.—The Chartists of this place opened a new room on Sunday last. Mr. Taylor, of Royton, lectured in the afternoon, and Mr. Leach, of Manchester, in the evening. Several new members were enrolled.

STALYBRIDGE.—Mr. Thomas Storer delivered a lecture on Sunday evening last, to a respectable audience, in the National Charter Association Room. At the close of the lecture the following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting views with abhorrence all attempts to create disunion in the Chartist ranks, and that the attempts to injure the character of Dr. M'Douall and B. O'Brien are weak and unfounded, and calculated to injure the people's cause; and further, this meeting places unbounded confidence in Dr. M'Douall and Mr. B. O'Brien as unflinching advocates of the people's rights and liberties."

NORTH LANCASHIRE.—The delegate meeting of North Lancashire took place at Accrington, on Sunday last, Mr. Fothergill, from Lancaster, in the chair. Delegates were present from Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Sabden, Lancaster, Harwood; Bacup, Preston, and Chorley being absent. It was resolved, that J. T. Lund, from Lancaster, be the lecturer for North Lancashire, for the next six weeks, Mr. Marsden wishing to retire; that the lecturer's salary be thirty-two shillings per week, and that each association send in moneys to the district secretary, so that a fortnight's wages can be paid to the lecturer before setting out; that the lecturer visit the following places, in addition to the usual route, viz. Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Higher Bentham, Little and Long Preston; and that Mr. Beesley, of Accrington, be the district secretary, as usual.

WORCESTER.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of this locality, held at their room in Foundry-street, Mr. George Davie in the chair; a long discussion ensued regarding the propriety of joining the Birmingham district for the support of a lecturer, in which Messrs. Clark, Davie, Hockins, Powell, and Williams took part. At the close it was resolved that the secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Mason, inviting him to pay a visit. A voluntary contribution was entered into towards defraying his expenses.

GATEHOUSE.—On Wednesday, the 1st instant, a public meeting, took place, in the Mason's Hall, to hear Mr. Wardrop, from Dumfries, deliver a lecture on the rights of labour. Mr. Donaldson, grocer, was called to the chair. The lecturer, upon rising, was received with enthusiastic cheering from all parts of the house. He commenced by taking a survey of the political affairs of this country during the last fifty years, showing, in glaring colours, the manner in which the rulers of this country had trampled on the rights and privileges of the working classes. Having spoken for sometime on the distressed state the country was now reduced to, he then explained the People's Charter in all its bearings, and urged upon his audience the necessity of uniting, as one man, for the attainment of their rights, and never to cease their exertions until the Charter became the law of the land.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday last, Mr. T. Dillon in the chair. In the absence of Mr. Brophy, the secretary, who was on a mission in the country, Mr. E. Dempsey read the minutes of the last meeting. Mr. O'Higgins handed in twelve shillings, being the subscription of twenty-four new members, being the amount of their cards and one month's subscripton in advance. Mr. T. Toole hoped, though not a member, that the Association would extend to him the same courtesy which it did upon a former occasion, by permitting him to make a few observations. (Hear.) He said that he highly approved of the principles of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, and that no honest man could find fault with them, yet he had not joined the Association because Mr. Daniel O'Connell was so decidedly opposed to it. That he, like many others who were wholly ignorant of its principles, and who were great admirers of Mr. O'Connell, were by his speeches led to believe that the association was as bad as he represented it to be; and the personal abuse of Mr. O'Connell which he had seen in the *Star*, and in other Chartist publications, confirmed him in that belief, and in which belief he would have had the misfortune to remain had he not attended the meetings held in that room. He had followed in the wake of Mr. O'Connell, and cheered him on and assisted in promoting several members of Mr. O'Connell's family to public situations, while he was under the impression that he was cheering them on as Repealers of the Union. He was still an admirer of Mr. O'Connell, and he did not like to see him abused by any party, and he knew that there were a great many others felt as he did upon that subject, and as a friend to the association he strongly recommended them to avoid all allusion to Mr. O'Connell, by doing so they would make friends of those who only require to read their proceedings to be converted to their principles, but who will not do so, while Mr. O'Connell is attacked, whether that attack be just or unjust. He also said that the association might have very interesting discussions, on the principles of the People's Charter, upon which the people of Ireland required information. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Toole concluded a very sensible and temperate speech, of which we give but a mere outline, by thanking the meeting for the very kind and attentive hearing they had given him, though not a member of the association.

The Press.—This interesting question was brought forward in an admirable speech by Mr. Dyott. A warm and animated discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Wood, Woodward, Clarke, P. Brophy, Dunne, Mc'Mahon, and O'Higgins took part. The question was referred to the Press Committee. After which Mr. Wood was called to the chair, and thanks given to the chairman, when the meeting, which was a very large one, separated.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.—TAILORS.—Dr. M'Douall lectured on Wednesday evening, to a crowded audience, at the Three Doves, Berwick-street; and on Thursday evening, to a similar audience, at the Bricklayer's Arms, Golden-square. Several members were enrolled on both evenings, and the highest satisfaction expressed at the talented lectures.

BIRKENHEAD.—A Chartist Association has been recently formed at Birkenhead. For the last few weeks meetings have been held, and lectures delivered by Mr. Jones, of Liverpool; but since the last meeting of the association, an attempt has been made to suppress the growing spirit of freedom by the bigots, who, possessing no weapons but those of force or fraud, strive to ruin, where they cannot refute. The following is a brief statement of the facts:—About three weeks ago, the council of the Birkenhead Association, finding that the room in which they held their meetings was too small for their increasing numbers, made arrangements with Mr. Chadwick, of the Temperance Hotel, Chester-street, for the use of one of his commodious rooms. They held their first meeting in his house on the 21st ult. The meetings of the Rechabite and Total Abstinence Societies were held in the same place. A general meeting of the former society was held on Friday evening last, and passed a resolution removing their "tent" from Mr. Chadwick's house. On the day following, they issued placards, which were profusely posted, and of which the following is a copy:—"Public Notice—The members of the Rechabite and Total Abstinence Societies of Birkenhead feel themselves in duty bound, as *professing Christians*, to inform the public that, in consequence of Mr. Chadwick, of the Temperance Hotel, Chester-street, having allowed a number of persons, calling themselves Chartists, to hold meetings at his house, they have unanimously resolved to remove the meetings of the Rechabite and Total Abstinence Societies to Mr. Parkinson's commodious premises, Lower Joy-street. Resolved ever to uphold Christian Truth, and loyalty to the Throne and Constitution, they are resolutely resolved to oppose every attempt to destroy those principles so invaluable to every Englishman." Comment on this infamous placard is superfluous, as regards the great body of the people in the manufacturing districts, yet amongst the many persecutions which have been waged against the Chartists, this is the most insidious, and, if not checked at its commencement, is the most dangerous. It is a new form assumed by despotism, when the halter, the hulks, and the dungeon have failed in their effect. Tyranny has tried these, and tried them in vain. It has muffled, therefore, its poisoned dagger, and placed a vizor on its hideous face. If the Chartists do not tear off the mask, and strike the weapon from its hands, they deserve to wear their fetters. The little band who have raised the standard of freedom, and engaged in the moral warfare at Birkenhead, should be supported and encouraged by resolutions of sympathy and encouragement at every Chartist meeting in the kingdom. They are few in number; their association is in its infancy; their funds are low. They should be supported by contributions of Chartist books, Chartists newspapers, and Chartist works. The new form of persecution should be met by sending the ablest of the Chartist lecturers to whatever places it is attempted. Believe me, such is the fear in which Chartism is held in such places as this, that no persecutions for political opinions, or political agitation would be attempted, if it were the practice to send the ablest Chartist missionaries to the spot to reside, for a time, and to inculcate their principles. I merely throw out the hint. Mr. Chadwick, the landlord of the Temperance Hotel, should not be allowed to be a loser for his liberality in allowing the meetings to be held in his house, at the risk of losing his business. A blow has been struck, by this act of the *professing Christians!!* at his very existence; let them look to it. There are many Chartist members of "Rechabite societies," let them look to this act of men who exclude politics from their deliberations (!) and yet do their little, and their best, to destroy those who choose to hold an independent political opinion.—*Correspondent.*

CARLISLE.—LECTURE.—On Sunday evening last, a lecture was delivered here, by Mr. Joseph Brown Hansen, who opened his lecture by quoting largely from various authorities—such as Lord Bolingbroke, Charles James Fox, Sir William Jones, Blackstone, and other eminent authors, to show the right of the people to the franchise; and that at one time, in English history, they enjoyed it to a much greater extent than they do at present; and that while the people exercised those rights, they were much better of, enjoyed a greater amount of comforts, and were comparatively happy. Mr. Hanson then went on to show, that in proportion as those rights were withheld did the misery and suffering of the people increase. He then proved, at considerable length, that class legislation had been the curse and bane of this country; and that the enormous debt which pressed so heavily on the people, had been entailed on the country by crusades against French and American liberty; which would never have been sanctioned, had the people enjoyed those rights to which he had already alluded. He then recounted the numerous bad laws which had been passed, for the purpose of benefitting the few at the expence of the many, and concluded by calling on the people to be firm and united in their call for justice.

KETTERING.—Chartism is progressing quietly but surely in this place Dr. M'Douall was expected to call on his return from London.

CALVERTON.—Mr. Dean Taylor delivered a most splendid lecture on the superiority of Chartism above all other modes or plans of amelioration. When he had done, he joined thirteen new members, and sold a number of Chartist papers, *Extinguishers*, &c.—A Chartist school has commenced with every prospect of success. This place owes its prosperity entirely to the valuable labours of this much esteemed missionary.

HUCKNALL TORKARD.—This place, though much put about for a room to meet in, was visited on Wednesday last, when the people were called together by the bell, and, though the meeting was in a house, nine new members were enrolled by Mr. Dean Taylor when he had done. The cards will be immediately wanted here. A few publications were sold.

HYSON GREEN.—Prior to Mr. D. Taylor's visit to this place, great efforts had been made to obtain a chapel to meet in. One was obtained, and the keys delivered up, viz. of the Wesleyan Association chapel, but they immediately repented, and fetched the keys back. Well, the New Connexion or Kilhamite chapel, was applied for. They were perfectly agreeable. The keys were delivered, books, &c. were removed to make it convenient, and all appeared right; but in the afternoon, Mr. Fletcher, a Kilhamite, resolved that the meeting should not take place. Our friends, of course, would not deliver up the keys, though they had stopped the bellman. A padlock was then put on the gate, and Mr. *Kilhamite* Fletcher appeared to triumph. The time of meeting arrived; we went; the gate was fast. A number were assembled to go in. After waiting to gather our friends, Mr. Taylor proposed that we should hold our meeting out of doors, near this Kilhamite's shop, so that the light of his gas might illumine our darkness. Accordingly thither we adjourned, when Mr. Taylor commenced the meeting by singing "Men of England," &c. after which he gave them one of the severest castigations we ever heard, and plainly proved the superiority and necessity of Chartism, and showed, while they practised the principles of the Charter in church government, they inconsistently and with demoniacal zeal opposed them in the legislation of the country. We concluded with three cheers for O'Connor, the Charter, and Frost, Williams, and Jones.

OLD BASFORD.—At a meeting held here, Mr. Brown moved, and Mr. Johnson seconded, that Mr. W. Dean Taylor be nominated as a fit and proper person to represent the three counties of Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire, in the General Convention of the industrious classes, about to meet in February.

CARRINGTON.—After much difficulty to obtain a room, one was procured in the Seven Stars, when Mr. Dean Taylor delivered a very important lecture upon Trades' Unions, the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the People's Charter; after which he enrolled fifteen new members. A few *Extinguishers* &c., were sold. A spirit of enthusiasm is springing up here.

GLASGOW.—A lecture was delivered in St. Ann's Church, on Monday last, by Mr. Charles M'Ewan, on the diffusion of moral, political, and intellectual education among the people, in order to prepare them for the carrying out of the principles of the People's Charter. The nature of the lecture called forth a keen discussion, in which Messrs. Rodgers, Munro, Colquhoun, and others took a part, at the conclusion of which Mr. Gullen rose and moved—"That in consequence of a report having gone abroad that the Queen was intending to issue a pardon to all those persons incarcerated for political offences, that a public meeting of the citizens of Glasgow be called for the purpose of memorialising her Majesty to include in her royal clemency those political exiles, Frost, Williams, and Jones." This being seconded, was put to the meeting by Mr. Walker, the chairman, and unanimously adopted; after which the Directors of the Lanarkshire Universal Suffrage Association, and the Central Committee for Scotland, met in the Session-house, Mr. Rodger in the chair, when they entered into further arrangements for holding the meeting, and making the same, as far as lay in their power, a national object. Application has since been made for the City Hall, but as it had been previously let for another purpose, the meeting will be held in St. Ann's Church, on Monday night.

Mr. CON MURRAY delivered a lecture in St. Ann's Church, on Wednesday last, on the Repeal of the Legislative Union accompanied by the People's Charter, the only specific remedy for Ireland's manifold wrongs, Mr. Colquhoun in the chair; the lecturer handled his subject in the most masterly manner, and completely carried his audience along with him. Messrs. Gillespie, M'Millan, &c., spoke in behalf of the lecture. Mr. Malcolm took the opposite side of the question, and endeavoured to make an impression on the meeting against both the lecture and the lecturer, which brought down the general disapprobation of the audience, amid which he was compelled to retire. Three cheers were then given for the Repeal, and three for the lecturer, when the meeting broke up a little before twelve o'clock

CALTON.—The members and their friends of the Young Men's Association, held a splendid soiree on Tuesday night, at No. 23, Kirk-street, Mr. Ewan in the chair; Mr. Scoller, croupier; after the tea and other apparatus pertaining to this mode of entertainment had been liberally served to the company by the stewards, Mr. Moir gave the people, the only legitimate source of political power. Air, "A man's a man for a that." Several other patriotic toasts and sentiments were afterwards given and responded to, while the meeting was enlivened by appropriate airs, and several excellent songs, by Mr. Anderson, after which the tables were removed, when the ladies and gentlemen present commenced to trip it on the light fantastic toe, which they kept up with great spirit until an early hour in the morning.

ABERDEEN.—The Chartists of this place held their meeting on Monday night, Mr. A. M'Donald in the chair. On the motion that the National Petition be adopted, an amendment was proposed to defer it for a week. which was carried. A committee of seven was appointed to draw out a plan of organisation for the month. The state of the *National Vindicator*, and the *Dundee Chronicle* were brought under discussion, and it was recommended that both these papers should be supported.

LOUGHREA.—The cause of Chartism progresses satisfactorily here; the more it is assailed the better it thrives.

DELPH, SADDLEWORTH.—Mr. James Duffy delivered an excellent lecture, in the room, Millgate, on Saturday last.

BARNARD CASTLE.—A meeting of a few friends to the cause of the Charter was lately held in this place, to devise means to procure signatures to the National Petition. They have obtained a number of sheets and petitions, and also a number of political tracts, *Chartist Circulars*, &c., for sale and distribution; and there is no doubt but that shortly an Association will be formed in this place.

TREDEGAR.—Chartism is steadily progressing here. We hold our weekly meetings every Monday night, at the Butchers' Arms, Dukestown. Mr. William Bees, the landlord, has kindly given us the use of a room, fire, and candles, gratis. The National Petition was adopted at our last meeting. We call upon our brethren of Sirtrowy, and the surrounding districts, who were once advocates of those principles for which many of us have suffered, not to be daunted at the past, but come forward like men, demanding their rights.

YEOVIL.—SOMERSETSHIRE.—Mr. Clarke, of Bath, delivered an excellent lecture here on the evening of Wednesday week. The meeting was well attended, and the lecture gave great satisfaction. Mr Stephens, painter, was in the chair, and the meeting was also addressed by Mr. Bainbridge, upholsterer. We are sorry to add that in consequence of the active part taken by the Chairman, Mr. Stevens, and also by Mr. Bainbridge, on this occasion, they are discharged from their employment, through, as is supposed, the interference of some of the squirearchy and priesthood of the neighbourhood.

KIDDERMINSTER.—At a public meeting here, on Tuesday week, a resolution, denouncing the conduct of the Mayor at the late "babby" meeting, at the Town Hall, in deciding against the Chartist amendment, was unanimously agreed to. On the following evening, Mr. Mason lectured to a crowded audience, in the ball room, at the Free Masons' Arms Inn. Several new members were enrolled.

BATH.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. R. K. Philp, of the Executive, delivered a very powerful lecture on the question "What is true Religion?" The lecturer ably contended that whatever might be a man's opinions of the Deity, or the responsibility of mankind, if he dealt justice to, and extended love and charity to all, he was truly pious, and should be esteemed as a good and virtuous member of society. Mr. P. exposed the impious practices of the church, and depicted the hypocrisy of the present age in a most vivid manner. The lecture occupied one hour, and gave unbounded satisfaction. The room in which it was delivered was crowded to excess.

OLDHAM.—On Wednesday evening, the 1st inst., Mr. James Duffy gave a very spirited lecture in the Greave's-street Room. After the lecture a conversation took place on the charge brought against Dr. M'Douall by Mr. Wiliam Benbow, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting has implicit confidence in the integrity of Dr. M'Douall as a leader of the people." Three cheers were given for Mr. O'Connor and the Charter; three for Frost, Willams, and Jones; and three for the Repeal of the Union. The adjourned delegate meeting took place as previously announced, when delegates were present from the following places, namely—Oldham, Mr. Lawless; Lees, Mr. Haigh; Middleton, Mr. Gregory; Waterhead Mill, Mr. Marlor; Rochdale, Mr. Carson; Mossley, Mr. Robinson; Failsworth and Hollinwood, Mr. Tetlow; Delph, Mr. Pontefract; Ashton, Mr. Briton; a discussion took place on the propriety of engaging Mr. Duffy to lecture for a fortnight, when it was unanimously agreed to.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Dec. 3.

BANKRUPTS.

Michael Danks, Hatton-garden, carpet warehouseman, to surrender, Dec. 17, and Jan. 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Grimaldi, Stables, and Burn, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

George Winder, Hackney-road, jeweller, Dec. 14, at three, Jan. 14, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Williams, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

John George Rowley, Hatton-garden, bookbinder. Dec. 14, at half-past one, Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Appleby, Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street.

Adolphe Lawrier and Joseph Lock, Wood-street, importers of foreign goods, Dec. 14, at two, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy; Solicitor, Mr. Ashurst, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings.

Robert Jesse Makins, Blandford-street, Manchester-square, grocer, Dec. 22, Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Sutcliffe and Birch, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

Charles Schofield, Kingston-upon-Thames, timber-merchant, Dec. 11, Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Kightley, Panton-square, St. James's; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street.

James Palmer, Upper Whitecross-street, carpenter, Dec. 10, at eleven, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Rixon and Son, Jewry-street, Aldgate; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

Benjamin Birkitt Parlour, Alfred-street, Stepney, victualler, Dec. 17, at half-past twelve, Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Ware, Blackman-street, Southwark; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

John Simpson, Goswell-street, currier, Dec. 18, at two, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Nias, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

Benjamin Price, New Windsor, victualler, Dec. 22, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Gale, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings.

Samuel Birtwisle, Northwich, flour-dealer, Dec. 16, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son and Weatherall, King's-bench-walk, Temple.

James Siddons, James Moody Wathew, and John Siddons, jun., Nuneaton, Warwickshire, coal-masters, Dec. 13, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry; Solicitor, Mr. Beck, Ironmongers'-hall, Fenchurch-street.

Theophilus Bickerton, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, linen-draper, Dec. 20, Jan 14. at ten, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Baxter, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Joshua Wright, Birmingham, matchet-manufacturer, Dec. 11, Jan. 14, at two, at the Waterloo-rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Holme, Loftus, and Young, New-inn.

Richard Ouston, Kingston-upon-Hull, sawyer, Dec. 14, at eleven, Jan. 14, at one, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Messrs. Hawkins, Bloxham, and Stocker, New Boswell-court, Carey-street.

John Rees, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, woollen-draper, Dec. 13, Jan. 14, at ten, at the Vine Inn, Stourbridge. Solicitor, Mr. Walker, Furnival's-inn.

William and Charles Ridge and William Newland, Chichester, bankers, Dec. 20, Jan. 14, at one, at the Dolphin Inn, Chichester. Solicitors, Messrs. Staniland and Long, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

John Pike Yapp, Weobly, Herefordshire, grocer. Dec. 11, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leominster. Solicitor, Mr. Smith, Chancery-lane.

Samuel Evans, Road, Somersetshire, clothier, Dec. 9, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the George Inn, Frome Selwood. Solicitor, Mr. Frampton, South-square, Gray's-inn.

Isaac Jones, Worcester, victualler, Dec. 16, at ten, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the office of Mr. Hughes, Worcester. Solicitors, Messrs. Becke and Flower, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Thomas Woodhouse Brighton, Cheltenham, general agent, Dec. 13, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Solicitors, Messrs. Becke and Flower, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

William Parker, Nottingham, grocer, Dec. 17, Jan. 14, at the George the Fourth Inn, Nottingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hall and Ramsden, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, architects. G. Fraser and R. Phibbs, Liverpool, stock-brokers. Wallace and Byers, Blackburn, Lancashire, power-loom-cloth manufacturers. C. Hargreaves and Brothers, Bradford, Yorkshire, whitesmiths.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Dec. 7.

BANKRUPTS.

John Brook and Thomas Brook, drapers, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, to surrender Dec. 16, at three, and Jan. 18, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, official assignee; Reed and Shaw, Friday-street, Cheapside.

Henry Carew Hunt, merchant, Old Broad-street Dec. 16, Jan. 18, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Whitmore, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Heathcote and Holman, Coleman-street.

John Ruston and John Jackson, commission-agents, St. Paul's Church-yard, Dec. 16, at one, and Jan. 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Whitmore, Basinghall-street; Wormald, Macclesfield, Cheshire; Williamson and Hill, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn.

John Corbett Adams, woollen-warehouseman, Basinghall-street, Dec. 22, at two, and Jan. 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Johnson, Basinghall-street, official assignee; Gale, Basinghall-street.

John Johnson, druggist, Nantwich, Chester, Dec. 21, and Jan. 18, at one, at the Crown Inn, Nantwich. Hilditch, Guildford-street, Russell-square; M'Lure, Nantwich.

William Dunn, merchant, Southampton, Dec. 17, at ten, and Jan. 18, at twelve, at the Star Hotel, Southampton. Trinder and Tudway, John-street, Bedford-row.

Robert Skinner, stone-merchant, Dock-head Stone-wharf, Bermondsey, Dec. 21, and Jan. 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Edwards, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, official assignee; Plews, Bucklersbury.

Gylby Hairsine, linen-draper, York, Dec. 24, and Jan. 18, at twelve, at the Guildhall, York. Rushworth, Staple Inn, London; Smith, York.

James Hopkins and John Drewitt, bankers, Arundel, Dec. 22, and Jan. 18, at ten, at the Norfolk Arms Hotel, Arundel. Blackmore and Senior, New Inn, Middlesex.

John Graham, grocer, Hackney-road, Middlesex, Dec. 16, and January 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Gibson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Hill and Matthews, Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, City.

Samuel Prosser, merchant, Portsea, Dec. 24, at two, and Jan. 18, at three, at Totterdell's Commercial Hotel, Portsea. Low, Staple Inn, London; Low, Portsea.

Thomas Bate, farmer, Compton, Kinfare, Staffordshire, Dec. 13, and Jan. 18, at twelve, at the Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, Worcestershire. Swain, Stevens, and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London; Roberts, Crompton, and Eberhardt, Stourbridge.

William Wallace and Robert Byers, power-loom cloth manufacturers, Blackburn, Lancashire, Dec. 21, and Jan. 18, at eleven, at the Town-hall, Preston, Lancashire. Clarke and Metcalf, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; Ainsworth and Son, Blackburn.

George Harriott, beer brewer, Ormskirk, Lancaster, Dec. 20, and Jan. 18, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Jacques, Batty, and Edwards, Ely-place, London; Welsby, Ormskirk.

David Hughes, lime-burner, Welshpool, Dec. 17, at twelve, and Jan. 18, at eleven, at the Royal Oak, Welshpool. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple, London; Yearsley, Welshpool.

Robert Jaques and Richard Wilson, flax-spinners, Leeds, Yorkshire, Dec. 16, at two, and January next, at ten, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Wilson, Bloomsbury, London; Payne, Eddison, and Ford, Leeds.

John Rose, grocer, Monk Wearmouth Shore, Durhamshire, Dec. 14, and January next, at eleven, at the Thompson's Arms Inn, Sunderland. Swain, Stevens, and Co., Old Jewry; J. J. and G. W. Wright, Sunderland.

Patrick Worters Carter, and James Jackson, woollen-drapers, Brewer-street, Golden-square, Dec. 21, at half-past twelve, and Jan. 18, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Groom, official assignee, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street; Fox, Meek, and Britten, Basinghall-street.

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FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion.

As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no constraint of diet or confinement during their use. And for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

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"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty, for the good of suffering mankind, to send you this true statement of the astonishing effects which Parr's Life Pills have produced upon me, and also upon my wife and daughter. Myself and wife have both been strangers to good health for nearly twenty years, until we accidentally heard tell of your Pills, which we have taken for several weeks, and their effects upon us have been almost miraculous, both now feeling young, strong, and in health; my daughter, also, has found them equally beneficial.

"You may refer any one to me who at all doubts the truths of this, and you may make any use you think proper of this testimonial.—I remain, in health,

"Your obliged, grateful servant,
"JAMES LESCHERIN,
"Grove-place, Ardwick,
"near Manchester."

"Witness—JOHN WHITWORTH."

"May 18, 1841."

Sir,—I am happy to add my evidence as to the efficacy of Parr's celebrated Pills, having been long ailing with a complication of disorders in the Head, Stomach, and Liver, and now, since taking two of your boxes of Pills, I am quite restored to a perfect state of health. You may make whatever use of this you please, only I think the good effects ought to be made public.

"I am, Sir, yours, obliged,
"CHAS. EDWD. HARDERN."

"Oldham, April 30, 1841."

Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Stansfield, of Dale-street, Salford, says, after taking two 2s. 9d. boxes of Parr's Life Pills, she has received more benefit from their use than from any medical advice or medicine she has been able to procure. She has been afflicted with Sick Head-ache and Bilious Complaints for a period of seven years, and has scarcely passed a day during that time without pain, until taking the above Pills, and now, is happy to say, she is quite recovering.

(Signed)

"SARAH STANSFIELD.

"April 17, 1841."

"Stalybridge, April 13th, 1841.

"Sir,—My brother, William Carnson, No. 8, John-street, Butcher-gate, Carlisle, was cured of Gravel by taking two boxes of Parr's Life Pills; Betty Marey, of Stalybridge, has been cured of a Head-ache of many years' standing, by taking three boxes of Parr's Life Pills, after spending many pounds with doctors; John Taylor, a man who fell into the canal, and afterwards broke out in blotches all over his body, the doctors could do nothing for him; a person that had tried the Pills advised him to get some; he did, and is now perfectly restored, and many others I do not remember. I am much better myself for taking Parr's Pills. I will inform you more fully in a short time of more cases.

"I remain, dear Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"J. CARNSON.

"To Mr. Mottershead, Manchester."

SECOND LETTER FROM MR. OSBORNE.

"Gentlemen,—I write to inform you that I have returned on foot from Liverpool, and many of my old friends here are indeed astonished at my altered appearance and activity. I must also inform you that my brother-in-law. Mr. W. J. Barres, of this town, has, through my wonderful restoration to life and sound health, made use of Parr's Life Pills, and their effects on him have, if possible, been even more miraculous than on myself. He had suffered from a most distressing asthma, cough, &c., for above seven years, but, after using one box at 2s. 9d., is quite a new being. The most remarkable part of his case is this—his finger and toe nails, which had become so diseased that they were quite unsightly, have been replaced by new and perfect ones. This has been considered by many who have visited him as a curiosity and wonder; for my part, I have ceased to wonder at any cure effected by Old Parr. I continue to enjoy the best of health and spirits, and am yours very respectfully,

JOHN OSBORNE,

"Late of her Majesty's 52nd Regiment of Foot, discharged incurable by the Regimental Doctors."

"Hinckley, July 27, 1841.

Mr. Burgess, Bookseller, Hinckley, will answer inquiries.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM THE CITY OF LINCOLN.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Aug. 27th, 1841.

"GENTLEMEN,—Were I to enumerate all the Cures and Benefits obtained by taking this famous remedy (and are offered to me), it would require a book as large as a Church Bible to write them in! Not a day passes but some one comes to acknowledge the blessings of a cure—some one being made free in their limbs from pain and rheumatism, some cured of sick head-ache of long standing, some from violent bilious attacks, others cured of the ague, of swelled legs, and sore legs, for curing the palpitation of the heart, and, wonderful to relate! old men and women say, since they took Old Parr's Pills, they have enjoyed better health, better spirits, better appetite, had more nerve and strength than they had experienced for the past *twenty years, and that Old Parr* is like new life to them, for they feel all those delightful changes in the system. In fact, these wonderful Pills appear to contain all the virtues of the 'pothecaries shop, without having to go through all the regular doses of draughts and boluses.

"My sale, instead of decreasing, *increases*. Since last August, when I received the first supply of Parr's Life Pills (with the four gross you may now send me by first conveyance), I have had 2,076 boxes at 1s. 1½d., and 264 of the 2s. 9d. size. Some people may not believe this: you can, if you like, shew the entry, and the cash paid for them.

"I am, your obedient servant,

"JAMES DRURY.

"The old-established Patent Medicine Warehouse, 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln.

Since the above letter was in print, Mr. Drury has forwarded particulars of a few of the persons cured and restored the week past.

"The following cases have come to my knowledge:—

"*A Lady* whose name I am not allowed to mention, informed me she had received very great benefit from taking Old Parr's Pills, and she believes them to be very valuable as a Family Medicine for most disorders.

"*A Gentleman Farmer* has also informed me he has been much benefitted by taking Old Parr's Pills, and

"*An Old Gentleman* (about 70) came to buy a box, on the recommendation of an *Old* Lady, who said they had *done her so much good*, he had a mind to try them also.

"*Another Lady* who was recommended to try them, a few weeks since, came to say she had only taken a few of the Pills, but she felt so much better she was certain Old Parr's Pills were excellent, and she had no doubt they would be generally used in *every* family.

"*A young Lady* (twenty years old) had been subject, for a long time, to much pain in her chest,—it was so bad at times, she could neither sit still, eat, or drink, and the pain increasing to such a degree she was fit to sink under it. Old Parr's Pills were recommended: she took one small box of them, according to direction, and they appeared to give some trifling ease: they were, however, persevered in, and a large box completed a *radical cure*, and she has found herself better in health ever since,

"These cases, with many more similar, I can speak to as being faithful. Persons object to giving their names, otherwise I could give you plenty of cures from taking Parr's Life Pills.

"I am, yours, &c.,
JAMES DRURY,

"The Old Patent Medicine Warehouse,
"224, Stone Bow, Lincoln.

"August 30, 1841."

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

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

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of 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 noctural pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

These Pills are mild and effectual in their operation, without mercury, or mineral, and require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance from business: possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in its worst stage, without the least exposure to the patient; they are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of a malignant tendency and a variety of other complaints that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

It is only by purifying the vital stream from insidious disease, that the body can be preserved in health and vigour. Hence the infinite variety of complaints an infected state of the blood induces, and hence the new and deceptive forms a tainted habit puts on, which often deceive the most eminent of the faculty, and baffle the best intentions towards a cure.

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Poetry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—On the 4th of July, the following stanzas were sung on the anniversary of 1776, in New York, by 10,000 Sunday school children: by its insertion in your invaluable journal you will oblige a Teetotaller—for twelve months a Chartist and Republican.

WALSINGHAM MARTIN.

FATHER, look up and see that flag,
How gracefully it flies;
Those pretty stripes, they seem to be
A rainbow in the skies.

It is our country's flag, my son,
And proudly drinks the light
O'er ocean's wave in foreign climes,
A symbol of our might.

Father, what fearful noise is that,
Like thundering of the clouds?
Why do the people wave their hats
And rush along in crowds?

It is the voice of canonry,
The glad shouts of the free;
This is the day to memory dear,
'Tis freedom's jubilee.

I wish that I was now a man,
I'd fire my cannon too,
And cheer as loudly as the rest,
But, father, why don't you?

I'm getting old and weak, but still
My heart is big with joy;
I've witnessed many a day like this,
Shout ye, aloud, my boy.

Hurra, for freedom's jubilee!
God bless our native land;
And may I live to hold the sword
Of freedom in my hand.

Well done, my boy, grow up and love
The land that gave you birth;
A home where freedom loves to dwell
Is paradise on earth.

SONGS FOR THE MILLIONS.

Gaunt famine rides rampant o'er all the land,
And none but the drones can his power withstand;
The industrious bees that produce the wealth
Are his victims alone and he kills by stealth;
By the wounds which he makes they never bleed,
But the wasted form, when the soul is dead,
Tells the tale that it died for want of bread.
Oh, gracious God, that governs all,
Thy attributes are wise and good;
Arise, and make the tyrants fall,
That rob the poor of life and food.

How hard is the fate of the suffering poor,
That toil, and privation, and pain they endure;
And yet they are patient, forbearing, and kind,
Though the drones of the earth are against them combin'd;
Humanity shudders with grief and despair;
When it thinks and reflects on their woes and their care;
And the heart of the patriot burns with desire,
That the days of their thraldom may quickly expire.
Oh, gracious God, that governs all,
Thy attributes are wise and good:
Arise, and make the tyrants fall,
That rob the poor of life and food.

Monopolists, despots, and tyrants are strong,'
They heap on the poor oppression and wrong,
They snatch from the hunger'd the fruits of the sod,
And render abortive the blessings of God.
Then, shame on the priest that would cant and would pray,
And persuade the sad millions to yield to their sway;
And cursed be the traitor whose tongue can beguile,
Then plunder and rob and betray with a smile.
Oh, gracious God, that governs all,
Thy attributes are wise and good:
Arise, and make the tyrants fall,
That rob the poor of life and food.

May blessings be poured on the patriot's head,
May he live to see tyranny prostrate and dead;
Then his heart will exult with a godlike delight,
For justice shall conquer the power of might;
Ye friends of mankind who are anxious to see
The day of redemption when all shall be free;
Hark, lend your assistance, chained liberty cries;
Arise, and the spirit of tyranny dies.
Oh, gracious God, that governs all,
Thy attributes are wise and good:
Arise, and make the tyrants fall,
That rob the poor of life and food.

BENJAMIN STOTT.

...ber-street, Manchester.

Reviews.

PEACE PERMANENT AND UNIVERSAL: its Practicability, Value, and Consistency with Divine Revelation; a Prize Essay, by H. T. J. MACNAMARA. London: Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street, 1841.

This is one of the most eloquent and powerful essays upon the subject on which it professes to treat which has ever issued from the British press. It was composed in consequence of a circular published by the Committee of "The Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace," offering a prize of one hundred guineas for the best essay, and twenty guineas for the second best, on the following subjects:—

"First—To show that war under all circumstances is inconsistent with the precepts of the Gospel and the spirit of the Christian dispensation.

"Second—To point out the duties of magistrates and peace officers in cases of tumults, insurrections, and invasions, with the most effectual method of preventing such calamities.

"Third—To shew the best means of settling all disputes between nations without recourse to arms."

The prizes were to be adjudged by the Rev. J. Pye Smith, the Rev. T. Thomas Pyne, and the Rev. John Burnet, and the first prize was awarded to the essay before us. In accordance with the plan laid down in the Society's circular, the work is divided into three parts, the first consisting of ten chapters, embracing the following subjects of consideration:—

"Chapter 1st—Causes of insensibility to the horrors of war.

"Chapter 2nd—Cause of a want of active exertion against war.

"Chapter 3rd—Evils of war.

"Chapter 4th—Answer to objections from the Old Testament.

"Chapter 5th—Prophecies and events previous to the coming of Jesus in favour of peace.

"Chapter 6th—Spirit of the Christian Religion in favour of peace.

"Chapter 7th—Letter of the Christian Religion against offensive war.

"Chapter 8th—The Christian Religion forbids defensive war.

"Chapter 9th—Opinions and practice of the Primitive Christians for the first three centuries.

"Chapter 10th—Summary and review, and effects of the present conduct of professing Christians on their religion."

On all these subjects the author has adduced much sound argument, evincing, at the same time, acuteness of observation coupled with brilliancy of colouring and much refinement in taste and expression. In the first and second chapters he has fearlessly, and with a becoming determination, laid bare the several causes which operate to the production and continuance of the giant evils of this fiendish desecration of human activity and energy. This is followed by a lucid exposition of the evil effects of war, both physical and moral, in which its enormities, and the fearful prostration of every good and virtuous principle that follows in its train are depicted with a startling and truthful fidelity.

In the fourth chapter, the author has been peculiarly felicitous in showing that the cases of Jewish warfare and the wars now practised are cases in which no parallel exists. The Jewish doctrine on the subject having been expressly changed by the Divine Founder of our holy religion. We are next presented with a simple, well-arranged, and copious array of prophetic annunciations, and historical events, delivered and occurring previous to the first advent of the Lord—tending to establish the fact, that that great event should be the precursor of general and universal peace. The three next chapters exhibit a concise but comprehensive view of the peaceful character of Christianity, both as to its general principles, special precepts, and those political frames of mind, and exalted virtues, which it inculcates and approves; and which are in the succeeding chapter exhibited practically to our view in reference to the sentiments, lives, and conduct of Christians during the earliest and purest ages of the church. We have no hesitation in recommending the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth chapters of this part of the Essay, to the most careful and unprejudiced attention of all who bear the Christian name. The arguments are plain, cogent, and convincing—the feelings are interested, while the judgment is informed, and he who can rise from the perusal without breathing a solemn vow thenceforth, to become a herald and a votary of peace, must either possess a very obtuse understanding, or a very vicious heart.

The second part is divided into three chapters, embracing the following topics:—

"Chapter 1.—The prevention of invasion by the discontinuance of international war.

"Chapter 2.—The prevention of tumults and riots and

"Chapter 3—The duties of magistrates in cases of invasion and rebellion."

In this part, the author has shown that the object enjoined by Christianity and contemplated by the Peace Society, is not one of enthusiastic theory, but of practicability; an example of which is afforded by an interesting narration of the proceedings of the venerable William Penn, in his ever-memorable treaty with the Indians of Pensylvania. The work before us proposes to accomplish the great work of universal peace.

First—By the discontinuance of international war;

Second—By a national religious education;

Third—By improvement of the people's physical condition; and

Fourth—By appointment of conservators of the peace.

All these means are treated of with precision and clearness, and enforced by correct reasoning and convincing argument. Those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficiency of conciliatory measures in quelling popular tumults, will probably find their doubts removed by a careful and candid examination of the cases cited from Roman, British, French, and Irish history, in the third chapter, which we especially recommend to the attention of the government and magistracy of this country at the present time.

The third part of the work professes to point out the best means of carrying the aforesaid objects into effect. It consists of eight chapters on the following subjects:—

"Chapter 1.—A congress and a court of nations.

"Chapter 2.—The congress, organization, and duties.

"Chapter 3.—The court.

"Chapter 4.—The executive power.

"Chapter 5.—The possibility of effecting our plan.

"Chapter 6.—The preference due to our plan.

"Chapter 7.—Prospects of success.

"Chapter 8.—Appeal to all Christians."

All these subjects are treated in a rhetorical and convincing manner, and the powers, legislative, judicial, and executive, necessary to be exercised by the proposed congress and court of nations are clearly pointed out. The arguments in Chapter fifth, will produce various effects on different minds; some will be sanguine, others will remain doubtful, to these latter we recommend a most careful attention to the contents of chapter six, the facts and reasonings of which are at once calculated to interest, instruct, and please. The advocates of peace will be glad to find themselves in the company of some of the best and wisest men of bygone days, and they will be cheered with the delightfull prospects of success everywhere opening upon them. Let them, however, remember that hitherto scarcely anything has been done; they are but just girding on the harness for the mighty and the holy conflict—a conflict of light against darkness, of good against evil, of the spirit of the gospel of love and peace against the spirit of worldly ambition selfishness and war. But, though fearful the contest and formidable the foe, yet to the faithful persevering Christian combatant, the victory is certain as the succession of day and night.

The concluding chapter is an energetic, powerful, and well managed appeal to the Christian public, on the importance of the subject under consideration, and the claims of the Peace Society to increased sanction and support. And truly such an appeal is eminently necessary at a time when our temples, decorated with the trophies of war, appear more like the shrines of Mars than the sanctuaries of the Lord Jesus; and when the ministers of religion supplicate the God of Peace to smile with approbation upon the field of blood. Truly the Christian Church needs a trumpet-call to awaken her from her worse than death-like slumber. When a society devoted to the promulgation of the doctrines of universal peace can only collect from all her various sections less than £1,000 annually for the accomplishment of its god-like design.

We most cordially recommend the work before us to the deep and serious consideration of every friend of man.

COST OF "CRIME."

[We extract the following graphic picture of one of our "glorious *Institutions*," from the *Poor Man's Companion* for 1842, a work which we are glad to learn has been appreciated as it deserved by those for whose use and service it has been compiled.]

Transportation of convicts (Ireland)	£14,190
Freight of ships to convey convicts to Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales	45,000
Gratuities, &c. to surgeons, masters, &c. of convict ships	5,000
Fitting convict ships	4,000
Bedding, and other stores, for convict service	7,090
Provisions, medicine, &c. on the voyage	30,000
Convicts' expenditure, New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land	265,000
Convicts at home and Bermuda	78,880
Charges hitherto paid out of the county rates	173,000
Sheriffs' expences, Great Britain	13,450
Criminal prosecutions, and other law charges	88,090
Mint prosecutions	46,405
Printing proclamations and statutes	4,150
Justices in slave colonies	58,700
Inspectors of prisoners (England)	6,200
Inspectors of prisons (Ireland)	1,071
Penitentiary, Milbank	22,221
Prison building, Isle of Wight (second grant)	6,185
Model prison (third grant)	30,000
General prison at Perth	5,000
Criminal lunatics	3,390
	906,762
Add county rates, &c.	147,080
Total cost of crime	£1,053,762

What evidence of stupendous folly! We pursue a system which *makes* the people poor—then vicious. "*Crime*" is the result: *then* we screw more money out of the poor to keep the "criminals" in idleness in large expensive establishments, called Prisons and Hulks, where the old hands have every opportunity of teaching the young ones to become adepts in the art and mystery of thieving! Then we "punish" them by sending them out of the country at an enormous cost, and have to keep them abroad at an annual expense of £265,000! Verily, we are a wise people! One-half of the annual sum expended in keeping "crime" in the land, would, if judiciously applied, speedily extirpate it.—But if *that* were done, what would become of the Judges, Sheriffs, Criers, Barristers, Lawyers, Hangmen, Gaolers, Turnkeys, Policemen, Constables, Prisons, Jails, Convict Establishments, and all the other machinery relating to crime! What could the officials do? The new machinery would supersede them! They would have to take their stand with the hand-loom weavers. And O! think of the ornaments of the bench coming to such a pass! Think *too* of what would become of those saintly men, the prison Chaplains, who so assiduously attend upon the poor wretches whose "crimes" have been such as to preclude all hope of mercy from their erring fellow-men, and who, therefore, are taught to look for and expect mercy from Him who has promised to "forgive *us* our trespasses as WE *forgive* THEM that trespass against us:" think what would become of the Parsons thus employed, if "crime" were extirpated! They would be out of work—and would have to WORK! No, no; we cannot do without "crime!" It is an essential to our admirable system. The poor may think it very expensive; but it may be some consolation for them to reflect that it finds "*good work*" and *comfortable livings for a vast* number of individuals, who would otherwise have to handle a spade or attend upon the loom. Judges and parsons, lawyers and hangmen, cannot do without "crime!"—*Poor Man's Almanack.*

Local and General Intelligence.

LONDON.—TRADES' DELEGATE MEETING.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1st, a meeting was held at the Craven's Head, Mr. Wartnaby in the chair. The minutes were read and confirmed. £2. was handed in from the Southwark Society of Carpenters; from four gunsmiths, 1s 10s; a few men in Mr. Lindsay's employ, 8s; a few engineers, per Mr. Potts, £1 3s 3d; a few jewellers, 6s; tailors, Red Lion-street, 9s; a few friends, Carpenter's Arms, Catharine-street, Pimlico, £2 2s.; London and Westminster Society of Carpenters, £5; painters and glaziers, Crown and Sceptre, Brompton, £3; Phœnix Society of Painters, £2 17s; United Society of Plumbers, £30; Mr. Hatten, 8s; a few friends at Queen Victoria, 4s; a few friends, per Mr. Wale, 19s 6d; tailors, King's Head, £2 8s; saddlers, per Mr. King, £1 12s; Mr. J. Campbell, Secretary of the National Charter Association, 5s; carpenters, Blackman-street, Borough, £2; a few friends at Deptford, 18s 9d. Mr. Wilson reported, that the deputation appointed to wait on the London M.P.'s, had written to them to appoint a time for an interview, but had not received an answer. Mr. Dunning reported that he had waited on the surgeon at the Westminster Hospital, and that on examining the books it was ascertained that Hickey was admitted on the 25th of February, and left the Hospital on the 30th of March, but that he was a considerable time an out-door patient, but how long no record was kept; the Secretary said it was impossible the above could unite in the time specified in Allen's letter in the *Advertiser*; they had also waited on the Editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, and he utterly disclaimed being against the working classes, and would have inserted any statements, if they had been sent direct to him. Mr. Short gave them an account of the various meetings in the country on behalf of the masons: they had held a large meeting on Monday, at Cheltenham; Mr. Glenister was to have lectured that evening for the Chartists, but kinely postponed it. Mr. Walton stated that he had written to the quarry men, wishing to know if they thought their striking would benefit the masons? He received for answer that it would greatly benefit them; and the quarry men had, in consequence, struck; they were almost immediately set to work again at a different description of stone, but no more would be quarried for Grissel and Peto, until the strike was over. It was his opinion that the strike would be a protracted one. Messrs. Grissell and Peto, thinking that the trades would relax in their support during the winter season, were endeavouring to starve them out, thinking thus to get the pick of the men, but he was convinced that the liberal support they had met with, and the support they should receive after Christmas was over, would show to Messrs. Grissell and Peto, that winter would not last for ever. Since their last report they had received £50 from Edinburgh. Mr. Wilson detailed the manner in which they had entrapped a man from Derbyshire. Allen wished him to write to twenty-four men that were working at the same job with him in Derbyshire, requesting them to come to London, as most of his men were of but little use. They had since paid the passage of this man back to Hull. Mr. Wilson also stated that although they had fifty-one men at work at Nelson's monument, in place of the thirty-two that turned out, yet they had only set up one stone. (Laughter.) A delegate suggested that one of the minor theatres should be taken for a benefit for the masons; the bricklayers cleared last season £43 by a similar entertainment. This was ultimately agreed to, and a committee of twelve persons appointed to carry it out. The meeting then adjourned.

CARLISLE.—PUBLIC BREAKFAST.—On Monday, the 6th instant, a public breakfast was given to John Dixon, Esq., late Mayor of the borough of Carlisle, in the Coffee-house Assembly-room, in consequence of his services as chief magistrate for the *last two years. About eighty gentlemen sat down* to a most sumptuous repast; after which, the Chairman, G. G. Mounsey, Esq., Mayor, gave several loyal toasts, which were warmly responded to. He then gave "John Dixon, Esq., late Mayor of Carlisle," which was received with the most flattering tokens of respect by the company. Mr. Dixon returned thanks in a neat and appropriate address. Several other toasts were given, after which the company broke up.

ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE, CARLISLE.—This all-but defunct body have been honoured during the past week with a visit from a Mr. Curtis, of Ohio, United States of America. On Friday, the 3rd instant, it was announced by the following handbill that Mr. Curtis would lecture on the Corn Laws. "American bread in exchange for British labour. John Curtis, Esquire, of Ohio, United States, will deliver a lecture, at eight o'clock, in the Tabernacle, Lowther-street, on Friday evening, the 3rd instant, on the Great Capacity of America for supplying food, in exchange for British manufactures, and the advantages to be derived therefrom if the Corn Laws were repealed. Admission, Twopence." Before proceeding to make any remarks on the lecture, we cannot but notice the very anomalous conduct of the committee of the Tabernacle in granting the use of that place for a political lecture, which, but for the charge, would in all probability have led to discussion, and perhaps dissension, more especially when we recall to our remembrance the refusal of the same body to allow the use of the Tabernacle to the Rev. Mr. Forsyth, one of their own body, to preach a charity sermon on behalf of the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens. Such conduct on the part of the committee is, to say the least of it, utterly disgraceful, and likely to lead to considerable dissention among the members. In regard to the lecture of Mr. Curtis, we intend to say little. If Mr. Curtis is paid by the Anti-corn Law League, they have made a very bad choice; for Mr. Curtis is one of the most feeble and unimpressive speakers we ever listened to, as a public lecturer. The charge of two-pence for admission, was evidently made to keep out the Chartists, so that the League might have things all their own way; and so far it proved effectual, for there would not be more than about three hundred persons present. Mr. Curtis does not even possess the advantage of being a good declaimer; a qualification which many of the league *lecturers possess to a great extent; and of which* they make a most unbounded use. Mr. Curtis assumed a great mass of false data, from which he reasoned, and finally arrived at most unwarrantable conclusions. For instance, he stated that "the Americans would take all the manufactured goods we would send—providing we would take their corn in return." Now, we would ask, is this at all likely, seeing that the Americans have a strong desire to be independent of other countries for their clothing, and are at present engaged in a sort of rivalry *with Britain; and it is certain that they are fast* overtaking it, both in the excellence and cheapness of their products. Let us for a moment look at the facts, and we will then readily discover that *it is not at all likely that America will* either neglect or give up her present system of manufactures. The cotton manufacture was introduced so late as 1790, and in 1832, the number of mills in twelve states was 795; of spindles, 1,246,503; power looms, 38,506; persons employed, 57,466; amount of capital employed, £9,375,000 stirling; being one-fourth of the capital invested in the same branch in Britain. They can procure the cotton much cheaper than in England. All improvements in mechanism speedily find their way to this spot. Household manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton are made to a great extent. It is supposed that nearly two-thirds of domestic clothing is made in country places. Attempts are making, with great success, to introduce the manufacture of silk. The mulberry tree grows spontaneously in the middle States. Under these circumstances, is it not more than probable that America will shortly be able to produce a sufficiency of goods to supply its own wants, so that it is not at all likely she will take our manufactured goods to any great extent. Mr. Curtis argued that by taking American corn in exchange for our goods, that wages would rise in this country; a statement wholly at variance with truth and probability; for supposing we had twice the demand for our manufactured goods, is there not power of machinery sufficient to produce it, without extending hand labour to any great extent. Moreover, were it even as Mr. Curtis would have it, that America could supply us with a sufficiency of corn, and take the whole of our manufactured goods, would it be prudent so to act?—thus throwing our own land out of cultivation, inundating the manufacturing towns with hordes of agricultural labourers, who would have the effect of still further reducing the wages of those engaged in the produce of manufactures—thus causing increased misery and destitution, in addition to the frightful extent to which it at present exists. Were the Corn Law repealed to-morrow, and all the benefits anticipated therefrom realised, still we question if the working man would be a gainer, for his labour is not protected, and the increased power of machinery, would be more than adequate to the extra demand, and what would become of our farmers and agricultural labourers under such circumstances? Why, they would be driven into the manufacturing districts, (already too densely populated,) to starve, or take up their abodes in the Poor Law Bastiles. The land, in place of being neglected, must be improved—must be made to produce more—a greater number of people must be domiciled upon it. There is one fact alone, (says Mr. Hollis, in his admirable lectures on the progress and results of machinery), which demonstrates the cause of Swiss prosperity, and that is, that they are not only a country of producers, supplying the nations of the world with their products, but that they are at the same time consumers, and from the subdivision of the land—there being an intermixture of agricultural and artizan occupations, and that a *great portion of the inhabitants produce a portion* of their own subsistence. The Swiss peasant goes on his plot of ground, and produces what will secure him from hunger, and returns to his loom to provide the means of other comforts, and some of the luxuries of life. "The loom," says Mr. Symons, speaking of Switzerland, which in England is an *exclusive and starving occupation*, "*is there a pastime of supplementary occupation.*" And, speaking of the Poor Laws, he says, "the sums raised for the relief of the impotent poor are very trifling."

ABERDEEN.—STRIKE OF THE LONDON MASONS.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Aberdeen was held on Friday evening, Dec. 3rd, in the Temperance Hall, George's-street, for the purpose of laying before the public the whole of the circumstances connected with the strike of the masons, lately employed at the Houses of Parliament and Nelson's Monument, London, and Woolwich Dock-yard, and then determining whether they deserve the sympathy and support of the operative classes of Aberdeen, for the stand they have taken against tyranny and oppression. Mr. Mackay, moulder, was unanimously called to the chair. The minutes of a previous meeting of delegates being read, the Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, and called upon Mr. Carter, a London delegate. He said, however diffident he was in addressing a meeting of such magnitude, a thing he was not accustomed to do, yet it was a source of gratification to him, to have an opportunity of divesting the public mind of those false statements, caused by the misrepresentation of the London press. It was a duty incumbent on him to lay before that meeting a statement of facts as to the cause of the strike, and leave them to judge for themselves. He then entered into a detailed account of the charges made against Allen, which appeared in our former numbers. He also showed the meeting the futile attempts that had been made by Grissell and Peto to refute those charges, and the manner in which they had shrank from public investigation (which seemed to give great satisfaction to the meeting), and retired amidst the most enthusiastic applause.—Mr. Archibald M'Donald, flax-dresser, said he came forward with much pleasure to address a meeting of this kind, when he knew their cause was just. He reprobated the conduct of Allen, for he thought he had treated the men worse than beasts, as no one would refuse his horse a drink of water when he was in need of it, and he hoped it would show to the working classes generally the necessity of uniting in the grand struggle, as the only sure means of protecting themselves from the inroads of such tyrannical employers. (Cheers.) He entered mildly and deliberately into the merits of the case before the meeting, and concluded by proposing the following resolution, namely, "That this meeting fully justifies the proceedings of the masons who lately struck at the two Houses of Parliament against the overbearing and tyrannical conduct of their foreman, and pledges itself to use every possible exertion in order to secure their triumph." Mr. Duncan Nicholson, woolcomber, seconded the resolution, and after reading a letter from the *Dundee Chronicle*, confirming the charges made by the masons, the resolution was put and carried unanimously, amidst long and loud cheers.—Mr. John Legge, mason, then rose. (Cheers.) He came forward with much pleasure to propose a resolution which he held in his hand, because he knew the contents of it were just. He entered in a qualified manner into the effects of disorganisation, which was the cause of such meetings as these: was it not for the unprincipled of their own class, they would not be under the necessity of calling for public sympathy and support, and he was happy to say they had not called in vain; but he hoped *still further*, that it would be a lesson for those who had not yet united, and cause them to come forward, and put their shoulder to the wheel in the common cause. (Cheers.) After a lengthened and able speech, he proposed the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the conduct of those individuals who have been so unmanly and unprincipled in supplanting those masons who struck from the employ of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, London, against the tyrannical and overbearing conduct of their foreman, George Allen, is highly reprehensible, and trust that at no distant period they will meet with that contempt their base conduct so justly merits." Mr. W. Donald seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, next rose amidst long and loud cheers. He entered in a clever manner into the case; he had never seen a case more clearly made out in his life than that against the tyrant Allen. He then in an *eloquent* and *characteristic speech*, exposed the truth-perverting, venal disposition of the London press generally, but particularly the *Times, Weekly Dispatch*, and *Morning Advertiser*. He said if the *Times* had said anything in favour of the masons, he should immediately have concluded that the masons were wrong, for he never knew them to advocate a just cause. As for the *Dispatch*, it was easily explained, as it generally grappled at the whole market. He would say but little of the *Morning Advertiser*; it could not be expected to advocate the cause of so temperate a body of men, it being the property of the publicans. He entered warmly into the necessity of supporting a paper that would advocate their interests, or they might always expect to meet with similar treatment to the masons. He then concluded his able and appropriate speech, *amidst loud cheers, by proposing the following* resolution, viz. "That this meeting reprobate the conduct of a portion of the London papers, viz. the *Times, Weekly Dispatch*, and *Morning Advertiser*, and pledges itself only to support that portion of the press which advocates the rights of the working classes, and withdraw it from those that acts against them." Mr. M'Pherson, comb manufacturer, in a neat and appropriate speech, seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

RHYNEY.—STRIKE AT RHYNEY IRON WORKS.—The workmen at the above iron works have returned to their work, and there was not the slightest breach of the peace. It is now understood that the great cause of complaint arose from the tommy or truck shops being upheld in such force; the goods being sold at the highest possible price, and of a very inferior quality. The state of the working classes in these districts is truly shocking and lamentable, and from every indication, it is more than probable, we shall have a winter of dreadful suffering.

CONGLETON.—"BABBY" MEETING.—On Thursday week, the Mayor called a public meeting to agree to a congratulatory address to the Queen because she had given the nation a son. The Chartists attended and proposed an amendment, acquainting her Majesty with the distress of the labouring population. A long discussion ensued, which ended in the Mayor declining to put the amendment, and declaring the meeting dissolved.

LIVERPOOL.—CORN LAWS.—COL. THOMPSON.—A placard having appeared on the walls of this town, announcing that Colonel Thompson would deliver a lecture on the Corn Laws, on the 30th of November, and further, that he would prove that all the evils of society were the result of those laws, and their operation the immediate cause of our labourers and artizans being without employment. The Chartists were not a little surprised at this public pledge to the people of Liverpool on behalf of Colonel Thompson, they having hitherto entertained an opinion that as he (the Colonel) had assisted in drawing up the Charter, and having subsequently avowed his adherence to its principles, that he ascribed the evils of society to their true source, namely, class legislation, although at the same time he was labouring for a repeal of the Corn Laws. But the Chartists were soon to be undeceived, as the sequel will show. A deputation from the Chartists consisting of Messrs. M'Cartney and Laurie, waited on the Colonel previous to the meeting, in a room attached to the Queen's Theatre, the place where the meeting was about to be held, for the purpose of learning personally from himself whether he was prepared to redeem the pledge which the Corn Law Repealers had given on his behalf. Having with some difficulty gained an interview, the deputation requested to know whether he (the Colonel) ascribed the evils of society and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and whether those laws were the cause in themselves of so many of our operatives wandering the country in a state of destitution and unwilling idleness. To *the first question a very evasive answer was returned*, the Colonel saying "that the Corn Laws were the grand link in the chain of monopoly." To the second question he replied "that no doubt existed on his mind but that those laws were the immediate cause of so many being out of employment." The deputation were about to ask if he thought uncontrolled machinery had nothing to do with the non-employment of our operatives, when James Harvey, Esq., addressing himself to Charles Holland, Esq., both of whom had accompanied the Colonel, said, "Mr. Chairman, it is quite time that the meeting was opened," and this previously to having entered the place of meeting, much less a Chairman proposed. This was evidently done for the purpose of abruptly putting an end to the interview. All parties then retired to the Theatre, when Mr. Holland, having taken the chair, introduced Colonel Thompson to the meeting. The Colonel was received with the plaudits of the whole assembly, the Chartists who were present still believing him to be a friend to their cause, and ignorant of the result of the interview. The Colonel delivered a true Corn Law address, abounding with the usual fallacies of the benefits resulting to the working classes from a repeal, and, in the course of his speech, denied that machinery had been productive of evil to the working classes. At the conclusion of his speech, the Chairman said that if any person in the meeting had any questions to ask the Gallant Colonel, now was the time to do so. Mr. Barnard M'Cartney, a working man, then came forward, amid loud cheers, and stated that he was desirous of asking the Colonel a question or two. He said he had not come forward for the purpose of offering anything approaching to the nature of a factious opposition. He had merely risen for the purpose of having certain impressions which he had imbibed removed, or more fully strengthened. He had understood the Colonel to say, that if our manufacturing trade increased, the wages, and consequently the comforts of the working man must increase in the same ratio. Now, he (the speaker) had found that in the year 1797 we manufactured twenty-three million pounds of cotton. The average wages at that period in the cotton department were 26s. 8d., whilst in 1840, we manufactured 460 million pounds, and the wages in the cotton spinning and weaving department averaged 5s. 6d. Now, he would appeal to the experience of those present how far the Colonel had been borne out by facts. Let their comforts and present condition answer the question. The Colonel, in reply, said, that all was owing to the Corn Laws, but with regard to Mr. M'Cartney's observation of the handloom weavers he (Colonel Thomson) denied that the hand-loom weavers were badly off. This declaration was received with the marked indignation of the meeting. Mr. M'Cartney said that he had another question to ask. The Colonel had stated that machinery had not been productive of injury to the operatives of this country, and in support of that assertion instanced the printing business in the metropolis. Now he (Mr. M'Cartney) wished to know what had caused 1,200 connected with the printing department in London alone, according to the *Weekly Dispatch*, to be wandering the streets of our vast metropolis without employment, even when the people at the present time read beyond calculation more than at any former period. The Colonel was quite at a stand still, but recapitulated something which he had previously asserted, amid the mingled hisses and cheers of the meeting. Mr. John Ambler, another working man, wished to know if we possessed a power in this country equal to 600,000,000 human beings, and the world contained but 800,000,000 inhabitants, where we must obtain a market *for* all that our machinery was capable of producing even with a Repeal of the Corn Laws? The Colonel in reply said that Mr. Ambler had asked a question very difficult to answer, but still that was no reason why they should not go on for a Repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. Ambler then wanted to know, and he hoped the gallant Colonel would be better capable of answering this question than the former one, why we must travel to the uttermost limits of the earth in search of agricultural produce, when our own country contained 76,000,000 of acres, only 26,000,000 of which was in a state of cultivation, and our population treading the surface of that very uncultivated soil, without employment and without food? The Colonel seemed in as perplexing a predicament as before, and denounced the Chartists for their interference, after having been invited by his own chairman to ask questions; denounced the Chartist leaders in a mass, charged them with designs of throwing the country into anarchy and revolution, declared that he had withdrawn himself from them for ever, and regretted having assisted in drawing up the Charter. During this delivery he was assailed with cries of "traitor" "renegade," "deceiver," from all parts of the house. A Corn Law resolution was moved and seconded; but the Chairman, for obvious reasons, would not put it to the meeting.

UNITED STATES.—The next candidate for the Presidency of the United States is already named, and American writers take it for granted that he will be the President. General Scott is favourably known to the English public, as a man who unites to a reputation for talent in his profession a considerable share of popularity among his fellow-citizens, and a very high name for blended discretion and courtesy, in the somewhat delicate diplomatic duties which have been incidental to his employment as a commander on the border. The canvassing circular which he has issued will not add to his reputation here. It is written in a loose style, meant probably for frank and soldierly familiarity, yet disfigured by that didactic air which is perceivable to a greater degree in the composition of Mr. Tyler and General Harrison. It expounds no new views—gives to none *of its very trite subjects the smallest relief of novelty.* It expresses no very decided opinions. The General, indeed, asserts a positive conviction on one or two points, but only in accordance with the popular bent; while he uses mild and general terms. The impression which his address is calculated to produce is, that with an appearance of soldiery independence, he will prove as accommodating a politician as General Harrison; and there is nothing to show for it that he will not display as much want of purpose as Mr. Tyler.

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTRY.—The iron-masters of Scotland have resolved to blow out for six months one-fourth of their furnaces. This is a resolution of dire necessity on the part of the masters, and will, of course, be felt with great severity by the numerous body of operatives in connexion with this branch of industry in the west of Scotland. Again, the early severity of the winter throws completely idle, considerably before the usual period, that industrious body the masons, and other out-door workers in connexion with them. The calico-printing business is in the most hopeless state, and we are certain we do not exaggerate when we say that in the west of Scotland one-half of the workers are idle, and that the same number of masters would be bankrupt had they not capital to fall back upon. As to the weaving population, they have for so long frequently had occasion to state the helpless state they are come to, that we do not feel inclined to say more about them.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

MR. S. CRAWFORD, the honourable member for Rochdale, has been confined for the last fortnight at his residence, Crawford's-burn, by very serious indisposition.

THE GOSPORT branch of the London and South-Western Railway was opened on Saturday, by the Directors and other gentlemen; and a grand dinner was given at Gosport in honour of the occasion. The whole line of railway from London to Gosport was opened to the public on Monday. A detachment of troops, part of the reinforcement destined for China, were conveyed by means of the railway to Portsmouth.

SWITZERLAND.—Switzerland has taken another instalment of revolution. A theologico-political dispute in the Canton of Argua has given occasion for dissensions in other Cantons; the Aristocracy of the Protestant provinces siding with the turbulent and oppressed Catholics of Argau, the Democrats with the excessive austerity of the Argovian Anti-papists. In the central legislature, the deputy of the metropolitan Canton voted for the Aristocrates and the Catholics, against the suppression of the Argovian convents; and his conduct has brought about a revolution in Geneva—the expulsion of the Aristocrats from their little remaining power, and the promise of a thorough change in the constitution.

CANADA.—Mr. Johnson, a Lieutenant in Colonel Dyer's Corps, and one of the parties implicated in the Grogan affair, had been tried at Montreal, by court-martial. He did not deny having participated in the attack on Grogan, but he addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment. He was cashiered. Some petty quarrels had occurred on the North-eastern boundary, in consequence of the American *ex parte* survey. The American Commissioners had drawn a line of boundary which, as it affected the *rights of private property*, was very unpopular. In one instance, the observatory temporarily erected was destroyed by British settlers, and the surveyors were assaulted.

BURGLARY AND MURDER.—An old man, upwards *of seventy years of age*, named Adams, residing near the Windmill, Walsall, was brutally murdered by a party of burglars, on the night of Tuesday last. The unfortunate deceased derived a small income from several houses; and it is supposed that the circumstance of his having collected his rents a day or two before the deed was perpetrated instigated the murderers to their diabolical act. They effected an entrance to his house through the roof of a low brewhouse; but the noise they made having disturbed him, he made resistance with a stable fork, the appearance of which indicated that one or more of his assailants were severely gored by its prongs. A woman, living in the adjoining premises, heard the noise and saw the men (who are said to be four), and by calling out to them caused them to decamp, leaving their aged victim so deeply injured by their violence that he died on the following day. The *ruffians were disappointed of the expected booty*; the deceased having deposited his money, £10, in the bank, on the previous day. A person named Johns was taken into custody, on suspicion, on Thursday evening, having upon his person, or premises, a pistol corresponding with one which the murderers had left upon the premises of the deceased. —*Staffordshire Examiner.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN A FACTORY.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Liverpool, before P. T. Currie, Esq. to inquire touching the death of Mary Mulvey, aged sixteen. It appeared, that the deceased worked in the cotton factory on the canal bank. On Friday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, she was leaning on a strap which had been thrown out of gear. By some means or other, the strap was caught by the machinery, and the poor girl was caught up, feet first, carried over the shaft, and pitched thence a considerable distance, till she alighted behind her own frame. She was taken up insensible, and carried to a room below, when, on examining her, it was found that her leg was completely severed at the knee, and that she had received other shocking mutilations. She was conveyed to the Northern Hospital, where her case was at once pronounced hopeless. She never rallied, and died at six o'clock. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RIVAL AUCTIONEERS AT A FAIR.—"Here you are!" cried one genius; "here's a beautiful brass-mounted two-foot box rule, with slide and all complete—agoin' for the small sum of one shillin—only one shillin—think of that! Why, it's worth the money, if it was only for the purpose of pawning it for eighteen pence, and selling the ticket for two shillings. What! none of you give a shillin? Why then I must take ninepence, that's all. Goin' for ninepence. I see a genl'man afeeling for his money; out with it, Sir, don't be afraid. This here rule 'll measure the extent of your sweatheart's affection for you—it 'll measure the integrity of a Jew, or the virtue of a woman—it 'll take the breadth and depth of all the professions of friendship that a man makes when he wants to borrow money of you; and 'll give you the square and cube of the promises that a candidate for a seat in Parliament makes to the voters at a contested election. What, nobody give ninepence? Why then I must take sixpence, I suppose. Agoin' for sixpence, the smallest coin but one in her Majesty's dominions. You'll never miss it out of your purse, Sir. That's your sort! Hand up the browns, if you hav'nt got silver; one 'll do as well as t'other. Thankye, Sir; there's your rule; do you live by it, and you'll live wisely." "Here!" cried his competitor, who now began to make himself heard, "here you have a bran-new watch, chain, and seals, and all for the low sum of 6s. It keeps time surprisingly, for it never varies; it's just the *thing for a genl'man what goes a courting, for* whenever he pulls it out, if it ain't quite correct, his sweetheart's sure to think it's 'the time o' day' at any rate. Look at the seals. Here's on one—let me see—'*Too joer fiddel.*' That means 'a lass and a fiddle;' and on the other, '*Sem per Idem*,' which means, "Yours, I'm damned." If they don't take any girl's heart by storm, why then it must be harder than *Belle* metal generally is, that's all I've got to say. Who'll say 5s. for the lot! Look at the chain. It's like one of Cupid's—so airy you can hardly feel it, and yet so strong you can't break away from it any more than a prince can break his word, and it's proverbial, as that's a thing they never do: oh no, not at all! As for the watch, when you're all wound up to the bidding *point*, all I can say is, the sooner it goes the better. Don't let me put it back again; it's the cheapest watch that ever went upon tick. Come, say 4s. for the lot. Going'—goin'—gone! for that young genlman in the smock frock, and the green ribands in his straw hat. You've got a dead bargain, Sir, and one that'll consekintly *never* trouble you with any complaints. Thank ye, Sir! Hope you've got plenty of brothers and sisters. Don't forget to bring 'em with you to the fair to-morrow. You're a nice family, I'll be bound.

THREE DEATHS FROM EATING PUTRID GREENS.—Much excitement has been caused during the last few days in the ordinarily quiet village of Malvern and the neighbourhood, by the sudden seizure of a whole family of the name of Jones, father, mother, and three children, with violent sickness and purging, after partaking of some bacon and boiled greens, on Tuesday se'nnight. Suspicion immediately arose that poison had been mixed with the food of which they had partaken, but nothing transpired to confirm such a supposition, and the cause of the malady had therefore to be sought in natural causes. It was at length ascertained that the greens they had dined off were in a half-frozen state, and were put into warm water before they had properly thawed by soaking them in cold water, the consequence was that they became, through decomposition, of a most pernicious and putrid quality. To this fact the illness was traced. Mr. Morison, of Malvern, was the first medical man called in, and Mr. J. N. Gardner, also of Malvern, was afterwards sent for, but in three out of five persons attacked, all their exertions have proved fruitless. Two of the children died on Friday, and the father on Monday. An inquest was holden upon the bodies of the two little girls before W. S. P. Hughes, Esq., coroner, and a very respectable jury, at the Somers Arms, Leigh Sinton, on Monday, when, after examination of the witnesses, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from exhaustation produced by violent sickness and purging, caused, it is supposed, by eating greens." An inquest will be held on the body of the unfortunate father, — Jones, this day, Wednesday. M. Pierpoint, Esq., surgeon of this city, has been employed to make a *post mortem* examination of the body, and will report the result of it to the jury. The mother remains exceedingly ill, and is not expected to survive. Great consternation *prevails in the neighbourhood on account of the sin*gular nature of the malady, the unusual cause from which it is inferred to have resulted, and its awful and extensively fatal termination.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

THE IRON DUKE AND THE STARVING PEOPLE.

Much has been said and written about the Duke of Wellington, but there is one remarkable trait in the Duke's character which has never been noticed publicly, out of deference, we presume, to his fame; which trait is, the strong desire of the duke to get possession of as much money as possible, and his equally strong desire not to part with what he has once got possession of. Much as the country has heard of the Duke receiving, *in the way of public* grants, high pay, liberal pensions and equally liberal sinecures, to use one of his own favourite phrases "nobody," nobody has ever heard of the Duke making himself famous by heading public subscriptions. We have an excellent illustration of the character of the Duke of Wellington in this respect from the following correspondence which took place *between his grace and the deputation lately sent to* London from Paisley to solicit subscriptions for the suffering people, whose petitions the Duke turned so deaf an ear to before the late prorogation of Parliament. Almost immediately on the arrival of the deputation in London, the Rev. Dr. Burns and the Rev. Mr. Baird addressed a note to the Duke of Wellington, stating the object of their mission, the urgent nature of the sufferings of the people there, which had induced them to leave their charge for the purpose of *soliciting the means of keeping them in* life. The note, at the same time, most respectfully solicited an interview with his grace, for the purpose of laying the condition of the people of Paisley before him. To this request the deputation received the following laconic reply:—

"Walmer Castle. Oct. 26, 1841.—Field-marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Dr. Robert Burns. He is much cornerned that, being out of town, it is impossible for him to find time to receive the deputation.—The Rev. Dr. Burns, 21, Manchester-buildings, Westminster."

Two days after receipt of the above note, through the medium of the public papers, as well as from the stir about Apsley-house, the deputation were made aware of the Duke of Wellington having returned to London, when they lost no time in forwarding the following note to his Grace:—

"The members of the deputation from Paisley and the neighbouring places in Renfrewshire, most respectfully solicit an interview with his Grace the Duke of Wellington, now that he has returned to London, for the purpose of submitting their subscription sheet to his consideration, and for the purpose *of affording his Grace some important information* regarding the condition of that unfortunate portion of her Majesty's subjects, whom the deputation are sorry thus to represent.—21, Manchester-buildings, October 29, 1841."

To the above note the Duke of Wellington forwarded the following curious reply, which, take it all in all, we are sure will be read with astonishment over the whole country:—

"London, October 30, 1841.—Field-marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to the members of the deputation from Paisley. It is true that the Duke returned to town the night before last, in order to attend at Buckingham Palace when her Majesty will be confined. The Duke's time has been and will be much occupied while he will be in London, and he must again decline to receive the visit of the deputation from Paisley. He pays every attention it is in his power to give to the distresses at Paisley as well as elsewhere. A meeting to discuss them is not necessary in order to draw his attention to these distresses, and his other occupations render it necessary that he should decline to receive the deputation. He begs the deputation to observe that he is not *in the Queen's political service* —that he does not fill any political office, and exercises no power or authority.—The members of the deputation from Paisley."

By the time his grace came to write this singular epistle, he seems to have got rid of all the "concern" he had felt when writing his first note, at not being able to receive the deputation; *owing to his distance* from London. With the same ease, however, as he seems to have got rid of the "concern," he also managed to get rid of all allusion to the subscription for the relief of the "distress at Paisley, he was giving every attention in his power to!" If the Duke was giving his attention to the distress, he took special care to give nothing more than his attention. The following letter, next addressed to his grace by the deputation, was not honoured with an answer:—

"MY LORD DUKE,—The undersigned members of the deputation from Paisley and Renfrewshire, have to acknowledge the receipt of the card from your Grace, dated the 30th, in answer to their application for leave to wait upon your Grace with their subscription-sheet, and for the purpose of stating personally to your Grace the wretched condition of many thousands of the sober, industrious, and most ingenious tradesmen in the town of Paisley and neighbourhood, owing to their inability to obtain employment. We regret exceedingly that your Grace should not have found it convenient to admit of an interview for the purpose referred to. As a deputation, we were appointed at a late joint meeting of the most influential resident magistrates of the county, with the magistrates of Paisley, and other gentlemen, who take an interest in the relief of the suffering workmen. There were present at the said meeting the convener of the county, several of her Majesty's deputy-lieutenants, and the Sheriff-substitute of the district, as well as the magistrates of Paisley; and the instructions specially given to the deputation by the meeting were to lay before the heads of her Majesty's Government a statement of the condition of the inhabitants, and to solicit their aid and patronage to a subscription. Having, therefore, been appointed by such authority, and for such a purpose, the deputation will feel themselves most awkwardly situated if, after travelling from four to five hundred miles, they are obliged to return home without being permitted to lay a statement of their case before your Grace personally. Because, whatever may be the nature of the appointment your Grace may hold as a member of the Government, we, as a deputation, and the whole country, consider your Grace one of the most influential of her Majesty's advisers, and one of the principal heads of the government. We feel justified in entertaining this opinion, from the public declaration lately made by your Grace from your place in the House of Peers, that, 'you would take on yourself the responsibility of advising her Majesty to prorogue Parliament.'—In again soliciting an interview, which we hope your Grace will be so kind as to grant, we have most respectfully to assure your Grace, that we do so for no other purpose but to lay before your Grace a true statement of the unprecedented and almost incredible destitution of the large manufacturing town we come from—such as we have seen and can vouch for personally. We may be permitted to add, that nothing is farther from our intention than to trouble your Grace with any party views whatever, or to propose remedies for the evils complained of. Hoping your Grace will reconsider our application, we are, most respectfully, your obedient servants, ARCHD. BAIRD, minister.—JOHN HENDERSON.

"21, Manchester-buildings, Nov. 1, 1841."

Without much further remark, we leave the correspondence in the hands of our contemporaries, perfectly aware that it requires no comment from us to exhibit the Duke of Wellington in a more ridiculous light than he has done himself, under his own hand. The country will be astonished to learn that the Great Duke—the Iron Duke—who boasted he would take on himself the whole responsibility of advising the prorogation of Parliament, should, for the sake of a paltry twenty or twenty-five pounds in the way of subscription, shrink from meeting the representatives of those people he had so heedlessly handed over to four months' starvation in winter. The country will also be anxious to know if he does not "fill any political office," or if he "exercise no power or authority," what was his business at Buckingham-house at the confinement of the Queen. Are we to understand the Duke that it was only in his character of field marshal that he claimed the privilege of being present as a peeping boy, to watch the *progress of events behind the scenes!*

Chartist Intelligence.

HUDDERSFIELD.

O'CONNOR DEMONSTRATION.

On Saturday morning, all was bustle and haste in the expectation of the distinguished patriot. At half-past ten, a carriage and four greys started for Cooper Bridge, to meet Mr. O'Connor, who started *en route* to New Mill, where he was met by the men of Holmfirth. The people here formed into procession, accompanied by a band of music and numerous banners floating in the breeze, and as the procession crossed the English Alps, from New Mill to Holmfirth, the sight from Holmfirth and the valley was most magnificent, indeed the people merging as it were from the clouds, and then the splendid banners in rapid succession, all served to heighten the scene.

Mr. O'Connor on his arrival at Holmfirth was greeted by the assembled thousands with a real old English cheer. He addressed the people in the large room of the Rose and Crown, but not a tithe could gain admittance, and although the rain poured down in torrents, the assembled mass stood firmly waiting to catch a glimpse of the noble advocate of the labouring classes. The room was crowded to suffocation.

Mr. O'Connor spoke for half an hour amidst the most rapturous applause. Such was the crowded state of the room that it was afterwards ascertained that the main beam had sprung and broke into splinters, and it is a wonder that the whole of the vast assembly were not "let through" to the bottom, but all passed off safe.

Started for Honley at four o'clock; met the procession at the Banks; marched to Honley. Started from Honley at five o'clock to meet the men of Huddersfield at Lockwood. From Honley the sight was most beatiful, the music playing, and the transparent lamps with which the procession was provided *were truly grand; but* such was the inclemency of the weather, that only a very few weathered the storm, and out of three score only four reached Huddersfield. At Lockwood, the procession was met by the men of Huddersfield, Almondbury, Lepton, Dalton, Lindley, Paddock, &c. On entering the town the procession moved in the following order :—

Four Marshals on horseback.
Almondbury band.
A large and splendid banner.
A full likeness of Mr. O'Connor.
Reverse—England, home, and liberty.
Operatives twelve abreast.
A beautiful green silk banner—Golden letters.
Motto—Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments,
Vote by Ballot, Payment of Members, No
Property Qualification, Equal
Representation.
A beautiful tri-colour.
Kirkheaton flag.
We demand Universal Suffrage.
Operatives twelve a-breast.
Lindley band.
A splendid green silk banner, with a correct
Likeness of Justice holding the Scales
of Equal Rights in one hand, and
the People' Charter in the other.
Reverse.
The day of freedom dawns—the time is near
When freedom, our united efforts crown,
On, on, Briton's, our cause is clear,
And labour shall no master, but the labourer own.
God Save the people.
Operatives twelve a-breast.
Tri-colour.
Motto—Holmfirth National Charter Association.
Reverse—The Charter our right. He that will not
ask is not worthy the blessings of freedom.
White banner—Honley.
Motto—Equality of all before the law.
Reverse—Taxation without representation is
tyranny, and ought to be resisted.
A cap of liberty carried on a long pole.
Operatives twelve a-breast.
Green silk banner.
Motto—The right of every man to liberty is from
God, from nature, from birth, and from reason.
Reverse—The whole of the principles
contained in the People's Charter,
we demand, for nothing less
will we ever ask or take.
Tri-colour ;
Motto—"God save the Queen for we
fear no one else will."
Reverse—"The glorious Republic of
America, and soon may England
imitate that country ; its
people happy and
contented."
Golcar band.
A splendid oil painting of the coat of
arms of the National Charter
Association."
16 feet by 10 ditto.
A tri-coloured flag ;
Motto—"England expects every man
to do his duty."
Reverse—"God helps those who help
themselves."
White flag ;
Motto—"The land, the land !—the
right of every living man."
Reverse—"The rights of labour, soon
may they be acknowledged by
all the world."
Green silk banner ;
Motto—"Every man his own landlord."
Reverse—"Down with the accursed
factory system, the school of
immorality, profaneness, wickedness, and vice
of every description."
Operatives, sixteen abreast.
Colne-bridge band.
Cap of liberty.
Tri-coloured flag.
Large white banner ;
Motto—"England, home, and liberty."
Reverse—"No bastiles. The right of
every man to live upon his
native land."
Operatives, sixteen abreast.
Green silk flag ;
Motto—"Equal representation," with the
cap of liberty.
Reverse—"No distinction before the law."
Green silk flag, with silver letters—
"Honesty is the best policy; no humbug;
no Corn Law fallacies; the full rights
of all we ask, no more we
demand ; this we
will have."
Reverse—"God gave the earth for
man's inheritance; a faction have
taken it to themselves. Justice, justice, justice!"
Honley band.
Tri-coloured flag;
Motto—"Universal Suffrage."
Operatives, sixteen abreast.
THE CARRIAGE
drawn by four greys; postilions, scarlet
jackets, black velvet caps,
and silver tassels, containing the people's champion,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.,
along with Messrs. Edward Clayton, Robt.
Peel, and other friends.
Transparent lamps on each side.
Green silk flags on each side of the
carriage.
Operatives, sixteen abreast.

In this manner the procession moved along Buxton-road, on New-street, Market-place, up Westgate, Market-street, down Cloth-hall-street, King-street, on Queen-street, up Ramsden-street, to the Philosophical-hall.

When the procession arrived at the hall, it was crowded to excess; it was now after six o'clock, and, in consequence of Mr. O'Connor having received letters from London, requiring his immediate presence there on urgent business, it was arranged that, so soon as he arrived, he should at once address the people. Mr. Veevers, therefore, having been called to the chair, introduced Mr. O'Connor, who was received with tremendous cheering. He made a most excellent speech, concluding at half-past seven o'clock, leaving just time for him to be conveyed to the railway station to meet the train. The people deeply regretted the urgency of his departure, but were consoled by a promise of another visit at some future time.

After Mr. O'Connor's departure, Mr. Mowitt, after a few observations, replete with sound argument, moved the following resolution :—

"That this meeting pledges itself to agitate for no reform short of the People's Charter, the whole of which we consider as a perfect measure; but if robbed of one of its principles, the whole would be involved : we, therefore, pledge ourselves never to agitate for, nor countenance, any measure or measures less than the whole of the principles contained in the People's Charter, and that we look upon the man who would endeavour to lead the people for any thing less, to be an enemy to the liberties of mankind."

Mr. E. Clayton seconded the resolution in an effective speech, in which he exposed the present move on the part of the Anti-corn Law League, in coming out for the franchise ; he warned the people against the *ruse* which was in contemplation. He referred to the history of the Roman Republic in the time of Tiberius Gracchus and Caius Gracchus, shewing to what means the aristocracy will stoop to over-reach the people—by threats, intimidation, and, finally, by over-liberality—to destroy the power of, and lead the people by, a false light. He resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and three cheers having been given for the Charter, three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for O'Connor and other patriots, the meeting broke up after a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed letter is, as you may perceive, from one of those whom the veracious O'Connell has repeatedly described as an enemy, a bitter, unrelenting foe to Ireland.

I do assure you Sir, it has often puzzled me to discover what can be the object, or what is to be gained, by the continuous practice of bearing false witness against the great bulk of the people of Great Britain. He knows, as well as I do, that every Chartist in England, Scotland, and Wales, concurs with Mr. Watson in his good wishes towards Ireland and the Irish. Yet this man, who vilifies a whole people, is angry because the late Doctor Doyle, Bishop of Kildare, said he was a knave in politics and a hypocrite in religion.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

Dublin, December 2nd, 1841.

TO MR. PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

DEAR SIR,—Along with this letter you will receive a *Northern Star*. I have sent the *Star* and *Scottish Patriot* on several occasions of late, and shall continue to do so. I rejoice in common with every friend of liberty at the spreading of true political principles in your beautiful, but oppressed country; and I look forward with confidence to the period when the millions of Ireland's generous and fervid sons will unite as one man with their British brethren to overthrow the monster, class-legislation, and the thousand evils that proceed from it.

I love the Irish people; I have been a stranger in their land ; but I was no stranger to their hospitality; and "may my right hand forget its cunning" when I forget the debt I owe them. Believe me, also, when I say, I am not a stranger to Ireland's history, to her numerous civil wars fomented by knaves for the purpose of getting possession of the forfeited estates, to the disabilities interposed in marriages between Catholic and Protestant, or to the infamous means adopted by Pitt, Castlereagh, and Co. to rob you of *your national legislature. But I turn with joy from* the contemplation of the dark picture of your wrongs to what you will be when your capabilities are brought to light; when the inexhaustible resources of your soil and your mines have been brought into action by your industrious, talented, and educated people.

In the *Star* which I send with this, your talented countryman, Mr. O Brien, justly observes that if a capital of £130,000,000 sterling were required for the discovery and disentombing of Noah's Ark, it would be immediately subscribed for—only guarantee the speculators ten per cent. To bring your ill-used country into the same state of cultivation as England and the low parts of Scotland would require an outlay of £32,000,000, but will this ever be expended upon it, while a miserable few are suffered quietly to speculate on the fruits of your labour? Never! and their *power to do evil springs from your disunion, and from* ours. It astonishes me when I read of your cheap provisions; your beef, mutton, pork, geese, turkeys, fowls, corn, and potatoes. But when I see what Inglis and others say of the state of wages, and add my own scanty knowledge to their better opportunities of information, I may then come near the truth.

Persevere, Sir, in your honest efforts for the real emancipation of your noble country—a country well entitled to the eulogium of Counsellor Phillips—a country which I firmly believe that the Romans, in the plenitude of their power, dared not to invade—a country where the praises of the true God were sung on the harp, in the halls of Tara, long before the Redeemer of mankind began his earthly career, and took upon himself our nature—a country where the arts and sciences were preserved when the rest of the world was involved in darkness. Iceland, the Ultima Thule, and the most northern point of civilization, even the human race, to this day, owe to Ireland a deep debt of gratitude.

Do me the honour, Sir, to propose me as an honorary member of your Association, and add the names of William Thomson and Robert Fletcher, of Leith, to your list of subscribers. We will take care to keep up our title of membership by regularly sending the *Star*, or any other Radical papers we may get ; and you may rely on it that we will do our best to get others to follow our example.

There are Irish hearts here beating in Scottish bosoms, and I hope, in a short time, to shew them what they really owe to Ireland, and I know they will act accordingly.

Dear Sir,
Believe me yours,
And God bless the cause,
ROBERT WATSON.

Leith, November 24th, 1841.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1841.

EMIGRATION.

THE tricks and contrivances of faction to gain and retain possession of power and profit might provoke ones merriment were not the subjects in reference to which these tricks are practised, matters of such vast importance and commanding interest. The late Whig Government had, by innumerable sins of omission and of commission rendered themselves alike detestable and contemptible in the eyes of all reasonable men. Unwilling to throw themselves upon popular support, and by substantial reform earn a title to the nation's confidence, they pandered continually to the sworn foes of freedom, till the people, in their righteous indignation, hurled them from the position they disgraced, and their mighty promises of cheap corn, sugar, and timber failed in keeping the old hulk of Whiggery afloat. The crazy craft went down amid the yells and execrations of deluded millions.

Then came the pious and constitutional Tories; mad enough to suppose that, because Whiggery had become the abhorrence, Toryism must of necessity become the cherished idol of the popular will. These dupes of their own folly and wickedness declared that no distress existed in the country. According to their speeches in and out of Parliament, England was a paradise; so at least said his Grace of WELLINGTON ; and, considering that England in his Grace's mind comprised only Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Apsley House, Almack's, and the clubs, no doubt he was correct. There, thanks to John Bull's folly and aristocratic rascality, distress does not dare to show its ugly and unwelcome front. It seems, however, that even his Grace of WELLINGTON may be occasionally wrong; and facts may proclaim, even to the conviction of a Tory Government, that distress does exist, with which they must grapple; or retire from the mess, to which with hungry bellies they so recently returned.

Well, then; the existence of distress is admitted : and how is it proposed that such distress shall be relieved, and its recurrence prevented? Of course we are not in the secrets of Downing-street, and can only speak from hearsay and report. Yet, it is said that "Coming events cast their shadows before," and some of our London contemporaries, who may probably be employed on the secret service, and act as pioneers for the ministry to discover the bearings of public opinion, have stated it to be an understood thing that early in the next Session of Parliament, Government will propose a scheme to promote what the scribblers please to call "National Emigration," by which we suppose they mean the transportation of some millions of our industrious countrymen, whose presence presses rather hardly upon those *immensely important* classes who have taken a fancy to consider their fellow creatures as so many machines, to be sent anywhere and applied to any purpose, which may enable their tyrant task-masters to enjoy the largest amount of luxury, vice, and idleness.

This would be one way, to be sure, of getting rid of those whom it is inconvenient to keep; besides which, it has the merit of consistency, a thing which the late Government never troubled their brains even to think of. It is simple, and in strict accordance with the good old practice of the party; neither more nor less than a proposition to tax one portion of the people for the purpose of transporting the other! Still, though it is consistent with the uniform practice of Toryism, we are by no means disposed to admit its being in accordance with the requirements of justice, honesty, humanity, and common sense. On the contrary, we are prepared to prove that it is in perfect discordance with each of those particulars.

First, we say that any scheme of extensive, or "national" emigration, such as that hinted at by our contemporaries, is unjust; and that, for two reasons; it is a one-sided bargain, and it is altogether unnecessary. It is a one-sided bargain, because, through the operation of the New Poor Law on the one hand and the grinding oppression of the capitalist on the other, all who are deemed "surplus population" may be *compelled* to submit to it on pain of starvation. There is no necessity for an Act of Parliament to say expressly "the people shall emigrate or starve." Would to God our rulers were honest enough thus to *blazen forth their villany in open day! This,* however, they will not do ; they will be cunning as serpents, however little of the harmlessness of the dove they may possess. Yet, let any man of common sense reflect for a moment on the position in which the Poor Law and the constantly increasing power of machinery has placed the working man; and he will at once perceive that should a plan of emigration be adopted by the legislature in order to relieve the distresses of the country, the industrious artisan would have no choice, but would be compelled to submit to any terms which the interest or caprice of the tyrants might induce them to propose. It is also totally unnecessary. We have no surplus population in reality. That we have such a population in appearance, we readily grant ; but the cause is not a redundancy of mouths, but a bad arrangement of society which prevents the fair remuneration of active industry. What is called the cultivated land of the United Kingdom would produce, if its capabilities were fully developed, food for, at least, one hundred millions of human beings. Leaving this, however, to be managed or mismanaged as to the landlords and their tenants may be most convenient, we beg to remind those who appear so anxious to send Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen to cultivate lands at the opposite side of the globe, that we have such a thing as land which would give an *ample return for the labour* of cultivation at home. We have some thirty millions of waste lands which are at present of no use to anybody : one-half of these lands, with skill and industry, and with a moderate outlay of capital, would yield a profitable, and, after a few years, an ample return. Let these lands, at all events, be made productive, and let the cultivated lands have their capabilities fully developed; let the demand of an extensive home market for home productions be fully answered, and then it will be time enough to talk of banishing our surplus population from their native land.

This system of wholesale banishment is as dishonest as it is unjust. Who are to be expatriated ? not the old, for they would be beyond the ability to work; not the young, for they would be incapable of providing for, or taking care of, themselves. The emigrants, then, would be the strong, healthy, and active portion of the working classes, among whom preference would be given to those who had no families, or whose children were of such an age as to be employed in useful labour on arriving at their destination. Now who is to pay for the transportation of two or three millions of these destitute human beings to our distant colonies ? Let us suppose that in Great Britain and Ireland there are three millions of the people unable to find a sufficiency of food, and that, according to the new prosperity scheme, they are to be exported to New Zealand, New South Wales, or Canada.

And let us inquire who is to pay the expence of this new plan for relieving national distress. The expence must be paid by the nation, and the nation that pays is the working people. The working people have to pay the expences of the Government, national and local, the interest of the debt, and the rates for the relief of the poor, &c. &c. ; for, whoever appears to pay, the whole of this enormous burden is actually borne by the industry of the country. Yet our sage rulers propose, because the country cannot sustain the burdens under which it groans, to increase those burdens by many millions of pounds, in order to send away a large and important portion of our most able and industrious citizens, leaving the increased taxation to be sustained by those who remain ; in addition to which they will have to maintain all the old, who are not worth transporting, and all the young, who are of too tender an age to be transported. If the Tories are disposed to make England one huge poor house, we advise them to adopt this plan, for most assuredly the Devil could not have contrived a more effectual contrivance.

But let us look a little at the expence. "To take an individual to Canada, how much will it cost ? For transportation, food, and fit clothing, with means of living for at least a few days after his arrival there, the sum of £8 a-head—a small average cost, even if sure of employment the instant they touch the land. his for one and a half millions amounts to twelve millions of pounds: send the remaining one and a half million to New Zealand or New South Wales, at a cost of £20 a-head, and we have a total of forty-two millions of pounds! Even granting this calculation to be too high: supposing that only half this expence is to be incurred, are the people prepared to give twenty-one millions to carry the project into execution?" If they are, they are much greater fools than we take them to be. "But suppose the money to be just now in Mr. GOULBURN's breeches pocket ready to carry the scheme into practice ; to be effectual it must be prompt, or the vacancies will be rapidly filling up—young '*superabundants*' will be dropping in as there is more room; so let the exiles be shipped as soon as possible. To carry off *one million* of human beings, you will require four thousand ships, allowing 250 of the *animals* to be crammed into each. If you send off three millions, the ship-builders ought to be at once set to work, for there may be some difficulty in finding vessels.—Seriously, the more we think on the proposal, the more ridiculous it appears, and we would be half inclined to set it down as a hoax, if we did not find it advocated seriously in some of the London Papers."

This we fancy will be deemed a pretty specimen of Tory honesty, and a pretty way of relieving distress. It is evident that the only design entertained is to thin the population by a system of deliberate murder under the name of emigration.

If sent to the Colonies, the land there is already appropriated, the proprietors could not, of course, at once find capital to employ all, or nearly all this sudden influx of labour, the emigrant has not means to purchase any portion of the land from those in possession, and his only resource is to lie down and die. This at least would be the case in Canada, and should he be sent to other remote colonies nearly the same objections would apply. A vast sum must be laid out on agricultural implements, &c., and an immediate and ready supply of food must be furnished, if, indeed, they are not to be sent there merely to perish in the desert.

This shows not only the dishonesty but the inhumanity of the scheme. Half the money necessary to be expended in murdering them abroad, would, by placing them upon the waste lands and opening new channels for the beneficial employment of their skill and industry, render them comfortable and happy at home. But this is not the only point in which the inhumanity of the scheme is glaringly apparent. To say nothing of the perils of the voyage and of the hardships to which the exile must be exposed in his colonial home, let it be remembered that human beings are neither stocks nor stones. Is it nothing to be torn from our kindred and connections—from the solace of friendship, and the loved scenes of our childhood ? Is it nothing to have new friends to seek—new scenes to try, and new habits to form, in the distant wilderness ? And all this for what ? Just to sustain bad and wicked arrangements of society, and to gratify the greedy grasping of a monopolising faction.

There has been a meeting recently held in London on this subject, at which one Mr. MONTGOMERY MARTIN took the chair, and at which a Mr. CRAWFORD, of Paisley, and other gents, amused themselves, and tried to gull the public, by talking nonsense. We do not blame them for this, nor shall we blame the Government for pursuing a like course; for, in truth, no man can possibly talk common sense on such a senseless project. Mr. MONTGOMERY MARTIN talks greatly in his little way about the resources of the colonies, of the amount of revenue they pour into the mother country, of the strength they add to our military force ; but he forgets to tell us that neither the toiling millions of this country nor of the ill-governed colonies reap any advantage from all these fine things, the whole profit being absorbed by the aristocratic knaves and fools ; who are cursing by their misrule those interesting and important portions of the globe. One statement he made deserves a passing notice. "Every colony", he says "that was founded, supplied us with a market beyond the control of foreigners. The Colonist, who while he continued an inhabitant of the mother country, consumed only five pounds worth of British manufactures yearly, *required* twenty pounds worth in his new home." We have no doubt he requires it. The question is, will he find the means of getting it? If Mr. MARTIN's logic prove anything, it proves too much, for if the prosperity of every Colonist be such as to enable him to expend three hundred per cent. more than the British resident, of the same class at home, then it is plain the whole nation had better emigrate at once, especially as such a manœuvre would save to our manufacturers the cost of transit.

The fact is, that Mr. MARTIN was dreaming all the while about pounds, shillings and pence, and could only think of men as machines for making them. Hence he talks of every colony supplying us with a market spite of foreigners. What may become of the thousands who will be compelled to steal or starve, while the said market is in process of creation, he and his class neither know nor care.

We shall keep our eye upon this move of the *Tories* and the middle men, and if they venture to launch their emigration ship, we promise them a broadside that shall effectually sink both it and them.

In the meantime, let the people remain true to themselves, let them continue to go for the whole Charter and nothing less, and that once obtained, the regeneration of our country will be easily effected, and Englishmen will learn to live well at home, instead of going abroad to a worse, because more hopeless, condition of slavery than that which they now endure.

THE MEDALS.

THE Subscribers in and around London will receive the O'Connor Liberation Medals with their papers on Saturday next. The Plate of Monmouth Court House will be distributed to them, and to the Subscribers in and around Birmingham on Saturday fortnight, the 1st of Day of January, 1842.

It is particularly desired that every Agent who receives either Medals or Portraits, will not distribute them *before the day named in the Star.* It is for *their* convenience that the Plates &c. are entrusted to them before the time ; and we expect that no one in any locality will so far abuse the confidence reposed in him, as to distribute them before the proper time, when all shall have had their supply.

THE SMALL PORTRAITS.

To meet the wishes of many who desire to have the Small Portraits formerly issued with the *Star*, and who say that 4½d. is an awkward price to remit, we have determined to offer them at 4d. each. The list comprises Portraits of—

F. O'Connor,	H. Hunt,
R. Oastler,	Andrew Marvel,
J. R. Stephens,	Arthur O'Connor,
Sir W. Molesworth	Thos. Attwood, and
Wm. Cobbett,	Bronterre O'Brien.

All these will be allowed to the Agents and Booksellers, so as to retail at 4d. each. Any one experiencing difficulty in procuring them has but to inclose six Postage Stamps, either to the office, or to our principal agents, Mr. Cleave, of London, Mr. Guest, of Birmingham, and Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, and he can have any one on the lis returned to him by the next post.

RE-ISSUE OF THE LARGE PORTRAITS.

We are constantly receiving applications from new subscribers, or from friends, wishing to know upon what terms they can be supplied with the LARGE PORTRAITS that have been, at different times, issued to the subscribers to the *Star* ; to these applications our invariable answer has hitherto been, "*not at any price.*" The calls upon us, however, have now become so numerous and so urgent, that we have determined to issue them again on the following terms :—

A person wishing to subscribe for any one of the large Plates, must enter his name with his News-agent, and Subscribe regularly for the paper for six weeks, specifying at the time he enters his name the Plate he wants.

At the end of his six weeks' subscription he will receive the Plate along with his Paper for that week, for both of which he will be charged 1s. by the Agent, and no more.

The Agent will be charged for Paper and Plate for that week 9d. ; so that he will have 25 per cent. profit for his trouble. The Papers will cost him nothing for carriage, as they go by post ; and we will contrive to get the Plates to him for as little cost as possible.

Any subscriber who receives his paper direct from the office, can have the plates on the same terms as from an agent.

Here, then, is an easy manner by which all who desire can have any of the under-mentioned plates :—

The Convention.	John Collins.
John Frost.	Dr. M'Douall.
J. R. Stephens.	R. Emmett, and
Richard Oastler.	F. O'Connor.

The agents had better open their subscription lists immediately, and apprise us of the number they will require of each.

To Readers and Correspondents.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND AGENTS.—*Christmas Day falling on a Saturday this year, we shall, for that week, publish on the Friday. Correspondents will, therefore, note this, and see to their respective communications being sent a day sooner. The Agents must also take care to have their orders here in time.*

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. The Petition and sheets may also be had from Mr. Cleave, London: and Mr. Heywood, Manchester. But in all cases the money must be sent in advance—the price being so low as to preclude credit.*

SEVERAL UNPAID LETTERS, *including a large packet bearing the Liverpool post mark, have been returned to the Post Office.*

NATHANIEL MORLING, *Brighton, states that he has not yet received the letter which Mr. Martin says he posted for him on the 21st of November.*

THE CHARTISTS OF BROMYARD, HEREFORDSHIRE, *are requested to communicate with Mr. John Parsons, No. 6, Beaufort-place, Stapleton-road, Bristol.*

CHARTIST BLACKING.—*Having received letters complaining of money letters being sent, which have not been received from the post, R. Pinder desires that, for the future, no person will send him any remittance except by post-office order.*

THE CONVENTION.—*Mr. Henry Vincent desires us to state, in answer to numerous applications he has received, that he declines being put in nomination for the coming Convention. His reason is, that Mr. R. K. Philp, his partner in business, is already nominated; and it would be impossible for both to be absent from Bath, engaged in political duties, at the same moment. Mr. V. will be actively engaged in spreading Chartism in his locality, and will do his utmost to aid the Petition, and the purposes for which the Convention will assemble.*

THE *Irish Universal Suffrage Association return their most sincere thanks to those friends who have favoured them with* Stars, *Chartist tracts, and other communications, and particularly to Mr. Wood, of Chorley.*

STARS TO IRELAND.—*Thady Cafferty informs us, that out of twenty-two* Stars, *which he is apprised have been sent to him by a friend at Northampton, he has only received fifteen. The three* Stars *from W. B., Darlington, were received.*

MR. SKEVINGTON, *Loughborough, wishes to decline standing as a candidate for the forthcoming Convention for the town of Loughborough. He is thankful for the honour intended him; but, as the District Meeting at Nottingham have agreed upon two persons for the district, Mr. S. will withdraw.*

JAMES SINCLAIR, *Newcastle, and various other Correspondents.—We must again request that the copy furnished to us for the* Star *be written on one side of the paper only.*

MR. JULIAN HARNEY *acknowledges the receipt of* 1s. *from Mr. Henry Frost Coatman, Portland-place, London, for Elizabeth Taylor. The money has been handed to Mrs. T.*

J. T. WHITEHEAD, *Cheltenham, will oblige by writing on one side of his paper only for the future. We had as much news came on Thursday morning as would have filled the* Star *: we were obliged to cut down his report in the same way as a great many others.*

ROCHDALE.—*Will the Rochdale sub-Secretary, that sent 10s. to Mr. John Campbell, give him his address again; and also the Truro friend who sent 6s.?*

JOHN CAMPBELL *would be thankful to all parties who have had his pamphlets to send him either cash, or the pamplets back again.*

CHARLES WESTERTON.—*The letter to Mr. O'Connor was delivered to him.*

JOHN WEAVER, *of Ryde, writes us to deny the authorship of the paragraph which appeared in the Chartist Intelligence of our last, with his name attached. We gave the paragraph as it reached us; and we gave the signature because we knew nothing of the writer.*

THE LONDON O'BRIEN PRESS FUND.—*The long address of the Committee, received only on Thursday morning, cannot possibly appear this week.*

THE BALANCE-SHEET *of the Executive was not received till Thursday. It cannot, consequently, appear in our present number.*

JOHN MOORE.—*We really can give him no answer. We have received at this office, within the time mentioned by him, scores of letters for Mr. O'Connor, all of which have been duly forwarded: whether his may have been among them we of of course cannot tell. Not fewer than fifty letters have been received at this office, within the month, from different parts, addressed to Mr. O'Connor, on nearly all subjects, but mainly containing invitations for a visit to the several towns and places from where the letters have come. The parties sending seem to expect that Mr. O'Connor would answer them each and every one. This expectation is unreasonable. Look at the labour Mr. O'Connor has performed during the last month; and then say whether, in conscience, he has not had enough to do! We may state generally, that all these letters have been seen by Mr. O'Connor, up to the time of his leaving last for London; and that he will, after a time, state in the* Star *the places he will next visit, and the time.*

A BERMONDSEY CHARTIST, *in Cambridge, seems to have imbibed a common and most mischeivous misconception. The National Charter Association has no "branches." It is one society; and consequently, all its members and officers may legally communicate with each other.*

Y. Z.—*Address Mr. Baker, Factory Superintendent, Leeds.*

A CONSTANT READER.—*We have never measured him.*

JOHN WILKINSON, *Birminham.—We have written him, care of Mr. White.*

H. CRONIN.—*Fifty such letters, and more, have been received and forwarded.*

W. THORLEY.—*Any communication for Mr. O'Connor may be sent here. The Liverpool case shall be attended to: we purpose writing on the subject.*

DERBY CHARTISTS.—*We did not receive the report of their meeting for the National Petition.*

DUNCAN NICHOLSON.—*The letter from Mr. O'Brien next week.*

STARS TO IRELAND.—*Mr. Murray, Donegal, will be thankful for a little* Starlight.

THE POETS *have been bountiful, as usual. We have received six times more than we have read.*

THE WORCESTER CHARTISTS *send us an address of congratulation to and confidence in the Executive. We have not room for its insertion.*

MR. R. RIDLEY, *having completed his tour in Suffolk and Essex, is open to an engagement. Address —19, D'Oyley-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea.*

MILITARY FLOGGING.—*A Correspondent asks— "Whether it is true that two men have been severely flogged at the Leeds Barracks within the last fortnight or ten days, and that one of them is now in the Hospital in consequence of the punishment?" We do not know.*

WM. STUBBINGS, JAMES CRAWFORD, A MERE MAN, JOSEPH GINDER, L. P. COOKE, *and a great many others, must excuse us: we have no room.*

DAVID DAVIES, SMITH, GEORGE TOWN, MERTHYR. *—The parcel he inquires about was sent from the office on Oct. 30th, according to the address given in his letter. It was entrusted to Pickford's, the carriers. A letter too, has been sent to him since, to the same address, in answer to his queries; and on the 8th inst., a second letter was dispatched, addressed to the care of Mr. Morgan Williams. Let him inquire at the carriers at Merthyr.*

MR. HITCHIN, KIDDERMINSTER.—*The parcel he writes about was inclosed in one sent to Mr. George White, of Birmingham, on Nov. 30th. Perhaps Mr. White has not had an opportunity of forwarding it.*

W. H. CLIFTON.—*His letter to the Lord Mayor of Dublin next week.*

THE BRISTOL CHARTISTS *are most anxiously looking for a visit from O'Connor. Their letter in reference to the correspondent is received. Their correspondence shall always have our best attention. In reference to the notice, in our last, of this matter, we have received the following letter, to which we call the attention of our Bristol friends:—*

THE BRISTOL CHARTISTS AND THE *STAR*.

MR. EDITOR,—Observing your answer to the Bristol Chartists, complaint of non-reports in the *Star*, I conceived that the testimony of one who, for some time, sent you reports of Chartist meetings here, was due to you, and would not be altogether unavailing to the Chartists.

I beg to state that, during my connection with the Chartists, as an enrolled member of the National Charter Association, I continued to report the Bristol Chartist meetings, from the one entitled the German-send and the Tories, down to the Chartist meeting for the release of Frost; also the ball and soiree; when I resigned office, and withdrew from the body. I have since reported many meetings, some important ones, down to the Anti-Corn Lecture of Brown, each inclusive, and have ever found the Editor readily insert the reports in the *Star*. I have from the commencement of the movement here, found such complaints as those you answer, rife ; but whilst numbered with the speakers, I did not trouble myself to take reports, or inquire wherefore we were not reported ; but from your punctuality and attention during the short time I filled that office unappointed, I must bear testimony that the fault has been with those who reported, or said they reported. J.

P. S.—Upon my report of the Brown anti-Corn Law meeting, I have to add, I hope the early arrival thereof did not exclude a better from your columns ; and lest friends should think otherwise, I state I do not seek appointment. I have ever served in this office, gratuitously, unappointed, and unthanked. J.

Upon this we have only to say, that our worthy friend mistakes greatly in supposing that he has been "unthanked" for his favours. A large heap of thanks have been accumulating, which we now beg him to accept all at once.

A. B. C. *suggests the propriety of furnishing every Member of the House of Commons with a copy of the Charter, which being in the* English Chartist Circular, *at one halfpenny, might be done at a very trifling expense, and would prevent their pleading ignorance of what they are asked to make law; and, as every body's work is nobody's work, he suggests that every sub-secretary furnish the Member, or Members, who represents the city or borough in which he resides.*

MR. GEORGE BLACK.—*We have received a letter from Cardiff, stating though it may sometimes be policy to refrain from expressing as much, yet a burst of honest indignation should not lessen a man in our esteem; they consider Mr. George Black entitled to full confidence from the Chartist body. We have also received a similar letter from Newport, Monmouthshire.*

JAMES ANDREWS, BARNSTAPLE.—*All the Plates due to the Subscribers will be shortly forwarded to Mr. Avery.*

MR. PENNY—The letter to Hamer Stansfeld in our next.

MR. ENNES, COUNTY DURHAM.—*Mr. Baxter's address is No. 3, Bridgeman's place, near Cockerill-spring, Bolton.*

WM. SCOTT.—*His letter was sent to Mr. Cleave, but being without name it would perhaps not be noticed.*

W. H. LAWNER, *John Goldsmith, Henry Gray, and several others, are referred to the notice about the Portraits, both large and small.*

NOTICE.—The Huddersfield Shareholders in the *Northern Star* will receive their interest by presenting their checks to Mr. John Leech, Buxton Road, Huddersfield; Ashton, to Mr. Edward Hobson ; Bradford, to Mr. J. Clarkson; Halifax, to Mr. R. Wilkinson; and Rochdale, to Mr. Robert Holt.

LISTS OF SHAREHOLDERS ARE *wanted from the following places, on receipt of which, orders for payment will be sent from the office :—Barnsley, Elland, Hull, and Oldham.*

FOR THE O'BRIEN PRESS FUND.

	£	s.	d.
From Brighton, per Mr. Flower, treasurer to the Committee at Brighton	10	0	0
„ the Glasgow *Northern Star* Reading Society, per W. Anderson	0	14	0

FOR P. M. M'DOUALL.

	£	s.	d.
From the Glasgow *Northern Star* Reading Society, per W. Anderson	0	14	0

FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

	£	s.	d.
From a friend, West End, Leeds ...	0	0	6
„ W. R.	0	0	6

FOR MR. JAMES VERNON, SOUTHMOLTON.

	£	s.	d.
From Mr. H. Griffiths, Edgeware Road, London	0	1	0

FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS.

The 7s. from Daventry and Whilton, noticed for R. J. Richardson, on the 13th of November, should have been for the Wives and Families. The £1 from Alva, of the same date, is counter-ordered by Wm. Bishop, Secretary to the Chartist Association.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE, FROM THE SALE OF ROGER PINDER'S BLACKING.

	s.	d.
W. Wright, Stockport	0	10
Richard Haslem, Oldham	0	10
Robert Brook, Todmorden	1	8
Thomas Hartley, Burnley	1	8
Charles Winsper, Stockton	1	8
Wm. Brook, Leeds	2	6
£0	9	2

O'BRIEN PRESS FUND, LEEDS—RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE.

	£	s.	d.
From the Press Committee, Liverpool...	20	0	0
„ Andrew Dick	0	5	0

W. BROOK, Sec.

CASE OF THE MAN REEVE.

"I should e'en weep with pity
To see another thus."—KING LEAR.

CHARTIST FRIENDS,—I have never yet solicited your assistance to an individual; and if I do so now, I hope it will not be ineffectual. Reeve, news agent, who suffered, from time to time, about three years' rigorous imprisonment during the battle of the unstamped, and contributed greatly to the victory, is at present under pinching difficulties and privations. Like the fond ally who "fights for all but ever fights in vain," or the soldier, who wins the battle for the general more than for himself, Reeve, though, as I have been told, he was more daring than any one in defying the little brief authority of the petty myrmidons of tyranny, has been neglected, nay, worse, those who gained by the victory have been suffered to prejudice the minds of individuals otherwise favourably disposed towards this poor fellow, and he now lies, without food, without a bed, or the means of getting one day over another. He is under the doctor's hands for a wound in his leg, which prevents him from going about to vend Chartist publications, by the sale of which he used to earn a precarious pittance.

The approaching Christmas (however merry to some,) must be a sad one to him ; but if he could get it over, he hopes for happier times in the new year. He is honest, though starving, and his zeal to do good to the cause rises above all his distresses.

Should any who reads this be in a condition to spare him a mite, he will thank them again and again; for rent day is approaching, and what will become of him then, God only knows—probably the streets, or the bastile, with his young family.

Contributions sent to John Watkins, No. 20, Upper Marsh, Marsh Gate, Lambeth, will be punctually paid to him and duly acknowledged.

J. W.

Local and General Intelligence.

BRADFORD.—AN EXAMPLE WORTH IMITATING—The members of an Odd Fellows Lodge held at the house of Mr. Henry Miles, Manchester-road, have agreed to withdraw their money from the bank, and are about to commence keeping a shop with it, thus securing to themselves the profit of their own consumption. If all benefit societies would adopt the same plan it would bring the shopkeepers to their senses, and teach them their duty to the working classes.

PETTY TYRANNY.—Since the demonstration, the two factions, Whig and Tory, scarcely know what to do with themselves, they are spitting their venom against all they can find out, who took an active part in doing honour to him, whom the people delight to honour. A firm not a hundred miles from the old church, has discharged a number of female power-loom weavers for losing about two hours work to attend the soiree and tea party. Several other manufacturers and spinners have done the same. A great many squeamish gentlemen (alias old women) who come round to the houses of the poor people to ask them to send their children to their Sunday schools, tell us there is no tyranny, no oppression, nor any misery, but what the people bring upon themselves by their dissolute habits, and blame us much for calling such men as the above tyrants and oppressors. I met with one of those gentlemen last week, when I offered to prove to him, and to open to his view, such a scene of misery and distress as would melt his flinty heart, if he would accompany me two days to the wretched hovels of the poor hand-loom weavers and woolcombers, but he declined doing so.—*Correspondent.*

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—An old man, named Benjn. Hay, was found dead on Saturday morning last, at the door of Mr. Parkinson, his nephew, (who resides on Primrose Hill, Great Horton-lane.) He was removed to the Fleece Inn in a cart to await the Coroner's inquest, which was held on Sunday last, at the Inn to which he was taken. After hearing the evidence, the Jury came to the verdict of "Died from starvation." The old man it appears has latterly resided in Leeds, and came to Horton to see his relations. He has a brother residing at Paradise Green, Horton, worth considerable property, and his nephew, at whose door he died, is also possessed of property, yet he was suffered to die from want.

KEIGHLEY.—On Saturday evening last, about seven o'clock, a lamentable accident happened at Grove's Mill, about a mile from Keighley. A young woman, named Hannah Hartley, about sixteen years of age, went an errand to Ingrow, a place at a short distance, accompanied by other two, a young man and a young woman, about the same age. Close by her own residence, and betwixt that and Ingrow is a water (commonly called a beck) of considerable magnitude, over which is a narrow wooden bridge, for the convenience of the work-people living on the opposite side. In consequence of the bridge being usually secured by a gate to prevent strangers from passing through Mr. Clough's mill-yard, and as this gate is always locked at nights, the young woman and her companions went round by the cart road, a distance considerably further. After performing her errand, the party were advised to return home again by the road they came, as the darkness of the night, together with the rise of the water and the violence of the wind, would make any attempt to climb over the door of the bridge extremely dangerous. This reasonable advice was, however, disregarded ; the young woman declaring her determination to return that way at all hazards. Owing to this fatal resolution, they all went by the bridge, and commenced climbing over the small gate fixed as a barrier. Two of the party succeeded in getting over, but while Hartley was making the attempt, she lost her hold and fell a distance of four or five yards into the flood below. An immediate alarm was given, and the neighbours rushed out with lanterns, but the darkness and height of the water prevented all possibility of rescue. A search for the body was commenced an Sunday morning, and continued till Tuesday noon, when the body was found at the bottom of Mr. Marriner's dam stones, held fast by a portion of her dress to a piece of iron, about three quarters of a mile from the place where she fell in. She has left a poor widowed mother inconsolable for her loss.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Jno. Greenwood, of the Black Swan Inn, was found in bed last Sunday morning, with his throat cut.

MANCHESTER.—At a general meeting of the boiler-makers, held in Manchester, it was resolved that sixpence each member per week, should be levied for the support of the London masons now on strike, such levy to be paid so long as the strike continues. They have received their first donation of £3 11s. 6d; from the dressers and dyers, £10; and also from the cotton-spinners of Manchester the sum of £5.

STOCKPORT.—THE UNEMPLOYED.—The benevolent are cautioned against parties who are going about begging for the turn out spinners ; no one has been authorised to beg yet. Any contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. William Rothwell, care of Mr. Roger Riley, news-agent, Chestergate. The Committee are about to send proper persons in the different districts to collect. Contributors are requested to take notice of the date of the address and the name of the printer, and to insert the amount of their subscription in the book with ink.

ROCHDALE.—POLICE.—On Monday last, Mr. Chadwick again attended the Petty Sessions, and stated that he had taken the opinion of Mr. Starkie on the decision given by that bench on the previous Monday, as to the right of the police to break into persons houses without the authority of a magistrate. That opinion was that they have decided contrary to the law, in giving the decision in favour of the police. So we are to have our houses broken open at the will of an hired bludgeonman, and then to have the satisfaction of knowing that he did not know his duty. On Tuesday last, after twenty-four or twenty-six policemen had been patrolling the streets of this borough, all night and day, they had the honour of apprehending a poor half-starved creature, whose emaciated appearance would have impressed any one but a tyrant with compassion, whose only crime was that he had not tasted food for upwards of thirty hours, and the turnkey of the prison stated, that the man when he came to the prison, devoured his scanty meal in such a manner, that he thought he had not tasted food for a month; the bench dismissed the case, by ordering him out of the town immediately.

LEEDS.—Death from taking Quack Medicines.—On Tuesday morning, an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Martha Drabble, a respectable young woman, in the service of Mr. Waud, in Park Row. The deceased, it appeared, had laboured under the impression that she was afflicted with worms, for the cure of which she procured some powders from a quack doctor, which, after she had taken, brought on a violent attack of sickness, during which she vomited to such an extent as to produce insensibility. Mr. Garlick, surgeon, was sent for, but she died shortly after his arrival, without having been able to utter a word; nor had she previously made it known of whom she had purchased the powders. Mr. Garlick made a *post mortem* examination, and gave it as his opinion that death had been caused by congestion of blood upon the brain, accelerated or brought on by violent vomiting. The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with these circumstances, and thus left the case open for further inquiry.

Masons' Strike.—In consequence of Mr. T. B. Smith's unavoidable absence, the sermon on behalf of the masons which was to have been preached in the Association Room, Shambles, on Sunday (to-morrow evening) is postponed until further notice. On Sunday evening, the tea-party in aid of the noble masons of the metropolis will take place in the above room, which has been in the most handsome manner granted by the Chartist Council. Tea, &c. to be on the table at seven o'clock. An excellent band will be in attendance. Tickets, 1s. each, to be had of Mr. W. Brook, Vicar-lane, and of Mr. Hopton, Victoria Inn, opposite the Free Grammar School, North-street. An early application will be necessary, as the notice is limited.

Begging Impostor.—On Tuesday last, William Taylor, an aged inhabitant of this town, was charged before the borough Justices at the Court House, with having obtained money from various persons, under pretence that he was employed to solicit Christmas-boxes for the scavengers. The prisoner had a memorandum-book in his possession, in which were entered the names of a large number of individuals for various sums. He waited upon Mr. Middleton, solicitor, who, knowing that in his absence the fellow had been at his residence, gave him into custody. He was sent to Wakefield last year for a similar offence; and was on this occasion again ordered to exercise on the tread-mill for three months.

Theft.—On Sunday evening, a new brown cloth Taglioni coat was stolen from the house of Mr. John Snowden, tailor, Templar-street.——A few days ago, a sack of malt was stolen from the house of Mr. J. Armitage, Queen's Head Inn, Mill Hill.

Burglary.—During the night of Monday last, the house of Mr. John Scholefield, of Bradford Moor, was broken open, and the following property stolen: A suit of black clothes, a plaid waistcoat, a silk handkerchief, marked "J. S," and twenty-one sovereigns.

Reprehensible Conduct.——We are sorry to observe that there are ill-disposed persons in existence who seem determined, in order to gratify either private spleen or some worse feeling, to risk the lives and property of those who travel by railway. On Saturday evening last, a gate which had been removed from a field belonging to Mr. Capes, and a large water tub, were on Saturday evening thrown on the North Midland line, near Woodlesford. They were providentally discovered and removed before the passing of a train, or the consequences might have been serious. The company have offered a reward of £5 for the discovery of the perpetrator of this outrage; and it is to be hoped, whoever the party is he will be found out, and receive the punishment his heartless conduct deserves.

Robberies.—During the night of Sunday last, the workshop of Mr. Cookson, of Chapel Allerton, plumber and glazier, was entered by thieves, who succeeded in getting off with a moving screw key, marked "Cookson," an iron brace, several brass taps, a chisel, some pieces of copper and brass piping, and other property.—On Sunday night, the house of Mr. James White, 17, St. John's-street, was robbed of a quantity of men's wearing apparel.—On Sunday evening last, during the absence of the family, the house of Mr. Galloway, watchmaker, in St. Peter's-street, was entered by means of skeleton keys. The thieves ransacked the house, and stole £1 10s. in gold and silver, six silver tea spoons, a pair of silver sugar tongs, marked "G." a gold brooch, and two pair of silver spectacles.

Pocket Picking.—On Monday last, one of the most notorious pick pockets in the town, Margaret Gollagher, was committed for trial, on a charge of having, on Saturday night, picked the pocket of a gentleman, whilst standing in Albion-street, of £40 in bank notes. When taken, she had in her possession £34 2s. 6d.

Death from Scalding.—On Tuesday, an inquest was held at the Golden Lion Inn, New Town, on the body of a little lad named William Hall, who died on Saturday last, from injuries occasioned by being scalded. On the 25th ult. his elder sister was lifting a pan of boiling water from the fire, when the handle of the pan came off and the water was thrown over the deceased, and some other members of the family. Verdict—"Accidental death."

BATLEY.—On Monday, the 29th of November, a man in Batley named John Fox, upwards of sixty years of age, in very destitute circumstances, was seized by order of the Poor Law authorities, and taken to Dewsbury, and there chained to a felon, (a butcher who had been committed on a charge of sheep stealing) and in this degraded condition he was conveyed to York Castle for non-payment of rates amounting to the enormous sum of six shillings. The poor man did not refuse to go to York, but he did object to go chained to a felon, but his objection to go as a felon availed nothing. As soon as it was known in the neighbourhood that the poor man was in the safe keeping of the law, a few kind-hearted females collected some money, and sent it after him, so this victim of Poor Law cruelty, after having had a night's lodging in the County Prison, was liberated next morning.

On Saturday night a numerous meeting of the silk weavers residing in Spitalfields and Bethnal-green was held at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo Town, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee of the journeymen silk weavers, appointed to inquire into the state of the silk trade and the extent of the distress existing in that district. It appeared from the report that the committee had seen scenes of the most painful destitution; the committee had visited thirty-six streets in Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, and Mile-end Town. In them were 784 families, comprising about 3,436 persons, taking men, women, and children. There were 1,025 looms in work, and 658 out of work. There were 63 empty houses, lately occupied, in which, on average, were three looms each, which made 189 looms more out of work, and which added to the former, made a total of 847 looms vacated. The committee were told that those looms which were at work were only half employed. From a general calculation, it is believed that there are between 12,000 and 13,000 looms in the district, half of which are not in work, while the remaining half are working half time, and as each loom employs three hands, the weaver, warper, and winder, a large portion of the population is necessarily flung out of employment. The consequence is, that as the great body object to go into the workhouse there are many rooms in which two and three families are living together. (Cries of "That's true.") Several speakers made statements with a view to prove that distress existed to a great extent in the above localities, and noticed the fact of the inability of masters to employ so many men as formerly. The report was unanimously adopted.

Chartist Intelligence.

Darlington.—Mr. James Maw lectured here on Monday night. A memorial in favour of Frost, Williams and Jones was agreed to.

Barnsley.—The Chartists held their weekly meeting on Monday. The dispute with the window-tax gathers, respecting the weavers windows, is still undecided.

Pocklington.—Mr. Stallwood paid his second visit to this town on the 1st instant. A large concourse of persons attended to hear, amongst whom was the parson of the parish. His address was listened to throughout with breathless attention, only interrupted by the plaudits of an approving audience. Numbers signed the Petition. Chartism is in a most flourishing condition here.

Howden.—The brave patriots here have at length obtained a place to meet in. The landlord of the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Hailgate, having opened his large room to the Chartists, a densely crowded meeting was held on the 2nd instant. Mr. Stallwood addressed them in his usual fervid style, much to the satisfaction of his audience. The Petition is obtaining numerous signatures.

Walsall.—Mr. Mason delivered an able lecture here, on the Corn Laws, on Tuesday evening last. He was loudly cheered throughout, and when he concluded he was cheered for a considerable time. A vote of thanks was given to him. Several came forward and enrolled their names.

Stroud.—The Chartists meet as usual at their room, on Monday night. Those districts that did not send deputations in, on Monday, for holding public meetings for adopting the National Petition, as the copies of the heads and sheets are in readiness, are earnestly requested to meet at the Stroud Charter Association Room, on Sunday, December 12th, at two o'clock in the afternoon. A tea meeting and soiree will take place on Monday, December 27, at six o'clock in the evening.

YORK.—Chartist Lectures.——The following resolution has been unanimously agreed to by the Chartists of this city:—"That it is the opinion of the Chartist body of York that great and unnecessary expenses are incurred by delegate meetings, and that all lecturers might be elected through letters, in the following manner, namely,—that all persons wishing to become lecturers shall send word to that effect to the secretary of the district, a fortnight before the time of election, when the names of candidates shall be published in the *Star*, and each town in the district forward by letter the name of the person whom they wish to become the district lecturer, when they shall be published; the person having the greatest number of towns to be the lecturer. Should two candidates have the same number of votes, the secretary shall have the power of giving the casting vote."

SOUTHWARK.—On Monday, a Chartist meeting was held here, at the Town Hall, the High Bailiff in the chair, to take into consideration the state of the country. A memorial to her Majesty on this subject was agreed to, and the National Petition was adopted—only two hands out of a crowded meeting being held up against them. Alderman Wood and Mr. Humphreys, the members for the borough were present. A report of this meeting, to the extent of five columns, reached us on Thursday morning, at which time the *Star* was necessarily nearly full; we had by the same post nearly thirty columns of other matter, all of which we have been obliged to curtail to the smallest possible compass. We shall read the report over, and probably insert the whole of it next week. Much as we would try to oblige our correspondent, we could not by any possibility find room for it in our present number.

MANCHESTER.—On Sunday evening, the Chartist Room, Redfearn-street, was crowded to overflowing. Mr. Murray, an Irish Chartist, was in the chair. Mr. Cooper delivered a long and able lecture on "the rights of man, the utility of the People's Charter, and the best means of securing it." The speaker went fully into his subject, and gave great satisfaction. Mr. Henry Sykes and Mr. Linney also offered a few observations, and, after a vote of thanks to the lecturer, the meeting separated. We could not, under any circumstances, find room for the long report of this lecture which has been forwarded to us.

TODMORDEN.—The Rev. James Taylor, of Rochdale, preached to a numerous audience on Sunday last.—The National Petition is getting very numerously signed. There seems to be only one spirit manifested; all are determined to have a large petition this time.

SALFFORD.—Lecture by Bronterre O'Brien.—Mr. O'Brien lectured to a very numerous audience in the Town Hall, Salford, on Monday evening. Mr. Little was in the chair, and previous to Mr. O'Brien entering the room, a short address was delivered by Mr. James Leach. Mr. O'Brien was heartily received, and his lecture called forth the approbation of the whole meeting.

Chartist Meeting.—On Tuesday evening, a public meeting was held in the Chartist Room, Mr. Richards in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr Campbell, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Brown, Mr. Littler, and Mr. James Leach. The national Petition was unanimously adopted. Mr. James Leach made an excellent speech, which we are sorry we have not room for. A long report has been sent to us.

BIRMINGHAM.—Chartist Meetings.—The members of the National Charter Association held their usual weekly meeting at their room, in Freeman-street, on Monday evening last, Mr. Richard Thompson in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. George White, on the necessity for exertion for securing numerous signatures to the National Petition; after which Mr. Charles Connor, of Manchester, delivered a very instructive address, in which he introduced several astounding facts, illustrative of the hollowness of the Corn Law repealers. He was loudly cheered.

Wednesday Evening.—A meeting was held at the Chartist-room, Freeman-street, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Rouse in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. George White, who informed them that he had that day been served with a paper from the Queen's Bench, ordering him to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for a scandalous libel upon the Rev. Mr. Anstey, of Rugby. He then gave notice that he should move for a committee to be appointed on the following Monday evening, for the purpose of visiting the Chartists of Birmingham, the distribution of tracts, and gaining signatures to the National Petition. After a little further business was transacted, the meeting separated.

Frost, Williams, and Jones.—At the usual weekly meeting of the General Committee of Birmingham, for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, held on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Lowe in the chair; it was moved by T. P. Green, seconded by T. H. Shaw, and unanimously resolved, "That the honorary members of this committee, and all friends of Frost, Williams, and Jones, throughout the country, do immediately memorialise the Queen in behalf of the victims, such memorial to be signed by the Chairman of the meeting where the same is adopted." It was also resolved "that a memorial be immediately sent to the Queen from this Committee, through the medium of the Home Secretary, praying the liberation of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones." It was moved by Mr. Noakes, seconded by Mr. Bough, and resolved "that from the confidence reposed in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., by the people of the United Kingdom, this Committee do appoint him a fit and proper person to present the memorials which this committee holds in trust for the country to her Majesty at the earliest opportunity."

Co-operative Society.—The Co-operative Society in this town is progressing satisfactorily, and bids fair to be of immense advantage to the working classes

Deptford.—The usual meeting was held on Sunday. New officers were elected. On Tuesday, Mr. Wilson, from Westminster, gave a lecture.

Wednesbury.—Mr. Mogg, of Wolverhampton preached on Sunday. Mr. Charles Connor lectured on Tuesday evening.

Mytholm-royd.—The Chartists' weekly meeting was held on Monday night, when an address was delivered by Mr. Sutcliffe, of Halifax. Mr. West lectured here on Tuesday night. Sixteen new members were enrolled.

CLAYTON.—The Chartists held their weekly meeting on Tuesday last. Several members were enrolled. They intend to have a tea-party and ball at Christmas.

NEWTON ABBOTT, Devon.—A Charter Association has been formed here, which is going on well. Their meetings are held every Monday evening.

LONDON.—Hackney.—Mr. Spencer, of Whitechapel, lectured in this locality on Sunday night.

Lambeth.—An adjourned "babby" meeting was held at the *Horns Tavern on Tuesday evening*, when the usual Chartist addition, refering to the distressed state of the country, and to the Seven Oaks Union Workhouse, was carried with only two dissentients.

The Executive in London.—A vote of thanks was given by the Executive to Mr. John Cleave for his civility to them whilst in London, in cashing their orders, forwarding cards to several places free of carriage, and otherwise obliging the Executive.

Marylebone.—Mr. Watkins lectured in the Working Men's Hall, on Sunday night, after which a Frost, Williams, and Jones Committee was formed, and steps were taken to convene an early meeting to address the Queen for their liberation.

Tailors.—Mr. Wheeler lectured at the Red Lion, King-street, Golden-square, on Sunday evening. The National Petition was adopted.

St. Pancras.—Mr. Martin lectured here on Sunday evening. Several members joined.

Finsbury.—On Monday evening, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Ridley, Fussell, Wheeler, Watts, Martin, Chapman, and others. Several members joined.

NOTTINGHAM.—Chartist Sermon.—On Sunday evening, Mr. W. D. Taylor preached in the Democratic Chapel. The meeting was most densely crowded, and hundreds were reluctantly compelled to go away unable to gain admission. Two infants were baptised; and, in addition to their parents' names, received that of Frost.

On Monday Evening, the Chartists held their usual weekly meeting in the Democratic Chapel. Mr. W. D. Taylor lectured at eight o'clock. Subject—"The press—its evil tendency upon society." Several persons again came forward, and paid for cards. A memorial was adopted to her Majesty, to include Frost, Williams, and Jones amongst the political and other prisoners, to receive their freedom on the baptism of the Royal Prince.

OPENSHAW.—Mr. William Shearer, of Manchester, lectured at the Chartist room, near the Black Horse, Ashton-road, on Sunday evening last.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Monday evening, according to advertisement, the soiree took place on the evening of the 6th instant, in the Philosophical Hall, in honour of the champion of the Chartist cause, F. O'Connor, Esq. Notwithstanding the largeness of the room, it was found too small to render comfortable the immense number that were present. They came in swarms from all the adjoining districts. Health, beauty, and loveliness, shone resplendent in the countenances of all; and in the absence of the man whom they had met to honour, there was still that delight and harmony diffused throughout the whole of the night's proceedings which alone might have been expected by his presence. It speaks well for the high moral tone the working classes have attained, for few, if any, of the nobility's concerts and balls are ever more ably conducted, or the rectitude of visitors more rigorously observed. The stewards state that 1,000 persons took tea, and that afterwards there were not less than 1,600 persons in the room. The tea service was well managed; the music was most efficient; in fact, the musical talent displayed was of a very high order. The hall was decorated with various flags and banners. The feast was continued without the least unpleasant interruption, first, with dancing, then songs, recitations, &c., and lastly, overtures by the band, until half-past twelve, when it peaceably concluded.

BILSTON.—Chartism Triumphant in Bilston.—The Baby Play Upset, and the Children Crying.—On Saturday, the 4th instant, a public meeting was held at the Public Office, called by the High Constable, in compliance with a requisition signed by the artificial respectables, for the purpose of presenting a congratulatory address to her Majesty and Prince Albert, on the late auspicious event of the birth of a young Prince. Eleven o'clock in the forenoon was the hour appointed, they expecting to act the baby farce undisturbed, thinking the working men of Bilston were at that hour doomed to their posts of labour; but these dusky sons of toil were on the alert, and determined to see justice done. The rain fell in torrents, but the men would not flinch, although drenched and wet to the skin. The magistrates, clergy, and gentry, kept the doors of the office closed against the working men, for the purpose of packing the meeting with their own friends; but the sons of toil, perceiving their trick, blocked up every door, to prevent them from so doing. At length the doors were opened, when a tremendous rush was made, in an instant the room was crammed to excess, and they commenced business by the High constable reading the requisition, and proposing the Rev. Mr. Fletcher to the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Baldwin, a magistrate, when Mr. Stiran rose and moved as an amendment, that Mr. Cadley, a resident, and working man, do take the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Jaffa; the amendment was put first, when a forest of hands were raised in behalf of Mr. Cadley. The High Constable then put the proposition, when about thirty or forty kid-skin gloves were held up. Mr. C. then immediately proceeded to the chair. Mr. Stiran moved the Chartist address to her Majesty. A rev. gentleman then came forward with his address as an amendment, which was a profusion of artificial nonsense. The chairman then proceeded to put the address and amendment. The rev. gent's. address being an amendment, was put first, and about from thirty to forty kid-skin gloves were held up. Mr. Strian's address was then put to the meeting, when a forest of hands were shown, and it was carried with shouts of applause. Mr. S. again rose, and moved a resolution that this meeting calls for a blessing for the starving millions, and that poverty, and the fear of want and starvation might be removed from this wretched land. The rev. gentleman asked in what manner they should call for the blessing. Mr. S. replied in whatever manner the meeting thought proper; to which the rev. gentleman cordially agreed. This proposition was carried unanimously. The meeting soon after broke up.

GLASGOW.—A public meeting of the citizens of Glasgow was held in St. Ann's Church, on Monday night last, to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing her Majesty to extend her Royal act of clemency for political offenders to Frost, Williams, and Jones. The committee made their appearance shortly after eight o'clock, when, upon the motion of Mr. Brown, Mr. James Walker was called to the chair. Mr. Cullen moved the first resolution. He complimented the meeting for the promptitude which they had manifested in coming forward on the present occasion, paid a high compliment to the characters of Frost and his copatriots, condemned the villanous system of espionage which had been employed to entrap these worthy men in the meshes of the law, showed the necessity of urging every legal effort for their final pardon and return to their native homes; he then sat down by reading the resolution, which was, in effect, that this meeting having learned with pleasure and satisfaction the report that her Majesty was about to extend her clemency to all political offenders at present incarcerated, agree to call upon her Majesty to extend her Royal pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones.—This was seconded in a brief speech by Mr. M'Fadyen, and spoken to by a gentleman whose name we could not learn. The resolution was then put and carried without a dissentient voice. Mr. John Colquhoun moved the second resolution, which was, that this meeting agree to memorialize her Majesty for a full, free, and unqualified pardon for Frost, Williams, and Jones. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Tait, and was carried by a forest of hands. Mr. Brown then read a copy of the Memorial, the adoption of which was moved by Mr. Proudfoot, seconded by Mr. Malcolm, and carried unanimously. After which it was moved by Mr. Cullen, and carried, that the Memorial be intrusted to Sir Frederick Pollock, for presentation to the Queen, through the medium of the Home Office, and after some discussion on other matters, the meeting dissolved.

Neilston.—At a public meeting, held in the house of Mr. Alexander Dunn, on the evening of Thursday, the 2nd of December, the following resolutions were agreed to:—"The unemployed of the parish of Neilston having heard, with regret, the hasty resolution come to by the Committee of Supply, for relieving the wants of the distressed unemployed in the said parish, viz., 'That no more supply shall be given unless they break stones by the way side,' this meeting, taking into consideration the advanced state of the season, and the inclemency of the weather, besides the very bad condition of their clothing, consider that such individuals who have been accustomed to work in a hot temperature, would not be justified by their so doing, as by such conduct the organic laws of their structure might be so infringed as to impede them for life from following after any occupation, and thus becoming a burden upon society." "This meeting consider the unemployed of this parish are entitled to the same amount of benefit as the unemployed of Paisley, and therefore are of opinion that should the Committee of Supply still turn a deaf ear to the solicitations of the distressed, the consequences resulting from such conduct will have a tendency to serious results accruing therefrom." These resolutions were laid before the heritors and employers on Monday. The following answer, embodied in a resolution, agreed to unanimously, in the presence of two Rev. Divines of the Church of Scotland, one of them in the receipt of £300 per annum, was received:—"That the Committee be instructed to give no aid to any able-bodied individual who refuses to do the work provided for him by the Committee, unless he produce a certificate by a surgeon that such work will be injurious to his health."

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

JOHN FROST, ZEPHANIAH WILLIAMS, AND WILLIAM JONES.

Fellow-Men,—A time has arrived when your patriotism is called upon to display its adherence to those good and humane men to whom you have so often expressed your attachment, and for whose unjust sufferings you have so deeply sympathised, namely, John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, and all other political victims.

We wish to direct your attention to the intelligence conveyed through the press of the *Queendom*, that, in consequence of her Majesty having given birth to an heir to the throne of these realms, that several of the convicted felons are to receive a free pardon, and others to have their sentences commuted, on the baptising of the Prince of Wales; we consider this event offers a favourable opportunity to the just, the philanthropic, and the patriotic, to come forward and memorialise her Majesty to restore Frost, Williams, and Jones to the bosoms of their disconsolate families, and to liberate all political prisoners.

Reason, justice, philanthrophy, and patriotism, point out to you your duty, viz., to convene public meetings in every town in the empire, calling on her Majesty to extend the prerogative of the Crown to those honest and benevolent men who have been so unjustly banished from their families, homes, and country.

We sincerely hope you will adopt this course at once and without delay.

Signed, on behalf of the Executive Council of the National Charter Association,

John Campbell, Secretary.

Salford, December 7, 1841.

A LIST OF NOMINATIONS TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, FOR MARCH, 1842.

Northumberland and Durham
Cumberland and Westmorland, Bronterre O'Brien.
Yorkshire, Feargus O'Connor, Geo. Julian Harney, Edward Clayton.
Lancashire, James Leach,* John Beesly.
Cheshire, William Griffin, John Campbell.*
Derbyshire, Leicester, Nottingham, Thomas Raynor Smart, John Skevington, Dean Taylor, George Harrison Farmer, Jonathan Bairstow.
Staffordshire, G. B. Mart.
Warwick and Worcestershire, Mason.
Northampton and Oxfordshire
Monmouth and Herefordshire, Morgan Williams.*
Devon, Cornwall, and Dorset, Thomas Smith.
Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts, William Prowting Roberts, Robert Kemp Philp,* George Morse Bartlett, Felix William Simeon, John Copp.
Hants, Sussex, and Isle of Wight, *Nathaniel Morling.* William Woodward.
Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, P. M. M'Douall,* William Carrier, William Prowting Roberts, William Benbow, Goodwin Barmby, J. W. Parker, John Fussell, Edmund Stallwood, Ruffy Ridley, Wm. Robson French, Philip M'Grath, William Fox, John Watkins, —— Rainsley, —— Robson, —— Balls.
London, John Knight.
Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge

It will be seen that in the above list there are no nominations for several of the Electoral Districts. We believe there are candidates for each District, but their names, residences, &c., have not yet been forwarded to the General Secretary, without which it is impossible for them to be taken cognizance of. The nominations not yet forwarded must be immediately sent in, when the complete list will be issued, and a day for the Ballot fixed. Those who desire information on this subject should consult the instructions issued after the sitting of the Executive in Birmingham.

Those marked thus * are members of the Exetive.

PLYMOUTH.—On Wednesday, December 1st, a meeting on behalf of the masons was numerously attended, and resolutions were passed unanimously in their behalf. The shoemakers sent delegates and subscriptions. A collection was made in the room. Mr. Rogers, closer, took the chair, and the meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. Knighton, Blight, Truscott, Beer, and Smith; after which three cheers were given for the masons' strike, and three for the *Star*. The masons are in good spirits, and a feeling is displayed in their favour which will lead to much good.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Brother Democrats,—In my letter last week, I endeavoured, as well as I was able to point out to you briefly our actual position. I am resolved in this letter to explain to the members of the association, the difficulties the Executive have had to contend against. During the time of office of the Provisional Executive, every step that could be taken, was taken by that body to forward the cause. The association was merely in a state of formation at the time I was appointed Secretary. In February last, there were about eighty localities in the association, there are now two hundred and eighty-two, so that the increase has been two hundred and two localities since. The correspondence now is great, yet on the whole, there is every reason to state that the correspondence is punctually attended to; nearly 20,000 cards have been issued, although the balance sheet only accounts for 1,300; the reason of this is that several lecturers have had cards, and left them at various places; but the sub-secretaries have not sent me word how many they have had. There is one subject I wish to draw the particular attention of the sub-Secretaries and General Council to, namely, the payment for cards; had the cards issued been promptly paid for, as well as the regular subscriptions been sent into the Executive, that body might now employ a few useful and talented lecturers, to go into those districts that hitherto may not have had an opportunity of hearing the sacred principles of democracy expounded. The Association will perceive that our exertions so far have been all up-hill work, and that from the time the permanent Executive commenced their labours until now, there has been no remissness on its part to forward the interests of our cause.

Brethren, had not a few towns stood nobly by us, and assisted us with funds, your Executive would have been in an awkward situation; indeed, I cannot but make honourable mention of the following places, namely, Tib-street, Manchester, Sowerby, Todmorden, London, Nottingham, Salisbury, Huddersfield, and a few other places. It will be seen by the balance sheet that those places, have nobly performed their duty. Anything and everything may be done if the General Council are active, energetic men. On them hinge the whole Association.

The progress of our cause is truly astonishing. I had yesterday a letter from Kettering, Northamptonshire, stating that the Association was springing into active life, and that at Oudenal, another village, a middle class man had expended £1 10s in petition headings; and this humane and patriotic individual wishes to see the Association formed in the latter place. To-day, I have had a letter from Redruth, in Cornwall, by Mr. Henry Hancock, formerly of Leeds, sending ten shillings for cards, and stating that Mr. Feargus O'Connor or Dr. P. M. M'Douall is only wanted to arouse the whole of the Cornish men to a sense of their duty. And here let me remark that Feargus O'Connor has enrolled near one thousand members during the last ten days, an example well worthy of imitation.

O, that we had but funds to employ fifty good lecturers, to go over the country to preach the glad tidings of Chartism, what a fruitful harvest might be reaped! As it is, every post brings fresh news of additional forces to our fast-increasing numbers.

It will be seen that the Executive is to be in Bristol on the first Monday in January, 1842. Let the good Chartists of Bristol take steps accordingly. Bath and Trowbridge should do the same.

Let every effort be made to swell the National Petition to an immense size. Let there be no stone left unturned to accomplish this mighty project; let signatures in an upright and manly manner be sought and obtained; but let there be no intimidation in the case—let it truly be a National Petition—a lasting monument of the struggles of righteousness and justice against fraud, tyranny, and spoliation. I also request that when anything very particular occurs, relating to our principles in any part of the country, that the sub-secretary, residing in the district, would send me immediate information, and when convenient, forward me the newspaper or periodical where such proceedings are noticed, and also whenever any party attacks the association through the press, an immediate account should be sent to me, in order that I might be enabled to lay the same before the Executive. And when, for the future, any person writes to me, his address ought to be written in a plain and legible hand. The name of the street, the number of the house, the name of the town and county, ought to be at the head of each letter sent to me.

Let the sub-Secretaries not loose sight of this. Let any information be asked, and I will give it to the best of my ability.

In conclusion allow me to state, that the Executive tender their best thanks to those good democrats, all over the country, who have enabled them to prosecute the glorious undertaking the United Chartists of *England* and *Wales* have appointed them to watch over. For my own part, I am resolved to state to you, from time to time, through the medium of the *Northern Star*, the *National Vindicator*, and the *English Chartist Circular*, as correctly as I can, the exact position of the Democratic party in this country.

In fine, let us fling all petty squabbles to the winds; let us be united amongst ourselves; let us support our own press. Away, away with bickerings and quarreling in our own ranks. No good can be done unless we are united amongst ourselves. We could break oppression down in one week were we bound together in an adamantine band of real sincerity. Think of O'Connor's advice,

United we stand, divided we fall. Universal Suffrage and no Surrender.

I remain,
Brother Chartists,
Yours, in the cause of liberty,
John Campbell, General Secretary.

18, Adderley-street, Salford.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

ABERGAVENNY.

Mr. Thomas Holbrook, painter, Trinity-street.
Mr. Thomas Hughes, tailor, Tudor-street.
Mr. George Dawkins, Mill-street.
Mr. Bryant Finnigan, basket-maker, Ireland-street.
Mr. John Goodridge, cordwainer, Mill-street.
Mr. Thomas Williams, ditto, Lion-street.
Mr. John Turner, cordwainer, Cross-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. George Whitby, No. 2, Trinity-street, Grofield, sub-Secretary.

MIXENDEN.

Mr. Jonathan Bairstow.
Mr. John Mitchell.
Mr. Richard Sutcliffe.
Mr. John Priestley.
Mr. Thomas Varley.
Mr. Daniel Moore, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Thomas Bancroft, Mixenden Stones, sub-Secretary.

WARRINGTON.

Mr. Thomas Savery, weaver, Crossley-street.
Mr. Ralph Redfoot, ditto, Stamford-street.
Mr. James Lea, tailor, James-street.
Mr. James Barton, fustian cutter, Crossley-street.
Mr. Henry Beamish, ditto, Friar's Green.
Mr. James Macdonnell, overlooker, Winwich-street.
Mr. James Knowles, clogger, Stamford-street.
Mr. John Webster, cordwainer, Lower Bank-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Thomas Love, boot and shoemaker, Winwich-street, sub-Secretary.

STOCKPORT.

Mr. Joseph Carter, weaver, Water-street, Portwood.
Mr. James Johnson, ditto, Heaton-lane.
Mr. Sandy Challenger, ditto, Queen-street, Portwood.
Mr. James Torkington, weaver, New Bridge-lane.
Mr. John Mansfield, spinner, Heaton-lane.
Mr. Thomas Cawthorn, painter, Edward-street.
Mr. William Harris, weaver, Lancashire-hill.
Mr. Thomas Clarke, weaver, Temperance-yard, Hill-gate.
Mr. William Conway, shoe-maker, Windmill-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Thomas Davies, weaver, Harrison-street, Portwood, sub-Secretary.

REDDITCH.

Mr. Wm. Crow, sen. needle-hardener, Back-hill.
Mr. William Hughes, needle-pointer, ditto.
Mr. Thomas Prescott, O'Connor Arms, freeholder, ditto.
Mr. Thomas Gundy, needle-finisher, ditto.
Mr. Henry Millington, ditto, Alcester-street.
Mr. William Cooper, ditto, ditto.
Mr. Tobias Harwood, needle-stamper, Evesham-street.
Mr. Thomas Guise, bricklayer, Wapping.
Mr. William Cook, fish hook-maker, Mount-pleasant.
Mr. Richard Pinfield, Apple Tree Inn, Headless-cross.
Mr. G. A. Newell, needle-finisher, near the Apple Tree, ditto.
Mr. Charles Laite, tool-maker, Back-hill.
Mr. Edward Cook, bodkin-maker, Red Slough, near the Four Elms, Studley, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. H. Moule, fishing tackle-maker, Mount Pleasant, and
Mr. Wm. Pinfield, needle-stamper, Pipe-street, Headless-cross, sub-Secretaries.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. W. Pingeld, care of Mr. W. Cook, Mount Pleasant.

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SALISBURY.

Mr. Thomas Sutton, dairyman.
Mr. Edward Morris, shopman.
Mr. Samuel Jewell, shoemaker.
Mr. Wm. Thos. Rogers, shoemaker.
Mr. William Targett, jun., tailor.
Mr. William Squire, whip maker.
Mr. Benjamin Maund, nailer.
Mr. James Welch, shoemaker.
Mr. Edward Hall, tailor.
Mr. Joseph Stone, framework-knitter.
Mr. Samuel Trotman, jun., pork butcher.
Mr. George Marshall, shoemaker, Hurdcott, near Salisbury.
Mr. John Lodge, sen., labourer, Hurdcott, near Salisbury.
Mr. James Alexander Isworth, shoemaker, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John Wilkinson, Market-place, sub-Secretary.

YEOVIL.

Mr. William Hewlett, glover, Kingston.
Mr. Robert Tucker, patten maker, South-street.
Mr. Robert Adams, glover, Park-street.
Mr. Emanuel Hooper, do., South-street.
Mr. John Bainbridge, upholsterer, Brunswick-street.

It is likewise the wish of the Chartists here, that Mr. William Hewlett, should again fill the office of sub-Treasurer, and myself, that of sub-Secretary. I am under the necessity, therefore, of nominating Mr. Hewlett and myself to those offices.

John Bainbridge, sub-Secretary.

MANCHESTER (BROWN-STREET).

Mr. John Bancroft, brace-maker, 38, Travis-street.
Mr. Gabriel Hargreaves, cordwainer, 27, Brown-street.
Mr. James Dixon, millwright, 3, Garrick-street.
Mr. Joseph Taylor, labourer, 140, Great Ancoats-street.
Mr. Thomas Biddulph, mechanic, 7, Lillies Place, Every-street.
Mr. Samuel Ditchfield, bricklayer, 28, Holbrook-street.
Mr. William Atkinson, currier, 98, Travis-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. William Grocott, labourer, 9, Scott-street, sub-Secretary.

WORCESTER.

Mr. George Davie, Spa Row, Blockhouse, cabinet-maker.
Mr. William Clark, St. John's, tailor.
Mr. William Mowbray, King street, tailor.
Mr. George Young, Park Place, shoemaker.
Mr. John Mayglothling, Blockhouse, tailor.
Mr. Thomas Hockins, New-street, tailor.
Mr. James Simmonds, Tallow Hill, tailor.
Mr. Martin Griffiths, shopkeeper, St. John's, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Henry Powell, Hylton-street, sub-Secretary.

KETTERING.

Mr. James Law, mason, back of Silver-street.
Mr. John Wilmot, cordwainer, Hog Leys.
Mr. Edward Middleton, hawker, High-street.
Mr. John Roddis, cordwainer, Isham, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. George Harding, Silver-street, weaver and news-agent, sub-Secretary.

YORK.

Mr. William Ward, shoemaker, Hungate.
Mr. Robert Cooper, shoemaker, Hungate.
Mr. James Webster, tinner, Bilton-street.
Mr. Edward Burley, paper-stainer, Bilton-street.
Mr. John Boocock, paper-stainer, Bedern.
Mr. John Brown, paper-stainer, Barker Hill.
Mr. Wilson Inglis, news agent, 4, Colliergate.
Mr. William Croft, joiner, 74, Walmgate, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. W. Cordeux, joiner, 26, Micklegate, sub-Secretary.

CRAMLINGTON.

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Mr. James Clark, pitman, Cramlington-terrace.
Mr. James Lynn, pitman, Cramlington-high-colliery.
Mr. John Johnstone, pitman, Cramlington-high-colliery.
Mr. Thomas Davidson, Cramlington-terrace, Treasurer.
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Mr. Crosby Davidson, Cramlington high-colliery, joint Sub-Secretaries.

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Mr. John Brooks, framework-knitter, No. 11, Tyler-street.
Mr. Thomas Ginniver, framework-knitter, No. 6, South-street.
Mr. William Givener, framework-knitter, Barter-gate.
Mr. John Perry, framework-knitter, No. 2, South-street.
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Mr. John Hunt, Robinson-street.
Mr. Samuel Pickering, Harper's-buildings.
Mr. Wright Swift, High-street.
Mr. John Mardsland, Gas-street,
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OLDHAM.

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Mr. Henry Whitehead, stripper, Glodwick-lane.
Mr. Edward Fitton, spinner, King-street.
Mr. Thomas Smith, tailor, Fold.
Mr. Robert Ayrton, warehouseman, George-street.
Mr. Joshua Kershaw, spinner, Union-street.
Mr. Thomas Lesslie, tailor, Lord-street.
Mr. Thomas Lawless, basket-maker, Vineyard.
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LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden before Thomas Flower Ellis, the younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court-House, in Leeds, on Wednesday, the Twenty-ninth Day of December instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at which time and place, all Jurors, Constables, Police-Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and others, having business at the said Sessions are required to attend.

And Notice is hereby also given, that all Appeals will be heard at the Sitting of the Court, on Friday, the 31st Day of December instant, and that all proceedings, under the Highway Act, will be taken on the First Day of the Sessions.

By Order,
JAMES RICHARDSON,
Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.

Leeds, 8th December, 1841.

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In addition to this is given, in a tabular form, valuable information as to the quantity of Land in the United Kingdom, cultivated, uncultivated but capable of improvement, and unprofitable waste; capabilities of the Soil of Great Britain to support three or four times its present population; summary of the resources of Great Britain; summary of the Members of both Houses of Parliament; habitable surface and population of the earth; population, per square mile, of each country in Europe; comparison of the number and income of the productive and unproductive classes of society; nutritious matter in food; the number of the religious denominations of the world; the British Coinage; the Trade of Great Britain for the years ending January 5th, 1839, 1840, 1841; the Population Returns for 1841; the American Population; the Trade of the United States; the Number of Promissory Notes in Circulation; Comparative Table of the Duration of Life; Amount of Poor Rates raised during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840; and an abstract of the Report of the Registrar-General of England, showing the vast superiority, in point of health and longevity of the rural over the manufacturing districts, and the deplorable state of ignorance of a vast proportion of the couples married during the year ending June 30, 1840.

These Statistics are followed by the official statement of the *Amount of Taxes* wrung from the industry of the People during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, shewing in each year the *excess* of Expenditure over Income; also the amount of Taxes raised during the year ending Oct. 10th, 1841, and the official statement of their general expenditure.

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OF STATE PAUPERS,

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Next follows *the Condition* of the *People who pay the Taxes*, as depicted by official personages and those who deny the poor political power.

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More Young Patriots.

Nancy Vincent Foulds, born Sept. 28th, and duly registered Nov. 1st, 1841, being the only child of James and Martha Foulds.

Born August the 17th, and duly registered on the 20th of the same month, and finally baptised in the parish church of Temple Holy Cross, in the City of Bristol, by the name of Louisa Feargus O'Connor, the infant daughter of William and Elizabeth Tudor.

Baptised at St. Gregory's Church, Sudbury, on Sunday last, Mary Ann F. O'Connor, the infant daughter of Thomas and Mary Bavehan.

Isabella, wife of Mr. John Newby, tailor, of Thornley, was safely delivered of a daughter, who was christened Elizabeth Feargus O'Connor Newby

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at Bossall, by the Rev. Charles Hudson, rector of Sacenby, in the County of Nottingham, William James Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale, to the Hon. Sophia Bosville Macdonald, youngest daughter of the late Lord Macdonald.

On Monday, the 7th inst., at the church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, in the city of York, by the Rev. William Dobson, Mr. George Baron, draper, of Bridlington, to Miss Sarah Ann Dickinson, of Otley.

On Friday last, at Bradford, by the Rev. J. Smith Ellis, Mr. George Ellis, of Hull, third son of the Rev. William Ellis, incumbent of Armin, to Sarah Ann, only daughter of the late J. Bingley, Esq.

DEATHS.

On Friday, November 26, Mr. John Spink, of Leeds, aged 65 years.

Suddenly, on Tuesday morning last, aged 46 years, Mr. Samuel Brown, of Hunslet. He was much respected by a large circle of friends.

On the 2nd inst., at Richmond, in the 57th year of her age, Ann, wife of Mr. R. Miller, grocer, of that place.

On Saturday week, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. Peter Redman, shopkeeper, Holbeck.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Hasletine Crabtree Sharpin, of Mount Pleasant, near Ripon, late of the Unicorn Inn, in that city.

On Monday, the 6th inst., aged 6 years, William Varley, eldest son of John F. Lamplugh, Esq., of Rose Cottage, Bridlington.

On Sunday, the 5th inst., at Tickhill, after a lingering illness, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. Edward Marshall, for a number of years saddler of the above place.

On Sunday last, the infant son of Mr. Thomas H. Crampton, of Bath.

On Saturday last, suddenly, at the York Brewery, London, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. John [illegible]wray, and late of the Queen's Head Inn, [illegible] the 46th year of her age.

Same day, of a decline, Mr. John A[illegible], leading singer and one of the trustees of the [illegible] Primitive Methodist chapel, Leeds.

Same day, aged 56, Mr. Thomas Hu[illegible] White Abbey, in Bradford.

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

Brethren,—Having assembled in London to transact the general business of our Association, it becomes our pleasing duty, at the close of the present sitting, to address you, and convey through this medium, such information, instruction, and advice, as appear necessary to guide you aright in your movements.

The business of the Executive, on this occasion, has been unusually extensive, from the enlargement of our Association, the increase of correspondence, the general activity that prevails, and the importance of the future proceedings which we have designed

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE.

In the first place we will advert to such portions of the correspondence laid before us, as are of importance, and require general notice.

Many letters have been received from Northampton and Leicester, seeking a new arrangement for the representation of those places in the Convention. And in Lancashire, and one or two other places, arrangements not in accordance with those already laid down have been sought. But, in surveying a map of the kingdom, we do not think a more equal representation could be devised than that set forth in the Address issued at our last sitting.

We beg, therefore, urgently to impress on our brethren in the various localities the great necessity of observing one systematic plan. If each part of the kingdom is to act in the manner best suiting its peculiar interests or circumstances; after a national adjustment of representation, there are to be numerous departures from it; if, in sections, the people are to act upon several various methods, then are the objects of a national organisation defeated, and the operations of an Executive rendered of non-effect.

We urge, then, that the scale of representation already prepared may, in all cases, too, be abided by. In each electoral district the votes of the people must be taken in reference to the election of representatives, &c., and the will of the majority must be obeyed. This is in strict accordance with the principles of Chartism, and, we have no doubt, on reflection, will be readily acquiesced in.

Letters from Carlisle, and other places, have directed our attention to the necessity of levying the expences of the Convention on a scale more equitable than that already proposed, and of making taxation and representation co-extensive. We at once see the propriety and justice of this; and, after estimating as nearly as possible the probable expences of the entire Convention, we have decided that each district sending one representative shall contribute to the Convention Fund £18; two representatives, £36; and three, £54. Out of this fund the travelling expences of each member, to and from London, will be defrayed.

A letter from Leamington conveys to us the following question; "Do you, as an Executive, sanction the interruption of Corn Law meetings?" In reply, we beg fearlessly to state that we are advocates for free inquiry, and it is our belief that on all occasions when the people are called on for their opinions on any question affecting the public weal, they should boldly speak out their sentiments, whatever they may be. If a meeting is convened "to consider the propriety of repealing the Corn Laws," would it not be slavish and discreditable to the persons attending it, if they consented to sanction any resolution its originators were pleased to submit, whether it corresponded with the opinions of the meeting or not? Most assuredly. We are not friends of tumultuous proceedings, for these can never aid the purposes of truth and justice; but we have evidence before us of innumerable instances when the people have been called together to "consider" the repeal of the Corn Laws, and, when met, have been denied any voice in the matter by the persons who have taken upon themselves the management of such meetings. We cannot, therefore, restrain our Chartist brethren from expressing their indignation at such tyrannical conduct. We rejoice that the time has arrived when the people dare think and speak out their opinions; and it may be relied on that we, in our representative capacity, are not about to use our influence to arrest this freedom of mind merely because it does not suit the imaginary interest of any peculiar faction. Let calm discussion be permitted, the sense of the people fairly be taken and duly regarded, and truth and justice must ultimately prevail.

From the Bristol General Council we have received a communication touching the issue of the cards of our association. The following is its substance:—"The present method of granting cards is bad, and fraught with deceit. For instanse, a person calls at the Association rooms, gets a card by merely paying for it; he soon picks a quarrel with some one, and then comes the evil. He starts—what—a new Council? No: but he not unfrequently takes everything upon his *ipsi dixit.* He sends for cards, and starts not a set of Chartists, but of enemies, ever ready to find fault. Now the remedy we propose is, that an application to the General Secretary for cards, for any person, must have the signature of the sub-President and sub-Secretary resident in the locality." We have seriously considered the matter, and are of opinion, that to place any restrictions on the issue of cards, other than those laid down in the plan of organization, would be attended with great difficulty and danger. Sub-Presidents and Secretaries may have their "*ipsi dixit*"—the wrong may, in a variety of instances, be on either side. The constitution of our Association says:—"Any person shall be admitted a member of this Association on taking a card of membership, to be renewed half-yearly; for which he shall pay twopence; and afterwards one penny per week subscription." We are not yet convinced by our Bristol brethren of the necessity for altering the fundamental principle. We have not, therefore, the will; nor do we believe we have the power, to place any other restrictions on the issue of cards than those already embodied in the 5th clause of the plan on which we are organised.

From Trowbridge numerous letters have been received respecting a schism in the Chartist body in that town. One portion of the members have taken a fresh place of meeting, and made the following declaration requisite to admission:—

"I, ———, believe in the inspiration of the Old and New Testament; and do hereby pledge my word to use all lawful and just means in my power to cause the People's Charter to be the law of the land."

This is utterly irrelevant to the leading principles and object of our Association, and, if persevered in, would produce innumerable divisions and endless disagreements. It is our duty to guard against that which would lead to such evil consequences. We have, therefore, written to the persons who have been the actors in this matter, and requested a withdrawal of the above declaration.

Numerous applications have been made for the missionary services of the members of the Executive. These have been too numerous for all to receive immediate attention. Mr. Leach, Dr. M'Douall, and Mr. Campbell, have been lecturing and holding meetings without intermission in various parts of the kingdom; and Mr. Philp, at intervals, had made various circuits. These proceedings have worked almost incalculable good; but it must be remembered the Executive numbers only five individuals, and it is impossible for so few persons to accomplish a mission throughout the entire kingdom without a considerable lapse of time. The members of the Executive will, however, continue industriously to pursue this portion of their duty, and will so apply the means placed in their hands, that satisfaction may be felt by every member of the Association.

The Chartists of many places where our numbers are not yet large, have applied to the Executive for the aid of lecturers. Unfortunately the funds of the Association have hitherto been too limited to render the assistance sought. We hope this fact will weigh heavily with the General Council and members, and convince them of the necessity of supplying the requisite means of agitation.

The letters from various localities seeking information, advice, &c. for varied subjects, have been abundant. Every promptitude has been observed by our Secretary, who immediately answers privately all communications not of a public nature, or requiring general notice.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

Not a moment should be lost! The petition-sheets must be immediately issued, and signatures sought for in the remotest as well as the most important parts of Great Britain. The General Council must immediately call meetings of the Chartists in every part, and at these meetings volunteers should be sought to take petition-sheets and procure names. The sheets should be numbered, and the name of each person taking one should be entered on a list, that when the petition is called in it may be readily ascertained whether the sheets are all returned or not. This plan must be at once resorted to, and with earnest spirit. Copies of the printed petition should be taken from door to door, and left for perusal until called for. At the commencement of every meeting the petition should be read, and sheets lain at the doors for signatures. The Chartist missionaries and speakers should urgently recommend their hearers to sign. Tables should be placed in the public streets, and, where practicable, a few bills should be printed to this effect:—"The National Petition for the People's Charter lies here for signature." The signatures of males and females to be alike acceptable.

We call on every individual for his or her aid. There must be no delay, but energy and zeal must now mark our conduct.

We invite our Scotch brethren, particularly, to be on the alert, to procure signatures for this petition. (See the address to the People of Scotland.)

The sheets should be all uniform, on demy paper, ruled in four columns, six inches in width.

The heading of the petition has appeared in the several Chartist papers, and is now printed in a cheap form, 15s. per thousand, and may, together with petition-sheets, be procured of any of the London or country agents.

We pray, therefore, let not a moment be lost. Let the present petition far out-number any hitherto presented.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Already many nominations have taken place, and we are glad to find some of the most talented and patriotic of our party placed as candidates for the Convention. But there are many yet to come in, and we urgently request the further nominations to be sent without delay to the General Secretary, "Mr. J. Campbell, 18, Adderly-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford, near Manchester." We hope to find Scotland and Wales equally participating in the representation afforded by this body. Meetings should immediately take place, and the candidates at once be named. These should also be sent to the General Secretary, and published in the same list with the English candidates. No time must be lost in relation to this important matter. Twenty-four representatives for England will be forthcoming; and we have no doubt the people's choice will fall on those best qualified to fulfil the important duties of the Convention, and most likely to ensure the esteem of the community.

We have already set forth the scale of contributions to the Convention fund, from those who send representatives. It will not, as it is important, be improper to repeat it. Each district sending one representative shall contribute £18, two representatives £36, and three £54. It must be borne in mind that out of this fund the travelling expences of the members to and from London will be defrayed.

It will immediately be perceived that this regulation is at once just and equitable, and will bring the amount of money required within the means of each district. The electoral districts all being extensive, a few pounds from each town will produce the required sum. For instance, in Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts, there are as many towns where the Association extends as will produce the required sum at an average of £2 each. Of course, the towns will contribute in proportion to their size and influence, and then the amount may be easily raised.

Out of the above fund, as already stated, the coach fare of each member will be paid. This will render the burden less heavy on those districts situated far away from the Metropolis, and the travelling expenses to and from which will be exceedingly heavy. The above fund will also liquidate all the expenses of the Convention for rental of a large and central room, printing, advertising, paper, pens, ink, postage, &c. &c.

There must be no deficiency in the contributions of the several districts. A petition of four millions (unprecedented in the history of our country) should be backed up by the determined voice of the people, which shall have utterance through representation. The collection of moneys should be immediately proceeded with; and the General Council in every locality must at once put on extreme activity.

We are aware of the dearth of money, particularly with the working classes: all this has received our most serious consideration. But can our cause be won without a sacrifice? Could funds be more profitably applied than to the purposes already set forth? Do not, then, brethren, be discouraged: one hundred *thousand persons, at one penny each,* will produce more than the required sum; and can it be doubted that out of three or four millions of persons who will petition for justice and liberty, one hundred thousand *may readily be found to subscribe for its realization?* Who will hazard the assertion that we have not soul enough amongst us to bear the Petition Convention through triumphantly? Let us all subscribe according to our means. One may give a shilling, another sixpence, another a penny, another a farthing. But let us not rest satisfied with ourselves until we have all contributed according to our means.

It was at first contemplated that the Convention should meet in London on the 4th of February; but on second consideration, its assembly has been postponed until the first Monday in March. This is to afford the people an opportunity of ascertaining the "policy" of Sir R. Peel, that, whilst the Convention is yet sitting, it may have the power of undeceiving the public mind, *exposing the frauds* that will be attempted by the Tory premier, and showing that the Charter is the only hope for an oppressed people. We believe this will be universally approved. The postponement has been thus early suggested, that the sittings of the Convention may not, under any circumstances, be prolonged more than one month, which will be sufficient to do all that is required.

We recommend, for more effectually ensuring sufficient funds, that tea-parties, paid lectures, &c. be at once instituted. These will at once be imparting knowledge, and creating a bond of brotherly union; while, without embarrassment to any, they will produce good to all.

In departing from this branch of our address, we particularly urge our brethren immediately to send in the further nominations, that the day for a general ballot throughout the Association may be resolved on. (See the Address received from Birmingham.)

THE EXECUTIVE JOURNAL.

After mature deliberation, the discontinuance of our *Journal* has been resolved upon. Its publication was at first resorted to for the purpose of circulating the National Organisation, giving greater publicity and further information of the proposed Convention and National Petition, and of arousing the General Council and others into activity, for the purposes of carrying out successfully the plan of agitation laid down by the Executive. These objects have been fully accomplished. It would be impossible for the Executive to conduct a weekly journal with regularity and *eclat* to themselves. Their engagements are so numerous, and inconveniences of travelling through the various parts of the country so great, that it would be impossible for them to superintend the publication of a weekly paper. The delay of the numbers of the *Journal* hitherto issued, arose solely out of the cause already alluded to. When circumstances shall again require it, the Executive will resort to such means to give publicity to any projected plan of operation as may seem meet fit.

The Northern Star, National Vindicator, and *English Chartist Circular,* are the official organs of the Association.

NEXT SITTING OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The next sitting of the Executive will take place in Bristol, on the first Monday in February, when all final arrangements for this great and important movement will be made. Before that date, without fail, all the nominations must be sent in; and the various Electoral Districts must report to the General Secretary what amount of funds has been raised for the support of the Convention. Letters of advice will be thankfully received, and undergo serious consideration on the meeting of the Executive at Bristol. While in the West the members of the Executive will traverse, as much as possible, that part of the kingdom; and also visit several parts of Wales for the purpose of inspiring energy and zeal into the hearts of the people. The Executive will ever perform its duty, and may every member of the Association be inspired by good example.

GENERAL ARGUMENT.

Brethren,—We earnestly invite you to pursue the plan of agitation laid down, with the zeal becoming men determined to be free. Let our feelings, our actions, our determinations, henceforth be one. Bury, for ever, any petty feeling of disunion that may have crept in amongst you, that you may present the formidable array of a united People, determined to struggle against your many corrupt foes. Reflect on the urgency of a powerful Chartist movement at the present time, now that the factions have changed places, and the reins of usurped authority are handed to Toryism, the deadliest enemy of our race; now that plots and counterplots are rife; now that the war of faction is becoming strong; in the name of Liberty, let US be the foremost in the ranks of the Patriots, by whom our native land shall be freed from the fetters of Despotism. Arouse, to dispel the gloom of mental ignorance that so long has rendered man a passive menial, the slave of tyrants, and the dupe of knaves. Spread the light of those political truths, for the triumph of which we have girded on the armour of moral resolution. Remember, our Cause is the Rights of Man—rights defrauded, abused, insulted, and betrapped. Do we see our kinsmen starving?—the Charter is to give them food. Do we behold them ragged?—Justice demands they shall be clothed. Do we mark their misery?—Nature declares happiness and prosperity man's birthright. Our pursuit is no phantom—it is not a bubble that bursts and is seen no more—it is not a cunning evil device; it is Justice and Liberty for an oppressed People, now groaning under the iron yoke of despotic Monarchy and Aristocracy, and the heartless cruelties of Class Legislation.

We have proposed none but peaceful means: for, though goaded to desperation, though we behold our brothers and sisters, even in the midst of plenty and profusion, dying, as in the reign of famine, from want of the merest necessaries of life, we forbear. We would work a revolution of mind and of principle—a revolution peacefully effected, and the institutions founded by which, shall be peacefully maintained. We repudiate the assertion that we are "anarchists." We live in days of anarchy—there exists a war of classes, of *caste,* of interest—and strife must prevail until the broad equality of man is recognised, and the laws by which mankind is governed be framed with a due regard to this great principle. We are not, therefore, promoters of disorder and discord, we seek to establish that bond of eternal right that shall link all men together, as beings of one creation.

These glorious designs cannot be accomplished, unless we are determined and persevering. Our petitions and Conventions must follow in rapid succession; and the increase of our numbers must repeatedly be made manifest. If we cannot display, (in a manner to strike apprehension in our greatest foe) increasing strength of numbers and determination, our appeals of justice will be assailed with ridicule and mockery. The Petition and Convention for 1842, are designed to be such as shall cause a deep tremor to come over the scorner, and strike the oppressor with awe. It rests with you; you who are sensible of your wrongs, and know and appreciate the rights withheld from you, whether or not this movement shall do honour to the British People, and raise a hope for happiness speedily to be realised.

We look forward to your proceedings with confidence.

R. K. Philp.
Morgan Williams.
John Campbell.
James Leach.
P. M. M'Douall.

STRIKE OF THE MASONS.

At a meeting of Delegates from the different trades of the metropolis, held at the Craven's Head, Drury-lane, November 24th, for the purpose of assisting the Masons in their strike at the New Houses of Parliament, Woolwich Dockyard, and Nelson's Monument,

Mr. Butler, carpenter, in the chair.

After hearing read the letter of Thomas Hickey to the Editor of the *Northern Star,* stating his accident at the new Houses of Parliament, and his treatment and subsequent discharge by George Allen, the foreman of Grissell and Peto; and the replies by R. J. Wardle, G. Allen, and John Baker thereto, and also the statement of Patrick Wheelan, it was unanimously resolved, "That two of this meeting, not masons, be appointed to investigate the correctness or incorrectness of the statement made by Thomas Hickey on the one side, and Messrs. Wardle, Allen, and Baker on the other; and that T. J. Dunning, bookbinder, and J. Baker, plasterer, be appointed for that purpose."

The undersigned being thus appointed, lost no time in making the necessary inquiries.

The allegations of Messrs. Wardle, Allen, and Baker, contradicting the statement of T. Hickey, they place in order, numbering each.

R. J. Wardle states:—

1. "That Thomas Hickey met with his accident on the 25th of February, instead of the 13th, as alleged by him.

2. "That he did not complain to him (R. J. Wardle) of Allen's conduct.

3. "That he returned to his work, March 29th, after an absence of five weeks, and not on the 14th, as he stated.

4. "That in no instance have the foremen on the works made use of the language stated by T. Hickey, in his presence, upon men being discharged."

George Allen states:—

5. "That the circumstances and language imputed to him by T. Hickey, as to the cause of his dismissal as mason's labourer, from the new Houses of Parliament, is absolutely false.

6. "That he firmly declares he is not in the habit of discharging men without good and sufficient reason.

7. "He begs to append the statement of Patrick Wheelan, the individual alluded to in his previous statement, in confirmation of that statement.

John Baker states:—

8. "That he is one of the foremen of masons at the new Houses of Parliament, and that he perfectly recollects Thomas Hickey returning to his work, and the fact of his working six weeks after his said return.

9. "That he (John Baker) considers George Allen perfectly justified in discharging the said Thomas Hickey."

The above statements are given in the form of affidavits, intending them to be such, but the Magistrate refused, on account of some legal objection, to sign them. Whether the objection of the Magistrate was made before or after the parties had taken the oath, the deponents, of course, have not informed the public.

1. With respect to the date of the accident, the undersigned, after carefully inquiring at the Westminster Hospital, and elsewhere, have no doubt that it happened on the 25th of February, and that, consequently, T. Hickey is mistaken in believing it to have happened on the 13th. This, however, as all parties are agreed as to its having happened, and as to its serious nature, is a matter of slight importance.

2. The statement of T. Hickey is as follows:—"I then went to the pay clerk, and told him of the usage I had received from Allen." Here, also, appears to have been an error, for it was to the time-keeper, and not to the pay-clerk, to whom the complaint was made. This error, which relates only to the person to whom the complaint was made, and not the treatment complained of, is thus explained.—There are two persons to whom all employed on those works had to apply previous to being paid—the time-keeper and the pay-clerk; having first to go to the time-keeper for their "time," as it is called, and then to the pay-clerk, who paid them for the time which had thus been previously given. It appears that T. Hickey wanted to be paid for two hours of the morning on which he was discharged, which Allen refused to allow the time-keeper to give; Hickey, therefore, could not go to the pay-clerk for these two hours, for he had not got "his time" for them, a circumstance which Allen must well have known, and consequently must have perceived the error, and remembered its cause immediately. The undersigned, therefore, in confirming the statement of Wardle that no complaint was made to him cannot acquit him of gross partiality in his omitting to correct the error, after he had pointed it out, thus made by T. Hickey; for the undersigned are covinced that both Wardle, Allen, and Baker, well knew to whom the complaint was made, and are convinced, therefore, that the pointing out of this error without correcting it, was only for the purpose of leading the public to believe that the circumstances complained of had not taken place.

The undersigned give the following shortened account of the matter in Hickey's words to them. After the first ebullition of anger, when Allen said "he did not want any d—d Irish cripples there," he (Hickey) stopped about ten minutes to see if he would forgive him (relent), but he (Allen) came back, and told him "if he did not go he would put his boots in his backside;" he then went to the time-keeper for his money, who told him it was "all nonsense," and went to Allen, but returned to him (from Allen) and told him that it was "all up" with him. Allen went off (away) for about a quarter of an hour, during which time Hickey waited near the office to be paid, or to "get his time" for the two hours in question. When Allen came back, he (Hickey) asked him how long he was to wait for his money? Allen told him if he did not go about his business, he would give him in charge of a policeman. This took place on Thursday, May 6th, 1841.

3. The 3rd by Wardle, the pay-clerk, and the 8th by Baker, the deputy foreman, are the same, each impugning Hickey's correctness as to the time he was in the employ of Grissell and Peto, after the accident; they asserting the period to have been six weeks, while he five and a half days. The undersigned, when they ascertained from the Secretary of the Westminster Hospital the date Hickey left that hospital, March 30, inquired whether he had been afterwards an out-patient, and, if so, for how long?—for the undersigned did not know then he had left the hospital without leave; the Secretary replied that he could not give that information, nor did he believe such information could be readily obtained; but, said he, "if the inquiry is made with reference to the statements in the papers" (alluding to Wardle's, Allen's, and Baker's statements), "it is certain that, in the case of a broken leg, the bones could not knit together, so that the limb could be used, in the short time, for such a process, from Feb. 25 to March 30, less than six weeks that he was in the hospital." If this be correct, of which medical men can best decide, it must have been physically impossible that Hickey could have returned to work on the 29th of March, as stated by Wardle, the pay-clerk, and Baker, the deputy foreman, which, on oath, they "so perfectly well remember." The undersigned, upon questioning Hickey on this point, elicited from him that a few days before he left the hospital he inquired whether he could not be allowed to leave, when the surgeon told him that he would not allow him even to leave his bed for a fortnight. He, however, did leave, without the consent of the surgeon, on the 30th, in a "cab," but soon found that the "Doctor" was right, and, after a few days, applied for medicine at the hospital, when he was told, that as he had left contrary to orders, they could do no more for him. He further stated, that he was able to do nothing for five weeks after he left the hospital. If this be correct, which, as it is against himself, there can be no reason to disbelieve, it is *again impossible,* and utterly so, if we allow competent medical knowledge to the surgeon of the hospital, for Hickey to resume his employment on the 29th of March.

The undersigned do not notice the error of making Hickey to be at work on the 29th, when he did not leave the hospital until the 30th, for that might be entirely verbal. In pursuing this part of the inquiry they felt the injustice of calling upon Hickey to prove a negative. All inquiries they have made, both of those in the house where he lodged, and of all besides, have confirmed their belief that his statement is correct. The landlady of the house where Hickey resided when he left the hospital is positive as to his not being at work for four weeks out of the five. She has no doubt as to the whole, but can swear to four weeks' inability to perform work. The undersigned inquired of Messrs. Baker and Wardle how they knew Hickey was in the employment of their masters from the 29th of March to the 6th of May? Is it by consulting their books for that period, or is it only from the assumption that he must have been employed by Grissell and Peto immediately after he left the hospital, of which period the undersigned know due inquiries were made by that firm at the hospital? If it be from consulting their books, the undersigned publicly challenge them to produce those books. Nothing can be more easy than their production; and if Hickey were really on the works for the period they were ready to swear to, nothing is more certain than that his name must be found on the books for the whole of that time.

If, however, it be only from the mere assumption, the undersigned beg to suggest to them that an oath is no trifling matter, and to recommend, for their own sakes, that the next time they tender an oath, or take an oath, to take care that they really do "perfectly well recollect" the circumstances to which they are about to swear.

4. R. J. Wardle denies that the foremen on the works have in any instance made use of the language stated by T. Hickey in his presence upon men being discharged. Does Wardle really intend this to implicate the statement of Mr. T. Hickey? if so, he ought to have specially named not the "foremen on the works," but George Allen. Hickey has brought no charges against the "foremen on the works," but only against George Allen. It has already been admitted that no complaint was made to him, the pay-clerk, and that, therefore, the language described might not have been used in his presence. But does he mean to say because it was not used in his presence that it was not used at all? The undersigned beg to inform him that if it really be true that Allen never made use of the language described "in his presence," that they have seen very many persons lately employed on the works, before whom, and to whom, the same individual most freely indulged in it.

5. The undersigned come now to the extraordinary declaration made or tendered upon oath by George Allen, denying the circumstance and the language alleged to have been used in the dismissal of T. Hickey. The undersigned read over the statement of T. Hickey in his presence, and closely questioned him as to the circumstances stated, and the language used, when he reiterated every particular. Before doing so, the undersigned requested him to relate what really did take place on the occasion, when they found the same things related by him with minute particulars of detail, which it would have been impossible for him to suggest, if his statement had not been true. In opposition to Allen's denial, therefore, they confidently place T. Hickey's reiteration. It is impossible not to be struck with the manner in which this charge from the first has been met by Allen. First, he evaded all knowledge of it, affecting to believe it to refer to the case of Patrick Wheelan, while it is impossible that he could for a moment have imagined it to relate to him. Nor is it possible he could have forgotten it; his two friends, Wardle and Baker, who so "perfectly well recollect" all about it, render this supposition also impossible. If, then, he could not have forgotten it, and could not for a moment have supposed the masons alluded to Patrick Wheelan—for this supposition is unutterably absurd—what could have prompted this evasion—an evasion now, since the publication of Wheelan's statement, so gross and palpable? The undersigned are compelled to reply—a guilty knowledge of the whole transaction, and a wish to prevent all knowledge of it going to the public. The following are the testimonies of those who saw and heard the whole transaction:—

"I remember Thomas Hickey being discharged. I was close to Allen and him at the time he was discharged; and I heard Allen make use of language similar to that which is mentioned in Hickey's letter. I saw T. Hickey the next day after he was discharged, and he told me he had got employment in the firm of Mr. Cubitt.

"Thomas Reid, Mason.

"24, Tufton-street, Westminster."

"I remember Thomas Hickey being discharged. I was close to the place where Allen discharged him; was aware that Hickey had had his leg broken. I heard Allen swearing at Hickey, and make use of language similar to that which is stated in Hickey's letter. The last words I heard was Allen's telling him to be off the works altogether.

"Thomas Charnock, Mason.

"New Cross, Kent."

But what circumstances does this man deny? Does he deny the accident? No; then of course he cannot deny the subsequent weakness and inability of Hickey. He is now compelled to admit that he discharged him. What did he discharge him for? If all alleged were false, what could be more easy than to state the reasonable and proper grounds of his discharge, and what more imperative for his own vindication? Was he discharged *for not doing work enough?* If so, then he must have been discharged for his weakness in consequence of the accident, for he was not, nor is he now, able to do a full day's work. Was he discharged for being insolent? Allen has not pretended that he was insolent. Was he dishonest? Certainly not; for they who could so readily notice the discrepancies explained above, would eagerly have made known every particular. If, then, he were neither insolent nor dishonest, he could only have been discharged for not doing work enough. A valid reason certainly, if the man had been *lazy,* but a most cruel procedure when the man was weak through injuries received in the service of his employers. Was this the "good and sufficient cause," which he "firmly" swears to, for the discharge of Thomas Hickey?

6. Allen also states on oath that he is not in the habit of discharging men without good and sufficient cause. This is no reply to the statement of Hickey. Hickey does not accuse Allen of being in the habit of discharging men without cause; he makes a specific charge of his being discharged himself without cause, and with circumstances of peculiar cruelty; and it can be no reply to this charge for Allen to say, that he is not in the habit of discharging men without cause. If all the circumstances and the language imputed be false, this statement is superfluous; if true, it is no reply to them. The masons certainly accused Allen of being in the habit of dischaging men without sufficient reason, and offered to prove their charge before any fair arbitration, on which occasion Grissell and Peto publicly announced that they would not allow any agent of their's "farther to communicate with the men, because they had fully satisfied their minds on the subject;" that is, as the undersigned supposed, that the charges against Allen were false; which reason, if true, was sufficient at least for them. They have now destroyed this reason. It now appears, that so far from being "satisfied," except of the truth of the charges, the moment a wrong date is mentioned, or an error in naming the different departments of their establishment is committed, which may serve as a peg on which to hang a general denial, they are again in the field by their agents, eager not to let such an opportunity pass without taking advantage of it; clinging with convulsive tenacity to the hope, that these mistakes, which make not the slightest difference to the main charges, may implicate the whole.

7. As the letter of Patrick Wheelan has nothing to do with T. Hickey, the undersigned do not feel called upon to make any remark upon it, further than to state that they are glad to find, if true, there appears to be one instance in which Grissell and Peto behaved well to those injured in their employ. They can only say that it contrasts well with their treatment of T. Hickey; for while his friends of his own class collected what their scanty means would allow for him, while in the hospital, Messrs. Grissell and Peto rendered him no assistance whatever.

The undersigned, with regret, are compelled to state, that it appears to have been quite an unusual thing for Grissell and Peto to render any assistance to those injured in their employ. We give two instances, out of many that might be adduced:—

Thomas Wade fell with the dam when it gave way during the summer, and was most severely injured. Messrs. Grissell and Peto sent to him, while in the hospital, to say that neither he nor his family should want for anything. They, however, gave him nothing, but stopped his time up to the very half hour of the accident. He got £1 from the box kept on the works to receive charitable donations; but this he did not receive until after he had recovered and been at work some time, and then not until dissatisfaction had been expressed by the men to Allen at his not having given him a portion of the money from the donation-box. He was supported while in the hospital by a voluntary subscription among the men, amounting to £6 3s.

Watson Ellis, by an accident last winter, had his arm broken, by which he was unable to work fourteen weeks. He received nothing from Messrs. Grissell and Peto—nothing out of the box.

Mr. Baker appears not to be content with "perfectly well recollecting" upon oath the return of Hickey to his work, upon which the undersigned have before remarked, but he volunteers an affidavit to the truth of *an opinion!* He swears, or was ready to swear, that in his opinion George Allen was justified in discharging T. Hickey! The undersigned have no doubt that here, at least, he might safely be believed; but they would remind him that an affidavit is not the way to prove the truth of an opinion. The truth of an opinion can only be proved by substantial reasons, which reasons must be supported by facts. It would have been to the purpose if he had stated the reasons and facts which supported his opinion; but for him to make oath to its truth implies most surely that he knew his reasons and his facts would not bear investigation, and that therefore he substituted his oath in their stead, giving the singular, and withal ludicrous, instance of a man making his testimony valueless by the very act of swearing to its truth.

From the whole, it appears that T. Hickey has made two mistakes, first, in believing the accident to have happened on the 13th of February, while it happened on the 25th; and second, in confounding the time-keeper with the pay-clerk; a fact which invalidates nothing in his statement concerning Allen, and, in the *position of one* discharged, instanter, from the works, very easily made. In all the rest the undersigned believe him to have been perfectly correct. It appears to the undersigned that the statements tendered upon oath by Wardle and Baker were, by implicating the correcting of dates, and by pointing out the mistake above referred to, intended to throw a doubt over the *whole statement of Hickey;* a statement which, in the opinion of the undersigned, these deponents were unable to disbelieve; which inability also appears to have been shared in by the exuberantly grateful Patrick Wheelan. Wardle swears concerning himself to what did not happen in his presence—and here he is careful not to mention his friend George Allen—and to dates. Baker to dates and to the truth of an opinion! But neither hint their disbelief of Allen's language, or his cruelty, as specifically detailed by Hickey. Patrick Wheelan, though overflowing with gratitude, does not even mention Allen, nor hint, directly or indirectly, the existence of such a person. Although he is brought forward by Allen himself, expressly to confirm his previous statement that he obtained his place to "tally bricks," because he "recommended his application to Messrs. Grissell and Peto for a lighter berth." It is not always fair to argue from omissions; but here, where the wanting testimony is so necessary, and is what would so instantly suggest itself, the undersigned cannot but consider its omission as evidence that the cruelty and language of the man who was so notorious that it became a thing of which it was impossible, even for his friends, to express their disbelief. The undersigned, in giving the result of their investigation, beg to say that they have endeavoured most sedulously to discover the truth. They also have endeavoured to express their opinions with calmness. They now leave it to the public to judge how far Allen has been successful in clearing himself from the charges of cruelty and swearing, and how far Mr. Wardle, the pay-clerk, and Mr. Baker, the deputy foreman, have been successful in defending their friend George Allen.

Thos. Joseph Dunning, Bookbinder.
John Baker, Plasterer.

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING AT SELBY.

The inhabitants of this place were gratified by a visit from Mr. O'Connor, and a few other excellent Chartist friends, on Friday, the 3rd of December.

A few days previous to the notice of Mr. O'Connor's intention of visiting Selby, our good Chartist friends were in considerable perplexity as to whether they would be able to obtain a place sufficiently large to hold their meeting in, but were at length relieved by the promptness and generosity of Mr. John Linton, who, resolving upon giving the noble champion of Chartism a reception worthy of his zeal and usefulness in the people's cause, made immediate application to the trustees of the large room, situate in New Road; but the bigotry of these politically orthodox gentlemen refused to allow the use of the building for "the wild and mad hair-brained" purposes of Chartism.

Mr. Linton, however, was not the man to submit to a defeat after having once settled upon his purpose. He set to work, and had his large building, which is appropriated to the purposes of boiler and steam engine making, cleared to the middle. To effect this, several large boilers, and a large quantity of iron and metal, had to be removed at much labour and expence. This was done on Thursday, and on Friday morning a spacious, dry, and comfortable arena presented itself, capable of holding upwards of 2,400 people. A platform was erected at one end, and the splendid banners of the Association spread their wide folds over the canvas behind, which formed the partition of the temporary room. The place was well lighted, and everything was in readiness several hours before the time arrived for the meeting to commence. The friends were all in the greatest possible good spirits, anticipated disappointment having succeeded to complete triumph over the machinations and bigotry of their enemies.

Precisely at half-past seven oclock Mr. Linton was appointed to fill the chair for the evening, which he did in a very efficient manner. After briefly addressing the large assembly on the pleasure they were about to derive from listening to a developement of the great principles of the Charter from the mouth of the much-persecuted but their much loved patriot himself; he begged to commence the proceedings of the evening by introducing Mr. Stallwood, the East Riding lecturer.

Mr. Stallwood in rising to address the meeting, stated that he had a resolution in his hand which he intended to propose to the meeting, but as it related to the document called the National Petition, he would first proceed to read it, and then submit the resolution. Mr. S. then read the National Petition, which appeared to have a powerful effect upon the meeting. After which he proceeded to explain the principles of the People's Charter, going through each particular with considerable fluency, and frequently eliciting great applause. His arguments were sound and conclusive. The objections to the term universal, as applied to the Suffrage, fell to the ground, as it was only in accordance with the definition given in all ages by all the greatest of men who had ever thought and wrote on the subject. In Ireland, Scotland, England, or Wales, Vote by Ballot was its safeguard—Annual Parliaments necessary, as short reckonings make long friends, and twelve months is long enough to have a bad servant, while it was not a bit too early to compliment an honest and upright friend of the people by his re-election—that unless the parliaments were annual, an individual who being within a few weeks of twenty-one years old would have to wait until he were twenty-four years old before he could obtain the right of voting; the present property qualification put all the brains in the pocket and none in the head. Equal electoral districts were necessary, because men being represented instead of property, the numbers must, to be fairly distributed, be equally represented; and lastly, the members must be paid directly, or they would pay themselves indirectly. He (Mr. S.) considered these principles were just and constitutional as they were the practices of former ages; and, rapidly running over their history, dropping in his course the never-to-be-forgotten story of Andrew Marvel, the famed representative of Hull; and, in proof of the practicability of the whole scheme, reference was made to the practise of benefit societies, clubs, the Americans, &c. winding up by evidence in favour of the intelligence of the working classes—the producers of the best works of science, art, and philosophy; that no men were born slaves, nor were any born booted and spurred,—for as Southey has it,

"Ye are all equal, and nature made ye so."

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. O'Connor entered the building. All were on the tiptoe; and not less than 1600 people were breathlessly anxious to behold the lion of the evening—another minute and he ascended the platform, amid the most deafening and tremendous cheering, which lasted for several minutes. After order was restored Mr. Stallwood proceeded to read his resolution, which was as follows:—

Resolved—"That we, the inhabitants of Selby, and its vicinity, in public meeting assembled, do hereby adopt the petition just read, called the National Petition—praying for universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, equal representation, the abolition of the property qualification, and the payment of members—that we also pledge ourselves individually and collectively to get the same as numerously signed as possible, and forwarded to the proper quarter for presentation."

Seconded by Mr. Richardson, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Sotherby next moved a resolution, congratulatory and complimentary of Mr. O'Connor, which was seconded by Mr. Watson, and supported by Mr. West, the West Riding lecturer, who accompanied Mr. O'Connor from Dewsbury to Selby.

Mr. West said—I shall leave the present resolution to be dealt with by Mr. O'Connor, and observe that you must do more than hold up your hands for the National Petition; you must enrol yourselves as members of the Association—you must support the Convention with all your might. That petition is a subject of vast importance; it shows the rights and the wrongs of the millions, and contrasts the condition of the represented and unrepresented; and it will have, if numerously signed, a powerful effect upon the House of Commons; it may enlighten them on the subject—on our progress, and determination to establish the Charter as the law of the land. What is there among the rich, the great, the titled, the enfranchised, more than among ourselves, that God has conferred? They say we have no right to interrupt them, but we have a right to express our opinion. Our principles are not exclusive; we would do to all alike—they will not—their's is tyranny—but this shall fall before our righteous demand for freedom. The working people are like the foundation of a building, without which the walls and the roof must give way, and become a heap of ruins. It is distress and poverty that breeds discontent, and hunger will break through stone walls. We are striving to put down discontent by removing poverty; they would increase it; they are disturbers. Do they think to allay the hatred to oppression by their bit by bit Reforms? Nay, the change must be Radical—the axe must be laid at the root of the tree—the political weeds must be torn completely up, and wherefore, then, should we labour to destroy effects when the causes are left untouched. The people wish to have full possession of their rights—they want the privilege of earning a pound—of putting it into the pocket, for their own use; but the state comes, and demands its share—the Church comes for another—the profitmonger wants his, and thus they rob without consent, and the hard-working man who has been able to earn a pound in the week, finds he has only 3s. 6d. left. It is well that you should labour, but it is right also that you should enjoy its fruits yourselves rather than by proxy. Mr. W. here related a well-timed story of a cobbler, with a large family, who was visited by a Bishop, after considerable cheering he pathetically remarked that hundreds of thousands were starving and dying for want of food to eat, and that the same distress was following hard upon all—they care not; they fear not, but it will come. The privileged classes will always keep up their distinctions if possible; and nothing but extending our privileges to Universal Suffrage can be productive of true freedom. Let this petition then be attended to. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously; after which the Chairman called upon Mr. O'Connor to address the meeting, who, immediately rose amid thunders of applause, and said it gave him great pleasure to know that although they (the Chartists) had been driven from the public room by the littlemindness of their political opponents, he had not to address them in the cold open air. There is one amongst you, who, said Mr. O'C., your worthy Chairman, regardless of all risks has the manliness to step between prejudice and principle, and generously provide you a place to meet in. I have not now to preach the A B C of politics to you; my excellent friend, Leach, and others have been here. I begin at the middle. We have arrived at a position which is worth considering. We have now the privilege of the attention of all classes. When I consider our position a few years ago, and compare it with the present, it more than repays me for all my labour and suffering. I count all these things as nothing in our present triumphs and future prospects. But there is still more to do. One of the resolutions which you have adopted this evening, has reference to the National Petition. (Hear, hear.) Some have said, and I have said, it was useless to petition a House that has always been deaf to the complaints of the people; but, let us consider whether now we are justified in acting thus. You once had no organ where the insterests of the masses were allowed to be canvassed, but it is not so now; and it is therefore impossible to treat us as an insignificant body or keep our principles disguised. Our influence is felt in the country, and must be felt and appreciated in the House. In 1839, when the law officers of the Crown pounced upon us, and having immolated 500 of our leaders in their dungeons. Plain John Campbell boasted that he had put down Chartism; but thanks be to God, we are not put down, rather, in the very pit dug for our destruction, have we buried the putrid carcase of Whiggery; and if our petition of 2,000,000, along with our other efforts, have had such a powerful effect, shall we cease now, when they are talking of reaction? our only alternative is that of petitioning to show our strength, and then the heaven-born minister must be compelled to speak of the many-tongued people. It will ensure us the influence of the best leaders of the House; and by this pressure from without, for the first time, they will abandon their own principles, and lend some attention to legislate for ours. This pressure from without is necessary, as there never was any great organic change forced upon them without it. We have shown by our power materials by which they can manufacture laws; but we must improve upon what we have done. Improvements are progressing to an unaccountable extent while the working man's condition is getting worse and worse, would it not be better that chaos should exist than that this state of things should continue. The natural labourer is impoverished while artificial labour supplies every demand and reaps the benefit. If you will not return to first principles, legislation is unnecessary. And we have this state of things after ten years of reform, after preaching for forty-one years. And now behold the finality of Whig reform—ninety-one majority. What is it after all that Whig reform has done? first, robbed the poor of their rights, and then established a rural police to keep them down. If those who oppress you were *sufferers* by it, then might we have hope. The daily bulletein of health of the Dowager Queen with her £100,000 a year are issued, but if chance was to relieve you, if all were to die of political apolexy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would create a new stock of young state paupers the day after to fill their places. (Cheers.) But to get out of our present dilemma we are told we must emigrate, or we must repeal the Corn Laws. We will repeal the Corn Laws but it shall be for the general and not for sectional good. Mr O'Connor here ran rapidly over the extravances of royalty, and the sums paid to state paupers and bastards, and in other extravagancies, placing all these to one side of the ledger, and the Exchequer out at the elbows on the other. And with these things (said Mr. O'Connor) they tell us that population presses too hardly upon the means of subsistence, but if equitably distributed it would not be so. He (Mr. O'Connor) would gladly see a cargo of bishops emigrating, and he would give Philpots for a pilot, for why should the labourer be called upon to give up his native land? the labourer who sees the work of his hand upon its surface, why should he leave it? No, no; let him remain at home, get power, and make home worth living in. The system has driven you off the land, the stamp of the meneymonger is upon your face, and while the shopkeeper has been looking out for his market he has lost it. It will be useless to say the Exchequer is empty, for they will sell the shopkeepers' property for the revenue. Mr. O'Connor then gave an account of the advantages resulting to the Tory Exchequer while in office, as compared to its state when out of office, tracing its effects upon their conduct, as evidenced in the struggle for class legislation. He next pointed out the amount of land that needed cultivation, and in an elaborate manner shewed the advantage of keeping all in employment, to prevent masters from taking advantage of the superabundance of labourers, by lowering the wages of the rest. To correct this (said Mr. O'C.) man must return to a more natural state of society. If four millions quarters of corn be all that the Corn Law repealers want extra, we can create it ourselves. To the land, then, and we can controul both the raw and the manufactured material. Make every man his own producer. See what a position your fathers were in, before the factories were brought into existence; the master lived with his men, and the man had something for a rainy day, and then drunkenness was looked upon as a crime. If the master wanted a larger supply than usual, he said, "Here, my good fellow, is 2s. 6d.; get it done by Saturday night." No factory cruelty then—no quartering for being late. Then you had no class legislation, and we were the envy of surrounding nations: then every man was one of the civil power; since then we have a got police armed force. It would be impossible to follow Mr. O'Connor through the whole of his delightfully interesting speech. His powerful eloquence elicited the most tremendous cheering.

Selby never before saw such a meeting in doors for political purposes, and the people will never forget the joy of the occasion. After Mr. O'Connor sat down and the cheering had subsided a collection was made *towards defraying the expenses of the placards calling* the meeting. Fourteen fresh members enrolled their names, making the total number of Chartists who have received tickets 114.

After the usual cheers and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting broke up at a late hour.

SCANDALOUS TREATMENT OF THE POOR.

It is hardly possible to conceive a place more wretched in appearance, and destitute of comfort and accommodation, than an apartment called the "Refuge," within the precincts of the West London Union Workhouse. In this so called place of "Refuge," (Heaven save the mark!) the poor are treated as though they were hogs, so far, at least, as the sleeping part of the business is concerned; but as regards the eating and drinking, that is another matter. While the hogs are plentifully provided with food, the miserable creatures who apply at the West Union for shelter receive, at this inclement season, but a scanty supply of bread and a little water! But we will come to facts. On Monday an inquest was held by Mr. Paine, at the West London Union Workhouse, West street, West Smithfield, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of William Parker, aged fifty-two, who died in that workhouse on Friday morning. It appeared from the evidence of Joseph Standen, gate-keeper at the house, that deceased had applied for shelter four times within a fortnight, and had on each occasion been admitted and supplied with a rug to cover him and bread in the morning when he left, in common with a great many others. The applications for shelter for the night were very numerous. Nothing was given them to eat when they were taken in, but they had bread in the morning. They lay on boards placed in a slanting direction, and each was supplied with a rug for covering. Sometimes they lay two or three together to keep themselves warm. It was usual to see if they were covered, and inquire if they wanted water.

James Greig, assistant gate-keeper, said that deceased was admitted about eight o'clock on Thursday evening last, and went into the Refuge with some others. Witness did not see him again till the next morning, when he went to ask the deceased why he did not come for his bread, but receiving no answer, he concluded he was ill, and acquainted the previous witness, who immediately sent for a doctor. Mr. Kinsey came in in about ten minutes. Deceased was removed to the probationary ward, and the surgeon ordered a little brandy and water to be given him, but before it could be administered he expired.

By a Juror—"The place is very cold, the windows all broken, and partially boarded up. There have been as many as fifty persons in the Refuge at one time, and on these occasions they were obliged to stand up very close together. The rain sometimes came in."

Michael Young, who has the care of the probationary ward, said that deceased when undressed, was found to be covered with vermin. His clothes bespoke a superior condition. Dr. Rae, surgeon to the workhouse, stated that water on the chest might account for the suddenness of his death; but there was no doubt it had been accelerated by want of food. The Refuge certainly was a very cold place, but the guardians would not improve it. The windows were destroyed by persons who reaped the benefit of its shelter. Mr. Burchfield, one of the guardians, said the board were tired of repairing the place. The windows were all broken by persons taken in. He would, however, suggest to the guardians the pr priety of improving the place, and also of supplying mattresses. He had no doubt his suggestion would be attended to.

The Coroner said that it did not appear that the officers of the establishment were at all neglectful. The accommodation afforded there to persons who had no home was certainly better than being exposed to the inclemency of the weather. It was a lamentable fact that many persons slept in the pens in Smithfield nightly. The subject of relief to the poor would come under the consideration of Parliament in the next session, and he hoped that such alterations would then be made as would alleviate the sufferings of the distressed, whose claims were so numerous and urgent. The jury would bear in mind the evidence, and give such a verdict as their judgment suggested.

The Jury, after a consultation of a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

Whoever heard of such management, unless it has been dictated by a hard-hearted tyrant? If the Guardians of this infernal bastile possessed a particle of feeling—if they had the slightest amount of sympathy running in the current of their composition, they would denounce such a brutal order, and direct the subordinate officials to provide wholesome food for those who ask to become inmates of the "Refuge," immediately they cross its threshold, and not permit a number of starving human beings to lie for hours, huddled together in a state of positive hunger.

The Coroner said, it did not appear that the Guardians had been neglectful. Now, with all due respect for the keen perception of the worthy Coroner, we maintain that there has been gross neglect shown; as a proof of which, Mr. Burchfield observed, that "he would suggest the repair of the place to the Guardians, and he had no doubt his suggestion would be attended to."

What is this but an admission, that the Guardians never go near the place at all? It is hardly possible to conceive any thing more cruel or barbarous than to thrust a destitute man into a place, affording by far less accommodation than the meanest stable, locking him up without food, and, in the *morning,* turning him adrift with a piece of dry bread in his hand. This is part and parcel of the new-fangled scheme of throwing the poor on their own resources, at a time when the Legislature denies them bread. Merciful God! unless something be done to arouse the apathy, we were going to say, the stupidity of the collective wisdom—unless a law be passed to *secure to the poor and destitute proper* relief, to which they are justly entitled—and to wrest from the Somerset House Bashaws, the working of the Poor Law Bill,—we fear the country will shortly be convulsed from one end to the other, until its throes bespeak too plainly that something must be done to meet the case. It is impossible to remain much longer under such a state of legislation with any security.

The baptism of the infant Prince is not expected to take place until February, immediately after Parliament assembles. The ceremony will be performed in town.—*Morning Post.*

Exchequer Bill Fraud.—The trial of Mr. Beaumont Smith, for the Exchequer Bill fraud, came to an abrupt conclusion on Saturday morning. By pleading "Guilty," the delinquent prevented those disclosures which were looked for with so much interest. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

THE DEMOCRATS OF SHEFFIELD TO THE POLISH EXILES IN ENGLAND.

Brothers in the Cause of Universal Liberty,—With feelings of sympathy and admiration, we have perused an address purporting to be from a portion of your body, resident at Portsea, in which you remind us of the services and sacrifices of your country for the safety of Europe, and the base ingratitude of those Governments, who, saved from the scourge of the Northern Autocrat by the torrents of blood shed by you, who have survived the storm of war, and by your compatriots who sleep in their gory graves, have basely allowed the destruction of the independence of that nation, that, by its immense sacrifices and god-like heroism, has twice prevented the annihilation of civilisation and freedom in the West; first, under the walls of Vienna, when the Crescent waned before the Cross, and Europe was saved from the barbarism of the Turk; second, on the banks of the Vistula, when Warsaw's heroic legions saved Paris from the sword of the Muscovite.

We have denounced the base ingratitude of certain Governments: we shall not shrink from saying what Governments—we mean the Governments of England and France.

Of the French Government it is not our province to speak: we leave the perfidious Monarch of the Barricades to the vengeance and execration of the generous sons of Gaul, confident, as we are, that the tri-colour flag of liberty will yet be what it was in 1793—the terror of tyrants, the beacon-light for the oppressed of all nations struggling to be free.

It is with our own Government we have to do. We assure you, Brothers, that the sympathies of the English people in 1830 were with you in your holy struggle. You had the good wishes—you had the prayers of the people for your triumph and success; but you needed more, you needed the assistance of our right arms. Alas! you knew not that the people of England, of whose boasted freedom you had, doubtless, in your own land, heard so much, were but slaves themselves: not slaves to one blood-stained military tyrant, like the people of Poland; but slaves to a host of plundering aristocrats, stock-jobbers, capitalists, state-priests, pensioners, and court-parasites, who keep the toiling classes in political bondage, that they may deprive them of the produce of their industry, and plunder them of the *fruits of their toil*.

You denounce the treaty of the 14th of July. We unite with you in execrating that treaty, by which England was insanely and wickedly bound to support the designs of Russia upon Turkey. You do the people of England but justice in supposing that the national feelings of this country were not represented in that treaty; if the silence of the English people surprised you, we can explain that silence.

True, they were appealed to by certain parties, who told them a certain Minister was a traitor, and had sold his country to Russia! What said the people? "Palmerston may be a traitor, but what then? Are not all his coronetted compeers traitors too?—have not the aristocracy, one and all, sold us to slavery? We detest the Russian despot, but we have no power to prevent an alliance of our irresponsible rulers with him; we will not have our attention diverted from the obtainment of our Charter." Thus reasoned—thus said the people; in our opinion, the people reasoned wisely, and acted well in refusing to take part in any movement that had not for its object their own enfranchisement.

Brothers, believing, as we do, that "he who oppresses one nation is the declared enemy of all," we cannot but hold in abhorrence the blood-stained tyrant of the North. But, alas! we have no power to prevent an alliance with him, on the part of our governors; they are to the people irresponsible; over them the enslaved millions have no controul.

Brothers, we are united to obtain those rights which we believe are the common heritage of men, without distinction of country or class. The Chartists of England have been painted in the blackest colours by the wretched tools of aristocracy, who sell themselves, mind and soul, to prop up the present tottering despotism. By them we have been denounced as "anarchists," men who sought only rapine and spoliation, and the reducing of society to one chaos of confusion, that we might profit by disorder.

We indignantly repel the charges brought against us. Our object is the putting an end to that legalised system of rapine, by which the idler is made rich, and the wealth-producer made poor: our demand is to have accorded to us the rights of manhood, and to be placed upon a political level with our *fellow-men*. *Is there ought that is unworthy in such objects? Is there ought* that is unjust in such demand? No, brothers, no! we feel assured that, having yourselves battled for liberty, your hearts are with us in our struggle—a struggle for the liberties of Englishmen—for the rights of the human race.

"For our freedom and yours" is the motto of English democrats, as well as Polish patriots. In contending for our Charter, we contend for the power to protect ourselves—and the power to extend the arm of fraternity to every other people. Let the democratic banner once wave triumphant over the blood-stained flag of despotism, and Englishmen, having won their own freedom, will not be slow to diffuse the blessings of liberty among the nations of the earth.

You speak of your countrymen, the "gentlemen emigrants," as having failed to do their duty. Aristocrats are the same all the world over. We question much, whether your revolution would have failed, notwithstanding the non-support of England and France, had the chiefs of the revolution proclaimed not only war with Russian tyranny, but war also with Polish inequality.

The independence of Poland and the equal rights of her children inscribed on your banners, will in your next struggle ensure you the triumph, and the victory. You speak of the treachery of leaders,—the curses of posterity blast their memories, and blight their names—may the fate of the traitor Tobhihofski be the fate of all, who like him, sell freedom and a nation for a tyrant's gold.

Brothers, from our hearts we rejoice that you have determined to this day celebrate the glorious 29th of November; in person we cannot be with you, but in spirit we are. We too are met this hour to celebrate a day so dear to the lovers of liberty, so hateful to the oppressors of nations.

Brothers, our fathers were taught by interested knaves and juggling state-priests to regard as their natural enemies, all men not born on British ground; we turn with disgust from so loathsome a doctrine. We believe all men to be brothers, and all the nations of the earth to be but one family; we extend the hand of fraternal love to all men, regardless of colour, clime, or creed; and now before God and the human race we pledge you our sympathy and brotherly aid. You say well, that the hour of your battles is again come. Eternal justice forbid that Poland should sink into the grave of annihilation, and her name be blotted from the book of nations, without another struggle on the part of her children—aye, rather every Pole perish, sword in hand, beneath the spear of the Barbarian—every fort of Poland's soil be given to desolation, rather than submission to a bloody despotism be hopelessly endured. But, brothers, we have fervent hope, that the undying spirit of liberty, rallying your dispersed legions round the white eagle of your father-land, will lead you onward to victory and the restoration of your country's independence. What though Barbarian hordes again oppose you, and torrents of gore again are shed? The patriot may fall on the red field of strife and see not the realization of his hopes, but liberty is immortal, and a brave people were never yet subdued. Poland must, will regain her independence and freedom.

"All ills have bounds, plague, whirlwind, fire and flood,
Even power can spill but bounded seas of blood;
States caring not what Freedom's cost may be,
May, late or soon, but must at last be free;
For body-killing tyrants,—cannot kill
The public soul,—the hereditary will,
Which downward as from sire to son it goes,
By shifting bosoms more intensely glows,
Its heir-loom is the heart, and slaughtered men
Fight fiercer in their orphans o'er again."

Assuring you of the undying sympathy of the democrats of England, we are, noble and gallant patriots, in hatred to tyrants, and love to you,

Yours in fraternity,
The Democrats of Sheffield.

DEWSBURY.

At the meeting here on Thursday night week, the following address was read, and was omitted in our last, for want of room:—

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Respected Sir,—Permit us, the inhabitants of Dewsbury and its surrounding villages, in common with the whole of the wealth-producing portion of the community, to express, though feebly, our unbounded joy, that your constitution and spirit have enabled you to triumph over the disease and horrors of Whig solitary confinement, and that you have come to the glorious face of day, like a giant refreshed with new wine, prepared to tell despotism to its teeth, "thus didst thou, and thus thy reign shall end;" prepared to tell it, that the measure of its wickedness is full to overflowing; prepared to tell it that it has rooted to the end of endurance in the blood and groans of suffering humanity; prepared to tell it that your woe-worn fathers curse not loud but deep; that the heart-bursting sigh of yon famine-stricken, half-naked mother, as she wildly clasps her offspring, dying from hunger, to her milkless bosom; prepared to tell it that all these, maddened at the protracted injury and insult, proclaim in notes of thunder, that unless justice be done, and that speedily, to suffering humanity, a day of fearful retribution is, like time and death, silently, but with frightfully rapid strides, certain to overtake them.

We cannot, Sir, in the compass of an address of this kind, pretend to enter into, or point out all the actions which have adorned your career, and which have endeared you to the hearts of all those who love mankind in this and every other country. But permit us to allude for a moment to the state in which we were when you came amongst us. We have had the splendid talents of a Cobbett, a Cartwright, a Hunt, and a host of others for twenty years; we have seen the bill, the whole, bill, and nothing but the bill, become the law of the land; we have seen the middle classes become the law makers, and, as a natural consequence, we have seen the enacting of dead body bills, Irish union bills, and English and Irish poor law amendment bills; we had seen these, and a host of others, which were to make England the admiration of the world; and yet our destiny became every day more fearful; from being the well-fed, well-clad Englishmen, we have become worse than slaves; for we had more than the slave's toil, but less than slave's reward.

But, Sir, notwithstanding all this, notwithstanding we were "without form and void," yet we had within us all the elements which were necessary for our freedom and greatness. You, Sir, have collected those elements—you, Sir, have given those dry bones form, and have taught us to stand erect and ask ourselves why it is that all those who produce nothing should suffer nothing, and why it is that we who produce all, should suffer all?

Before you came amongst us, Sir, we were the constant prey of one or other of the factions. Every one with his lo here! and lo there! was able to divert us from the one great cause of all our individual and national degradation.

But now, Sir, what is our situation? We are acknowledged by our opponents to be the most numerous, most intelligent, and most influential party in the state. You have taught us to expose the now worn-out fallacies of the Corn Law League. You have taught us to dissect and refute the cabalistic jargon of the Malthusian political economists. You have taught us that man was created for other and higher purposes than to be the serf of a class; and, though last, not least, you have taught us to detect the heart of a foe, although that foe pretend to hold out the right hand of fellowship, and be clothed in the garb of a friend.

But perhaps, Sir, the greatest of all your achievements in the cause of suffering humanity was the establishment of the *Northern Star*. Yes, Sir, the *Star* has caused despotism to quail to its inmost soul, and it has *often "sworn by its God"* that it "should be no more;" but the *Star*, Anteus-like, has returned from each blow with increased vigour; and we hail its establishment and continuance as the sure and certain pledge of man's emancipation; as the "day-star" of freedom to the world, and as a happy presage of the moral and physical happiness to which man's high destiny yet urges him.

Go on, then, noble Sir, in the cause you have so long continued in. Swear with us this night that you will never cease your exertions, but with life, to cause every man to have a voice in the making of the laws by which he has to be governed. And that you may live to see the righteous cause secure, and that you may long contribute to its success, by your splendid talents and vast experience, is the daily prayer of this great assembly. And when time shall have silvered o'er your honoured head, and have taken you to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns," may our children's children, as the big manly tear steals down their furrowed cheeks, point with exultation and regret at the place containing the mortal remains of the man who has caused England to be in reality the "envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world."

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Brethren,—We the auditors of the accounts of of the Executive beg to call your particular attention to the balance sheet which is published in to day's *Star*.

You collectively agreed to elect an Executive body and pay them for their services; now, brothers, unless the association performs its duty to that body, they cannot expect very great progress to be made in the glorious cause we are engaged in. You will not fail to perceive that several localities have not paid for their cards (which by the bye ought to be a ready-money transaction) and consequently have not sent a farthing in the shape of contributions to enable the Executive to prosecute their labours. We beg to be understood that we do not attach any blame to, or find fault with those districts which have but recently enrolled themselves in the National Charter Association; but there are others from which we expected better things; we sincerely hope those localities that are in arrears with the Executive, will make arrangements for liquidating their debts immediately; we do hope the officers and members of the association will make it a point of duty to send the moiety required by the plan of organisation to the Executive above all and before all other claims. You must see plainly, unless this is done, that that talented body will have to struggle continually against the stream, to the great injury of our sacred cause. As the Executive have accomplished so great an amount of good with the limited funds you have placed at their disposal during the last four or five months, what may we not expect from them if properly supported?

Brethren, our enemies are watching for the sign of a break up in our great and glorious organisation; they well know that our chief and greatest difficulty, is a want of funds; let us disappoint them—let us strictly abide by the plan of organisation, and we shall soon create such a feeling in the public mind as will carry all before it, and finally cause our beloved Charter to become the law of these realms.

Hoping that you will receive these few remarks in the spirit in which they are given.

Brother Chartists,
We subscribe ourselves,
Yours, in the cause of democracy,
William Robson, } Auditors.
John Maynard,

London, Nov. 30th, 1841.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN THE NORTH.

During the abstraction of the inhabitants of the coast towns, by the fisheries and harvest, agitation naturally verged southward, till merged in the demonstrations of "the patriot chief."

Apart, however, from them, though full of anticipation, "the good men and true" of Falkirk welcomed the self-devoted missionary of other scenes to deliver a lecture. Three good audiences, on the first day of the week, listened to a scriptural vindication of the equality of human nature, the proper exercise of Christian sympathy towards the prisoners, captives, and the destitute, and the identification of practical Christianity with the pervading principle of Chartism, manifesting the most intense interest. The lecture on the second day made a powerful impression, and elicited enthusiastic applause. Pressing solicitations for future intercourse shall not be forgotten.

The men of Alloa, though in the greatest bustle of preparation for their splendid display, also provided for a lecture, doubtless from the laudable consideration of contributing their quota towards expences of travelling, &c., and therefore it deserves record.

Stirling received an address at a convivial meeting on the Saturday evening, on the due importance of working men assuming their proper position, in the present distracted state of our common country; on the next evening, the personal responsibility involved in national association, was laid before them, and certainly not in vain. On Monday, the neighbouring villagers of Cambro-baron, made announcement, and gathered a portion to hear a lecture on the state and prospects of trade. Owing to the breaking up of a large establishment recently, a flourishing association as been torn asunder, but if the wanderers retain their principles faithfully as those they have left behind, it will be but the wider dissemination of the good seed, to result in the more luxuriant harvest. A survivor of the persecution, that victimised Hardy and Baird, still cherishes here the principles that perilled his life with theirs.

At the Whyns of Melton, close on the celebrated field of Bruce, and having near, once a sacred edifice, a revolutionary stable, then a magazine of "Prince Charley" after the battle of Falkirk, blown up, a standing memorial, whose ruins are still, on that account, more strikingly indicative of national mutations, there had we a good gathering of impoverished nailors and struggling weavers, who rejoiced by a lecture, to witness on the political horison, the beaming emanations of the forthcoming Charter of a people's rights; and were urgently pressing for a second favour. Engagement however, at Bannockburn precluding, that was the next scene of labour; where adventurous usurpation and fearful submission, alike derogatory to moral worth, presented a clot on human character, threatening to extinguish the very being of man. Importunate, unwearied exertion rallied a very tolerable assembly in a spacious hall, resulting doubtless in the pretty general conviction of the audience, that they had souls of their own. Two or three friends from Melton Denny, where a better, at least a brighter spirit exists, accompanied the lecturer, who had been arranging with them, several miles to return also, although they were to hear him at their own home. A gathering took place to listen to an exposition of Chartism and its necessity; as also to pass the National Petition for numerous signatures. If every neighbourhood possessed the intelligence, zeal, energy, and moral standing, an the score of total abstinence of the Chartists of Denny, the speedy triumph of the cause would be soon effected.

The cold and sterile north still presenting attraction to the glowing breast of the missionary, he judged the period arrived to retrace his steps. Wishing also to partake in some demonstration, as a duty to a privilege, a recollection of former struggles awakened a lively interest for that of Aberdeen, conscious that the overwhelming triumph Chartism over moral force fallacy, whether of Lovett, or Brewster, Owen, or both combined, would be some gratification for the past, he hastened forward. On his way a letter was put into his hands at Forfar, and by his means forwarded to O'Connor at Dundee, of the value of which he was fully aware, yet little did he expect the ample reward which its exposure so signally secured. After a day or two's rest he urged onward to Peterhead. There the evil genius of Brewsterism had engendered strife, and was labouring hard to produce distraction. Surely the harpies of Government are sufficiently alert with the gins, snares, and traps of the law, without hounding on to the prey by moral force mania! He besought the friends to oust "the bone of contention," with common consent; and after allaying considerable prejudices by an address to the total abstainers, left them with hopes revived for the progress of genuine simple Chartism. The next stage New Pitsligo, we had one lecture on abstinence, another on the nature and means of effecting the Charter; a procession with paraphernalia of music, banners, rods, and lictors, notwithstanding a sharp drizzly rain; together with a ball commemorating O'Connor's liberation, and also a sermon awaking surprise, gratification and inquiry. The succeeding post was designed to be Conniston, and rumbling heedless on, he came to his journey's end. No, instead of that to choose between a five or seven miles further tramp, and a Scotch cross road, when ancle deep with snow, the shades of evening presents no powerful charm to lure a stranger. The odds were in favour of seven to Branff. Emblematic scene! a slippery, weary way, the wind a hurricane, pitiless, pelting sleet, lightning flashing, thunder rolling, and bitter, biting frost; but the Charter in prospect, he braved the storm. Lo! a gig slowly ascended the hill behind, and having gained the summit, the driver courteously offered a vacant seat. Conversation turned on the severity of the weather, scarcity, and the miserable destitution of the weaving population. "They are done up!" was an observation alike common-place in matter and tone. "What can they do? where shall they go to ameliorate their condition?" was interjected. "True, they must remain as they are; to remove they would be homeless and unsheltered." The *nonchalance* with which these remarks were uttered seemed quite as "nothing when you're used to it." O! the bitter train of determined reflection they inspired! Here was a man, prompted by the kindly feeling, who observed, "Now, Sir, this is Banff; your ride has cost me nothing, while it has eased you three miles; you are welcome, good night!" yet none the less self-satisfied in unresisting ease, amid the starvation, wretchedness, and misery surrounding. O, that he were "alone in his glory." "Shame, where is thy blush?"—humanity, where hast thou hid thyself? Banff, low, wretched, apathetic; no place of meeting, and little disposition to encounter taunting reflection and persecuting prejudice. When will human forms be men?

Portsoy, a young journeyman, whose manly, open face does credit to an honest heart, greeted the labourer with the salutation, "Yes, we'll have a meeting, if possible, though at my own expence." A meeting we had, and he bore the brunt, as he was likely to do it, nobly. "O," said he, "it is capital put out to interest, which will amply repay the investment." A cheer for Mann! Callen, Chartism dressed up by ignorance and interest, as a bugbear to frighten boobies. Nevertheless the *Star* finds its way, and from thence to Durness, letting fall its light on Andersonian deeds.

Inverness, swarming with Corn Law crotchets, a bait was put out, but the fish were shy, not so much as a dash with a tail! Reporting a meeting of these gentry, some short time since, the local press lauded the intelligence and order of the good town's workmen, which was only interrupted by an operative from the south. Lo what a change comes o'er the spirit of the dream, this self-same person recently figures as Mr. Henry Burrell, receiving the complimentary feast of a number of working men employed under vigilance, honoured with the presence and enconiums of the master builders, and eulogised by this same press, for urbanity to men, justice to employers, assiduity and great skill displayed in the erection of a considerable public edifice. What a contrast to the course, vulgar, outrageous satrap of the new St. Stephens—and this Mr. not A. but B. is still a firm, uncompromising Chartist, ever ready to lend an able aid in the great works which aims at the good of his fellow men.

We had also an address on abstinence, two sermons, and a closing lecture on the principles and protections of the Charter, awakening an interest which may be hoped to go on and prosper.

Notwithstanding party opposition, fair weather, an indomitable, yet prudent missionary, with the National Petition, and the northern region will add its multitudes to swell the tide of a nation's voice for heaven-born liberty, earth's blessing, rational freedom!

Faithfully,
Thos. Davies.

Zones, December 3d. 1841.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN THE SEVENOAKS UNION WORKHOUSE.

In some recent papers we made some remarks on certain acts which had been perpetrated within the precincts of the above establishment, and which were brought to light by Mr. Booth and the Earl of Stanhope. His Lordship, it will be recollected, stated that certain reports had come within his own knowledge, and he had reason to believe that they were true, considering the quarter whence they came.

In the first place, it appeared that the children in the Union Workhouse had not been properly washed from the month of May to the month of November. In consequence of this neglect of cleanliness, itch ensued, and prevailed to a very great extent. On the 25th of December last, five women were confined in two beds in the same room, not receiving anything like the attention due to women in their circumstances. On the 30th of January, 1841, a report made to the Board of Guardians stated that "the women in the lying-in room had not that attendance which, under general circumstances, the poor obtain in their own cottages." On the 22nd of April last a report to the Board of Guardians stated that 75 boys were sleeping in 16 beds, 86 girls in 19 beds, making 161 children in 35 beds. Then there were 57 men in 31 beds, and 40 women in 20 beds. On the 29th of April last, a period designated by Dr. D'Oyley as *last winter*, a report to the Board of Guardians stated that there were 78 boys and 94 girls in the house, and that of these all the boys had enlarged glands at the back of the neck, and 42 of them had also swellings in the front and around the neck. Of the girls 91 were afflicted with swellings of the glands in the back of the neck, and 63 with them both in the back and front of the neck.

This detail of atrocities was made by the Noble Earl himself at a meeting at Sundridge, and an investigation into the matter being decided upon, the Poor Law Commissioners sent down Mr. Assistant Commissioner Tuffnell, to institute an inquiry. It was, thereupon, offered to substantiate the Earl of Stanhope's statement, and to prove even more facts than his Lordship himself adduced, either by means of a written communication, or by procuring the attendance of a female, who had held the situation of nurse in the establishment, but who, sickening at the amount of disease among the boys and girls, and the treatment experienced by the lying-in women, quitted the workhouse in disgust. This person (Mrs. Middleton), is a most respectable woman. She sometime ago attended a lady in her confinement, and subsequently engaged herself as nurse in the Union, and on her leaving it, wrote a long letter for publication, but which, for prudential reasons was not inserted in the paper to which it was sent.—Mrs. Middleton was sent for from Canterbury, and she has in every material part, substantiated the Earl of Stanhope's summary of disease and ill treatment. We shall now state the facts proved as to the lying-in women. In January last, there were two lying-in rooms only in the workhouse; one of them 7 feet long, and 10 feet 9 inches wide, the other about 9 feet square. In each of these rooms were two beds, each of them 4 feet 6 inches wide, and 6 feet long. In each bed there were at one time two women at the least, either expecting labour, or recently delivered. The state in which they lay, and the treatment which they received, may be understood from two cases—those of Fanny Giles and Rebecca Bignell. Fanny Giles was placed in the same bed with Sarah Watson on the 15th of December; on the 16th, she was confined, being at the time alone in the bed, but two women being in the other bed with their children. The next night, within ten hours of her confinement, she was removed, to make way for a new comer, into the bed already occupied by those two women and their children; thus making three women and two children at the same time in one bed. From Sunday, the 13th of December, till a whole week after her confinement, she could not obtain clean linen of any kind, though she frequently applied for it. Shortly afterwards she was removed to the other lying-in room; and while there, on the 25th of December, a woman named Harriet Harborer was actually confined while in the bed with her. The next day Giles was again removed into the casual ward, and was there compelled to sleep in the same bed with a woman who had a loathsome contagious disease "of a very bad character."

Rebecca Bignell and Mary Collins were put into the delivery bed together about the same time shortly before the 18th of December. Collins was delivered on that day, in the daytime, Bignell not being then in bed. Collins remained in the same bed till the following day, and was only removed just before Bignell's labour, which then took place. At this time there were seven women in the two lying-in rooms, and only one nurse to attend them, who was unfit for the duty, and did not properly perform it. Bignell was seized with puerperal fever, and underwent medical treatment successively for the first few days, so as to be apparently out of danger, and the medical officer thinks it probable that she would have recovered, if she had been properly nursed. She was neglected, however, and she died. All these facts were proved by the evidence of Fanny Giles and two of the medical officers of the union, Mr. Adams and his assistant, Mr. Jackson.

We abstain from going into the disgusting details about the filthy state in which these poor women and others in a similar situation were suffered to remain. Some had no change of linen for a week, others none for a fortnight! one stated that she left the house covered with vermin. No visiting Committee ever came round, so that there was no opportunity of complaining; and indeed complaint would have been of little use, as the Guardians proved, by the way in which they received a charge afterwards made against the Mistress by Margaret Middleton, one of the nurses.

We now proceed to describe the manner in which the inmates of this workhouse, and especially the children, were and are lodged. There are two boys' rooms, attics; the one 15 feet by 27, and the other 15 feet by 29; and two girls' rooms, 15 feet by 29 each. Mrs. Middleton, an experienced nurse, who was engaged in February, upon the recommendation of Mr. Adams, the medical officer, states that "in March last there were 91 boys in one room; and in the girls' room there were 89 odd. There were sixteen beds and a half in the boys' two rooms. They lay 15 children in two beds, feet to feet, and 18 children in three beds; the remainder of the beds had four each. The ages of the children varied from five to twelve years. The beds were four feet six inches wide, and the two in which so many children were placed were tied together, so as to form one bed."

In the letter sent by Mrs. Middleton, she says,—"It was truly heart-rending to see so many motherless and fatherless children; they had the itch; their heads were covered with vermin; and their feet were actually half rotten. The food of these children was very coarse; for breakfast they had dry bread and skilley; for supper, bread and butter (the smallest scrap of butter was used) and a drink of water. The manner the children slept was sufficient to breed all manner of diseases; they were huddled together six and seven in a bed, and during the ten weeks I was in the Union, I never saw a woman with a clean chemise, or a man with a clean shirt. I repeatedly saw the old women go into the hall, and where those who had good eyes used to pick the vermin from their aged co-paupers. The lying-in room was beastly beyond description, and the smell arising from the filth horrible. On one occasion a woman named Omden, whose children had the itch, asked for some bread to make toast and water, and there being a scarcity of mugs in the Union, the Master actually gave her a brown chamber utensil to make it in.

Mrs. Middleton, it appears, left the Union with a most exemplary character, which was given to her in writing by the Board.

On the 22nd of April, Mr. Adams reported to the Board that there were then 86 boys in 19 beds, 75 girls in 16 beds, 57 men in 31 beds, and 40 women in 20 beds. On the very day of the inquiry, after Mr. Tufnell had taken a number of strangers and others over the workhouse, and after these visiters had been told that they had seen every apartment, Mr. Booth, the vestry-clerk of Sundridge, received information that there were two rooms which had not been visited; and on proceeding to these, *twenty boys* (apparently diseased) *were discovered in one of them* (a loft 13 feet by 14) *huddled together in five beds*—five boys each in two beds, six boys in one bed, and two boys each in two more. In February *all* the children in the house, of both sexes (except two or three infants) had the itch; about a dozen had bad feet and chilblains, with the *bones* of their toes protruding, in consequence of neglect. On the 20th of April Mr. Adams reported to the Board that there where then in the house 78 boys and 94 girls and infant children; that all the 78 boys had enlargement of the neck, and 42 had likewise goitres; that of the girls and infants, 91 had enlarged glands at the back of the neck, and 63 also goitres. In this horrible way has the health of the children of the poor, in one of the richest and most flourishing agricultural counties in England, been sacrificed to the maintenance of the prohibitory order of the Poor Law Commissioners.

In December, 1838, there were 182 boys and girls in 35 beds. In 1839 there were 325 inmates, taking adults with children, at one time in the workhouse. In March, 1840, there were 298 inmates in one week. In February last there were at one time 347 persons. On Saturday last there were 315 inmates; an increase of 62 having taken place within ten days, after the master had reported to the Board of Guardians that the house was full; the Board deliberately continuing, under these circumstances, to enforce the workhouse test. There are now seven boys sleeping in one bed, five in another, and sixty-one boys in sixteen beds, distributed into fours and threes; each bed being only four feet six inches wide. Mr. Love has been a member of the Board of Guardians ever since the formation of the Sevenoaks Union, and Chairman for several years. Listen now to his own account of the way in which he has performed his duties:—

By Mr. Burgess.—How was it, that being Chairman of this Board, you did not become acquainted with the state of the house with regard to the children until the 22nd of April last?

That was the first time it had been officially reported to the Board to be in too crowded a state.

Mr. Burgess—That is no answer to my question. How came you for five years to be ignorant of the state of the house?

Because it had *not* been brought officially before the Board as a matter of complaint.

Why did you not make yourself acquainted with it?

I considered the duties of my office as Chairman, and my almost invariable attendance as such, a sufficient reason why I should not take upon myself to visit the house, as other Guardians did.

Might you not have obtained that information without visiting?

Yes, if I had asked the master or medical officer for an official report.

Is not the weekly return-book laid before you, so that you may see the number of inmates without asking a question?

That I almost invariably *inspect; it gives me evidence* of the numbers, but none of the crowded state of the house. I cannot ascertain from that how many are in the different wards or in the different beds in the wards. An increase of children might take place, and a decrease of able-bodied, which would not be discovered from the book.

Mr. Love's evidence sufficiently shows that the paupers have been scandalously neglected. As Chairman of the Guardians it was his duty to ascertain whether the poor were well fed, well clothed and well housed; and his failing to have done so exhibits a lamentable want of feeling. We shall here drop the subject for the present; but we are nevertheless proud that we have been partly instrumental in exposing as gross acts of ill treatment and injustice towards a mass of unprotected human beings as were ever brought to light. What decision the Poor Law Commissioners may come to on the subject, we are at a loss to imagine, involving as it does the working of the damnable Poor Law Bill. It is, however, scarcely credible that such things can have happened without reprobation in a workhouse of which the Marquis Camden and Colonel H. Austin lately constituted the visiting Committee, and which has been frequently visited by the Rev. Dr. D'Oyley. Had it not been for the public spirit of Mr. Booth, the Vestry Clerk of Sundridge, (whose conduct, in spite of what Dr. D'Oyley designates his "humble situation," contrasts most favourably with that of his superiors) those enormities would never have been dragged to light.

One curse of the Poor Law scheme is evidently the largeness of the Unions; and the poor will never be dealt with fairly till the system is entirely broken up. There is, perhaps, not a Guardian of the Sevenoaks Union who, questioned apart as to the sufferings endured by the children and the females of his own parish, is not heartily grieved at them, and ashamed that he did not detect and prevent them. He knows the rate-payers of his own parish did not wish, in order to save a few shillings a piece, to coop their less fortunate neighbours in such a hell as this Seveneaks Bastile. If the children of his parish had been apart from the rest, he would not have dared to suffer them to be so grossly misused; his better feelings would have compelled him to interpose. No, it is the Union system—the want of individual responsibility. It is the feeling that whatever is done is the act of the whole Board, that is the source of all the negligence and cruelty and oppression; and there is no remedy but a general dissolution of all Unions, and the relieving the able-bodied poor at their own homes, provided the paupers attend at the poor-house during the day, to labour in a parish garden or at a farm.

SOCIALISM v. CHARTISM.

The adjourned discussion between Mr. Parry and Mr. Lloyd Jones, on the comparative merits of Chartism and Socialism, was resumed on Friday evening last. The place was again crowded with a highly respectable audience.

Mr. Parry commenced by recapitulating his arguments of the previous evening. The Socialists were contending for the establishment of a community of 1,000 acres, which, by properly cultivating and arranging, they can bring to the acme of perfection, and thereby stud the land with Universal Communities. I contended for Universal Suffrage, its benefits being immediate and not prospective, it being a grand national universal measure, and not a local question of pounds, shillings, and pence. Mr. Jones relied chiefly upon the superiority of Socialism, from its being independent of any extraneous assistance; it cared not for the House of Commons—no, nor yet for that venerable body, the House of Peers. Let us examine a little into this. Mr. Jones told us, last night, that they did not look for assistance to any class, but to the benevolent of all classes; is this independence? They request loans *from parties willing to lend*, promising regular payment of interest. Now, it is quite impossible that the poor can lend money; they cannot purchase food. These loans, then, must come from the richer classes of society: how, then, can they be independent? The rich do not want to subscribe to get into community; they can get anywhere. They have also a printed form of bequest, by which parties may leave their property for community purposes. I do not like this principle of appealing to benevolence: I demand right in preference to benevolence—I demand that the poor man shall be placed upon an equality with the rich man. Benevolence is one of the worst principles which can be laid down by any form of Government; and if carried to a large extent it becomes a positive nuisance. Chartism demands that all shall be placed on an equality in the eye of the law—that all should be at liberty to use their unfettered exertions to procure a comfortable existence. I call upon you, if you prefer right to benevolence, to decide in favour of Chartism.

Mr. Jones—I informed you last night that I objected to Chartism, because you had no defined plan; you have certain things floating in your imagination which you may or may not put into practice. Mr. Parry ridicules the confidence and presumption with which we put forth our plans. I admit we are confident in the *success of our plans, but we do not call upon the public to* adopt them without examination. We do not enforce them with angry feelings; we do not dispute about moral or physical force to carry them out; we call not for general adoption, but general enquiry. Mr. Parry alluded last evening to my mention of the Spartans. I condemn their vices as much as Mr. Parry; but is that any reason I should not adopt what is good? Mr. Parry also charges us with looking entirely to the stomach and neglecting the mind. Is not his allusion to our singing, our grammar, and other classes, an ample refutation of this? Mr. Parry says, we may get a few to carry out reforms in the quiet manner which we desire, but that it is impossible to get the bulk of the people. I defy him to prove any good done by violence. I defy him to prove any lasting good produced by great excitements. Look at the French revolution for instance. I allow that with an ignorant mind, it is impossible to bear suffering patiently, but in an intelligent man, this same suffering will produce a spirit of calmness and patience. Socialism was called a dreamy thing. Mr. Parry allowed us the credit of establishing infant schools and having institutions similar to the Mechanics'. Are these dreamy things? If they are, they appear to me to be more substantial than the realities of Chartism. Mr. Parry objects to us because we appeal to the benevolence of those who may have it in their power to assist us. We do not appeal to them as a class but as individuals; and are not the Chartists continually appealing to their benevolence? Are you not, at your public meetings, &c., continually begging and praying of them to grant you your rights. With regard to the applications we make, we are a little like the Spanish beggar, who, when asked why he did not go to work, being a strong hale man, he told them he asked them for their charity and not for their advice. You may go on appealing to these classes for your rights, year after year, but their interest is opposed to yours, and they will never grant them. You have a House of Commons opposed to you; a House of Peers opposed to you, and the public press against you; the *Times* even calling you incorrigible scoundrels.

Mr. Parry.—Mr. Jones states that I compared the Social to Mechanics' Institutions, and said they were inferior to the meanest mechanics' institution in the poorest town in the kingdom. Inferior in point of wealth, and I might almost say for usefulness, to most of the trade societies in the kingdom. These do what they profess, but Socialism, professing everything, accomplishes but little. I am sorry to hear Mr. Jones again refer to the *Times* journal. What does any respectable person care for the *Times*? We laugh at its statements; we care no more for it than for the squeaking of a pig. When the brawling *Times* filled its columns with vituperations of the Socialists, did the Chartists value its reasonings? It was childish and puerile to refer to such a venal and ruffianly paper. Mr. Jones says the House of Peers is also against us. Shall we quail because the peers are opposed to us; because the *Times* abuses us? Mr. Jones says they act in accordance with law. We also act in accordance with law. *Their whole system is founded upon an act of* Parliament. Can there be a more sandy foundation? If ever you attain to the influence you expect, and I think you will not, what is to hinder Parliament from repealing the Acts of George and William on which your Communities are founded? If ever you get wealthy or powerful enough to be obnoxious to those in power, that instant, if the people are not in possession of political power, will you be annihilated. I appealed to all history in proof of the advantage of political power; Mr. Jones, to a few isolated Shaker communities in America, where he informs us that wealth is created to an enormous extent. Mr. Jones says he will adopt what is good in these communities, and reject what is bad. They adopt the principle of celibacy; how does Mr. Jones know that this is not the very principle which enabled them to succeed. Mr. Parry then read extracts from Miss Martineau's work, in which she states that they are scarcely allowed to speak to strangers—that it was with difficulty she met with the rites of hospitality—that they are allowed to speak no language but German—that a young girl taking a fancy to have a ride in the country instead of attending worship, was severely reprimanded; and were these the principles they would hold up for the adoption of the most intelligent and civilized people in the world? Only bring men to the state of apathy and mental degradation in which they are found in these communites, and perhaps they might succeed in making them profitable speculations; but once admit of freedom in religion and other opinions, and they would immediately fail, as Mr. Owen's did at New Harmony. When Mr. Owen took New Harmony, it was fenced all round to keep out the pigs of the neighbouring forest. Mr. Owen immediately removed the fence, and the pigs speedily came in and destroyed all the beautiful gardens the Rappites had created. One of the great vices of the Socialists is, they think there are no pigs in the moral world—that we are all amiable lap-dogs. Mr. Jones states that if Tytherly succeeded, the example would speedily spread throughout the country. I find there are fifteen Shaker and one Rappite community in America, which have been established between fifty and sixty years; why has not their example been followed? is there any difference between human nature in America and in England? The Socialists believe they have only to lay down their laws, get Tidd Pratt to sign them, and all will be prosperous. They think naught of the discordant principles which animate mankind. All will vanish before the force of their paternal government. Look at the amazing power vested in the Central Board. True, they are elected by the people; but they are still more under the controul of Congress. They have power to separate children from parent; they have the management of the schools, of all public amusement. If you dance, you must dance under the controul of the Central Board. Their's is a system of pure despotism—that worst of governments, a paternal one. A father may do what he likes with his children, may beat them, may turn them out of doors: he has nearly as much controul over them as a man over his wife. I do not object to this in parents; but I do in society. The Governments of Austria and Russia are of this description. The ruler is called the father of his people, and why? Because he can do what he likes with his subjects. This is the system which Mr. Owen proposes and the Socialists admire; but I am certain they will never succeed in getting any large number of individuals to submit to this irresponsible power.

Mr. Jones—Mr. Parry has said, that our Social Institutions in no way differ from Mechanics' Institutions, except being on a smaller scale. There is this one great difference—we admit discussion on religious and political subjects—they do not. I do not approve of the language of the *Times*, but I quoted it to show the division amongst you. There is the *Times* abusing the *Dispatch*, the *Dispatch* abusing the *Times*; Mr. Parry, a Chartist leader, and the *Northern Star* abusing the *Times*. I say they are all venal—they are all acting for party motives, and not seeking truth, all alike, whether Tory or Chartist; the *Times* is not more venal than any other, the *Northern Star* included. (Hisses and cheers for the *Star*.) It has just been stated that the *Northern Star* is the only paper which advocates the rights of the people; I do not object to any paper, but depend upon it, so long as you support any paper in the manner you have to-night, so long will you have a venal press. I speak not as an enemy to the *Northern Star*, but while you denounce one paper and cheer another, they will always have inducements to act with venality. Mr. Parry's prime object is, that any Parliament can repeal the law on which our communities are founded. We know that nothing is certain; a comet might come within the sphere of our attraction, and with its tail, whisk us out of existence; but would such a liberal body as the Chartists stand by and see such an infringement of liberty as to have that law repealed? You have the idea of certain reform floating in your imagination, and if you are to stand upon privileges, you may never realize them. Mr. Parry has shown you the imperfections of the American communities, but are we compelled to adopt their faults because they have one bright feature wrapped round with the dirty bandages of religious fanaticism, are we forced to adopt the whole? Mr. Parry says, are we prepared to adopt their system of celibacy? I say decidedly not; but he does not tell you that they are annually receiving into their community widows, with large families, adopting orphan and other children, and that they so train these that crime is unknown amongst them. Mr. Parry asks why their example has not been followed in America. I tell him because of their fanaticism. Tytherly has only been building two or three years; you have been agitating these fifty years, and have not got a single stone laid. If Mr. Parry has any plan to propose for immediate relief, in God's name let us adopt it, while we are building our communities. Mr. Parry a[illegible] says we think too well of human nature—that we [illegible] there are no pigs in the Moral World. The fault [illegible] hitherto been that man has been represented in too bad a light. We believe man to be a more decent animal than is generally supposed. Fault is found with the powers of our Central Board; we are to dance, &c., by orders of the Central Board. To this there can be but little objection, provided they are good hands at a set of quadrilles. With respect to paternal government, Mr. Parry forgets that, having the power to beget our parents, instead of them chastising us, we shall be enabled to chastise them.

Mr. Parry—I did not insinuate that the people of America were too ignorant to adopt communities. I said they were too wise to listen to the secret voices of the Rappites and Shakers wooing them to its blessings. I feel surprised at Mr. Jones comparing Acts of Parliament with the appearance of a comet an Act of Parliament may be repealed in two or three, or perhaps twenty years, but comets act in accordance with the all-wise laws of nature; their precise time, appearance, &c., may be accurately calculated upon. Surely Mr. Jones will not compare the stolidity of a British Parliament to the eternal progress of the laws which regulate the universe. Mr. Jones has said all our newspapers are venal; of course, always excepting the *New Moral World*, of course the lustre of its purity has never been tainted. What does Mr. Jones mean by venality? I do not consider that paper to be venal, be it Whig or Tory, which without change has consistently advocated its principles. The *Northern Star* has never swerved from its principles, be they true or false; it had ever remained true to the interests of the people. If Mr. Jones challenged it with venality, he must prove when it was bought or sold; until he could do this the *Northern Star* at least was free from the charge. Mr. Jones was eternally ringing in their ears the violence of the Chartists; you would suppose that the Socialists were mild, amiable philosophers; men who would not hurt a worm; and that the Chartists were a set of *violent ruffians. Only think of the Socialists, in num*ber about 4,000, taunting the Chartists, who with those professing the same principles in Ireland, numbered four millions, with being advocates of physical force, because, goaded by physical want, they had occasionally risen in their might, as men, and demanded their birthright; because they would not sit tamely under the iron rod of oppression; and because of this the press must calumniate and abuse them, and the Socialists re-echo the cry. I throw back the assertion, that the working classes are violent, into the teeth of their calumniators. Are not the Chartists following the constitutional mode of petitioning, of uniting, to concentrate public opinion. The Socialists being generally in better circumstances, may afford to wait for reform; may afford to subscribe their £50; but the masses are in actual want; it is a question in which the crime is greatest, the man that steals from want, or the legislature, which creates the want. If the Socialists possessed the vast physical power of the Chartists, they might talk of physical force, but at present it would be utterly ridiculous; why two policemen might take the whole party! The glory of the Chartists is, that having the power to adopt violent measures, they have wisely and nobly abstained from exerting that power. This raises them higher in my estimation than any other body in the state. But another objection of the Socialists is our ignorance. If the Chartists would petition for Social Communities, their ignorance would immediately disappear. Because the Socialists are a little more aristocratic and possess a little more wealth, this feeling of arrogance is exhibited. The very fact that the Chartists can appreciate the merits of the Charter is a proof of their intelligence. I admire intelligence; I should wish to see all educated, but so long as a man has an arm to work, so long as he is not idiot, it matters not whether he can write or read, he is entitled to a vote. I call upon you, working men, to go on in your agitation, and by getting Universal Suffrage you will speedily get universal education. This was exemplified in the conduct of a female in America; she endeavoured to educate her slaves, but the brand of slavery rankled in their hearts, and she could not succeed. The blessings of education will prove in vain, unless you attain to the moral dignity of freedom. This noble woman felt this, she emancipated her slaves, and in the words of an homely saying, they then took kindly to education; but Mr. Jones says how will you get the Charter? Will the Houses of Parliament reform themselves? The force of public opinion in France, compelled their hereditary House of of Peers to abolish itself, and public opinion will gain us the Charter, not if it is expressed in the mild, quiet, amiable, *social* method; but public opinion backed by a million of men, possessed of arms and sinews, and who know how to use them! It is useless always to crave in a peaceful, humble, legal manner. History shows that every reform therein mentioned has only been gained when they dared not any longer to withhold it. How were the dissenters *emancipated?—how was the Catholic Emancipation* Bill carried? Did not the iron Duke state that he dared no longer to refuse it? and the time will shortly come when he dare not refuse the Charter. How was the Reform Bill carried? The people met day after day, sent petition after petition; the men of Birmingham roused themselves, and the Government quailed before them. It was now the cant phrase to call the men of Birmingham selfish, because, being deceived by the middle classes, they would no longer join in their half measures—because they were determined to abolish all *monopolies*. Mr. Jones says that argument and reason were the weapons we should employ. This might be true with human beings, but not with a House of Peers. Did they stand firm in their imbecile power when Earl Grey had authority to create a new batch of them? No, they very considerately walked, or rather sneaked, out of the House, until Earl Grey found himself in a majority, through the desertion of these craven Peers. And this will prove equally true with respect to the Charter; they will quail, as they have ever hitherto done, before the power of a mighty people. I do not expect that this discussion will make many converts to either side; but it will show to the country, and the middle classes in particular, that large and intelligent bodies of their fellowmen are daily meeting to discuss the means by which to promote their political and social happiness. It will show to them the folly and danger of much longer standing aloof from a struggle that is almost divine, that will elevate man out of the dust, that will infuse into his body almost a living soul; and, sooner or later, in proportion as you remain faithful to the cause, in proportion as you unite, man and woman, in the cause, (for why should one half of the human race be excluded?) the Universal Suffrage bark will ride triumphant o'er the storm, in spite of every party and of every passion which may be arrayed against it.

Mr. Jones—When I spoke of the venality of the press, I excluded no paper. I believe they have all exaggerated in favour of their own party. I have no doubt the *New Moral World* itself occasionally has done the same thing. I had no wish to depreciate any of the papers. Mr. Parry accuses me of charging you with ignorance and violence. I only adopted your own language. Have you not a moral and a physical force party? Are not Frost, Williams, and Jones transported? Is not this positive proof that you have been guilty of violence? I do not charge the whole mass with being violent; I believe you all desire the public good; but when I see men going astray, I deem it to be my duty to step forward and give them a warning voice. Mr. Parry spoke lightly of us as a party, and said two policemen would take the whole. I believe one might do it, for we should all go without. It is not correct that the Socialists think the Chartists ignorant; but we think them imprudent. I admit the truth of your Charter; I admire your principles; I signed your petition ere I entered on this discussion; but I think our principles best. Who are the class that press most heavily upon you? Is it the Lords? is it the Commons? Partly so; but it is those who hold in their power those mighty iron machines which have brought you to misery and degradation. These the Charter passes entirely over. I speak to you as working men. Is not machinery the great cause of your distress? In whose hands is the machinery? Why in the hands of your employers, who are regardless of your interests, if it interfere with their profits. A fair day's wages for a fair day's work, appears to be the height of the ambition of a Chartist. Though Tytherly is but in its infancy, yet I trust it will soon give bright hopes of the world's regeneration. We do not depend upon a majority to effect our object. Mr. Parry has appealed to history, but in the two great instances he has given you, viz. Catholic emancipation and the Reform Bill, you had the middle classes and many of the upper classes with you, elements of which you are now deficient. To gain the Irish Emancipation Bill every influence was exerted, but does not misery taint that unhappy land? Beware how you play with the feelings of the people; let them not again be miserably deluded with false hopes. For centuries have the working classes been struggling for reform, and in what better position are you now? You have Frost and his companions slumbering sixteen thousand miles off, to the lullabies of a distant ocean; bubble after bubble has burst. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." In your political harangues you have promised to your followers a perfect millenium. Every class is opposed to you; your groans will never reach the Government, until you have the co-operation of the middle-class; but this is almost impracticable. I know that if you were united you could despise both Whig and Tory, and I have no doubt but, some day or other, your principles will be carried into effect, but I fear the time is distant. I do not blame the working classes as violent men. I wonder that, in the midst of so much suffering, and so much excitement, they have remained so patient. The principles on both sides are true. Chartism is good; but, in my opinion, not so good as Socialism. We have no interest in being divided. In my time I have assisted in every measure of reform; but I consider that Socialism being independent of King, Lords, or Commons, is most calculated to spread happiness amongst the members of the human family. (Great applause.)

The Chairman then called for a show of hands, and it was so equal that not being able to decide, another show was called for, when

The Moderator, being appealed to, gave it as his opinion, that the numbers were equal.

Mr. Parry then came forward and announced that his share of the proceeds should be devoted to those gallant men now on strike, the masons. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Jones should devote his proceeds, according to a previous arrangement, to that which would prevent all strikes, the Tytherly Community.

The Chairman and Moderator then thanked the meeting for the considerate and gentlemanly manner in which they had acted, and the meeting dissolved.

The discussion throughout was excellently managed by both disputants. The attendance of Chartists was not so numerous as might have been anticipated, but this was owing partly to the charge for admission, and it also being held at so late a period in the week. Mr. Parry also was not known to the great majority of the Chartist body, but henceforth he will deservedly be held in high estimation.

The profits, it appears, are £10, when rent of Hall and all the expences are paid.

We learn that Sir Robert Peel has sent agents to the Continent for the purpose of collecting detailed information relative to the average rates of wages, the prices of food, and other circumstances bearing on the condition of the humbler classes.

Sir Walter Scott's Novels.—What would Sir Walter Scott have said if he had seen his immortal Novels on sale at a few pence each week? We think "this is popularity" would have escaped him. His family have done wisely, in these times of Jack Sheppards, to bring healthy reading to every one's fireside; and we certainly have it in the powerfully drawn characters of the Waverley Novels.

The Weather.—Much damage was done in the metropolis, and the surrounding country, by the late stormy weather. On Monday night week, a new shop-front in Church-street, Borough, was blown into the street. Many stacks of chimnies have been thrown down, but with no fatal results. The low lands on the Surrey side of the river have been flooded. The river itself was violently agitated. A boat with two boys was upset on the river between Wandsworth and Putney, and one of the boys was drowned. Three men were overturned in a boat off Rotherhithe, but were all saved. Near Greenwich, a man was blown from the yard-arm of a coasting-vessel, but he sustained no injury beyond a wetting. On Tuesday morning, near Deptford, as a barge laden with Russian deals was coming up the river, a great quantity of the timber was blown off into the water: a workman jumped out of the barge into a small boat, and was picking up the pieces of timber, which he had previously gathered together with an oar, when a heavy swell of the water upset the boat, and the man was drowned. During the night of Monday, a hundred barges, laden with coal, got loose from their moorings on the river, and sank. On Wednesday afternoon, the tide rose to a great and unusual height, and caused a considerable destruction of property.

SHEFFIELD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sunday Evening Lecture.—Mr. Barker lectured in the Association Room, Fig-tree Lane, on Sunday evening last, subject—"The evils of a House of Lords." The lecturer well handled his subject, exhibiting the past and present crimes of the aristocracy, the infamy of the law of primogeniture, and the absurdity of voting by proxy. The thanks of the meeting were awarded to Mr. Barker for his able lecture.

Public Meeting.—The weekly public meeting of the Sheffield Chartists was held on Monday evening last, in the large room, Fig-tree Lane. Mr. Stokes was called to the chair. Mr. Julian Harney, in a lengthy address, moved the adoption of a memorial to the Queen in behalf of the Welsh victims. Mr. Needham seconded the adoption of the memorial, which was carried unanimously. It was then resolved that the memorial, signed by the Chairman in the name of the meeting, should be sent to the Home Secretary for presentation to the Queen.

Trades' Meetings.—An overflowing meeting of the pen-knife grinders was held on Thursday evening, Dec. 2nd, at the Rawson's Arms, Tenter-street. One of the body was called to the chair. Mr. Rogers, of the firm of Joseph Rogers and Sons, Norfolk-street, Cutlers to the Queen, was present, as also Dr. Holland. Dr. Holland addressed the meeting at great length, entering fully into the free trade question, showing up the fallacies of the "cheap bread, high wages, and plenty to do" gentry in a manner convincing to all present. He showed that the present degraded condition of the working class was to be mainly attributed to the gambling avarice of unprincipled manufacturers, who had glutted the markets of the world with the most spurious of rubbish under the name of cutlery—thus destroying the trade, and bringing disgrace upon the very name of Sheffield. In proof thereof, Dr. Holland produced certain knives, bearing the name of Rogers, manufactured by some unprincipled scoundrels, who made use of the name of the above respectable and honourable firm, the said knives being the most contemptible rubbish ever attempted to be imposed upon a buyer—compared with which Peter Pindar's razors, "made to sell," were virgin steel indeed! At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Holland said he should be happy to answer any question that might be put to him. One of the operatives asked Dr. Holland if he did not think it would be well to petition Parliament for a Charter of incorporation for the cutlers, similar to what the cutlers of Sheffield formerly had? Dr. Holland said he considered such petitionings would be a waste of labour; the present House of Commons was composed of men who were interested in destroying the old Charter, not giving now ones to the working men. It was useless to look to the Parliament for relief, they must look to themselves—they must remember the fable of Hercules and the waggoner, and put their own shoulders to the wheel to help themselves out of the mire of their own difficulties. He did not approve of trade's unions, where they could possibly be dispensed with; but, the employers having trampled upon the rights of their workmen, the workmen were justified, nay, it was their duty to unite with each other for the protection of their labour. Mr. Rogers spoke in confirmation of the views and statements of Dr. Holland. Mr. Thomas Crossland moved the thanks of the meeting to Dr. Holland and Mr. Rogers, for their attendance that evening. The mover warmly eulogised the Messrs Rogers, in whose employ he had formerly been, as gentlemen, who never failed to do justice to their workmen. The motion was seconded by Mr. Luke Firth, and carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

Table Knife Hafters.—A meeting of this branch of the cutlery trade was held on Monday last, at two o'clock, in Mount Tabor Chapel. The meeting was very numerous, and as such afforded us a hope that the trades of Sheffield are arousing themselves to a sense of their importance as wealth-producers, and the necessity of union amongst themselves to withstand the further encroachments of grinding oppression. Mr. Luke Chapman was called to the chair, and well performed the duties of his office. The following are the resolutions agreed to unanimously:—"That it is the imperative duty of every member of the trade to promote and extend union among his fellow workmen, and thereby promote his own interest, and the interest of his fellow men." "That the committee sit every Tuesday evening, from six to eight o'clock, at the Rawson's Arms, Tenter-street, to receive the contributions of the trade." "That the printed rules of the trade be acted upon, and abided by." "That this meeting deeply regret the present system of competition between the employers, and protest against it as being injurious to the interests of both employers and workmen, and resolve that energetic measures shall be adopted to counteract the evil effects of so baneful a system." "That a general meeting of the trade be held the first Monday in every month, at the hour of two o'clock, in their present place of meeting, Mount Tabor Chapel." Our limits will not permit us to give the speeches delivered, but it is only justice we should state, that but one feeling seemed to actuate all present, viz., a desire to unite with all the honest and honourable of their employers to put an end to that system of imposing inferior and spurious articles upon the home and foreign buyer, to the injury of the honest manufacturer, and the ruin of the trade at large. Well will it be if the employers will meet the workmen in the same honest spirit. Upon the manufacturers now rest the responsibility of union and restored prosperity, or selfish disunion and general ruin. One fact we may mention in conclusion, the cordial reception our reporter met with shews that our principles are known and admired, and we trust the day is not far distant when the trades of Sheffield will rally round the banner of our cause.

Strike of the London Masons.—Meeting of Trades' Delegates.—A meeting of delegates from the different trades of Sheffield was held on Monday evening last, at the Grey Horse, High-street, called to consider the case of the London masons, lately employed at the New Houses of Parliament, and now on strike in consequence of the system of tyranny pursued towards them by Allen. We understand that delegates from the various trades were present. Masons, bricklayers, painters, Britannia-metal-smiths, saw-makers, brickmakers, wood-sawyers, tailors, table-knife-hafters, file-trade, and scale-makers; Mr. Thomas Peatfogg, mason, was called to the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That the censure of this meeting is hereby passed upon George Allen, foreman to Messrs. Grissell and Peto, for his disgusting, inhuman, and despotic conduct towards the masons lately employed at the new Houses of Parliament." "That the delegates consider the London masons to have been every way justifiable in their strike against the hateful tyranny to which they were subjected." "That the delegates present pledge themselves in behalf of their respective trades, to give every support in their power to the strike, so long as it continues—and will use all the influence they possess to induce other trades not represented at this meeting to give them support also." "That the Masons' Committee be empowered to sit every Wednesday evening, from seven to ten o'clock, to receive the trades' contributions in support of the strike." "That, in the event of the strike continuing until the 1st of January, 1842, the Masons' Committee be empowered to call another general meeting of Trades' Delegates to consider what further measures shall be adopted in support of the strike." In accordance with the fourth resolution, the Mason's Committee will sit every Wednesday evening, from seven to ten o'clock, at the Grey Horse, High-street, to receive contributions in support of the turn-outs.

The Murder of Mary Nall, by her Husband, in Sheffield.—Nothing has transpired since our last, relative to this horrid affair, which does not corroborate what we then stated. An inquest was held on the afternoon of Tuesday week, at the Bee Hive, in Glossop Road, and by adjournment, on Thursday, at the Town-hall, upon the body of the unfortunate victim, before Thos. Badger, Esq., and a respectable jury. Evidence at some length was gone into, and the Jury, after the Coroner had addressed them, deliberated but a short time, and then returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Robert Nall," upon which he was committed for trial.

Tickhill.—Man Missing.—The inhabitants of Tickhill have been thrown into a state of excitement for the last few days, by the sudden disappearance of Mr. James Watson, hair-dresser. It appears that he spent Sunday evening week at an inn, in the neighbourhood, where he made too free with the liquor. When labouring under intoxication, he is subject to fits of insanity, of which it is supposed he was attacked at the time of his disappearance. All the plantations, rivers, fields, and outhouses in the neighbourhood, for miles round, have been searched, but not the least clue whatever can be obtained, as to the fate of the unfortunate individual.

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

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

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

Mr. Duffy's Route.—Middleton, Saturday, Dec. 11th, at eight o'clock in the evening; Ashton, Sunday, the 12th, at six o'clock in the evening; Lees, Monday, the 13th, at eight o'clock in the evening; Rochdale, Tuesday, the 14th; Mossley, Wednesday, the 15th; Royton, Thursday, the 16th; Oldham, Friday, the 17th; Delph, Saturday, the 18th. All the places are requested to send their quota to the treasurer, by the lecturer.

Middleton.—Mr. Duffy will lecture here on this (Saturday) evening.

London.—Lectures will be delivered every Sunday evening, at the Three Crowns, Richmond-street, Soho:—Mr. Fussell will lecture on Church Property, on Sunday, December 12th. Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Standing Armies, on Sunday, December 19th. Mr. Martin will lecture on the Poor Law, on Sunday, December 26th. Mr. M'Grath will lecture on Class Legislation, on Sunday, January 2nd. Free admission.

Lecture.—On Sunday evening next, Mr. M'Grath will lecture at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane, at seven o'clock in the evening.

Limehouse.—Mr. Fussell will lecture on Tuesday next.

Lambeth.—Mr. Farrer will lecture here on Tuesday next.

Hackney.—Mr. Wheeler will lecture here on Tuesday next.

Finsbury.—On Monday Mr. Wheeler will lecture at Lunt's Coffee House.

Rotherhithe.—Mr. Balls will lecture at the News Room, near Execution Dock, on Monday.

Tailors.—Mr. Fussell will lecture at the Three Crowns, Richmond-street, on Sunday.

Commercial Road.—Mr. Balls will lecture at the Volunteer, on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

South Lancashire.—The South Lancashire Delegate Meeting will be held on Sunday morning, December 19th, at ten o'clock, in the Chartist Room, Brown-street, Manchester, when each locality is requested to send a delegate, as important business, respecting the coming convention, will be laid before the meeting.

Oldham.—A public meeting will be held in the Chartist Room, (our correspondent says not when,) to memorialise the Queen to include Frost, Williams, and Jones, with the other prisoners that may be pardoned on the baptism of the Prince.

Sheffield.—The council are requested to meet at their room, Fig-tree-lane, on Sunday, at two o'clock precisely.

Lecture.—Mr. Otley will lecture in the room, Fig-tree-lane, on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock.

Universal Suffrage.—A discussion on the principle of Universal Suffrage will take place in the Charter Association Room, Fig-tree-lane, on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Harney will open the discussion.

York.—The members of the National Charter Association, York, intend to have a tea-party and ball, in their large room, in Fossgate, in aid of the funds of the Association, on Monday evening, Dec. 27th. The following members have been appointed as a committee to make the necessary arrangements, viz. Messrs. Croft, Inglis, Cordeux, Burley, and Brown. Tickets 1s. each.

Bristol.—On Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock, a debate, or discussion, will be held at the Chartist Association Room, Castle-street, when the question of whether the criminal code of this country is calculated to produce morality, will be introduced, by Mr. Onion; and, on Monday evening, a public meeting will be held, in the same place, for the purpose of adopting the People's National Petition, and memorialising the Secretary of State for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones. An invitation has been sent to Mr. Henry Vincent, who is expected to attend.

Nottingham.—On Sunday, Dec. the 12th, Mr. G. Harrison will preach in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, at six o'clock.

Mr. W. D. Taylor's Route for the ensuing week: Sunday afternoon, at Calverton; on Monday evening, he will lecture at the Butcher's Arms, New-castle-street, Nottingham, to the society of shoe-makers, at seven o'clock; on Tuesday, at Old Basford; Wednesday, at Sutton-in-Ashfield; Thursday, at Mansfield.

Bradford.—Mr. Hodgson will deliver a lecture in the Council Room, North Tavern, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock.—Mr. Ibbotson will deliver a lecture at the Three Pigeons, on Monday night, at eight o'clock.—Mr. Arran will lecture at the Association Room, Long-row, Bowling Back-lane, on Sunday, at five o'clock.—Messrs. Dewhurst and Ross will lecture at Mr. White's, Manchester-road, on Sunday, at five o'clock.

Mr. Dewhirst will also lecture to the females at the North Tavern, the same evening, at seven o'clock; Mr. Brook will lecture at Mr. Holt's, Thompson's-houses, at ten o'clock next Sunday morning.

Newcastle.—A public meeting will be held in the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle, on Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, to memorialise the Queen for the return of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones.

County of Northampton.—A delegate meeting will be held on Sunday next, the 12th of December, to take into consideration questions of importance connected with the agitation of the Charter in this county.

Eccles.—Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Stockport, will lecture here on Monday night next.

Deptford.—Mr. Morton will lecture here on Sunday, the 14th inst.

The Surrey Council will meet at 1, China Walk, Lambeth, on Sunday next. Chair taken at four o'clock, when the balance sheet of the last quarter will be laid before the meeting, and other important business relating to the well-being of the Association generally.

Marylebone.—Mr. J. Savage will lecture on Sunday afternoon, at five o'clock, in the working men's Hall, Circus-street, New Road.

Barnsley.—The Odd Fellows' Sunday School feast will take place on the 3rd of January next. There will be a tea party and ball.

Barnsley.—The general Chartist meeting will be held on Monday next, when business of importance will be brought forward.

Manchester.—A tea party and ball will be held in the Strand-street-room, on New Year's Eve. Several of the leaders of the people will be invited to attend.

Cheshire.—Doyle's Route for the next Fortnight.—On Saturday, the 11th, at Wimslow, for the adoption of the National Petition; on Sunday, the 12th, in Macclesfield, to attend the delegate meeting; on Monday, the 13th, Tuesday, the 14th, and on Wednesday, the 15th, in the Potteries; on Thursday, the 16th, in Nantwich; and on Saturday, the 18th, in New Mills; on Sunday, the 19th, in Stockport; on Monday, the 20th, in Mottram; on Tuesday, the 21st, in Hazlegrove; Wednesday, Macclesfield; Thursday, Congleton; and on Friday, in Hanley and the Potteries.

A Delegate Meeting will be held in Macclesfield, on Sunday, the 12th of December, when delegates from every place in the County are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought forward, more especially that of nominating a member for the forthcoming Convention.

Hunslet.—Mr. Stansfield, of Armley, will preach in the Temperance News Room, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

Dewsbury.—In compliance with the wishes of the Chartist Council, Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver two sermons on Sunday next (to-morrow) in the pavilion erected for the O'Connor Demonstration. Divine service will commence in the afternoon at two o'clock, and at six in the evening.

Mr. Mason's Route for the Week:—Stourbridge, on Wednesday; Broomsgrove, on Thursday; Redditch, on Friday.

East and North Riding Lecturer.—Mr. Jones will visit the following places during the next week:—Malton, on Monday 13th; York, Tuesday 14th; Pocklington, on Wednesday 15th; Howden, on Thursday 16th; Selby, on Friday, 17th; Leeds, on Saturday and Sunday, 18th and 19th.

Dewsbury—Chartist Sermons.—Mr. Hill will preach two sermons in the new Pavilion, on Sunday the 19th instant, at half-past two in the afternoon, and six in the evening.

HULL.

GREAT MEETING IN THE TOWN-HALL.

On Monday, the Town-Hall of Hull was, for the first time, occupied by and appropriated to the business of its rightful owners, the people. A requisition, signed by nearly two hundred inhabitants, of whom upwards of seventy were voters, having been forwarded to the Mayor, requesting him to call a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament to take into consideration the present defective state of the representation of these kingdoms in the Commons' House of Parliament, with a view to its amendment, the Mayor convened a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough, for Monday, to by holden in the Town-Hall, at one in the afternoon.

It had been represented to his Worship that this was a most inconvenient hour for the people, that great numbers who felt strongly interested in the matters of consideration to be brought before the meeting, would be, of necessity, excluded by this arrangement; but he refused to give the use of the hall for an evening meeting, and exacted from the deputation of requisitors who waited upon him, a pledge that the proceedings of the meeting should not be continued after dusk. Notwithstanding, however, this disadvantage, even the *Morning Chronicle* is compelled to admit that the hall was densely crowded. It was, indeed, densely crowded, and no mistake; and would have been so had it been capable of accommodating a much greater number. A committee of the requisitors met in the Grand Jury Room, and the doors of the hall were thrown open to the public at half-past twelve. About one oclock, Mr. Padget, a working man, proposed that in the absence of the Mayor, the veteran Radical, Mr. John Jackson, should take the chair. This proposal being seconded, was carried unanimously.

The Chairman regretted that the absence of the Chief Magistrate, by whom the meeting had been called, should have furnished the present opportunity to his fellow townsmen of testifying towards him their good opinion. It would certainly have pleased him better to have seen the chair in other occupancy, but since they had thought proper to call him to the office, he would discharge its duties in the best manner of which he was capable; and he hoped he should have the support and kindly consideration of the meeting in the office to which they had called him. (Cheers.) He held the first duty of a chairman to be impartiality—(hear, hear)—and he trusted that they would not find him deficient in that necessary qualification. He hoped that all speakers would be heard patiently, and that the matters of discussion to be brought before them—matters in which the interests of the whole nation were involved—would be seriously considered, and dispassionately treated. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He would not further detain them from the business of the meeting, but would introduce to them Mr. John Peck, who had been appointed to move a resolution.

Mr. Peck was received with loud cheers. He congratulated himself, the Chairman, and his brother Chartists, upon having come, for the first time, into possession of their own Hall. (Cheers.) It happened usually, and had always happened hitherto, that buildings such as that in which they were now assembled, and which were raised, supported, and upholden by the people, were occupied for the use and service of all parties but the people. (Hear, hear.) The working people had stronger claims upon the use of that Hall than any other party, but till now their claims had been always disregarded—(hear, hear,)—and even now, the right they were exercising to meet in their own Hall, was accompanied with what he could not understand otherwise than as something very nearly approaching to a contumelious slight. (Hear, hear.) That was the first time in the course of his experience, in which a meeting called by the Mayor had not been opened by that functionary, and he thought that this circumstance required some better explanation than had been yet given of it. He was quite willing to admit that the Mayor might have many engagements, and he believed the meeting could not have desired to inflict upon him any inconvenience; but he did think that respectful courtesy to the party to whom he professed to belong,—that gratitude for services past, rendered by those to whose exertions he and his fellow corporators owned their elevation, ought to have induced him not to forego in this particular instance the regular usage of the borough. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If his avocations precluded him from continuing with them during the meeting, he might at least have come down and opened it. What might be his reason for this discourtesy it was not, of course, for him to say; perhaps his Worship might have been affrighted by the caricatures of Chartist speakers drawn by the venal press of the factions, and might have feared the compromising of his character and dignity by some incautious or intemperate language; he trusted, however, that if this were so, the result of the present meeting would convince him that his apprehensions had been needless and that, as they were now upon their good behaviour—(cheers and a laugh)—bound in some sort by the circumstances attending their occupation of that Hall,—every speaker who might be introduced to them would see the necessity of exercising prudence, and selecting his words with caution, that they might bid effectual defiance to the spy brigade. He had been appointed to move two resolutions which he would now read to them:—

"Resolved,—1st. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that in consequence of the present corrupt and defective state of the representation of these Kingdoms in the Common's House of Parliament, and the entire failure of the so-called Reform Bill, an organic change is necessary, or the country will be involved in one common ruin:—2nd., That in the opinion of this meeting, it is essential to the well-being of this realm, that the Commons House of Parliament be elected annually by the free votes of all male subjects twenty-one years of age and upwards, without reference to rank or property either in the voters or members to be elected."

The reading of the resolutions was followed by cries of "Hear, hear," and applause. He was there to maintain the principles involved in those resolutions, and, in the terms of the requisition, to complain of the defective state of the representation of the people in the so-called Commons' House. There were many points in which that representation was glaringly defective. (Hear, hear.) The first of these was in the fact that many of those who were nominally, were not really, represented; because, for want of the protection of the Ballot, many persons who held the elective franchise were unable to exercise it conscientiously, or in accordance with what they considered to be the interests of the country. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He complained of the representation being defective, because the present system conferred upon the representative an undue tenure of his office. He contended that the Parliament which passed the Septennial Act, had no right to do so—that it was a stretch of legislative power beyond its due limits, fully equal to that of the Long Parliament which prolonged its sittings in defiance of constitutional usage for the term of fourteen years. The people claimed that they should have Annual Parliaments for the squaring and settling up of their accounts with their representatives. A tradesman who should talk of settling accounts once in seven years would be accounted a disreputable shuffling fellow, and he knew not why the same epithets should not apply to Legislators. (Loud cheers and laughter.) The people complained also, of the defectiveness of the representative system, inasmuch as it made the test of fitness in a representative to be not merit or intelligence, but property. This was little else, in his estimation, but a bonus to the landed interest. It would be, in his opinion, equally as reasonable and just to require that a man should possess two ships as a qualification, as to require him to hold landed property to the amount of £300 a-year. (Cheers, and laughter.) He maintained that the people had a right to select their representatives from amongst the poorest and the humblest, if these were honest and intelligent, and that these were even more likely to be fit representatives, because more intimately and practically acquainted with the wants and feelings and interests of the people. (Long-continued cheering.) The people complained also that the present state of representation was defective, because of its unequal distribution of its electoral privileges; numbers of small towns, possessing few inhabitants, and comparatively little importance in the country, had equally as many, and in some cases more representatives than other towns of vast magnitude, extensive population, and great influence. Of these several instances were named by the speaker amidst the cheers of the meeting. These were heavy matters of complaint against the present system of electoral representation, but there was one which very far outweighed them all, and to this crowning grievance he would now direct attention. They complained of non-representation—(great cheering)—they complained that the damning brand of slavery was imprinted on their brows—they complained that they were subject to laws in the enacting of which they had no voice or power—that they were taxed for the upholding of a system which they disapproved, and by the operation of which their interests were sacrificed, and they were there to tell their rulers in a voice of thunder, that they would bear these things no longer. (Loud and long continued cheering.) They were there to demand that the artisan should be no longer shut out from the pale of the constitution;—(loud cheers);—that he should no longer be excluded from his fair share in the Government of that country whose wealth he created, and whose interests he was at all times called upon to defend. (Cheers.) They were there to demand that the pledges of the middle and upper classes, who obtained the power to vote by the assistance of the labouring classes, should be now redeemed by the extension of that same power of voting to the labourers. (Loud cheers.) Who carried the Reform Bill? Not the aristocracy; not the middle classes. The people carried the Reform Bill for the middle classes, and was it now to be said that the middle classes would not come forward to assist the working classes in carrying the Charter? the only measure which could redeem the country from its distresses, and preserve the middle classes from the ruin which now seems to await them. (Hear.) If any class were entitled to be represented it was the poor; representation was due to them on the score of justice, for under the present system there was no justice for the working man. Let it not be said that the law was protection for him; for while 11,000 Acts of Parliament had been passed for the protection of the rich, he would defy any man to say that one had been passed for the protection of the poor. (Loud cries of "hear, hear.") And why was this? It was the effect of class legislation, by which all were represented except those who were by every principle of justice and reason the most entitled to it. (Hear, and cheers.) The working classes need the franchise to protect their own interests, and why should they not have it? (Cheers.) The speaker concluded by moving the resolutions.

Mr. Samuel Healey, in seconding the resolution, said he did so simply because he thought every man ought to have a voice in the making of those laws by which he was to be governed. It was not right that Jack should have all the shot, and the officers all the prize-money. (Cheers and laughter.) The speaker said the Whigs had sacrificed the interests of the country for their own selfish purposes: they had confessed that the power was in the people, and they had been carried into power by the people, after promising what they would do for them in return; and, after all, the only measure they had given them was the finality Reform Bill, by which the people were made worse off than they were before, and England, instead of being the envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world, had, under their rule, become a bye-word and a reproach. (Hear, and cheers.) After alluding to the distress existing in the country, Mr. Healey concluded by seconding the resolutions.

Mr. Wm. Webster supported the resolutions, in a short speech, which he concluded by exhorting the working men of Hull to keep from the public houses, and avoid intoxicating drink, by which they would prove to their rulers that they were worthy of the franchise, and of every other privilege that could be conferred upon them.

Mr. G. W. Burns, also supported the resolutions, the entire principle of which he admitted, but in a long rambling speech took occasion to make some remarks on the conduct of some parties, whom he denominated Chartist leaders, without, however, naming any particular individual, to whom he alluded. He spoke amidst some interruption, and the evident impatience of the whole meeting.

Mr. West, the late West-Riding lecturer, who was present, also addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, and in reply to some observations which had fallen from Mr. Burns. Mr. West spoke for nearly an hour, in the most effective manner, delighting, not only the working classes, but the middle classes also who were present, by whom he was listened to attentively and loudly cheered throughout. The principles of the Charter were never more clearly explained, and a powerful effect was produced on the minds of all present. An outline of his speech, garbled as it must necessarily be, would not convey to our readers its real worth, and to give it entire is beyond the limits of space at our command.

The resolutions were then put to the meeting by the Chairman, after having been read by the Town Clerk, and every hand in the crowded assembly was held up in their favour—not a dissentient voice was heard.

The Rev. William Hill, Editor of the *Northern Star*, moved the second resolution, for the adoption of the petition. He read the National Petition at length, and concluded by moving that it be the petition of the meeting.

Mr. William Hornsby seconded the resolution, and after being supported in a few remarks by Mr. William Tate, the petition was unanimously carried amidst tremendous cheering.

Mr Daniel Maloney moved, and Mr. Robert Lundy seconded, the next resolution, which was as follows:—

"That this meeting pledges itself to an unceasing perseverance in every species of lawful and peaceable agitation for the principles embodied in the People's Charter until they be recognised as the law of the land."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The petition was ordered to be laid at the Town Hall and other convenient places, for the signatures of the inhabitants.

This being the last resolution, the Chairman vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. S. Healy, and, on the motion of Mr. Peck, seconded by the Rev. W. Hill, thanks were voted to Mr. Jackson, for his unwearied exertions in the cause of freedom, and his worthy conduct in the chair on that occasion.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Jackson returned thanks; and cheers having been given for the Charter, for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and for the people, the meeting separated at a little after five o'clock.

SOIREE AND BALL.

That no part of the day might be lost, and that opportunity might be afforded to those whose engagements had precluded their attendance at the Town Hall, to testify their abidance in the principles asserted there by the town's voice, arrangements had been made for a soiree and ball, at the Chartists'-room, Freemason's Lodge, Mytongate, where a most pleasing and well-pleased company spent a delightful evening. We have no official statement of the numbers, but suppose that about 250 sat down to tea, which was of the best, and accompanied by an ample supply of all the *etceteras* requisite to elegance and comfort, got up by the activity and kindliness of a Committee of Female Chartists, to whom no small credit is due for their share of the business. After a due discussion of the tea, toast, tarts, &c. the tables were "sided," and Mr. Hill having been called to the chair, reminded them that, in the midst of their rejoicings, they should remember always the Christian duties of patriotism and neighbourly love, for the exhibition of which he was happy to find that the Committee appointed to conduct the day's proceedings, had afforded them an opportunity. It had been stated in the London newspapers that on the occasion of the baptism of the Royal Prince, the Queen would testify her sense of the recent manifestation of divine mercy on her behalf, by the extension of the royal pardon to such offenders as could be recommended to her for good conduct while enduring the punishment of their respective crimes in the dockyards or elsewhere. It had been thought that the people ought not to permit this opportunity to escape without bringing under her Majesty's notice the patriot convicts, Frost, Williams, and Jones; and a memorial had therefore been prepared which would be now, he believed, submitted to them for adoption, praying that her Majesty would include those injured and outraged patriots in the list of those who on this occasion might experience the royal favour. This announcement was received with great cheering.

The memorial was moved, seconded, and supported in short but appropriate speeches, by Messrs. Webster, Lundy, and Jones. This done, the Chairman vacated, the musicians ascended the platform, and healthful hilarity and peaceful merriment was the order of the day for the remainder of the night. The vocal amusements, under the excellent management of Mr. Webster, were divided into two parts, of which the following is a programme:—

PART I.

Song, "The Outlaw," Mr. Hodgson.
Recitation, "Tinker and Glazier," Mr. Webster.
Song, "I remember," Mr. Hodgson.
Recitation, "Will Clewline," By a Stranger,
Song, "Hail to the Tyrol," Mr. Hodgson.

PART II.

Song, "The White Squall," Mr. Hodgson.
Song, "Philadelphia Lawyer." Mr. West.
Song, "Kathleen O'Meore," most beautifully sung by a Lady.
Recitation, "Mario Bozzaris," Mr. Webster.
Song, "Scarlett Flower," Mr. Hodgson.

The songs and recitations gave great satisfaction to the company, and were very heartily cheered, they were interspersed with a variety of dances, quadrilles, country dances, waltzes, &c., so as to please all the tastes and capabilities of the parties. The amusements were continued to a late hour, and the company separated, every one very highly delighted.

Thus ended what may justly and properly be termed a high day in Hull for Chartism.

MEMORIAL.

The following is a copy of the Memorial:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of Kingston-upon-Hull,

Humbly Sheweth,

That your memorialists having heard with pleasure and delight that it is the purpose of your Majesty to signify your Royal sense of the preservation, by Divine Mercy, of your Majesty's life during that most critical of natural events which has given to your loyal subjects a Prince Royal, by extending your Royal clemency to such of the unhappy persons as, having been convicted of crimes, have behaved well in their unfortunate situations, would respectfully solicit your Majesty's attention to the fact, that John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones were, on the 17th day of January, 1840, convicted of high treason, at the Court House, in Monmouth, before three of your Majesty's Judges; that an objection was taken to the proceedings by the counsel of the prisoners, which, in the opinion of two of the Judges presiding on the trial, and of divers others of your Majesty's Judges, and eminently learned legal men, ought to have exempted the said prisoners from punishment; that the said prisoners were, notwithstanding such objection, so ably sustained and supported, transported for life; that your memorialists have every reason to believe that the conduct of the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, in their unhappy exile, has been proper and exemplary; and that your memorialists thinking them, therefore, to be fit objects for the exercise of your royal clemency, do pray that your Majesty will, at this time, grant unto the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, a free pardon, and recal them to their homes.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Bradford.—National Charter Association.—The members of this association held their weekly meeting on Monday evening. A concert and Ball will be held on Friday, the 24th of December, at the house of Mrs. Lydia Hardaker, the Union Cross Inn, Wapping, for the benefit of Joseph Naylor and John Walker, now suffering in Wakefield House of Correction. Doors to be open at seven o'clock, in the evening; dancing to commence at half-past precisely. Tickets sixpence each, to be had of Mr. William Wood, Wapping, and Mr. Jonas Sutcliffe, Spring-street.

BRONTERRE O'BRIEN AND THE SOCIALISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Dear Sir,—On the other side I send you a copy of a letter, forwarded by the Central Board of the Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists, to Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, and shall feel obliged by your having it inserted in the *Northern Star*, as the Board are desirous of removing any differences which may exist from a want of full explanation between two parties, whose ultimate objects are so nearly similar as those proposed and wished for by the Chartists and Socialists.

By order of the Board,
William Galpin, Gen. Sec.

Central-Board Office, U.C.S.R.R.
London, 57, Pall-Mall, Dec. 9th, 1841.

(COPY.)

MR. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN.

My Dear Sir,—It having been reported to the Central Board of the Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists, that you have in many instances made charges against the proceedings of the Socialists, and the Board being desirous that the fullest information should be given to the public on the practical measures they have in progress for the relief of all classes, I am requested to inform you that the Board are ready to appoint an agent to meet you in Manchester at your earliest convenience, to hold a friendly discussion on their measures, and to answer the charges you have to bring against the parties appointed to carry those measures into effect.

Should you be ready to adopt this course, I will furnish you with the names of a Committee on the part of the Board, to make the necessary preliminary arrangements.

By order of the Board,
(Signed) William Galpin, General Secretary.

Central Board Office, U.C.S.R.R.,
London, 57, Pall Mall,
Dec. 9th, 1841.

Chartist Intelligence.

Macclesfield.—Mr. O'Brien lectured here on Friday and Saturday last.

Stockport.—Mr. Littler, of Salford, lectured here on Sunday. Several new members were enrolled.

Hazel Grove.—Mr. Challenger lectured here on Sunday.

Sutton-in-Ashfield.—At a weekly meeting of Chartists the following resolution was unanimously agreed to. That ten shillings be sent to the proprietors of the *Dundee Chronicle*, by way of loan, and a subscription be opened in support of that paper, and a committee appointed to superintend the same. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the Chartists of Sutton-in-Ashfield do not feel satisfied with the recommendation come to at the delegate meeting held at Nottingham on the 28th ultimo, and therefore recommend a general election throughout the whole district." After which a congratulatory address to her Majesty, praying for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all political prisoners was agreed to.

BEVERLEY.—Mr. Jones, the newly chosen East and North Riding lecturer, delivered an excellent address in this town, on Tuesday evening. He is spoken of as a highly talented young man.

LEEDS.—It having been announced that Mr. Stallwood would lecture in the Association Room, Cheapside, on Saturday night, "On the fallacies of the Corn Law repealers," a goodly muster of both sexes attended. The lecturer was listened to with the greatest attention, while he proved, to demonstration, that an immediate repeal of the Corn Laws would neither be just, politic, or conducive to health, happiness, or liberty. At the conclusion, the lecturer earnestly invited opposition and discussion, but did not obtain either.

On Sunday afternoon, a numerous meeting was held in the above room, when Mr. Stallwood gave a most interesting account of his tour through the East and North Ridings, shewing the progress of Chartism, and pointing out what was necessary to be done in our future progress.

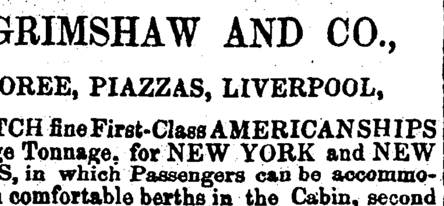
On Sunday night the above room was so densely crowded that the lecturer could with difficulty force his way to the platform. The chairman announced that Mr. Stallwood would lecture on the necessity of a change. Mr. S. then stepped to the front of the platform, and rivetted the attention of his densely wedged audience for an hour and a half, and was frequently interrupted by loud applause. At the conclusion, Mr. Stonehouse observed, that as this would be the last time Mr. Stallwood would have the opportunity of appearing before them for perhaps some time, he should move a vote of thanks to him for his services generally, and particularly for his splendid lecture that evening. Mr. Swaine seconded the resolution. Every hand in the assembly was held up in its favour, amidst the most tumultuous applause. Ten new members were enrolled, and a large addition of names was announced as added to the petition.

Holbeck.—The good denizens of Holbeck being desirous of forming a Chartist locality in their district, and Mr. Stallwood being in Leeds, gave his assistance. The School-room in the possession of Mr. Ward was engaged, which was crowded. Mr. James Chambers was called to the chair. Mr. Stallwood, in an argumentative speech of considerable length and great ability, addressed the meeting. The best order prevailed. Mr. Stanfield, an old veteran of thirty years' standing, also addressed the meeting. A considerable number of names were received to form a locality; a liberal collection was also made to defray expences. Another meeting was announced in the same place for Tuesday next.

Hunslet.—The cause here is progressing, and signatures are obtaining to the petition daily. On Sunday evening, Mr. T. B. Smith delivered an excellent sermon to a most attentive assembly. Some excellent instrumental music enlivened the service of the day.—On Tuesday night, a public meeting was held, at which heart-stirring addresses were delivered by Messrs. G. Thompson, a mason, and T. B. Smith. The latter pointed out in a forcible manner the necessity of a great national union of all the trades, for mutual protection and support. After which a collection was made in aid of the funds of the masons now on strike. The meeting then separated. The Association has sent 5s to the Executive.

Woodhouse.—A public meeting called by the Chartists was held at this village, at the Swan with Two Necks, on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration the conduct of George Allen. Mr. G. Thompson read over several of the charges, and briefly addressed the meeting; after which Mr. T. B. Smith, who attended in his capacity of chairman to the Mason's Strike Committee, delivered a powerful address on the rights and duties of working men, which elicited marked tokens of approbation. After the address, a collection was made in aid of the Mason's Fund.

Upper Wortley.—A public meeting was held here on Monday evening, on the subject of the masons' strike; after spirited addresses by Mr. Henry Shan, chairman, and Messrs. Thompson, Melson, and T. B. Smith, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting consider that the conduct of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, and that of their foreman George Allen, to be tyrannical and unjust, and that the masons are justified in the course they have adopted." A collection was made at the door, in aid of the funds.



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FOR NEW YORK.

Ship.	Capt.	Register. Tons.	Burthen. Tons.	To sail.
THOMAS BELL,	Booth,	360	600	20th Dec.
RHODE ISLAND,	Rogers,	375	650	26th Dec.
ST. MARK,	Alexander,	497	850	3rd Jan.

Will be despatched punctually on the appointed Days, Wind permitting.

Apply as above.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Leeds Corn Market, December 7th.—The arrivals of Grain to this day's market are rather smaller than last week. There has been very little alteration in the price of Wheat from last week, fine qualities have been scarce. Fine Barley no alteration; other descriptions continue in limited demand and 1s. per quarter lower. Oats and Beans much the same.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 7th, 1841.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
2653	2263	598	0	149	1
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 5 2	1 11 11½	1 3 3¼	0 0 0	2 1 2½	0 0 0

Leeds Cloth Markets.—The limited demand for manufactured goods, which we noticed last week, still continues, and no improvement is now anticipated until after the turn of the year. Heavy goods, which were in most request, are now scarcely inquired after, and it may be presumed that for the finer descriptions, there will not for some time be any urgent demand.

Huddersfield Cloth Market, Tuesday, Dec. 7.—Our market this day could scarcely have been worse, were it even wished, for, according to the best authority, there was scarcely a buyer in the hall. A many who brought their goods took them back without unpacking them.

Bradford Market, Dec. 9th.—*Wool*—There is no indication of any increased activity, but middle and low sorts of full bred Wool continue in good request at late prices. The finer descriptions of combing are dull of sale, and prices are disproportionally reduced. *Yarn*—There is no altered feature in this branch of trade in either demand or prices. *Piece*—This being our Winter fair, we have had a great influx of people attending our market, but few of these have been buyers of manufactured goods, and only a limited business has been done, and that chiefly in Merinoes, low Figures, and Lasters, of which there is but a small stock in the market. Prices without alteration.

York Corn Market, Dec. 7.—To-day the attendance of farmers is rather better than last week, but the show of samples is by no means great. Wheat, in condition, fully supports previous prices; secondary and damp qualities 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper. Barley 2s per quarter, and Oats ½d per stone lower; Beans as before.

Hull Corn Market, Dec. 7.—A great deal of rain has fallen during the week, and the land is so much saturated that what remains of the wheat unsown, will have to wait until spring. There is more confidence shown in the trade; and although the business passing in old foreign wheat continues extremely limited, yet the quotations are fully maintained when sales are made. For spring corn there has scarcely been an inquiry during the week. There has been a slower demand for both rape and linseed, and the top quotations are with difficulty made, even for the best qualities; while secondary runs are difficult to quit. Linseed cake in fair demand, and at rather improving prices. Rape cake lower and but little doing. Bones are taken as they arrive, at full prices. For to day's market the show of farmer's wheat, although not large, is more abundant than last—the condition generally very indifferent—low qualities are bad to quit, but any parcels that are in good or decent condition are taken at fully last week's prices. More firmness is shown by holders of old foreign, and the best parcels are held at rather improved rates. Oats and beans are both dull, and lower prices would have to be taken could sales to any extent be made. The few parcels of really fine malting barley that are offering being fully last week's prices, and are sought after by our town maltsters; secondary qualities, of which the great bulk offering consists, are almost unsaleable. To-day the weather is fine and dry.

Liverpool Corn Market, Dec. 6th.—With the exception of 5,800 loads of Oatmeal from Ireland, the arrivals of Grain, &c., to this port during the past week have been of very moderate amount. On foreign produce the duties have declined 1s. per qr. for Wheat, 7d per barrel for Flour, and 1s 6d per quarter on Rye, Beans, and Peas. A tolerable fair business has been transacted in free foreign Wheat; in addition to moderate sales to the town's millers and dealers, several purchases have been made for shipment to Ireland, and for the general runs the full prices quoted on this day week have been paid, whilst for choice qualities these have in some instances been rather exceeded. Flour has met only a limited sale at 35s to 36s 6d per barrel for United States, 35s to 36s for Canadian. Home manufacture has been neglected, a remark applicable also to Irish new Wheat. Oats must be noted ½d to 1d per bushel cheaper, at which reduction a few parcels have gone off the market. For Oatmeal there has been a speculative demand: about 10,000 loads have probably thus changed hands at 27s. to 28s. per 240 lbs. In Barley little passing, though offered 2s per qr. lower. There are buyers of Egyptian Beans at 30s, but holders generally are demanding 32s per 480 lbs. Peas have moved in retail only at about last week's rates.

Salford Cattle Market, Wednesday, Dec. 8.—There was much about the same supply of cattle at market to-day, but of sheep it was better. The demand was pretty good, just sufficient to clear the market, and at prices varying little, if any, from those of last week.—Best beef, 6d to 6½d, middling, 5½d to 6d; best mutton, 6¾d to 7½d; ewes, &c. 6¼d to 6¾d per lb.

Manchester and Salford Hide, Skin, and Tallow Market, Wednesday, Dec. 8.—Short horned Hides sold this day at 2½d. per lb., Irish ditto, 3d. per 60 to 70lbs., and large ditto 3s. to 5s. per 72lbs.; Irish sheep skins 3s. 9d. to 5s.; Cheviots and half-bred 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Scotch 2s. 6d. to 3s. Tallow 4s. 9d. per stone of 14lbs.

London Smithfield Market, Monday, Dec. 6.—On the Monday immediately preceding the great Christmas market, which will be held on the 13th, large arrivals of beasts are usually anticipated; but those fresh up to-day, were, on the whole, limited for the time of year, though of considerably improved quality, especially as relates to the Devons, Herefords, and Scots, the two former rival breeds being again in the ascendant, much to the credit of their owners. The prevailing unfavourable weather for slaughtering, and most of the salesmen aiming at higher currencies, caused the beef trade to be much less than might have been expected. We noted not the slightest variation from the rates of last week, and a good clearance was readily effected. There was only a small show of sheep, the best of which sold from 4s 10d to 5s per 8 lb; but the middling and inferior qualities (which formed the bulk of the receipts) many of them being extremely lame, were slow in sale at barely stationary currencies. From Scotland about 60 Scots and 100 sheep came to hand in fair condition. In calves scarcely anything was passing, but the late advance was maintained. Pigs were quite as dear, with a ready inquiry.

London Corn Exchange Monday, Dec. 6th.—There was a very limited supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk this morning, a moderate quantity of Barley and Beans, but that of Peas was rather large, whilst the fresh arrivals of Oats were only limited, as well English and Scotch, as Irish. The imports of foreign Grain have been limited since this day se'nnight, and those mostly from the Mediterranean and Black seas: the boisterous state of the weather, and the wind being at the same time contrary, having prevented any arrivals from the north of Europe. Rain, more or less, fell on every day during the past week, and this morning is wet. There was a fair demand for good dry samples of English Wheat, at something over the rates of this day se'nnight, but no improvement in the value of damp and ordinary samples. For fine old foreign a steady demand existed at about 1s per quarter above last Monday's currency. Flour was without alteration in price, town-made nominally the same. Prime Barley was in fair request at last week's currency, but other sorts were dull. Malt was in limited request, and new the turn lower. Beans were taken slowly on rather lower terms. White Peas declined full 1s per qr. There was a moderate sale for Oats at last week's prices for good old and new Corn, but inferior Irish were taken slowly, and again the turn cheaper.

Manchester Corn Market, Saturday, Dec. 4.—There was but a slender attendance of buyers at our market this morning, and few transactions reported in any article. In the value of Wheat no change in the quotations can be made, but on the middling descriptions of Flour a reduction of fully 2s. per sack must be noted, and only very superior qualities realised 53s. to 54s. For Oats and Oatmeal there was rather more inquiry; however the sales effected were not at any improvement on the currency of this day se'nnight.

Leeds:—Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate; and Published by the said Joshua Hobson, (for the said Feargus O'Connor,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. Hobson, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds.

Saturday, December 11, 1841.