IMPORTANT NEWS FROM BATH.

On Monday last, Bath was in great excitement and bustle in consequence of bills having been ex-tensively posted, announcing that a public meeting would be held at one o'clock, in the Guildhall, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a Repeal of the Corn Laws; and, moreover, that Feargus O'Connor, Esq. would address a meeting in Salisbury's Large Room, King's Mead-square, in the evening. Nothing could equal the enthusiasm of the Chartists, most of them feeling very anxious that Mr. O'Connor should attend the Anti Corn Law meeting. Great was their disap-pointment at his not being there, though the cause of Chartism was so well supported, so ably advecaled by Mr. Henry Vincent.

Long before the appointed hour, the Banquet Room at the Guildhall, the use of which had been denied to the working classes, began to fill; and it appeared evident from the commencement that the meeting would end in the anien of two classes who had hitherto been acting against each other, namely, the working and middle classes. An understanding had been come to by the Council of the Charter Association and the Committee of the Liberal Society, to the effect that resolutions should be proposed by the respective parties in accordance with their respecific views; that the Liberal party should be allowed to pass their resolutions condemnatory of the Corn Laws, on the condition that the Chartists were allowed to put a resolution to the meeting in farour of a full, fair, and entire representation of the people in the House of Commons. It was also agreed by both parties that a petition founded on the two resolutions should be presented to Parliament by the members of the city, John Arthur Roebuck and Lord Doncan. The Rev. Mr. Spencer, of Hinton, was to propose, and Admiral Gordon was to second the resolution of of the liberal party; and Messrs. Vincent and Philp were to be the proposers and seconders of the reso-intion agreed to by the united Chartists of this city; with this understanding, the different parties, at the time appointed, took their respective positions on the platform. On the Chartist leaders presenting themselves to the meeting, they were loudly cheered by nearly all present, which afforded sufficient evidence that the meeting would be with the Chartists in the case of a breach of faith on the part of the epposite party. On the platform were Messrs. Vincent, Crisp, Roberts, Philp, Clarke, Twite, Barrest, and other prominent movers in the Chartist struggle; and also many prominent men of the liberal party, namely, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, Admiral Gordon, William Funt, Esq., the late Mayor, John Edrige, Esq., and many others. The number at the meeting was immense; the whole body of the room was erowded to suffocation; many respectably dressed females occupied the Balcony, and seemed to feel great interest in all that transpired. The whole presented a scene cheering in the artisane, exhibiting, as it did, Mr. O'Connor's blistered hands and unshorn chins in their full strength, and presenting as it did ithe real feelings of the Chartists, not only in Bath, but throughout the county. It was the expressed wish of the Tory party that the object of the meeting, which was obviously to unite the two parties before alluded to, vehemenently against such an unholy alliance, which promises to be productive of so much good, especi passions which had hitherto actuated minds of many to wards the Chartist party.

WM. HUNT, Esq., the late Mayor, was unanimously called upon to fill the chair. He thanked the meetof keeping up the reats of the landlerds, and to depress the condition of the people. That law had manifestly in view the keeping up of prices, though is had been said by its supporters, that it was passed Frome, Wotten-under-edge, Bristol, and from nearly for no other purpose than that of forcing land into all the surrounding villages, to prove how sincerely enlaration. The farmers cultivated the land, but the landlords resped the advantages. (Hear, hear.) It may be said that if the Corn Laws were repealed, this country would be glutted with importation. under every circumstance of the case, as the soil of England was rich, and capable of producing a deal more food than it did at present, and at much less repealed, especially as it had in view the interests of termined enemy of oppression. the aristocracy, and not those of the people. All (hear, hear,)—and had reduced them to the neces- off in prime style, amid the enthusiastic cheers of say of manufacturing goods for themselves, which the assembled multisude. they could afford to sell much cheaper than our manufacturers could afford to sell them. He wished there was no cause for the calling of that meeting to Laicester, and many other places were suffering. The Rev. THOMAS SPENCER moved a resolution for the repeal of the Corn Laws, in a very moderate speech, involving the usual "Corn Law fallactes." The resolution was recorded by Admiral Gondon, which lasted for some time;

and carried manimonsly. address, showing that Corn Laws sprung out of called upon to preside. class legislation, and that they would not be repealed until the people were represented in the House of Commmons. As his speech will not suffer curtail- over that meeting. He was happy in having the men, and as we are in lack of both time and space, Chartists of Bath being desirous that it should be fully reported. The resolution Mr. Vincent proposed was to the following effect:-

"That while this meeting denounce the Corn Laws. it believes that the selfishness of the monopolists would not be overcome until all classes were fairly

and fully represented in the House of Commons." Mr. PHILP rose, amid much cheering, to second it, and said it was an important resolution; and he hoped to be permitted to express to the meeting his feetings, and to state that when those principles which ne and his party advocated were better understood, greater union would exist. (Cheers.) Permit him to say that if there was one principle more than an another, by which they should be guided, it was that of sociality. (Loud cheers.) Every influence had been used to crush the spirit of that meeting. The working men would not be satisfied with less than a full measure of justice. Enough had been already said; he hoped that all parties present would become united. Let us do away with all suin osity that love and happiness may prevail. and the good of all promulgated. (Great cheering) Mr. W. P. Roberts, the Chartist attorney, then stepped forward to support the resolution, and was greeted with much applause. He said he had been requested by the body to which he had the honour to belong to support the resolution; that he did so farce to speak after the eloquent speech that had an address to Mr. O'Connor, from the Members wish a speedy voyage to the crew. Mr. O'C. next shewed been delivered that day by his friend Mr. Vincent. The resolution commences by denouncing the Corn the auti Corn Law League before? We agreed how then were we to obtain justice from them I epposes the people. Three hundred of our Chartist not suffer them to appear among their fellows in friends had suffered more persecution than what has mean, shabby garb—(hear, hear,)—they proof of the necessity for the extension of the suffered more persecution than what had. At the present time addresses were being sent had. At the present time addresses were being sent to show respect for the plunderers, but thank God robbed by class legislation. (Cheers)—The people had to show respect for the plunderers, but thank God robbed by class legislation. beneficially, noless it included the intelligence and neither the present nor any fiture government shall morally of the people. (Cheers.) He knew any put a gag upon his month. (Much cheering.) He had might put what construction he liked on that; held that man in abhorrence who contended against but he meant the People's Charter—(great cheering)
a system, and was not prepared to substitute
a better one in its place. He would
take about it. He meant by the People's Charter,
the meant the people to be people to

Douthern Star.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 215. FRIDAY, (Saturday being Christmas dy) DECEMBER 24, 1841. PRICE FOURPENCE HALFFENNY, or

Five Shillings per Quarter.

Mr. Bolwell seconded the resolution, and it was of opinion that physical force needed to be means of putting down the Repeal agitation in treland.

He had had a sen torn from his bosom and cast into improved our machinery; we at first got ap a prison for his advocating the principles of the Charter, which had been so ably advocated that day. He O'Connor) was next arrested and imprisoned; four advised working men to leave the pot-house, to show hundred more were imprisoned; and now, after all, find that the fair ones were moving with us? Mr. to their opponents their desire for reform by beginning reform at home. (Cheers.) Thank God, the
people were becoming more and more intelligent; (Great nheering.) We hoped to get 4,000,000 of speeches it ever fell to our lot to listen to. and that meeting was a sign of the approach of signatures to another petition. (Cheers.) lt. may, better days. He concluded amid much cheering. be acked why did we petition a House so rotten as the delight he felt at the proceedings of the day. Itition would show the Whige that there was a power

Mr. Cox, master hatter, said that was a day he had long looked for. He hoped old prejudices truly and powerfully, our sentiments, they (the would not be revived to prevent union; let it go Whigs) would assume the reins of leadership themforth that the working and middle classes of Bath were united. (Cheers.)

persons have been appointed to draw up the petition, we were now preparing a petition to carry Charusm namely, two of the Liberal party, and two of the into the House. Charter Association. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and another to the Mayor, for the use of the Hall, the meeting separated, many of whom were anxious to know whether Mr. O'Connor had should be frustrated; and hence that miserable but arrived in Bath, as they were heartily desirous of (Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) He was glad now fallen faction, fallen at least in Bath, contended giving him a glorious welcome. No sooner had this that the address of the Chartists of Bath meeting concluded, than the bells of the Abbey concluded with his valued motto—" Universal Suf- All went off with harmony and glee. Church began a merry peal, firing in prime style. frage, and no surrender!" (Cheers.) He saw no This meeting has brought upwards of £6 to the Charally as Mr. O'Connor's address in the evening tended All was bustle and excitement among the people, distinction between Whig or Tory. Government tist funds.

so much to produce good feeling, and to soothe the Who were crying out for O'Connor; and urging each ought to afford labour, or a fair field for competition; seemed well pleased at the result of this meeting.

THE EVENING MEETING-MR. O'CONNOR'S

Law, which he said had been passed for the purpose in King's Mead-square, began to fill rapidly, so anxious were the people to get a good view of the chosen champion of the people's rights. Parties attended from Trowbridge, Bradford,

they were devoted to the brave O'Connor. As it was announced that Mr. O'Connor would come by the six o'clock train from London, parties waited his arrival at the Bath station; many per-To that statement he replied that the supply would sons, not aware of what was going on, were anxious yearly exacted from the sweat and blood of you. It not exceed the demand; and that if it did our to know the cause of all the bustle; and when they was by these means they kept up their political farmers wenid be able to compete with foreigners were told that Mr. O'Cosnor was coming by the train, they set up a general shonting, "O'Connor for ever! May he be successful!"

No sooner was his arrival announced, than a genecost. But if foreigners did beat us by competition, ral rush was made to get a glimpse of him; the ladies it was no reason why the Corn Law should not be were particularly vociferous in the praise of this de-

A carrage, drawn by four beautiful grey horses, our mines of iron were rendered of no use by the mounted by postillions, was in waiting for him; he Corn Law; which had prevented our exchanging and three Chartist friends, Messrs. Bolwell, Twite, that commedity with foreigners for their corn, and Phillips got into the carriage, and were driven

The news of his arrival spread like wild-fire: all parties began to hasten to the place of meeting, By one man commanding labour as he pleased, he could and crime incidental to such a state of society should be and orime incidental to such a state of society should be and orime incidental to such a state of society should be and orime incidental to such a state of society should be and orime incidental to such a state of society should be a which in a very short time, was crammed to suffocapetition Parliament on the subject; but the poor in tion; never before was such a mass of beings conthe manufacturing towns in Glasgow, in Birmingham, gregated together in that room. Several persons fainted from the effects of the extreme heat. The place was completely full, notwithstanding the try in 1815, which was, some said, the year of jubilee. charge of twopence for admission. Mr. O'Connor was received with deafening cheers,

On the motion of Mr. PHILP, who thought Mr. Mr. VINCENT was introduced to propose the next O'Connor would be pleased at having a working resolution, and be was hailed with enthusiastic man in the chair, Mr. Twite, the venerable treacheering. He delivered a powerful and soul-stirring surer of the National Charter Association, was The CHAIBNAN thanked the meeting for conferring

upon him such honour as was that of presiding opportunity of introducing to their notice one of the we must defer giving his speech until next week, the best advocates of their rights-(cheers)-one who had pointed out their wrongs, and also the means whereby these wrongs were to be redressed. There were two classes opposed to us, one from prejudice, the other from interest. (Hear, hear) Were the first fully aware of the justice of our principles, they would be with us. Until the People's Charter had become the law of the land, the people would not be happy, nor comfertable, nor contented. (Cheers.) He was an old man, and did not expect to enjoy much benefit from the enactment of the Charter, yet his children would experience the benefits. (Cheers.) He called upon

Mr. Bolwall to address the meeting. Mr. B. said that he was pleased in performing his present office, because he believed we were about to hear an address from one of the most eloquent, powerful, and talented advocates of the Charter the age had produced. (Much cheering.) A Females' Society existed in that city, consisting of the wives and daughters of Chartists, who had done much to advance the cause of the Charter; and, therefore, he was proud in introducing to Mr. O'Connor a deputation from their Society, to present him with an

Miss Twire, attended by Mrs. WHITAKER, came forward and read an address to Mr. O'Connor. Mr. O'CONNOR, bowing respectfully to the female deputation, received the address.

of the National Charter Association. Mr. O'CONNOR now came forward and was hailed out without their mouths open to receive portions of Laws; and it may be assed, why had we not joined with vehement cheering, which made the building the land. He next referred to the difference between shake to its very centre. He said, this was his first our present position and that which we occupied some that those laws were injurious, but question whether visit to Bath, and short as it had been, he had received time ago. He went on to point out the difference their repeal would benefit the working classes ! and enough of satisfaction. Mr. Philp had intimated to existing between the condition of the shopkeepers and he was quite sure that those classes would not be him that Chartism that day had triumphed over factorism that of the manufacturers—the one looked to the improvement of machinery for advantages, in consequence with anything less than their political tion. (Cheers.) He (Mr. O'Connor) knew that Henry rights. (Much cheering.) It was for that reason Vincent, the Benjamin Franklin of Chartism, with of which the shopkeepers were losing their trade. they had not united with the League. (Hear, hear.) his army of Bath Chartists would attain a glorious The people were told that the more misery they en-We projer! Why, we confined our agitation for the opponents. An agitation had been got up, and he had been misapplied, and that be (Mr. O Connor) Charter. (Tremendous cheers.) Mr. Vincent had was labouring for the purpose of building the cause would not only entranchise those who were living spoken as if it were not pleasant to speak of the upon the adamantine rock of peace. (Cheers.) pleasant to speak of the upon the adamantine rock of peace. (Cheers.) Build churches on the hills, and give cheering)—and he thought it would become fashionshie to egiate for the Charter. The resolution believe is traces all our grievances to the monopoly of legislation. (Cheers.) All the speakers have spoken of the landlords' Parliament being seifish. He knew it was selfish, and he asked had done something to strike down the power that how then were the monothat the control of the landlords' Parliament had done something to strike down the power that how then were the monothat the people their rights, and then religion, and peace, the people their rights, and then religion, and peace, and happiness, would reign throughout the land.

Great cheering.) If our churches were empty, it was because the poor were robbed of the means of purchase the spoken of the landlords' Parliament had done something to strike down the power that had done something to strike down the power that how then were the monothat the people their rights, and then religion, and peace, the people their rights, and then religion, and peace, and happiness, would reign throughout the land.

Great cheering.) If our churches were empty, it was because the poor were robbed of the means of purchase the people their rights, and then religion, and peace, and happiness, would reign throughout the land.

Great cheering.) If our churches were empty, it was because the poor were robbed of the means of purchase the people their rights, and happiness, would reign throughout the land.

Great cheering.) If our churches were empty, it was because the poor were robbed of the means of purchase the people their rights, and happiness, would reign throughout the people their rights, and happiness, would reign throughout the people their rights, and happiness, would reign throughout the people their rights, and happiness, would reign throughout the people their rights, and happiness, would reign throughout the people their rights, and happiness, would reign throughout the people their rights, and happiness, would reign throughout the people their rights, and happ

that we may have our servants before us as elten as many before yet wanted Annual Parliaments we live was the perfection of himman wisdom? that many before yet wanted Annual Parliaments we live was the perfection of himman wisdom? that was not new Bath alone; it is united with Birman Crawford and some before yet was the perfection of himman wisdom? The was not new Bath alone; it is united with Birman Crawford and some of the perfection. It is not the decision with the perfection of himman wisdom? The bath was not new Bath alone; it is united with Birman Crawford and some of the perfection of himman wisdom? The bath was not new Bath alone; it is united with Birman Crawford and some of himman wisdom? The bath was not new Bath alone; it is united with Birman Crawford and some of the whole Charles of the people to be the adjustment of the whole contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so smach as the arise contend against, near he dreaded so the dreaded so smach as the aris

Mr. Edrice, the Sheriff, proposed that a petition founded on the preceding resolutions be presented to Parliament by John Arthur Roebuck, Esq. and Lord Duncan.

In the cause, He would show that we prove the content of God, had a reason for altering our policy. He believed the majority had a right to use whatever means are the contents willing to be contented with poverty. Lord Duncan. Mr. Bolwell seconded the resolution, and it was of opinion that physical lorce needed to be means of putting down the repeat squared in second with feelings of extreme pleasure that he did it, used. He took his stand on the experience of the And why? Because Van Buren, of America, had deleter the eloquent speeches the meeting had heard past; and, if a Revolution should come, he trusted classed that Iroland and America should be free. that day, he thought it was not necessary for him to they would rely on moral means—(cheers)—and (Cheers). And he (O'Connor) would pour burning coals say much. He considered that a new era had that they would not involve themselves in difficulties. that day, he thought it was not necessary for him to they would rely on moral means—(cheers)—and say much. He considered that a new era had dawned upon us, for the meeting saw that the as had done the people of France. From 1832, to Sheriff of Bath had proposed a resolution of the shove nature, and that an humble individual like there had been no just opposition in the House of lit. He had been called upon to second going to be hoodwinked and deceived by the Whigs! (Hear, hear, hear.) How stood we now! We had had a sen torn from his bosom and cast into prison for his advocating the principles of the sent and the principles of the proposed a resolution of the there had done the people of France. From 1832, to remain spirit of the land of his birth. (Loud Cheers.) Left them attempt such a them attempt such a them attempt such a them attempt such a them attempt such Mr. ABCHARD, one of the Town Council, expressed the present House of Commons! Why, such a pe-He wished to see all classes become united. (Loud behind all more powerful than more Whig opposition in that House. (Cheers.) When three millions proposed for the benefit of the working classes. The resolution was carried unanimously; and four The Charter had been carried out of the House, and

> " Now's the day and now's the hour. See the front of Bobby cower

Before the people's mighty power!" but it was well known that we had a selfish aristocracy to contend with. It was well for Vincent to oppressed that they began to inquire into things: at present a spirit of inquiry had got abroad, and our opponents dreaded it. Those who were in power had £15,000,000 to uphold their rotten system, existence. They let out their lands to those whose minds they could command for political purposes. They let their lands out in loss for no other object than that of securing good places in Parliamentemplument. What, then, had we to expect from the steam aristocracy! They say to the working classes, you must suffer us to make laws, that we may render competition injurious to your interests and trade, and to rob you of your labour. (Hear, hear.) The people of Bath were competing for labour, and so were all places where machinery had not been introdued. Now he wanted for the system to be so managed that we may say to comperealise £20,000 a year out of your toil and sweat If Now the people had to contend against a money power on the one hand, and a landed power on the other. Both parties had influence in the legislature, and were enabled to keep up prices at a starvation point. Sir Robert Peel gave the money-mongers a high per centage—they got their party well represented; and when the working classes petitioned for redress of grievances, the Whigs issued Commission after Commission, constituted inquiry after inquiry, and now, after twenty-aix years, have you been a bit benefitted? The Whigs Dunne, M'Cormick, M'Cartan, and O'Dempsey, have not shown the least sympathy for the people's after which the resolution was unanimously adopted. sufferings. We were told that there was no fund out of which their sufferings could be and will be for two or three days to come, politi-alleviated. But give us the Charter, and then we cally asleep in Sheffield—though socially the lack of would soon realise comforts for all. We did not sleep is the complaint among all who have anything

want an equal distribution of property. Machinery to do-working as the employed are, night and day placed man in an unnatural position. We should soon in preparing for Christmas festivities—at the same see the Christmas gambols, the delightful rejoicings of time too many are forced to be idle, and to them the people, at the rights of the people were restored Christmas will bring but little of its ancient mirth and all classes fairly represented in Parliament. (Cheers.) and revelry. In the Chartist world of Sheffield He had been a member of Parliament; and was there is just now a pause-only the precursor of an unpaid advocate of the people's rights; he had been renewed life and energetic labour. On Christmas a practising barrister, and of good practice; he had Day the district committees meet in the Associabeen a practical farmer, and a good one: and he was tion Room, in the morning, at nine o'clock, to com-capable of judging of the capabilities of this country to mence their patriotic labours—obtaining signatures upport a population four times as numerous as the pre- to the Petition-it is to be hoped that all willing to sent. (Cheers.) He would shew how a large family help in the good work will be punctual in their could have eggs, fowls, bacon, veal and many other attendance. On Monday, Bairstow will visit us, things, if they were but allowed the use of the land, and then will commence the fire of agitation in right He wanted to look upon the land at home, and not good earnest. upon land in America, France, or Poland for a breakfast. Was it right that you should starve—that the poor should go to distant lands to find the means of living comfortably? The Whigs and Tories say that the people press too heavily on the means of sustenance. He knew how to extend tue means so that fifty millions could be comfortably supported. (Cheers.) He was certainly not opposed to emigration. He would show there was a crew that pressed too heavily on the means of the country—they were the parsons; let them have Mr. G. M. BARTLETT was pext called upon to read | Philipotts for their captain, and he (O'Connor) would what a awarm of young sparrows there were looking

mail-measure. (Hear, hear.) He thought he was country did the people epjoy so much liberty as we to what would benefit them. (Hear, hear.) He thought he was down and proporties. The people epjoy so much liberty as we to what would benefit them then their time. (No, no.) It that was were making divisions by our suffered, a man may go to bed in meetings; he believed that the spirit of servility peace and rise to warfare. In this country we can't proceedings; he believed that the spirit of servility peace and rise to warfare. In this country we can't peace assistance, our carus and joined the Association.

BROWN-STREET.—On Sunday last, Mr. Cooper degition is placed to the Missister of the Massociation of the measure. He chought he was down the would benefit them. Hear, hear.) He can be a debtor and cred/tor's account; justice, however, has opinited to the Missister of man whilst he is again, that will be our fault." He concluded his deprived of his political rights. After which Mr. Cooper degition.

BROWN-STREET.—On Sunday last, Mr. Cooper degition.

After which Mr. Cooper degition is plant.

Association of Bely or, have presented to the Misle of securing the natural rights of man whilst he is address in a most animated strain, to the great factor.

Chartist as of the form of the same place, the same place and rights and hypocratically.

BROWN-STREET.—On Sunday last, Mr. Cooper degition.

BROWN-STREET.—On Sunday last, Mr. Cooper degition.

Chartist as the same

had vanished; and was pleased at the spirit manifeeted there that day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of the meiority, which he befeeted there is a day; the result of the meiority and be was pleased
for feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that meeting
feeted there is a day; the result of that is a public of containing 500 persons.

It was pleased if the deferred is a memorial to the Queen, in
feeted there is a day; the result of the well deferred is a memorial to the Queen, in
feeted there is a day; the result of the deferred is the Queen, in
feeted there is a day; the result of the majority, which he befeeted there is a day; the result of the deferred is the Queen, in
feeted there is a deferred in the deferred is the Queen, in
feeted there is a day; the result of the Meeting and the properly our cause would be meting to the feeted there is a deferred in the deferred is the Queen, in
feeted there is a deferred in the deferred is a deferred in the deferred is the Queen, in
feeted there is a defe

find that the women were taking a good part in the agitation. Was there a man who was not delighted to speeches it ever fell to our lot to listen to.

The above is but an outline: time obliges us to cut the report short. At the conclusion, he was loudly and

repeatedly cheered. Mr. CLARKE proposed the following resolution :--"That this meeting returns its sincere thanks to Mr. O'Connor for his talented address, and pledges itself to strive, by every means, to carry out the principles he has so ably advocated."

Mr. PHILP seconded it; and it was then put, and carried unanimously. Mr. O'CONNOR returned thanks; called upon the meeting to support the Executive: and retired. After three cheers had been given for the Chairman, three for Vincent, three loud ones for Mr. O'Connor, three for the Executive, and three for ourselves, sweethearts, and wives, the meeting then separated.

A comfortable supper party met at the Chequers Inn. in the evening, but Mr. O'Connor could not be present.

DUBLIN.-The Irish Universal Suffrage Associasay, "He came, he saw, he conquered!" Why had tion met on Sanday last, at their great room, 14, not our opponents come on that platform to discuss North Anne-street, Mr. P. O'Connell in the chair. RECEPTION.

Reception and went of the Democratic Library passed a resone the points with him! Because they had been met by him such distinguished homer, and went on to point out the misery and distress produced by the operations of the Corn where the Chartists usually met in Mr. Salisbury's, Law, which he said had been passed for the purpose in King's Mead-square, began to fill rapidly, so the resolution of the last meeting; members of the last me steam us cut of our principles. (Laughter.) It was sacrificed between and Mr. William Campbell, Manchester; all giving to support no portion of the press, but that which steam us cut of our principles. (Laughter.) It was and Mr. William Campbell, Manchester; all giving to support no portion of the press, but that which strend and Scot-strend and Sc had been expended to uphold them in their unjust land seek nothing for themselves that they do not position. It was not until the people were socially wish the people of Ireland to be equal participators. In the evening, Mr. D. Taylor and Mr. Charles in the evening of the state of the second of t in. The Secretary also moved that Mr. John Little, Mr. G. Watkins, and Mr. John Matson be admitted members; after which, Mr. O'Higgins rose and brought forward his promised motion relative to Mr. Sharman Crawford's Landlord and Tenant Bill. Mr. O'Higgins made a long and excellent speech, which we received only a few hours before going to press, and which we have no room for. He concluded by moving the following resolution:-"That it is contrary to every principle of natural justice, (hear, hear)-and of obtaining power, privilege, and as well as a direct violation of the laws of God, to deprive any man of the fruits of his labour, without remuneration; and inasmuch as it is the common and uniform practice numbers of their tenantry, under the pretence of O'Brien and the Chairman terminated the business clearing their estates of a 'superabundant popula. of the meeting. tion,' without any remuneration whatever, either for the houses they had built, or the land they reclaimed, and upon which they had expended their capital and their labour; the poverty, destitution be justly and reasonably attributed to the misconduct you were represented, could such a rotten system con. of the landlords themselves, and for which they tique? Would you allow it to continue? (No, no.) alone should be held responsible to the laws. And Mr. O Connor next spoke of the state of the cound as it appears to this meeting that the most humane, equitable, and effective remedy for repressing this fruitful source of poverty and crime, will be by making Mr. Crawford's Landlord and Tenant Bill the law of the land, we therefore emphatically call upon the people of Ireland, and upon our British brethren, as they value and desire the peace, happiness, and prosperity of Ireland, to petition Parliament in favour of this Bill. Mr. Heury Clark

seconded the resolution. The meeting was further addressed in support of the resolution by Messrs. SHEFFIELD,-We have been for the last week

BIRMINGHAM. - FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES -The General Committee of Birmingham, for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, held its usual weekly meeting on Tuesday evening last. at the Charter Association room, Freeman-street, Mr. Bough in the chair, when it was unanimously re-solved, "That the best thanks of this committee are due and hereby presented to all committees and of sustenance, that he should like to see shipped out public bodies who have, or hereafter intend to hold meetings for the purpose of memorialising the Queen for the parden of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones." Memorials were received from Nottingham and Oldham, with correspondence from Merthyr. Tydvil, Bath, Olcham, Salford, and Newport, inclosing an order for ten shillings. The tea party and ball for the benefit of this committee fund, will take place on Tuesday next, at five o'clock, tea at seven. Allfriends in the district are invited to attend. All tickets of Mrs. Roberts' soirce, will be admitted ton Green, for the purpose of procuring signatures to this party. Tickets one shilling each; to be had to the National Petition, and establishing the Naat the news vendors, or at the doors.

CHELTENHAM, -A public meeting has been Nothing could be more sacred than the expression of victory over our foes. (Cheers.) He asked not for dured below, the happier they would be hereafter. held here to memorialise the Queen for the restorapublic opinion; and, entertaining this opinion, the mayors, for sheriffs; but he wanted such as our not our parsons, and masters test the value and taste of the Mechanics Institution was thronged. The was glad that there were not our parsons, and masters test the value and taste of the Mechanics Institution was thronged. The morally classes had taken a prominent part at all venerable Chairman. He was glad that there were public meetings. He asked the meeting whether we such friends in Bath, as it made his task comparation in a second our present position had we tively easy. (Hear, hear.) We had arrived at a national question—that was logic; it was good sense. (Great laughter.) He had told the Rev. Mr. Noel, who oppose us must either yield of the manner we had so period when those who oppose us must either yield of the manner we had so often done! We wanted other measures than Cern to force or to justice. (Cheers.) It was impossible often done! We wanted other measures than Cern to force or to justice. (Cheers.) It was impossible to without either God or hope, that such an asserties in the measures when to witness the state of the country without either were several hundreds of thousands sound reasoning. That the Chartists of Salford be requested to the chair. Mr. Millsom was precated to the chair. Mr. Millsom was did to the chair. Mr. Millsom was precated to the chair. Mr. Millsom was precated to the chair. Mr. Millsom was did to the chair. Mr. Millsom was did to the chair. Mr. Millsom was greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Millsom was did to the chair. Mr. Millsom royal infant, do adopt a memorial praying her Majesty to grant a free pardon to John Frost, Zepnaniah Williams, and William Jones." Mr. Gienister seconded the resolution, which was carried. pose." Mr. Hughes moved the adoption of the memorial. On the motion of Mr. Hayward, seconded by Mr. Williams, it was resolved "That the Right Honourable Earl Fitzhardinge be requested to present the memorial to her Majesty, at the very earliest opportunity." The memorial and resolutions were passed without a single dissentient.

WORCESTER -Mr. Mason visited this place on Monday, and delivered an excellent Chartist lecture.

Law petition, it was resolved, "That a committee to consist of Messrs Cartiedge, Griffin, and Gro-

STAFFORD .- A public meeting to memorialise the throne to grant a free pardon to Freet, Williams, and Jones, took place on Monday last, Mr. Theophilus Jennings in the chair. Mr. Wm. Peplow proposed the adoption of the memorial, and Mr. in their next numbers." Thos. Pollows seconded it, which was unanimously carried.

REDDITCH. Mr. Mason ler tured here on Friday last, when the memorial in behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, was ur animously adopted. Four new members were enrol 32. SALFORD, A memorial to the Queen praying

her to grant a free parden? o Frost, Williams, and Jones, has been adopted he re. On SUNDAY EVENING, Mr. Richards, of Pendleton, lectured to a nume ous audience. At the con-

met at Mr. Brien Stead's, at eight o'clock en Monmet at Mr. Brien Stead's, at eight o'clock on Monday night; Mr. Arran delivered an excellent lecture on the Charter, and on the necessity of union tor

NEW LEEDS .- The Chartists of this locality met in their Association Room, on Sunday night last, a five o'clock in the evening, a chairman was elected, and Mr. Thomas Ibbotson delivered a lecture on the

SMIDDLES LARE END.—Mr. Joseph Brook de-livered an interesting lecture on Sunday night last. HOLLINWOOD, AND PAILSWORTH, OR

Saturday evening last, the trial of Robert Emmett, Esq., was performed in full costume by the Chartists of the above named places in the Pole-lane school room, Failsworth. At the commencement and close of the evening, the company were entertained by a number of songs and recitations. The same trial will be performed by the same party on New Year's Day, in the Primitive Methodist school room, Hollinwood. Tickets of admission may be had from Ashton, Hollinwood, and Zech. Tetlow, Failsworth. Mr. Wm. Booth lectured in the Chartist association room, Hollinwood, on Sunday evening, to a crowded

OLDHAM:-The Council here wishing to arouse the good and the true of the working classes of Royton, agreed a few weeks ago to engage Mr Duffy to go there, if a room could be procured fifty-two members have been enrolled. Mr. John Wright, of Stockport, gave a spirited address to a crowded audience, in the Chartist room, Greavesstreet.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. -Since Mr. O'Connor's visit to this town, the members of the National Charter Association have increased to such a degree that their room in Catharine-street, has become too small to hold them; in consequence they have taken small to hold them; in consequence they have taken a very large and commedious room, in the Old Facmously. Mr. John Legge proposed Mr. M Pherson tory, Wellington-road, Charlestown. The room was opened by two lectures, one in the afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, by Mr. Doffy, and the other at six in the evening, by Mr. William Aikin, school-unanimously. Mr. John Legge proposed Mr. M'Pherson as a fit and proper person to represent the inhabitants of Aberdeen in the Scottish Convention of delegates, Mr. M Kay seconded it, and it was carried unanimously. master, of this town. Twenty-two members were enrolled.

NOTTINGHAM .- On Sunday morning, the members of the Democratic Library passed a resorights of every honest man to the elective franchise.

BARNSLEY. The Chartists held their weekly meeting on Monday, Mr. Frank Murfield in the chair. The Secretary read a letter from the Secretary of the Executive Council, acknowledging the receipt of ton shillings sent from Barnsley. The meeting agreed to a resolution of the Council, that a public meeting will be holden on the first Monday in the new year, for the adoption of the National Petition, and to memorialise the Queen for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

STOCKPORT .- On Sunday night last, Mr O'Brien gave a luminous exposition of the base sysof the majority of Irish landlords to turn out great tem under which we live. A vote of thanks to Mr.

REDDITCH.—On Friday evening last, Mr. Mason lectured here to an enthusiastic meeting, on the wrongs of the productive classes, and the remedies subscriptions are on the increase. to be employed, which gave great satisfaction. At the conclusion, several new members were enrolled. The cause is progressing. A memorial similar to the one at Hull, on behalf of poor Frost and his companions, praying for their return, together with the release of all political prisoners, was adopted. BYKER HILL.—The usual weekly meeting was

held in the Association Room, on Wednesday evening week, Mr. Gleaner in the chair. The meeting was addressed at great length by Messrs. W. K. Rob-

Brown-street Chartist Room, when the following delegates were present :-

Mr. Henry Nuttall, Redfern-street, Manchester. Wm. Grocott, Brown-street, do. Joseph Lomas, Strand-street, do. Alexander Lewis, from the shoemakers and

tailors of do. James Hewitt, Miles Platting, do. Henry Chapell, Oldham. Joseph Brittain, Ashton-under-Line John Woodcock, Stalybridge. David Ogden, Failsworth and Hollinwood. William Gutterage, Eccles. Thomas Davies. Stockport. Thomas Petty, Pilkington. John Ashworth, Rooden Lane. Michael Roberts, Bury. John Leach, Rochdale. James Cartledge, Warrington. Edward Bradbury, Mossley. John Crowder, Waterhead Mills. Robert Ward, Middleton. Jonah Schofield, Openshaw and Droylsden. Enoch Sykes, Lees.

Mr. Crowder was unanimously called to the chair

The following resolutions were then agreed to :-South Lancashire Convention Fund, and that Mr. prison. James Cartledge be Secretary to the same." "That the engaging of a lecturer for South Lan-

cashire be postponed until after the presentation of the National Petition." "That Dr. M'Douall be put in nomination for

Lancashire for the forthcoming Convention." "That we recommend the Chartists of Openshaw and Droylsden to visit Gorton, Denton, and Haughtional Charter Association in those villages. "That the Chartists of Brown-street, Manchester,

"That the Chartists of Newton Heath be requested

to visit Woodhouses, &c., &c., for the same pur-"That the Secretary be instructed to correspond with Liverpool, Wigan, Leigh, and any other place in Lancashire, where the Association is established. concerning raising the quota of money appointed by the Executive for Lancashire, for the support of the

Convention." After much discussion about the manner in which various opinions which were entertained as to the the Plague have been getting signatures to the Corn cause of the present unparalleled sufferings of the Law petition, it was resolved, That a committee people, and of the means to be used for their cott, issue an address to the Chartists on the line of policy we think best to pursue at the present june ture, and that the Editors of the Northern Star, National Vindicator. Chartist Circular, and the Commonwealthsman, be requested to insert the same

Resolved. "That the delegates of South Lancashire re-assemble on the first Sunday in February next in Brown street Chartist Rooms, and that the remainder of the lovy for the support of the Convention be paid to the Treasurer on that day at the

chair, after which the delegates separated.

GOVENTRY.—Mr. Starkie lectured here on Friday night last, to an attentive audience, on the late Conference of Ministers.

Du. 24-1841.

'5 Market Street, Leed,

NEWTON HEATH.—Mr. John Bailey was announced to lecture here, on Monday night; he did not attend, and great disappointment was the result. We thought enough had been said on this

ELGIN.—Collected by Roderick Fracer, at the Morrayshire Foundry, 5: for the support of Robert Lowrey at the forthcoming Convention, for the Aberdeen District, if he is appointed one of the

ROCHDALE.—The cause of Chartism progress. rapidly in Rochdale. At every meeting and lecture, new members are enrolled. The body have taken a

ABFRDEEN.—On Monday night, the Aberdeen Charter Union met, Mr. M'Donald in the chair. Committee of Scotland, especially that portion which related to public meetings; and the general feeling. was, that it is our duty to attend all public meetings and enforce discussion on our prienciples. We do not call our principles matter of opinion, they are working classes, in order that they might cause the Charter to become the law of the land. mominated to represent us in the Glasgow Convention. A great deal of other business was transacted,

and the meeting separated.

Defeat of the Plague—It was announced by placerd that the great gun of the plague, doin Curtis from Ohio, would lecture on Tuesday night, in the Great Pavilion, New Market-street, on the Corn Laws of England, and the capabilities of America as a corn-growing country. The meeting having assembled, Mr. Jas. M'Pherson was proposed as chairman, when a great confusion was created by the lecturer, was stated that he would have no chairman to preside; but the meeting was not to be conciliated: the bills calling the meeting stated that the chair would be taken at eight o'clock, and the meeting would not allow any business to be transacted without acceding to the appointment of a chairman. After some squabbling Mr. Certis commenced his lecture, and at the conclusion, Mr. M'Donald moved a resolution to the following effect: "That the best way of repealing the Corn Laws and all other monopolies is by the enactment of the People's Charter." Mr. John Legge seconded the resolution, which was carried; and after some further discussion, the meeting separated.

AT A MEETING, on Friday evening, Mr. M'Donald moved the adoption of the National Petition, which he read; Duncan Nicholson seconded the adoption of it; and concluded by reading the address from the animousiy.

MACCLESFIELD.-Mr. J. West lectured here to a crowded audience on Sunday evening last, on Mr. Cobden's calumnies: 1 'falsehoods on Ireland and Irishmen, contained in a pamphlet written by that gentleman. entitled "England, Ireland, and America, by a Manchester manufacturer."

STANNINGLEY.—Two lectures were delivered here on Sunday last; in the afternoon by Mr. R. Ross, and in the evening by Mr. J. Dewhurst. Some new members were enrolled.

RICHMOND .- A Chartist Association has been established at Richmond, and has held regular meetings every forthight. Could they obtain a lecturer, much good would result to the cause. Mr. Binns has been written to, but he has not answered the letter. He is requested to write immediately to Mr. George Allison, shoemaker, Bar Gate, Richmond,

OUSEBURN.-A lecture was delivered in the Chartist Reading Room, near Byker Bar, on Tuesday evening week, by Mr. Croft, "On the evils of State Church;" after which an animated discussion easued. At Sunday morning's meeting the Chartists met as usual in their reading room, Mr. Croft in the chair. The members nominated a General Council. Four men belonging to Newcastle enrolled themselves members. An excellent reading room has been established, and a number of books have been bought for a library, to instruct the members. The

LEEDS .- FIRE .- On Thursday morning, soon after three o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mesers. Francis Carr and Co., situate in Swinegate, in this town. The premises are three stories nigh, the ground floor being occupied by Mesers. Carr, who are ware grinders; the second floor by Mr. John Whitworth, turner and sawyer, and the upper floor (formerly a sail-maker's room) was addressed at great length by Messrs, W. K. Robson and Isaac Bruce.

MANCHESTER.—On Sunday morning last, the South Lancashire delegate meeting was held in the large lighted the gas by means of a lucifer match, went into Ellerby-lane to call a man to assist him. and on his return he found the place on fire. The flames raged with uncontrollable fury, from the nature of the materials with which the place was filled, and notwithstanding the prompt attendance of the engines, and a plentiful supply of water, the building was thoroughly gutted before the ravages of the devouring element could be stopped. It is fortunate that the adjoining buildings escaped, particularly those at each end, which comprised Mr. Carr's dwelling house, and the dye-house of Mr. Broadbent, which is next the river. The latter building suffered to the extent of a few pounds by the fire, but a greater loss will, be sustained by the damage to goods by water. The houses opposite, also, were in great danger, and required the best exertions of the firemen to prevent them from igniting; but even this was accomplished; and, after burning out the floors, materials, and other property in the ware mill, and the shop of Mr. Whitworth, the flames were subdued. We understand that Mr. Whitworth is the only one of the tenants who is insured. We have not heard the amount of the loss.

KEIGHLEY.-On the evenings of Monday The Secretary read over the minutes of last the Working Man's Hall, by J. B O'Brien, Esq. meeting, which were confirmed by a unanimous Mr. 10'Brien, is on his route for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and, we are sorry to say, is suffering severely in his health from his Herculean labours in "That Mr. Thomas Davies be Treasurer to the lecturing and travelling since his release from

SILSDEM. On Monday last the inhabitants of Silsden, with their usual spirit in the good cause, commenced their canvass for signatures to the National Petition. As it had been reported that the farmers and shopkeepers would be strongly opposed to it. Mr. Thomas Constantine, of Keighley, was appointed to go round amongst them and answer any objections they might make by way of eppesition. He accordingly commenced his mission last Mondays and, strange to say, the expected formidable body of opponents had lost all power of saying anything against it, and gave their signatures almost to a man. The only individuals of that party who refused to sign, were an old bigoted Tery, who was so overloaded with the antiquated notions of his own party, that he could neither express nor expla them nor find room for any other, and a few intelliger t eld women, who believed that the object of the petition was to ent people's beads off. With the exception of these few knowing ones, and some farmers who were absent paying their rents, the whole of the doubtful party gave their signatures in the most friendly manner.

HULL On Monday evening last, Mr. Jones delivered a most admirable lecture in the Freemasons' Lodge, Mytongate, to a crowded audience. who listened to him with profound and silent atten-tion, occasionally interrupted by warm plaudits. He prefaced his discourse by observing that he did not come there for the purpose of exciting the passions, but of informing the understanding by sour d and calm reasoning. He then adverted to the removal. He animadverted in strong terms on the folly and wickedness of those sable-robed gentry who attributed all the existing misery to Providence, instead of tracing it to class-legislation. The off religious traces that the bulk of the people are too ignorant to exercise the elective franchise, was well refuted by reference to Magna Charta, when the Barons could not write their own names, but got some of the Bishops to do it for them. He exposed all the fallacies of the Corn Law Repealers and Free next, in Brown-street Chartist Rooms, and that the remainder of the fevy for the support of the Convention be paid to the Treasurer on that day at the latest."

The thanks of the meeting were then given to Mr. James Carlledge, for his services, as secretary, and to Mr. Crowder, for his impartial conduct in the chair, after which the delegates separated. outline; but we ought not to omit the severe casti-gation he inflicted on the Whige for their treachery

Chartist Entelligence.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. LETTER IIL

to convince the most sceptical, that the smallest mes- use of the ir community, and the holders of labour, so that principle, demanded by the working classes, will articles (A commerce, so the natural simple proposition be alike resisted by the aristocracy. Then why shuffle? of the case stands,—the monopoly of power being only if a struggle must come, let it be for a full measure—not servicer, his for the maintenance of these others relafor an isolated point. If we must beard the lion in his tions. des, let us make sure that there will be no need to tives and labour; first, the land monopolists have deresort to similar measures a second time. Let us do our prived , them of their patrimony, and from their position work, so that none will have cause to say afterwards in soc lety, and the countless number who live on their that their grievances were overlooked. Such is the produce, and labour not, we may judge how far they only safe method of doing the job, and to all appear are equitably dealt with by the money-holders; and ance the only way it can be done at all. For a full thir I and lastly, the monepoly of machinery. To the measure all lovers of justice will unite, though refusing wer king part of the community this is injustice even to do so fer a single item. Nor could the shamreformer- Malthusian - expediency-clique shilly shally or ginal agreement was that one party should hold the with reform as they have heretofore done, nor show at il, and another its produce, neither had a right to cause for dissenting from the general movement, as all their objects are invelved. These would fall under the ordeal of disappointment, and return from the fire purified in their motives, and honest through necessity; nor would any doubt remain concerning what all were contending for, as the case, taken as a whole, is simple and definite, and may all be calculated beforehand, consequently nothing imperfect or insufficient

need be introduced. In my last letter, I pointed out pretty clearly the a forward and ask the holders of labour to assist them in was elected. while monopoly exists a slave class must of necessity fighting their battles with the holders of land; we exist, as no monopoly can be but at the expence of de know it is the interest of the money-holders, that land priving some part of the community of what just as should be cheap and labour cheap. It is the interest of awards; and likewise in a monpolizing system where the holders of each of these, that their respective commaster and servant naturally are, the demand for lat our modities should be dear; to meet which the landholders mest in all cases square with the amount paid in m one- to defend their side of the question, have enacted the poly, with the exception of that expended in other Corn Laws and other similar imposts, through which countries, which cannot be rechosed upon by the they have still been able to keep their grounds, while labourers of this. And, further, that the nature of on the other hand, labour being wholly unpretected has employment entirely depends on the taste of those hold- gradually sunk under both. Had the money-holders ing monopolies. We all know goods are manufractured heretofore dealt fairly with the rights of labour, those to meet the demand of the monied classes; and these who live thereby might now assist to reduce the price are they; and farther still, that our present system is a of land; but as it is, that must remain a neutral fair specimen of what monopoly will do. I have like question with them, while the money-holder has the last Star, are being rapidly purchased up. Those who wise shown, that before we can easely remove the pre- power to put the difference in their pockets. Would have not yet procured tickets, will do well, if they ment monopolising system of servitude and slavery, they know the intentions of these men towards their intend to be present, to lose no time in doing so. other avocations for men to exist must be concected, side of the question, it may be tested thus:-lay a tax understood, and agreed upon-se much being necessary on machinery of all kinds, according to produce, so to give stability and direction to the mevement when that upon the whole, all work done thereby shall the hour of trial comes; and further, that the slave exceed the price of the same thing done by hand labour, class need expect no relief until all this is accomplished. with a restriction to exclude foreigners from supplying And it now remains to point out the nature of the the demand. Such enactments would do for labour

everything of the kind may be dispensed with. That the world, and all that is therein, is alike the the cry against the iniquitous Corn Laws, &c., is sphere of action of elimen; and that all depend thereon nothing to what would be raised against that. Still for their very existence, no one will deny. It is pre- were it possible to enforce such laws, would any good pared to meet the necessities of all. Nor have the sons result from it? All that could be attained from such of men other resources to turn to. This is the patrimony enactments, would be merely the continuance of a of the human race, and they have no other. And in its system of Government in whose formation justice has management and distribution, all politics and theology no part.

are involved. So far the case stands clear. world, and to each other, and the action of a prise not involved in their squabbles, nor its remedy in the ciple of justice, as bearing thereon, is what has never objects they contend for. The constitution is grounded yet been defined by statesmen or divines, or had it on the monopoly of your rights, and nothing short of a out than have ever yet been employed.

The social tie or compact is the grand focus on which be able to assume that position on this earth that nature all other arrangements depend. If wrong, wrong must intended and justice entitles you to. follow; if founded in justice, it must be definite in its Of the nature and number of your rights. I have character, and so formed as to exclude none. All spoken already; and it now remains to point out the must enjoy equal constitutional rights, in every case; nature of laws necessary to establish and maintain them. an equal standing in society, under regulations so But as these are the constitutional laws of a Christian formed, that none can be deprived of any part.

are inherent in the mind of man. Had the Persians they had the power.

Revelation, and borne out by actual observation, that there are seven principles in the human mind which connect mankind with the material world, and with each other; consequently there are seven natural rights. As it is the right of all men that all and each of these principles should meet their respective objects undistarbed: and the nature and object of a principle of justice is to give laws to effect this. Of the principles in question, three bring men in contact with the material world, and may be expressed thus:-Love of food, love of property, and love of power. No momopoly can be as regards the material world, but in conjunction with the avocations of one or more of these principles. The others affect men in their relation to each other, and may be expressed thus .- Love of society; love of home; love of offspring; and sexual love; further than these seven principles and their several objects, no misunderstanding can arise among men, in as far as this world and their intercourse are concerned; all monopolies, all unjust legislation, all wrongs, either public or private, are traceable to the misdirection flicted on each other.

Sir, look at the foundation, and say how far Chart'sm goes to remedy the evil, or what point is less worthy of consideration, than that on which the People's Charter rests; it will be perceived that that lecture on the Corn Laws; 28th instant, Mr. Fussell, document is grounded on one of the heads in question, namely love of power, and of course is right in as far as it goes; but it should be kept in view, Universal Suffrage, and the People's Charter, are two different things, the vote for Members of Parliament is unexceptionable, but other functionaries hold trust, who require to be looked after as well as they, and consequently should come under the same veto.

Still the great error is, that of resisting the consideration of the other heads altogether; which of these is the 27th instant, to assist to keep the place open for less important than that on which the Charter rests, or Chartist purposes. An excellent band is engaged for how comes the right to vote to be more a political the occasion. Admission Tickets moderate, and can question than any of the (thers? is it not necessary be had of the committee. tnat all and each of these rights should be established by Act of Parliament? Is the monopoly of the produce of labour less important, or the monopoly of the natural material, that justice should not preside over theseor the monopoly of combination, force, and compulsion -or of buthright-or of education-or is the victim of seduction, and the woes of the brothel, a thing to pass over in silence? In either of these cases, laws founded in justice may be applied; and I call on the supporters of democracy to show cause why they should not-or failing to do so, to form the Charter of our

rights so as to demand the Whole. A primary reason why all these principles in their relation to their respective objects, should be under the guidance of a principle of justice is the following: those blessings, and to exclude others? Had justice of the 13th inst. At eight o'clock, the committee, with likewise the human heart loves independence, and to paraded the town by torch-light, and having arrived at the masses. have a home, and to have offspring, and to enjoy sentine Cross, in the Public-square, Mr. Robert Mackerail about 260 sheets; and, besides the Weekly Issue, a family led instinctively to regard these blessings, or of the meeting, and then introduced Mr. Smith, who Monthly stitched Part, Price Ninepence, will be were dependent on the necessaries derived from these said he was proud to meet the men of Cumnock so pubsources; then, say I, let those enjoy them, and exe ude licly, and in the face of opposition to proclai m the the rest; but since all are alike susceptible and depen- sacred principles of the Charter, intimating that he must be formed so as to secure the blessings alike

to all The Constitution of Britsin, properly speaking, rests on three monopolies, viz. the monopoly of produce, whose equivalent is labour: the monopoly of land, whose prominent command was to act justly towards each other; to maintain this, the social tie has been dishother and therefore seconded the motion for the noured, and its votaries sold as a marketable commo-

I am aware I will scarcely be believed when I meet that there are only seven kinds of monopoly, that now, or at any time ever did exist, and that only three of the 15th and 16th inst., Mr. O'Brien lectured in these affect men in their relations to the materal world; the Reformer's Hall, Brewery-street, to large and although it is important to keep the others in view, attentive audiences.

still all the di spute is concerning these. First, the monopoly of is and; of itself this is of small value, nature yields not, so asequently all depends on labour; money commands ir bour, and labour produces the necessaries of life, and I and furnishes the ingredients from which these are produced, consequently the constitution stands thus:-mo ney being the acting impulse, those who sure having justice in it, and the greatest sanctioned by much for theirs; these operating on each other produce

From this, view the position, of the representaacc ording to the established order of things; if the nploy a neutral agent to deprive the holders of labour I what the constitution awarded to them, namely, the profits derived from toil; to the full amount of all ever

produced by machinery and pocketed by the moneyholders, has labour been deprived of its constitutional reward; from which consideration concerning the conduct of the money-holders, to the holders of labour at all times) it is gross impudence in them to come different grades of monopoly, and the means by which | what the Corn Laws would do for land, viz : raise its value. But would the money-holders comply with this?

You who depend on labour leave these parties to But the nature of our relation towards the material manage their matters as they best can; your cause is been no other methods had been adopted to carry it total dissolution, and a return to natural principles, can Dr. sold thirty-five cards, exclusive of those who had avert your doom. By taking this course, you may yet already got theirs.

Government, and, consequently, the real Charter of our These who would understand the laws and regula- rights, I shall reserve their consideration for my next; tions calculated to meet this emergency, must turn to and we shall then see, by the way these are received, the human character, and know, once for all, the germs how far I am justified in saying the many know not of the laws to govern the destiny of the human race, their rights, nor hew they are to be attained, even if

known this, they would not have formed their con- In the mean time—to know we have rights is one attitution in nature to meet that of a ram; nor would thing, and to know the nature of the laws whereby the Grecians have formed their system in accordance they may be established is another, and both are alike with that of a goat; nor the accient Romans, like that important; still, from the exertions at present emoral of a leopard, as if the nature of man, and the nature of ployed to attain this very desirable end, I cannot antiany of these creatures, were the same, that he should cipate much opposition to a set of laws whose establishbe subjected to usage agreeable to these. Nor would ment would at once and permanently secure this to all: the priesthood have thrown a lamb's skin over Con-competition or co-operation is the work, as competition stantine's leopard, and permitted its spirit to remain, is the result of injustice, so co-operation flows from as if men were leopards, in nature, though different laws founded on justice; whether is it better to coto appearance. Nor would the more modern law- operate with others in vaintaining the just equilibrium givers have thought of governing with no constitution of our rights, or spend our days in competition to gain at all; as if human nature was of no consequence as a scanty portion of the bounty of nature from the segards law-making. Let those who would correct happy few who monopolise all to themselves? Our their errors take a different course; let them admit constitution is made to completely exclude the human nature as their data; by so doing great mys- greater part, and competition is the result, as teries will be made plain; and they will detect con- all must live; and if the means of existence are monopostitutional errors, and political frauds, forged, whether lised, they must be procured at whatever price from by mistake or design, anterior to to the days of Abra- those enjoying the extraordinary privilege of possessing ham, and which exist to this hour. Grievances, to them; by altering the constitution so as to include all correct which the ten resolutions were presented co-operation must follow, as the cause of competition is to Moses, to correct which the prophets wrangled entirely removed, and the object of man's pursuits with the aristocratical rulers of the several wholly altered in the one case; his object is to secure a ages in which they lived, to correct which standing in the other to maintain what is already the Saviour came among us, and promulgated secured. The advent of a principle of justice bequeaths his doctrines; and many since have filled similar avo- this much to all mankind, without any exertion on their cations, and all have come short of the mark. Let us part, farther than strict adherence to the laws of heaven, at lest believe the Saviour meant human nature (and and so much we deprive ourselves of by trampling on not that of the beasts of the field), when he spoke of national rights; this is the bounty of heaven, and adconstitutional law; and with that understanding try the herence to justice and benevolence, are the conditions on which we enjoy it; nor will it do for those who It is now ascertained philosophically, supported by contend for justice to overlook this view of the case.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obdt. servant, CHARLES DUNCAN Canon-street, Canon-mills, Edinburgh, Dec. 6th, 1841.

POCKLINGTON.-Mr. Jones lectured here last Wednesday evening. He stirred his audience up to new life; indeed it was one of the most powerful and convincing lectures ever delivered in this place, showing the many quack nostrums put forth to delude the working man. He stripped each nostrum in its turn, and exposed it to public gaze. Chartism is making rapid strides in this place. The working men have engaged a room, in which they meet three nights a week, to read any publication which their friends supply them

LONDON,-Last Sunday evening, a goodly numof some or other, or altogether of these principles; and ber of the working class met in the Political and the application of a principle of justice, for the guidance | Scientific Institute, Old Bailey, to hear a Chartist serof these in their relation to their several objects, is all mon preached by Mr. John Watkins, who delivered that is required to put an end to all the misery and an excellent and splendid discourse. The preacher injury that men through ignorance have mutually in. had to retire at an early hour to attend another congregation.

> MR. CATER gave out the following notices: - Every Tuesday evening, a lecture will be delivered in this room. Tuesday evening, 21st inst., Mr. Farrer will on the Distribution of Land; Jan. 4th, Mr. Wheeler, on the Standing Army; and Jan. 11th, Mr. J. Watkins, on the present distressed State of the Country. On next Sunday morning, the 26th instant, the whole of the Shareholders of this Hall are particularly requested to meet the committee, for very urgent and impertant business.

A TEA-PARTY, concert, and ball, will take place on

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Mason's National Charter Association was held at the Craven Head, Drury Lane, on the evening of Saturday last, Author's Introductions and Notes. Mr. Walton in the chair, to adopt the National Petiobtaining signatures, as likewise to reorganise themselves more efficiently. The petition was adopted. Sheets lie at the Paviour's Arms, Westminster, and the Craven Head, Drury Lane, for signature. They also voted five shillings to the Middlesex County Council. A local Council were elected, consisting of Mesers. Mason, Murray, Horner, Lambert, Armstrong Walton, Joseph Davies, and William Hogg, to conduct the

been at its formation, this had not been the case; Mr. Smith, from Ayr, and the Junior Brass Band, dent, if justice is at all to be attended to, the social tie, would address them more fully in the hall of Mr. Hugh Campbell, to which he and his friends proceeded amidst the cheers of the numerous assembly. He there shewed the superiority of Chartism over every other remedy propounded, not even excepting Socialismitself; and argued that all others were merely effects equivalent is money; the monopoly of power, whose springing from the great cause class-legislation. Mr. equivalent is slavery; and to maintain these, all its John Millar rose to make a few remarks. They had a laws, wisdom, and energy, are directed; to maintain, duty to perform, that was, to consider upon the prothese, all that makes man's social and intelligent priety of sending a delegate to represent their optinops being has been diverged from its natural course; the in the Scottish Convention. Mr. J. King was for send breads of union between spain and min have been brooked with the send of principaliture and entail have so, A great talk had taken place about the mode of been emeted; thus sowing the beeds of dissension on the very bearth. A falsified course of training has means; just keep within it, sign the Petition, prove been persisted in, where all is taught but the one thing means; just keep within it, sign the Petition, prove who had the majority, and then determine whether a minority shall rule and not be called a despotism. Mr. william wylle would go a head for the Charter turning thing, although adaction is the monopoly of those who pretend to be the followers of that Being whose only and Mr. Donglas Kennedy, also addressed the inesting. and Mr. Donglas Kennedy, also addressed the meeting. Mr. Hugh Wilson thought enough had been said on

> election of a delegate. It was agreed to. Mr. Robert Mackeryall was elected delegate. WARRINGTON,-On Wednesday and Thursday

GLASGOW .- CHARTIST LECTURES IN ST. ANNS CHURCH.—The finishing lecture for this year was de-livered there on Monday night week, by Mr. Tait, on Church Patronage in the Church of Scotland. The eloquent lecturer did great justice to his subject, after which a keen discussion ensued on the subject referred to by the lecturer, at the conclusion of which, the STR, Pirst and last, enough has been said and done possess it give the holders of the earth so much for the lectured replied, when a vote of thanks was mush monaly given him. The meeting then dissolved.

> BRIDGETON.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Mr. Johnston were proposed as candidates for delegateship, when, upon a show of hands, Mr. Johaston will be heard at the Sitting of the Court, on FRIDAY, was declared elected. The meeting was then adjourned the 31st Day of DECEMBER instant, and that all to the 22nd.

ANDERSTON.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Anderston was held in the Chartist Hall, West College-street, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Convention, when Mr. Robert Hendry was duly elected.

NORTH-WEST QUARTER.-A meeting of the inha bitants of this district was held in the Odd Fellows Hall, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of hearing a lecture on the wrongs of Ireland, by Mr. Murray, Mr. Dodds in the chair. The lecturer did ample justice to his subject, and was warmly and heartily applauded.

CALTON.-A public meeting of the inhabitants of Calton was held in the Infant School, Marlborough-(not mentioning the inadequate remuneration for labour street, Mr. Pettigrew in the chair, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Convention. Mr. Hamilton

KIRK-STREET, CALTON, No. 23.—The members of the Young Men's Association held their weekly meeting on Tuesday evening week, for the purpose of discussing whether an educational suffrage or the Charter Suffrage was the most desirable? Mr. Young was in the chair. The different speakers handled the subject in a masterly style, during which the present possessors of the franchise came in for a severe cutting up. The question was finally decided in favour of Universal Suffrage.

CHARTIST CONCERT IN THE CITY HALL .- The tickets for this splendid concert and ball, which is to take place on the 3rd of January, as advertised in the

BROMSGROVE-At a public meeting here, on Thursday, the 16th of December, a memorial to the Queen in favour of Frost, Williams, and Jones, was unanimously agreed to; after which, Mr. Mason delivered a splendid address to a crowded meeting. Seven new members were enrolled.

STOURBRIDGE -A public meeting was held in the Social Institution, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of memorializing her Majesty for a free pardon for which is engraved these words, PARR'S LIFE Frost, Williams, and Jones. A memorial was unani- PILLS in white letters on a RED ground, none vents (in those predisposed) the development of conmously passed.

READING (BERKS).—A Chartist Association has been formed here.—A lecturer is wanted in the dis-

IPSWICH .- Dr. M'Douall lectured twice in this place, to very full audiences, at the Chartist Room. Tanners'-lane. The first lecture on Sunday evening last, and the second on Monday. On the last evening the

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for Lighting, Cleansing, and Improving the Town and Neighbourhood of Leeds, in the County of York," a Meeting of such of the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Leeds as are by the said Act made chargeable with or towards the Rates or Assessments authorised to be raised, or any of them, will be held at the Leeds, on Thursday, the Sixth Day of January next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, to nominate and appoint Nineteen Commissioners for executing the said Act, and such parts of certain Acts therein recited as are not thereby repealed, together with the Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds. And if a Poll should be then and there demanded, the said meeting will be immediately adjourned to the Court House, in Leeds aforesaid, or to such other lawful and convenient place as the said meeting shall appoint for that purpose. And the Polling will then and there commence, and be kept open until Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of the said Sixth convenient Place as shall be appointed as aforesaid, finally close at Feur o'Clock in the Afternoon of the September, 1841. said Eighth Day of January now next.

Dated at Leeds aforesaid this Twentieth Day of

JNO. CLAPHAM, THO. HEBDEN, ROBERT BEWLEY WILLIAM SELLERS. JOHN HEAPS, WM. BINNS.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

CHRISTMAS SESSIONS.

NTOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Christmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be opened at Knarsborough, on Menday, the 3rd day of January next, at Twelve o'Clock at noon; and by Adjournment from thence will be holden at WAKEFIELD, on Wednesday, the 5th day of the same month of January, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon; and also, by further Adjournment from thence. will be holden at Doncaster, on Monday, the 10th day of the same month of January, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forencon, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend the Court on the several hours above men-

And Notice is also hereby given, That at the said General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Knaresborough aforesaid, an Assessment for the necessary expences of the said Riding for the half-year commencing the 1st day of April next, will be laid at the hour of one o'Clock in the Afternoon.

C. H. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office,

PEOPLE'S EDITION

Wakefield, December 13, 1841.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS ON-SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1842, and to be continued each Saturday till the whole is completed, No. 1. Price Twopence, containing one sheet royal octavo, double columns, of WAVER-LEY; or, 'TIS SIXTY YEARS SINCE. With all the

To be immediately followed by Guy Mannering tion, and take into consideration the best means of The Antiquary, and all the other Novels and Romances of Sir Walter Scott. The Proprietors are anxious to meet the wishes

of many intelligent correspondents among the Working Classes, who represent that, notwithstanding the great circulation and unparalleled celebrity of THE WAVERLEY NOVELS

thousands upon thousands of our industrious counnow announced will, it is hoped, be allowed to put these marvellous performances within the reach of

delivered with the Magazines. Robert Cadell, Edinburgh; Houlston and Stoneman, London.

VALUABLE WORKS.

Just published, price 2s. 12mo. bound in cloth,

A Line and BY WILLIAM HILLS OF Ed. Also, Price One Shilling, bound in Cloth. PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES

Selected from the best English Authors, and se arranged as to accord with the Progressive Lessons and the eaches and return in the foregoing Work, A LEAS AND HARLING AND AGENCY S.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next N 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-Bridgeton was held on Wednesday night week, in the Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, i'ersons bound by Chartist Hall, Dale-street, for the purpose of electing a Rocognizances, and others, having business at the delegate to the Scottish Convention. Mr. Rodger and said Sessions are required to attend.

Mr. Johnston were proposed as candidates for dele-

> By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON. Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough Leeds, 8th December, 1841.

Publishing Weekly, in the "National Vindi-CATOR,"

THE LETTERS OF JOHN FROST CHARTISM, to Lord John Russell and the Middle and Working Classes, written to the Vindicator, in 1839. the projudices existing in the minds of some indi- nent and radical cure. viduals respecting the character of the truly patriotic and virtuous Welsh Martyr.

Also publishing Weekly, in the same Paper, The LEVELLERS, a Tale of the Commonwealth. Written expressly for the Vindicator. The "NATIONAL VINDICATOR" is Edited by HENRY VINCENT and ROBERT KEMP

PHILP (Member of the Executive Council), aided by W. P. ROBERTS, Esq. Every Number contains a mass of instructive political and other matter. Price 2d. London: Cleave, Shoe-Lane; Vincent and Philp,

Bath; and by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

CAUTION!

THE extraordinary demand for PARR'S LIFE L PILLS has induced several shopkeepers of mean and dishonest principles, to try to impose on the incantious various counterfeits composed of the most pernicious ingredients, merely for the sake of reaping an extra profit, totally regardless of the in warm climates. In the morning sickness of dreadful consequences which must ensue.

Observe, that each Box of the genuine Medicine has pasted round it the Government Stamp, on other can be genuine. In no instance has this invaluable Medicine failed to effect a perfect cure where due patience and per- fulness and serenity to the mind. In loss of appetite, severance has been exercised. Read the following

from Mrs. Moxon, York:-

" York, Sept. 7, 1841. "Gentlemen,—We shall feel obliged by your re-peating the last order for Parr's Life Pills, and forwarding immediately by Pickford's Rails. Instances of extraordinary cures are continually occurring to us by their agency. One woman who had been reduced almost to the last stage of existence by extreme asthma, was, by taking two or three boxes, restored to health. Another instance is a man who had been confined to his bed by rheumatism for sixteen weeks; quite incapacitated for walking; but by simply taking two or three boxes of Parr's Life Pills can walk with all the activity and freedom of perfect health. I could enumerate many other instances, but these will suffice to prove the value of the Medicine in ameliorating disease and

confirming health. "I remain, your obedient Servant " For M. Moxon.

FROM MR. HOLLIER, CHEMIST, DUDLEY. To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Dudley, Sept. 14, 1841.

"Gentlemen,—I forward you a copy of a letter sent to me (as under), and which you can make what use of you think proper.
"I am, your obedient servant,

JAMES BAYNE."

Day of January next, and the Polling will be thence continued on Friday and Saturday, the Seventh and Eighth Days of the same Month of January, at the dreadfully afflicted with Rheumatic Gout for 17 "Tipton, Staffordshire. Court House aforesaid, or at such other lawful and years, so that I have, at times, kept my bed for convenient Place as shall be appointed as aforesaid, months together, and could not get anything to do from the Hour of Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, to me good, till I took 'Parr's Life Pills,' which I am the Honr of Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of very happy to state have nearly restored me to pereach of the last-mentioned days, and the same will feet health. As witness my hand, this 11th day of JOSHUA BALL."

> EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CURE.—Testimonial from Mr. John Jolliffe, Lancer Tayern, Old Haymarket, Liverpool:-

"Te the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen,—I beg to tender my warmest thanks in Dublin, for High Treason, in the twenty-second for the great benefit I have derived from your year of his age.

EMMETT AND IRELAND! labouring under severe attacks of illness, from difficulty of breathing, accompanied with excruciating pains in the chest; and, although I have been under the care of several eminent medical men, I could obtain no relief. Your celebrated Pills have completely restored me to health; and I beg you will make this acknowledgment public, for the benefit of others similarly afflicted. I shall be happy to answer

"JOHN JOLLIFFE. "August 26, 1841."

SONNET.

To the memory of OLD PARR, written on the discovery of his last Will and Testament, in which is contained the method of preparing his infallible Medicine, for conquering disease, and prolonging human life.

O, venerable Parr, lo, trumpet fame Again calls forth thy long-forgotten name; Mortal of many years! how blest the plan Thy mighty secret does reveal to man. From this auspicious hour shall evil cease, Mourning to joy shall turn,—discord to peace. Thy benign remedy to man gives power To lengthen out on earth his "little hour," Disease to conquer, anguish drive away. And sickly sorrow change to joyous day; Despair to banish from the dying man A God-like gift! O do not lightly scan A boon so great, nor wisdom's purpose mar: God gave the power-his instrument was PARR.

The above lines were written by a Lady near Nottingham, who had been cured of a grievous malady by Parr's Life Pills; gratitude induced her to cause their insertion in the "Nottingham Review," and other newspapers.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen, - Since I undertook the agency of this popular Medicine, I can with truth aver, that it has, to my own knowledge, been a very great disease, that many persons who had been quite hope- Addressed to the Landlords of Ireland. less of any relief, have obtained a permanent and perfect cure. To particularise would be useless, the cases are so numerous. One person was cured of a bad leg of fifteen years' duration; another of Rheumatism of ten years' standing; others of Asthma. &c. &c. These are among the Cures; and numerous are the cases of Relief in Bilious and Liver Com-plaints, Sick Head-ache, Coughs, Colds, and Dis-eases of the Stemach and Digestive Organs, &c.

"I am, Gentlemen, "Yours repeatfully,

"Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer.
"23, Market-place, Hull, Jan. 18, 1841."

IMPORTANT.—Many persons, after learning that so many wonderful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE PILLS, have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done so much good. In doing this, however, caution must be observed, as certain individuals, without honour or honesty, are offering a dangerous substitute, instead of the genuine medicine. The proprietors cannot, of course, be to every body."—Examiner, accountable for any untoward results that may ensue to those who have been thus imposed upon.

Now on Sale who have been thus imposed upon. PIFTEEN. LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY ensue to those who have been thus imposed upon, but they can point out an effectual means to prevent GUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have further imposition.

While a memory of the Stating of that where letters on a new ground. Observe, also that the name of Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, Bondon, is subject to which it refers in the English languings, and the English languings, and as wholesale agent on the directions which are wrapped round every box. Price is, 13d, 2s, 9d. Instances of cures, when every other remedy had failed, are received daily.

Instances of cures, when every other remedy had dem, and who devoted his life to the improvement of his kinds. No man can know this date as will be this means of effecting a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Mesers. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual at 44, Albicon street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles street, four doors from Easy row.) Birming than the each street, four doors from Easy row.) Birming than the evening will be the Morning until from the Evening will one. Only one personal visit is required from dem, and who devoted his life to the improvement of his kinds. No man can know this date at 44, Albicon street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles street, four doors from Easy row.) Birming than the extends of the Eight in the Evening will be supported to the improvement of the consulted as wholesate at 44, Albicon street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles street, four doors from Easy row.) Birming than the extends of the Eight in the Evening will be supported to the improvement of the consulted as wholesate at 44, Albicon street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles street, four doors from Easy row.) Birming the supported to the street of t

MEDICAL ADVICE.

TO THE APPLICIED WITH SCURYY, VENEREAL, OR OR SEXUAL DEBILITY.

MR. M. WILKINSON, SURGEON, &c.

13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds. And every Thursday, at No. 4, George Street,

Bradford, HAVING devoted his studies for many years ex-elusively to the various diseases of the genera-tive and nervous system, in the removal of those proceedings, under the Highway Act, will be taken on the First Day of the Sessions.

YENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES. Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two, and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed.

In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLI-medicine after that period, and in those cases where TARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance: The perusal of these valuable Letters will remove from business, will ensure to the patient a perma-Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each

of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his PURIFYING DROPS,

price 4s. 6d., can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that they may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

WILKINSON'S CORDIAL BALM OF LIFE stands unrivalled for its tonic virtues in all cases of nervous debility, weakness of stomach, loss of appetite, &c. The generality of Tonic Medicines, while they strengthen, excite the system; but this invaluable compound allays irritability, and invigorates the constitution,—giving tone to the stomach, promoting a healthy digestion, bracing the nerves, elevating the spirits, and affording relief in the most distressing cases of debility, whether owing to long illness, intemperance, sedentary habits, or residence females it is exceedingly efficacious; and in the complaints of young females, its success has been most decided in giving health to the frame, and bloom to the cheek; it assists the growth, and presumption and scrofula. To the aged and infirm it will impart energy and strength to the body, cheerspasms, cramp of the stomach, nervous head-ache, and lassitude from any cause, it will afford immediate rollef. All those debilitated by laxurious living, late hours, vexation, intense study, or confinement to business, will find this cordial their best friend. Price 4s. 6d. and 11s. per bottle.

AGENTS. HULL-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr. loble's Bookseller, Market-place. Leeds.—At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton, Briggate. Wakefield-Mr. Hurst, Bookseller,

Halifax—Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield—Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street. London-No. 4, Cheapside, Barnsley-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl.

York-Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Coney-street. Bradford—John Crossley, Stationer, 3, Ivegate. Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market place. Knaresbero' and High Harrogate—Mr. Langdale, Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-

Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street. Sheffield—At the Iris Office. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night,

Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller.

and on Sundays from Nine till Two. OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS. PRIVATE ENTRANCE, 57, NILE-STREET.

THE WHOLE CHARTER FOR ONE HALF-PENNY!!

"Every working man, for the charge of a halfpenny, can now procure for himself and family the barrenness, &c. above all-important document, and we sincerely hope the masses will now do so."—Northorn Star.

EMMETT'S SPEECH! Now publishing, Price One Penny, the splendid speech of Robert Emmett, Esq., who was executed

EMMETT AND IRELAND Just published, price ls., an interesting Memoir, from authentic sources, of the lamented patriot Robert Emmett; incidentally detailing the Origin, Progress, and disastrous Termination of the Irish Insurrection, 1803, &c. Embellished with a splendid steel engraved Portrait. This edition includes the

Trial, celebrated Speech, &c. &c. "This little work is calculated to keep in remembrance the name of one who felt, and felt deeply, his country's wrongs; a man who, in endeavouring to redress them, fell a sacrifice to the schemes of the most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or rather misgoverned Ireland. We hope the book may have an extended circulation."-Weekly Dis-

ASK FOR THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR!

PRICE ONE HALFPENNY "This noble, though humble, ally in the glorious

cause of the People is, we are happy to perceive, pursuing its onward march, and, if properly encouraged, cannot fail most efficiently to aid in the cause of right and justice. The number before us (25), besides other highly interesting matter contains the 'People's Charter' entire. Thus every working man, for the charge of a single halfpenny, can pro-cure for himself and family an authentic copy of this most—this all-important document; and we sincerely trust that the whole of the masses will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We perceive that the whole of the back numbers are in print, and can be obtained for one shilling; a work at the price, containing so large an amount of really useful information, we are not acquainted with; and we hope that every Chartist will aid in its circulation."—Northern Star.

The work can be had in Monthly Parts 6d. each. THE LABOURERS' LIBRARY, Containing the Remedy for National Poverty and

Impending National Ruin : or the only safe way of Repealing the Corn Laws, by enabling each Workit has, to my own knowledge, been a very great ng Family in Britain to produce a "CHEAP blessing to scores of persons in this town and neighbourhood. Indeed, so numerous are the testimonials to the virtues of Parr's Pills in the cure of inveterate Law, and late Prisoner for Libel in York Castle.

> Every Young Man should read the Drama of WAT TYLER; price Twopence (originally publishing at 4s. 6d.), by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Poet Laureate to her Majesty. "Every lover of his species should make an effort

every man to the possession of the Elective Fran-

This day is published, price Twopence.

AN ADDRESS on the Benefits of General Knowledge; more especially the Sciences of Mineralogy Geology, Botany, and Entomology. By the late Rowland Detrosier. Third Edition. "We most earnestly recommend this little book Important Work by the same Author.

Now on Sale, price Threepence, Sixth Edition. further imposition.

AN ADDRESS on the Necessity of an ExtenParchasers may be sure they have the genuine medicine if they find the words PARR'S LIFE Working Classes. By the late, Rewland Detrosier, PILLS: engraved on the Government Stamp in the Authories visinged to make the property of the property of

"If women are to be excluded, without having a voice, from a participation of the natural rights of mankind, prove first, to ward off the charge SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, AND NERVOUS of injustice and inconsistency, that they want rea-

44 This high-minded woman has created an influence which defies calculation; she produced that impulse towards the education and independence of woman which other writers have developed."-Westminster

Region, April, 1841. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hobson, Northern Store Office, Leeds; Heywood, Oldham Street, Manchester; and may be had, on order, of all the Agents for the Northern Star throughout the

Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s. in a Sealed Envelope, and sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office

Order, for 59, ... THE SILENT FRIEND.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause 1RRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and or the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrham, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner: the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAV. nanner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and
body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes;
followed by observations on the Obligations or
MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons, Leeds and Birmingham, Published by the AUTHORS, and sold by Buckton, 50, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, 21, Paternoster-row Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-street, Soho; Jackson and Co., 180, New Bond-street. London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham, and by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired

functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of such complaints as arise from a disorganization of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphiltic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited, deviating mind into a fertile field of seductive error -into a gradual but total degradation of manhoodinto a pernicious application of those inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries with him the form and aspect of other men, but without the vigour and energy of that season which his early youth bade him hope to attain. How many men cease to be men, or at least, cease to enjoy manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease itself? the consequences of which travel out of the ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame with disgusting evidences of its ruthless nature, and impregnating the wholesome stream of life with mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic harmony; and striking at the very soul of human intercourse.

The fearfully abused powers of the human Generative System require the most cautious preservation; and the debility and disease resulting from early in-discretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful evils, that such medicine should be employed that is most certain to be successful. It is for these cases Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed their CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo-derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consumma-tion of that deplorable state, are affected with any WITH ENGRAVING OF BALLOT BOX, of these previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstincts alacts. obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency,

As nothing can be better adapted to her and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious n all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melanchely; and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually moved by its use. And even where the disease of STERILITY appears to have taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the softning tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum will warm and purify the blood and juices, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the

whole animal machine, and remove the usual impediment to maternity. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the MATRIMONIAL STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility, or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

four in one Family bottle for 33s, by which one 11s. bottle is saved. Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surgeons, 44, Albion-street, Leeds, (Private Entrance in the Passage,) and 4, Great Charles-street, Bir-

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of

Observe, none are genuine without the signature of R. & L. PERRY AND Co. impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advan-

May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America. Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter

the usual fee of one pound, without which, no notice whatever can be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur. as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. (Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certhe guidance of a principle of justice is the following:

the guidance of a principle of justice is the following:

the human heart loves to have abundance of the human heart loves to have abundance of the good things of this life; and likewise to be the possessors of property, and to have power; but it so happens that all are similar in these respects; them add to available the social tie made to admit part to participate in the social tie made to admit part to procession of the Elective France of Novelists. The Edition loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business.

The social tie made to the social ties is to social ties and effectual cure ever discovered for every admit to form acquisitions of the Storage of They have effected the most surprising cures, not chise.

"We beg each and all of our friends to aid in circulating this invaluable tract.—English Chartist utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutis Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristing health and

> It is a melanchely 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. dishess of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obsti-nate gleets, nodes on the shin benes, 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.

Also, Price Fourpence.

Wholesale Agents—Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's his kind. No man can know his duty to himself to give such advice as will be the means of effecting and his children who has not read this powerful use of Schools; in which the bare naked principles ket street, Leeds; and may be had also of all medions.

Wholesale Agents—Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's his kind. No man can know his duty to himself to give such advice as will be the means of effecting and his children who has not read this powerful a permanent and effectual of the means have proved ineffectual.

Maidstene Gazette.

N. B. Country Druggies. Binkselland Patent

of Grammar, expressed as concisely as possible, are exhibited for the memory.

Pablished by Cleave, 1, Shoc-lane, Fleet-street, Leeds; and Times of Old Parr, who Life and Times of Old Parr, who London; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and Times of Old Parr, who he supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying, on Disease, Health, and the Means of Prolonging Heywood, Manchester; Paton and Love, 10, Nelson-street, Glasgow; and all Booksellers.

Re-Edited.

Now Publishing in Weekly Numbers, at Three-be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying. A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the wenders.

Now Publishing in Weekly Numbers, at Three-be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying. A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the wenders.

Now Publishing in Weekly Numbers, at Three-be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying. A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the wenders.

Now Publishing in Weekly Numbers, at Three-be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying. A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the wenders.

Re-Edited.

33oetrp.

AT THE "NEW SHOP" OPPOSITE THE " GREAT GOOSE INN," IN CHICHESTER, FROM NINE TILL FIVE.

LYBICS FROM A "SUSSEX FARMER" NOT

" Here are hooks and baits for flatfish and gudgeons-We'll furnish you cheap, for wa're deep curmudgeons; Leave your gold here, you fools, 'tis "all my eye," Our paper's light and soft, and won't hurt your thigh. Why, what the devil, do you think us cheats? (Though, by the bye, we ought to "aweep the streets: Enlarge the jail, for rogues tis much too small. West Hampnett Union" would not hold them all

"Rabbit-skin Jack' and such, are honest men Compared to others that we all could name: The hairs upon your heads we would not hurt. (Although our motto's "rather rob than work !") Cobbett be d-d, and his disciples too: Hard cish (and work) for us will never do-Have we not got Great Wellington and Peel? The advocates of paper and of steel?

Consider, too, the toil of getting gold From out the mines-it scarcely can be told-While the "cast-off smock" of a beggar wench will

make Bank notes enough to buy the Duke's estate :+ And the clout in which her ugly brat doth aquall Would pay off the black diamond dues, and all! The parsons tell you not to sovet gold-If you don't heed them, can they save your soul?

Paper's the thing. ye vagabonds, d'ye doubt it? What could the "Surrey ploughboy" know about it? How can you dare his "library" to touch? Read Malthus, Marcus, Martineau, and such. The nation's overstocked—'tis quite a pest— Hail emigration, and the workhouse test !! What happened in the town the other day? Why! "'tis a d-d affair, I can but say."

(As Larder said to the Churchwarden mild. + When he and others, met to "eat a child")-But, be assured, 'tis but a nine days' wonder-A penny cracker to a clap of thunder-A little whirlwind to the hurricanes That sometimes sweep the length and breadth of lands. But don't let paper men have all the blame, We have "rogues in paper," and we have "rogues in

("GOGGY MOORE," the billslicker, listening.) Though a descendant of old "Francis Moore;" We Moore's were never noticed for theology.

The "forte" of our family's astrology. I foretold, long ago, amongst my fellows, Before the coming year of "forty-two:"

And I was right, by dad, my words prove true: Sing "Ca Ira," and "Cock-a-doodle-doo!"

* Rabbit-skin Jack, a poor fellow in the jail, confined for petty larceny. + Dake of Richmond. + Peter Pindar.

Reviews.

This little work contains much important matter, mefit and that of the whole commonwealth.

This is an exceedingly clever turning of the tables upon the advocates of oppression and misrule. These gentry, whenever they hear an honest man advocate equality of rights immediately cry out infidel. Mr. Morrison has certainly proved the claim of these sothe dose he has administered will work effectually. tame as to allow me to scratch their necks, and appeared To find themselves practically denying the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul, must of the present day.

THE COMMONWEALTHSMAN or CHARTIST ADVOCATE, Nos. 1 and 2, published by Thos. Cooper, 11, Church-gate, Leicester.

articles. It is both amusing and instructive, and we the air. think calculated to effect much good.

Considering the many editions and corrections of the text of Snakspere, which have appeared, many of them by men of eminent learning and ability, it appeared almost hopeless to expect any considerable improvement from the labours of future commentators: the pamphlet before us, however, gives! ample proof of such a supposition being unfounded; and should the promises held out by Mr. Collier be realized, the admirers of the bard of Avon will have the satisfaction of beholding him in a more correct and original form than any in which he has hitherto been presented to their notice.

The pamphlet is well written, displaying a close acquaintance with the subject, and contains much Valuable and interesting information. The author has had access to the invaluable collections of various editions of the works of our great dramatist in the pessession of the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Francis Egerton, and a large circle of private friends. We trust the work will be a valuable addition to our dramatic literature.

13. Bishopgate-street, and J. Cleave, Shoe-lane; to offer them treasures in exchange.

Manchester. A. Heywood: Glasgow. Paton I contrived to take off the buckle which confined the Manchester. A. Heywood; Glasgow, Paton and Love, Nelson-street; Leeds, J. Hobson.

This edition is improved in many respects; and a third edition, the author, if so disposed, may still further improve his labours.

the interest of those committed to their charge. Be-

THE LABOURERS' LIBRARY, No. 2 and 3, "THE LAND, ' the only remedy for national

PARLEY'S PENNY LIBRARY; or, Treasury

Street; Hobson, Leeds.
Parley's Penny Library has been published in weekly numbers, and the first volume, neatly bound in cloth, has just been completed. We gave a favourable notice of the work, at an early period of its issue, and, on the completion of the first volume. it gives us pleasure to be able to say that the hopes ONE HUNDRED MILES FROM GOODWOOD. held out by the spirited projectors have been more than realised, though a slight deviation from the plan marked out in their original address, has been made. There is perhaps less of historical and classical lere; but the curtaiment does not injure witty, and conversational style, as tend not only to amuse, but to instruct those for whom the work is more immediately intended. All classes, however, ought to possess Peter Parley. We give the following interesting extract from the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude. a prisoner, for the long period. of thirty years, in the French bastile, in order to

> The dungeons of the Bastile are octagonal; the one in and a half above the floor. On the inside it was two amount of about £8,000 or £9,000; about £7,500 of feet long, and about eighteen inches wide; but it gra- forged acceptances having been already accertained, dually diminished towards the exterior, so that on the one or two of which, it is said, are held by the outside wall it scarcely exceeded three inches in size. branch of the Bank of England. The individual is From this loop-hole I derived the only light and air I very highly connected, and the acceptances, it is was permitted to enjoy; the stone which formed the said, purport to be those of a distinguished and galbasis of it served me also for chair and table. When tired of reclining on a foul and infected pallet, I dragged myself to the loop-hole to enjoy a little fresh air; to lighten the weight of my chains, I rested my elbows and arms on this horizontal atone. Being one day in this attitude. I saw a large rat appear at the other land to the same of high rank in the army.
>
> Cork Workhouse.—Influx of poor Irish.—
> Owing principally, to the influx of paupers brought by the steamer Jupiter, from England, the number of members of the skating club indulged in their evolutions, and fully tested its pretensions. This substance, seven-eights of an inch thick, in this instance, lies close by the steamer Jupiter, from England, the number of pauper inmates for whom, by dint of exertion—any concussion short of the type a sledge-hammer. extremity of the loop-hole; I called to him; he looked modation could be made in our workhouse on also most remarkable. Heat up to 100 degrees has a most remarkable and symptoms of fear; I Thursday night, was nine hundred and eighty-six! also no effect upon it. In a word, it can be created and eighty-six! gently threw him a piece of bread, taking care not to
>
> —a mass of destitution never before crowded and used as readily in summer as in winter, and we frighten him by any violent action. He approached—within the walls of any Institution in this city.—may therefore make up our minds to have as good appeared to solicit a second piece. I flung him another, but at a less distance; a third, still nearer; and so on by degrees. This continued as long as I had bread arrived at Liverpool, fell in, on the 7th, with the to give him; for, after satisfying his appetite, he car- wreck of the Erin-go-Bragh, Sumpton, master, of ried off to a hole the fragments which he had not Liverpool, homeward bound from Quebec. The came sufficiently familiar to take what I offered him from | was the peril, that not an article belonging to any

my fingers. I had no idea where his dwelling-place was before, but he appeared inclined to change it, to approach nearer to me. He discovered on each side of the window a hole sufficiently large for his purpose; he last few months, we have to add the perpetration of the age has arrived when we are to estimate preexamined them both, and fixed his abode in the one to an outrage committed a short time since at Cheddar, the right, which appeared to him the most convenient.
On the fifth day, for the first time, he came to sleep there. The following morning he said me a very early the said We should have "broken banks" and "watery cel- there. The following morning he paid me a very early visit; I gave him his breakfast: when he had eaten heartily he left me, and I saw him no more till the next day, when he came, according to his custom. I saw, as her home, was suddenly accosted by three footpads, ample? There must be an end to stupid precedents her loss is, that she was in the roads off the eastern Bench prison on the body of David Wild, aged 71, a I observed a female rat peeping from it, and apparently watching our proceedings. I tried to entice her out by throwing her bread and meat; she seemed much more timid than the other, and for some time refused to take them: however, at length she ventured out of the hole by degrees, and seized what I threw halfway towards her. Sometimes she quarrelled with the male; and when she proved either stronger or more skilful, ran back to the hole, carrying with her what she had taken. When this happened, the male rat crept or to perish by the way side, under the complicated having been no such borders to defend since the reign her. Both vessels are insured. As regards the but deceased preferred his own room. Witness pre-THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES the other, ate what I gave him too far from the hole for her to venture to dispute it with him, but always pre-OF TRADES UNIONS. By G. Jacob Holy- tending to exhibit his prize as if in bravado. He would OAKE. Published by request. London: J. then set himself on his haunches, holding the bread or species of matrimonial lottery, which gives rise to

One day the pride of the female conquered her shy- lishment. The most profound si ence as to the forwhich should be known and deeply considered by ness; she sprang out, and seized between her teeth the tunes of these children is enjoined to every person and it is a bishop that begirts the baby with the when off Scarborough, was run down by a barque, coming into the prison, that his heart was broken. all. When working men can accumulate by small morsel which the other was beginning to munch, employed in or about the institution. These fortunes sword. By a parity or consistency it ought to be a name unknown, and three of the crew sank with the and that a creditor had taken his property from payments such enermous sums as have been worse Neither would let go, and they rolled over each other to are placed under the management of persons at Bathan wasted in unsuccessful contests with capital, it the hole, into which the female, who was nearest to tavia, on whom a similar injunction of secrecy is is quite clear that their praiseworthy efforts have it, dragged the male after her. This extraordinary spec- imposed. The female orphans are kept in the estabnot yet received a right direction. We think no one tacle relieved by contrast the monotony of my ordinary lishment until their marriage. Every man possess can read this little tract without feeling convinced sufferings and recollections. In the bustle of the world, sing an annual income of 730 florins, or two florins faith." May we not inquire what faith is meant? at £2,000. that the working classes cannot be prosperous until it is difficult to conceive the pleasure I derived from such a day, is at liberty to choose a wife from among they get the power to use the land for their own a trifling source; but there are sensitive minds who will them, but the amount of her fortune is not made readily understand it.

When my dinner was brought in, I called my com-CLASS LEGISLATION EXPOSED, OR PRAC- according to custom, came slowly and timidly, but at 65,000 florins. Since his good luck, the applications TICAL ATHEISM IDENTIFIED WITH length approached close to me, and ventured to take for wives from the asylum have become very urgent; defender of the faith, forsooth, orders a new edition of the prayer-book, and in which was much less ceremonlous than able girl still left, who will bring with her a prize of rectional Regulation. FRANCHISEMENT. By R. T. MORRISON, my first acquaintances. After his second visit, he con- 200,000 florins. London, John Green, 121, Newgate-street; stituted himself one of the family, and made himself so Heywood, Manchester; and T. Kirk, Notting- perfectly at home, that he resolved to introduce his comrades. The next day he came, accompanied by two others, who, in the course of the week, brought five more; and thus, in less than a fortnight, our family circle consisted of ten large rate and myself. I gave each of them names, which they learned to distinguish. When I called them, they came to eat with me from the dish, or off the plate; but I found this unpleasant, called Christians, to the unenviable title they are on and was soon forced to find them a dish for themselves, all occasions so ready to bestow. We sincerely hope on account of their slovenly habits. They became so

christened Rapino-Hirordelle, on account of her agility; attendance upon the prisoner in his cell. Mr. Carver jected to much ill-usage on board. There appears REASONS FOR A NEW EDITION OF SHAKscious was she of her superiority over all the others,
SPERE'S WORKS; containing notices of the that she never condescended to take what I held up for the string of the string o the latest acquired means of illustrating the pointing game-allowed one of the rats to spring at the which the child was killed; he replied that the Police inspector, named Evans, who, after travelplays, poems, and biography of the Poet, by scond morsel offered to him-and, at the moment when child was lying in the bed and he struck it with his ling about with him in England and Ireland for a J. PATHE COLLIER, Esq., F.S.A. London: he seized it, would dart forward and snatch it out of his list twice; he added, that when he did so, he had month, eventually procured him a berth in a Liver-Whitaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane, 1841. month. It was unlacky for him if she missed her spring, not the least idea or intention to kill it, and he con-pool ship, and not at Cork, as was stated some time for then she invariably seized him by the neck with cluded by declaring positively that he never made ago. The lad is anxious to return to London, and her teeth as sharp as needles; the other, yelling with use of the hammer. The Sheriff then asked him has written to his father for the means of doing so; pain, would leave his prey at the mercy of Rapino- whether it was true that he was intoxicated but his father is too poor to defray the necessary ex-Hirondelle, and creep into a corner to cure the wound at the time, to which he replied that he was, she had inflicted on him.

With these simple and innocent occupations, I continued for two years to divert my mind from constantly that had been the means of placing him in his pre- His father states that there is no reason for believing brooding over my miseries; and now and then I sur- sent dreadful situation. Upon another occasion he that his son will ever repeat the foolish freaks he prised myself in a sensation of positive enjoyment. I told the Ordinary that it was drink which put the has been guilty of, and that long before he was sent me; why then should I wish to transport myself into wished liquor had been a guinea a quart on that day, was auxious to obtain employment, which was offered another hemisphere, where I had met with nothing but as it would have prevented the unfortunate occurassassins and executioners? One day when my straw had been changed, I found

among what had been newly brought a piece of elder, ported me. Hitherto I had heard no sounds within my dungeon but those of bolts and chains; I could now LESSONS ON WORDS AND OBJECTS; construct this flageolet? My hands were confined withor a First Book for Children : arranged for the in two iron-rings, fixed to a bar of the same metal; I purposes of Object Teaching, for the use of could only move them by a most painful exertion, and I Second Edition. London: Effingham Wilson, have refused me even a morsel of wood, had I been able

waistband of my small-clothes, I used the irons on my and Mr. Holding, one of the surgeons. The appearlegs to prepare it, and to bend the fork into a kind of small chisel; but it proved so ineffective, that it was signal for a burst of cheers, mingled with groans, if the teacher attends to the hints given in the pre- with the utmost difficulty I could cut the branch of from the assembled crowd. He appeared to struggle face it may be made exceedingly useful in making elder, take out the pith, and shape it as I required. for about a minute before life was extinct. At nine first impressions both agreeable and permanent. In At last, after many attempts, and several months' labour, o'clock the body was cut down, and interred by the I had the happiness to succeed. I call it happiness, for side of Blakesley. it truly was so; I enjoy it to this hour with increasing it truly was so; I enjoy it to this nour with increasing as her majesty—(lord language)—and me and Sai passay or design in truly was so; I enjoy it to this nour with increasing as her majesty—(lord language)—and me and Sai passay or design in the affair, although he has avowed himself interest. Thirty-four years have elapsed since I con-GOVERNESSES; OR, MODERN EDUCATION. has never been a moment out of my possession. It extent of £1,330 was committed upon the above same money, judiciously expended, would have pro-

numbers of the work, and this prevents us from attempted to gain admittance were received with forming a judgment upon it as a whole. The num- hostility, and compelled to fight with the first who enobedience are of great merit, and cannot fail to placed themselves in position, they appeared at once to excite the most serious attention of those parents estimate their respective force before a blow was struck and instructors who are really desirous of promoting. The stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the interest of the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the weaker uttered the stronger gnashed his teeth, while the stronger gnashed his teeth at the ndes those, there are excellent essays upon style, if fearful lest his adversary should spring upon him and and also in reference to exercise. We sincerely hope destroy him On the other hand, the stronger never the fair authoress will receive that encouragement attacks in front, which would expose him to the danger fore paws, and rolls head over heels two or three times, ever, if he did enter the town, were unsuccessful. until he comes in contact with his enemy's nose. The latter attempts to fly; the former selects that moment to seize him; he grasps him at once, and sometime,

the next assizes.

the Prince of Wales will exceed, it is said, a hunVol. 1. London: Cleave, Shoe Lane, Fleet
Street; Hobson, Leeds.

Street; Hobson, Leeds.

Saley's Penny Library has been published in
Street; Hopson, Leeds.

Street; Hopso from Hanover state that a seisure of a collection of political songs, termed. "Songs of a Cosmopolite," has just been made in the capital by order of government.-Galignani.

"The man who hath not music in his soul, Is fit for treason, stratagem, and spoils."

SHAKEPEARE. UNEXPECTED GOOD FORTUNE. A singular idstance of good fortune has, within the last few days, hapthe volume or militate against its interest, for by it pened to a poor man named George Peters, with a greater scope has been given for an analysis of the numerous family, who followed the occupation of a doubtless utter a note of admiration, signifying works of Charles Dickens, from whence the pith has been extracted, with such explanations, in a brief, at Camberwell. It appears that a distant relative, words—nevertheless tis true; and true it is, without

FORGERIES AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BRISTOL. DEC. show the capacities of that despised animal—THE

RAT:—

The dungeons of the Bastile are octasonal: the one in the custom-house having absconded.

The dungeons of the Bastile are octasonal: the one in the custom-house having absconded.

The dungeons of the Bastile are octasonal: the one in the custom-house having absconded. high situation in the Custom-house having absconded. which I was now confined had a loop-hole two feet and who it is alleged has committed forgeries to the

this attitude, I saw a large rat appear at the other the creatures lying four and five in a bed-accom- and its endurance under the abrasion of the skate is Cork Reporter.

THE NEW YORK packet-ship, Rosoius, which has been able to devour. The following day he came again. Wreck was in a sinking state. Mr. Collins, the I treated him with the same generosity, and added even commander of the Roscius, took the master of the a morsel of meat, which he appeared to find more pala-table than the bread; for this time he ate near to me, W. Merrit, a passenger, on board the packet, and prise that such Gothic barbarities and absurdities the north-west, unhapply attended with loss of life. which before he had not done. The third day he be conveyed them in safety to Liverpool. So immirent individual was saved from the ship, which sank immediately after the Roscius quitted her.

FEROCIOUS BRUTALITY.-To the catalogue of dar-FEROCIOUS BRUTALITY.—To the catalogue of daring crimes described in the public prints during the
last few months, we have to add the perpetration of
the catalogue of darwhat nominal functions he has to perform or execute.
on the night of the 5th inst., between ten and eleven,
near Harwich, by a brig called the Conudon, of
the home department to prevent the imin extent of wanton cruelty anything which it has pernicious. If our barbarous, ignorant, superstitious, the brig, but were not able to save any property.

Of Irish paupers from Lon don to Cork was illegal.

The vessel is supposed to be insured. The Nancy woman returning from market, after nightfall, to is that any reason why we should follow their exwho liercely demanded her money. The poor creature instantly delivered up the whole of her little treasure, the produce of her market transactions; but whother the rufflans were disappointed by the smallness of the rufflans were disappointed by the smallness of the amount, and ware resolved on rifling all her to an end to stupid precedents her loss is, that she was in the roads off the eastern at one time or another; they are not eternal, and coast, making for Yarmouth, when the Jean and prisoner confined for debt, and formerly a linear coast, making for Yarmouth, when the Jean and ware in the roads off the eastern prison on the body of debt, and formerly a linear coast, making for Yarmouth, when the Jean and ware just as capable of destroying them now as Mary, of Whitby, came athwart her bows with such draper. The jury consisted, as usual, of twelve tremendous violence that the almost limited that the was first called to see deceased the amount and ware resolved on rifling all her the loss is, that she was in the roads off the eastern prison on the body of the linear coast, making for Yarmouth, when the Jean and prisoner confined for debt, and formerly a linear coast, making for Yarmouth, when the Jean and was usual, of twelve coast, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the loss is, that she was in the roads off the eastern prisoner confined for debt, and formerly a linear coast, making for Yarmouth, when the Jean and prisoner confined for debt, and formerly a linear coast, making for Yarmouth, when the Jean and prisoner confined for debt, and formerly a linear coast, making for Yarmouth, when the Jean and prisoner confined for debt, and formerly a linear coast. the rufflans were disappointed by the smallness of the amount, and were resolved on rifling all her under-garments, or whether they were solely influenced by the promptings of diabolical ferocity, we know not, but they literally stripped her of every particle of clothing, and left her, in that state of dreadful destitution, to the chance of casual charity, and clethes, upon being created Prince of Wales (what the utmost difficulty that the utmost di agonies of terror, coid, and tortured modesty.

Cleave; Hobson, Leeds; Heywood, Manchester; and all Booksellers.

Then set himself on his naturalist, nothing the breast of mean singular speculations. Orphan children, rich meat between his fore paws like a monkey, and nibbling it with an air of defiance. known to him till several days after the marriage. A servant of the military hospital at Samurang lately panions; the male ran to me immediately, the female, selected one of these damsels with a fortune of

> thus must be horror-struck at some recent circumstances in the parish of Christchurch, Hants, where within the lest three weeks two women have been Albert, or pray for only one or neither, as it suited confined with three children each, and within three us, and in no case would pray upon compulsion. If mouths, ten women have each borne twin children. the present Prince of Wales should be like the last The former are the wife of John Troke, who gave Prince of Wales, we would heartily pray for his birth to three boys, two of whom are living; and happiness, its locality being in the other world. the wife of William Morley, three boys since dead.

EXECUTION OF JOB J. WARD.—The punishment tame as to allow me to scratch their necks, and appeared of death was on Monday morning inflicted ou Job much alarm some time ago, and who after being pleased when I did so; but they would never permit John Ward, who was convicted at the last Novem-released from prison was sent out to sea in a merme to touch them on the back. Sometimes I amused me to touch them on the back. Sometimes I amused ber Sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the chant ship, has lately returned to England, and is afford singular satisfaction to the saintly hypocrites myself by making them play, and joined in their wilful murder of Timothy Ested, his illegitimate son, gambols. Occasionally I threw them a piece of meat sged only one year and nine months. The oulprit, the notice of the authorities, for it appears he was scalding hot: the most eager ran to seize it, burned who was in the prime of life, his age being only sent away without the concurrence of his father, an themselves, cried out, and left it; whilst the less twenty-eight years, has ever since his condemnation old man of good character, who is living in Bell-greedy, who had waited patiently, took it when it suffered the most acute mental anguish, and on Sun-yard, York-street, Westminster, and who, not knowwas cold, and escaped into a corner, where they day, during the condemned sermon, he fainted away divided their prize. Sometimes I made them jump in the chapel of Newgate, and the service was suspended in the chapel of Newgate, and the service was suspen was cold, and escaped into a corner, where they day, during the condemned sermon, he fainted away ing the destination of his son, was labouring under This is a new Chartist print containing some good up by holding a piece of mest or bread suspended in pended for nearly a quarter of an hour in consefrom him a few days ago, stating that the sir.

There was among them a female whom I had been induced to effect much good.

There was among them a female whom I had been subthink calculated to effect much good. and he at the same time said he hoped that all working men would refrain from drink, for him, and there is no doubt he will soon reach home. myself in the midst of a family who loved and interested idea of striking the child into his head, and that he out of the country he repented of his conduct, and rence taking place. The Sheriff then asked the very intelligent. It appears that after the boy's prisoner whether it was not possible that the head of liberation from the Westminster Bridewell he was then confined to the destruction of a few the child might have come in contact with the chair taken in hand by Mr. James, his father's landlord, which had helped to tie it. This discovery caused an or bed-post, but he replied that that could not be, who keeps the Bell public-house, in Bell-yard, York. emotion I cannot describe. I conceived the idea of and again repeated, that the only injury inflicted street, Westminster, and James Christopher Evans, converting it into a flageolet, and the thought trans- upon the child were the blows with his fist, adding jun., an Inspector of Thames Police, who acted from that at the time he had not the slightest intention of instructions conveyed from the Home-office. Evans killing it, but as those blows were the cause of death, represented himself to the father and his son as the vary them by a sweet and touching melody, and thus he acknowledged that he was justly charged with agent of a ship in the London Docks, who would, on accelerate, in some degree, the tardy steps of time. the murder, and he was, therefore, liable to the What a fertile source of consolation! But how could I punishment he was about to suffer. When the prisoner was pinioned he expressed a wish to shake Captain of which was stated to be a friend of Mr. hands with the Sheriffs and Ordinary, and having James. The Diamond hal, however, left the Lonpurposes of Object Teaching, for the use of could only move them by a most painful exertion, and I done so, he exclaimed "God bless you, I thank you don Docks when the parties arrived there, and Mr. Private Families, or Schools, by John Ellis, had no instrument to assist me. My gnolers would all for your kindness." The usual hour, eight James, the Police Inspector, and the boy hastened to o'clock, having arrived the culprit was led to the scaffold, with the usual procession. He appeared very faint, and was supported by one of the turnkeys ance of the wretched man on the scaffold was the ness, he was ultimately conveyed to Liverpool, and

OVERNESSES; OR, MODERN EDUCATION.

By Madame B Riofrey, Authoress of "Private Education." Now, Deember, 1841. London, published for, and to be had oil, the Authoress. 22, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

22, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

23, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

24, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

25, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

26, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

27, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

28 the street dissipate my cares, it now enhances the same money, judiciously expended, would have produced in a good situation, and paid his passage to distant colony, to which his father would not have appears calculated to the same money, judiciously expended, would have produced him a good situation, and paid his passage to distant colony, to which his father would not have appears calculated to imperate the private of \$\text{2}\$, 330 was committed upon the above cares, it now enhances the same money, judiciously expended, would have produced for the same money, judiciously expended, would have produced his passage to distant colony, to which his father would not have a my produced for the public as the private of \$\text{2}\$, 330 was committed upon the above cares, it now enhances cured him a good situation, and paid his passage to the stable intention, and finally, to agreemony was to come cupied by these important labours in produced the same money, judiciously expended, would have produced for the stable and the same money. Judiciously expended, would have produced the same money, judiciously expended, would have produced the same money, judiciously expended, would have produced for the same money, judiciously expended, would have produced for the same money, judiciously expended, would have produced for the same money, judiciously expended, would have produced for the same money, judiciously expended, would have produced for the same money, judiciously expended, would have produced for the same money, judiciously expended, would have produced for the same money, judiciously expended, would have prod The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied by these important abours in heral pour lavoriser l'industrie nationale."

The time occupied of the anthorities here. On Saturday, in caused me to neglect my little family; during this 35 and 40 years of age. His height is five feet four consequence of its having come to the knowledge of inches; he has a florid complexion, and reddish the father of the boy Jones that the New Police had inches; he has a florid complexion, and the boy Jones that the New Police had inches in heral pour lavorise l'abours and the lavorise l'abou throw important light upon subjects connected with than a year it amounted to twenty-six. I was not cer- hair. He speaks bad English, and but indifferent something to do with the shipment of his son, he female education. We have only seen two or three tain there were no strangers among them; those who America. The following is a description of the information on the subject. He saw Evans, jun., bers now before us contain some English articles of countered them. These battles afforded me a most notes obtained:—One £300, dated the 3d February, whom he recognised as the very person who was considerable interest. Two on the subject of amusing spectacle. As soon as the two champions 1841, No. 47,312; six £100, dated the 5th Februay; introduced to him six months ago as the agent of a local bloom of the subject of amusing spectacle. 6th of October, 1841, No. 13.363 to No. 13.367; two said he was the agent of a particular ship at that £40, dated the 7th of June. 1841, No. 40,575 and No. time, and all that had been done for his son was The stronger grasmed his teeth, white the would have as 43,961; five £10, dated the 10th of September, 1841, done for his benefit. Mr. Jones expressed his sur-No. 70.010 to No. 70.014; ten £5, dated the 12th of prise that a police officer should represent himself October, 1841, No. 74,837 to No. 74,846. A confe- as the agent of a ship, and said that he ought to derate of Ranyier's was supposed to have gone to have been consulted on the subject, and informed of to which her important labours gives her so just a of having his eyes torn out! the method he adopts is leaving the of having his eyes torn out! the method he adopts is the places his head between his were on the alert to secure him. Their efforts, how-country. Evans said the boy's interests would have singular and amusing: he places his head between his were on the alert to secure him. Their efforts, how-been materially affected if his destination had been

THE ARMSTRONG LIVER PILLS are recommended as an Anti-bilious medicine, to every sufferer from bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an in-

Diversal circulation throughout the three kingunder the coroner's warrant, to tale their trial at done.

| Committeed the coroner's warrant, to tale their trial at done.

| Committeed the coroner's warrant, to tale their trial at done.

| Committeed the coroner's warrant, to tale their trial at done.

THE EXPENCES to be incurred in the christening of Environe Subscribers. - The Tipperary Free placed under three heads. First, the share begging, or penny an hour readers, in Cloumel (we except those who cannot afford to subscribe); secondly, those who haunt our subscribers houses in order to borrow the paper,' and they are a most numerous class of robbers. But the greatest scoundrels are bestowed upon them by the keeper; for as they were those who subscribe and never pay—these fellows should be transported for taking property under very high value upon them; but it was of no av til, false pretences!"

ARTIFICIAL ICE FOR SHATING, OUT readers will skater a surface much more agreeable for the purvictory over the elements of chemistry, Mr. Henry Kirk, now exhibits the results of his some five years' abour to that end at a building on the grounds of Mr. Jenkins, in the New road, near to Dorset-square. The floor of the apartment, 24 feet by 14, is covered with an apparent icy integument—not quite as clear as crystal, but like congelation after a white frost, upon which a considerable number of members of skating in the dog-days as at Christmas. Mr. Kirk projects an extensive lee-ground, surrounded by and set off with scenes of winter, executed by the best artists in that line.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Rational beings, or persons capable of the slightest pretence to rationality, cannot read the Gazette which proclaims the MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURERS.—At Samarang, the Samarang, the Matrimonial Adventure of Queen Elizabeth, when border warfare ceased, and Defiance, she was lost on the 10th inst., off Cromer scribed for him, and the next day, being urged to do a baby in long clothes not being exactly the most fit Lighthouse. She was at anchor at the time, and the so, deceased consented to go into the infirmary, in second town in the island of Java, there exists a person to enter into border warfare. It is quite vessel that caused her destruction was the schooner which he died on Wednesday last. Deceased had moved from the sight of a rational people. The bishops, always most prominent where ceremonies of the 11th, Saturday week, the Queen, on her voyage are the most disgraceful, are active on this occasion, and it is a history that he gives the head of the 11th, Saturday week, and the most disgraceful, are active on this occasion, to London from Shields, laden deeply with coals, longed his life. Deceased said to a prisoner, on and it is a history that he gives the head of the later of The British Empire comprises every faith under the sun, and as a Sovereign is in theory and in principle. an impartial and equal defender of all parties, follows that our Queen is not the defender of the faith, whatever it may be, but the defender of all faiths. Though, if a faith cannot defend itself, it is not worth defending. Well, her Majesty, as rational Englishmen are ordered to pray for the Prince of Wales, after Prince Albert. Falstaff ANTI-MALTHUSIAN .- The followers of Mr. Mal; would not have even reason on compulsion; nor do we like prayers upon royal command. We would pray for the Prince of Wales after or before Prince

THE BOY JONES .- This extraordinary lad, whose repeated visits to Buckingham Palace caused so now at Liverpool. His case is likely to come under pences of providing him with a passage to London Several of his neighbours have promised to assist him by several persons, who found the lad to be the recommendation of Mr. James, provide young Jones with a berth on board the Diamond, the don Docks when the parties arrived there, and Mr. Cork; but for reasons stated in a letter from the boy to his father, he was not shipped. After visiting Plymouth and several other places, during which the lad was treated with the greatest kindthere shipped, upon what voyage has not been ascertained, nor has the boy in his letters mentioned the name of the vessel or the voyage. The affair has been badly managed; for the boy, after all the expense and trouble which has been taken about him, my old homan was confined with a boy the same day made known, and spoke in high terms of the boy's

intelligence and good conduct while he was with him. Mr. Jones then said he wished to speak to the Magistrate on the subject, and was afraid his boy would be trepanned and sent away to see again without his concurrence; but he was informed the Magistrate would not be able to interfere in the

too many! The superabundant number may be During the summer and autumn these rare animals completely white. attracted the attention of visitors from al | parts. From the circumstance of no specimen havin ig been preserved in this country for a longer period t han a few months, as they have generally died of com sumption, more than ordinary care and attention

> as far as relates to the female, for she died on t he 5th instant, though not (as it has subsequently bea " found) of the usual disease, consumption, but c dysentery, to which she had, in fact, been subject on her voyage, and continued to suffer from it sill her feeding her from his mouth; but the moment any a rriving in London Jack made a sudden bolt, leaving kind of medicine was attempted to be introduced she a sompanions to travel back to Petersfield, and to body having been presented to the Bristol Philosophic Institution, was opened by Dr. Fairbrother, in the presence of some of the members. On being D ublin-Cruel Treatment of the Poor.—The anatomically examined, its great similarity to the beam iof guardians for the Cork union intend retaliathuman frame was surprisingly apparent. The brain, ingulation the English Poor Law authorities for translungs, heart, stomach, liver, spleen, kidneys, intes-tines, &c., were in form and shape almost exactly tines, &c., were in form and shape almost exactly the consterpart of those in a human being; the heart, in particular, presented a peculiarity never found in any other of the monkey tribe—that is, it had nearly the same obliquity and rested on the midhad nearly the same manner as in the human body; but her husband was a Welshman. Mr. Cantillor indeed the only stribing exception was in the organs indeed, the only striking exception was in the organs (according to the Cork Constitution) said that, of the voice, there being on the upper part of the although the woman had no claim on the union, ventricles of the larynx two small membranous bags they could not turn her out upon the streets or sacks, into which part of the air must pass from Mr. M'Car, by : Out with her out with her she is or sacks, into which part of the air must pass from the lungs during respiration; so that the column of air is divided and diminished, and, consequently, the vibrations produced by its passage through the klottle are weakened, and the voice becomes inarticulate. If it were not for this singular provision, it is merely a return for their kindness to our of the streets of the share that the chimpanies would be capable. it is supposed that the chimpanzee, would be capable of giving utterance to its feelings and wants in the same manner that man does .- Bristol Standard.

last two or three days the underwriters at Lloyd's have received intelligence of four vessels having morsel of food. Several men, women, and children, been run down during the late dreadful gales from should be still persevered in. A child of a few The vessels in question are the schooner Eliza, weeks old is created Prince of Wales, and yet as belonging to Ipswich, the Defiance, of Greenwich, he is not 'born' Prince of Wales, his elevation to the the schooner Nancy; belonging to Yarmouth, and proceedings of the guardians, in reference to this rank might as well be postponed until he is able to the brig Queen, of Newcastle. It appears that the matter, were long and stormy. They ultimately comprehend what it means, and to understand even Eliza, which was a fast-sailing vessel, was run down decided upon applyin g to his excellency Earl de Stockton, and it was a miracle that the crew, many mense influx of paupers from the port of London to was lost on the same night, and the account given of day Mr. Le Pipre held an inquest in the Oneen's time that such disgraceful nonsense should be re- Alert, of Whithyi The master, who is the owner of the applied too late for medical succour; if he had general or an admiral that places the mitre on the ship. The remaining portion of the crew sprang head, and the crosier in the hand of a bishop at his into the jollyboat just as she was sinking, and were Episcopal creation. After this comes a worship picked up about four hours after by a fishing smack,

> of the 2nd instant the first shock took place. I was dressing at the moment, and immediately rushed to the door, some woodwork from the top of which, less time than I can write it, a city of ten thousand souls was laid in ruins. What are all the evils of war compared to such tremendous devastation? It seems wonderful how so few lives should be lost. The inhabitants were indebted for their preservation to their early rising. All the houses were levelled to the ground, and not more than forty or fifty persons killed and wounded. You may imagine the distress of the survivors, without a roof to shelter them, and exposed to the mercy of the elements. They have pitched their tents in the streets and squares-miserable huts roofed with hides or leaves. a very slender protection when the rain is coming down in torrents for eight or ten hours successively. Many of them will, no doubt, perish from tevers. The poor will suffer much from the dearness of food. the chief article, maize, having been much damaged by the cattle getting into the fields, the enclosures having been destroyed by the earthquake. The cause of all these calamities has been an eruption of a volcano three leagues beyond Cartago. The last houses. The people have, as you may suppose, conducted themselves like good Catholics. Images of saints were carried in procession through the streets, waiking about, doing penance, by carrying huge

stones on their heads." BOROUGH COURT OF REQUESTS, SATURDAY.—THE DUSTMAN'S CHRISTENING.—Joseph Brown, a regular dustman, summoned Charles Norton, a gentleman in the same line of business, for £1 2s. 6d. Although the parties were in humble life, the case created no little degree of interest, numerous gentlemsn being present with their "fantail shallows," accompanied by their wives and darters, to hear, as one of the young ladies expressed herself, the result of the "inwegistation." Complainant—It's rather a long story, but I shall keep to the main pints of it. (Laughter.) Commissioner-Thank you; "Brevity is the soul of wit." Complainant-You are werry right, Sir; my eldest darter larnt that at school. (Laughter.) But to come to the pint, as I said afore, vich was about to be given from the cheer, when the defendant get up, and said as I belonged to the Aristocratical party, and he would not drink the toast; I, as cheerman, rose to demand an hexplanaset it and how to use it. By Fargus O'ConRoz, Eq. Second Edition. Leeds, J. Hobson;
Manchester, A. Heywood; Lordon, Stoc-lane, Flect-street.

We are glad to perceive that this valuable tract
has reached a second edition. Mr. O'Connor well
and reached a second and satisfactory. We hope all
reachings are clear and unanswerable, and his conclusions logical and satisfactory. We hope all
rights will unlie in giving to those letters a
representation of the reachings are clear and unanswerable, and is conclusions logical and satisfactory. We hope all
rights will unlie in giving to those letters a
representation of the country and are procurable at all Druggists, and boy would be trepanned and sent away to esse again
they remain passive spectators of the emetal, and a reprocurable at all Druggists, and
boy would be trepanned and sent away to esse again
they remain passive spectators of the emetal, and a reprocurable at all Druggists, and
boy would be trepanned and sent away to esse again
they remain passive spectators of the sembat, and a reprocurable at all Druggists, and
boy would be trepanned and sent away to esse again
they remain passive spectators of the sembat, and a reprocurable at all Druggists, and
boy would be trepanned and sent away to esse again
they remain passive spectators of the sembat, and a reprocurable at all Druggists, and
boy would be trepanned and sent away to esse again
they remain passive spectators of the sembat, and a reprocurable at all Druggists, and
boy would be trepanned and sent away to esse again
they remain passive spectators of the white white in one one pury on of with the waiter and the outprist, and
they remain passive spectators of the sent and in the remain passive spectators of the sent at all Druggists who now direct on the relation and the representation the curry of the passing and

TRAVELLING EXTRAORDINARY. - Two wiseacres, residents of Petersfield, were last week neatly gulled by a man calling himself a sailor. He stated to those greenhorns that he had about seventy pounds prize money to receive, and that he had drawn ten pounds at Portsmouth to convey him and pay his expenses to London, but which he had unfortunately lost; the remainder he was to receive at Somerset House immediately on his arriving there, his papers for which he had forwarded to his sister at Ratcliffehighway. He very generously offered the parties twenty pounds to convey him to London in some vehicle, which they did, and were to pay all travelling expenses. The money was to be paid immediately on their arrival in London. The party lived la relationally on the road, sparing no expense, but on relating in London Jack made a sudden bolt, leaving rejected it, and even after it had been forced down be wail their unlucky fate in having to pay the piper her throat she would throw it off her stomach. The on tof their own pockets, instead of grasping twenty

mittin g to Cork a number of paupers who were propoor. (Cries of "Shame! shame!")-The paupers were ordered to be turned out of the house, though the mother pro 'ested that she and her infants, one of FOUR VESSELS RUN DOWN AT SEA -Within the whom was seve n, another five, and the third three were turned out of doors, even though they were natives of Ireland, because they had lived some years in England; and were considered by the guardians. as properly charge the upon English unions. The

DEATH IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH PRISON -- On Thurshim, and then cast him into prison. Deceased was perfectly sane, but his circumstances must have preyed upon his mind He had been in prison a fortnight. He died of disease of the heart, combined with an affection of the chest. Charlotte Harris-I had been the deceased's housekeeper for the last DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE. The following account seven years He was subject to gout, and had a has been received from a resident at San Jose, Costa long illness last Christmas. Deceased told me con-Ries, on the Isthmus of Darien, dated September finement would break his heart. He had no children, 14, 1841:—"We have had lately some shocks of and had never been in prison before. The amount earthquake which have caused great consternation, of the debt for which he was confined was about £40. but happily, in this place, have not been attended with fatal effects. A little after six in the morning greatly accelerated by deceased's having been im-

prisoned at such an advanced age." ACCIDENT BY LIGHTNING .- On Friday, during a storm of hail and thunder, which raged about one falling down, smashed to atoms my washhand o'clock, an alarming accident happened at the new basin, and gave me a slight blow on the leg. How printing and dving works erected for Messra. Higbasin, and gave me a slight blow on the leg. How-ever, I soon found my way to the square, where I ginbotham and Co., near Little Govan. Mr. encountered a motley assemblage, some en chemise, Fleming, cashier of the works, and Mr. Bow, conothers with blankets round their shoulders, women screaming, dogs howling, and every sign of confusion and dismay. This was an awful moment. The stalk, and conversing as to the propriety of keeping houses though much shaken, had not fallen, and we on a fire to dry it, when Mr. Fleming observed a were every instant expecting another shock. The ball of flame strike the south-west side of the stalk, next was less violent, and fortunately did no da- and darting forwards, the concussion having occamage; but for nine days and nights we were kept in continual alarm by slighter tremblings of the earth. We passed the nights in our clothes, with shattered, and rent for the space of about twenty or the doors open to the street, to favour our escape, if thirty yards. A labourer, who was employed in it should be necessary. My house is so much working lime at the foot of the stalk, was struck damaged that I have not ventured to sleep in it since, and I understand it will be taken down. I near to the place on which he was standing. On have probably mentioned in my former letters that being lifted up, his arms and legs were powerless. the houses here are only from twelve to fifteen feet and he appeared altogether debilitated for some hence, the effects were dreadful in the extreme. In recently finished, is 220 feet in height, and it measures seven feet in diameter at the top. Glasgow Herald.

FRIGHTFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Saturday afternoon an accident of a frightful nature, and which terminated fatally, took place on the line of the London and Birmingham Railway, at a place called Chigington, a few miles below Aylesbury. The up third class, or goods' train, had arrived within a short distance of the station, and the train had not yet stopped, when a man named William Gilley, foreman of the plate-layers of that division of the line, and who had come up as a passenger, imprudently jumped out of the train. The unfortunate fellow, not being aware that anything else was approaching, instead of jumping off on the same side as the station, did so on that next the road, at which moment the York passenger train was coming up at the rate of at least thirty miles an hour. Before poor Gilley could reach the ground he was caught in the back by the buffar of the engine by which the York train was being earthquake took place in the year 1822, but the mis- drawn, and with such fearful violence was the shock that his body was seen by the guards of the goods train apparently to fly to the extent of between thirty and forty yards. It had not reached the ground the second time before his body was again caught and public prayers were offered daily, and women were hurled forward by the front of the engine, the driver of which endeavoured to stop the speed, but was wholly unable to do so before the entire train, consisting of nearly thirty carriages, had passed over him. The guards of the goods' train instantly ran to the spot, at least sixty yards from the place where the peor fellow had jumped out, and notwithstanding the dreadfully shattered appearance of his body in every part, life was not quite then extinct, and he breathed for a few seconds after. The body of the unfortunate man, who was twentyeight years of age, and single, was conveyed by the goods' train on to Aylesbury, where it awaits a Coroner's inquest.

THE FORGED EXCHEQUER BILL AFFAIR .- The veil that was drawn over this atrocious business is beginning to be seen through, and the mystery which hung about it to be gradually giving way to the enquiring eyes of the few. It is now rendered is again in England, after a five months' absence, as her Majesty—(load laughter)—and me and Sal pretty evident that Beaumont Smith is not the prinshe bought two ribs of beef, which was sent to the bakehouse, and a lot of taters under it: besides, we had two ham and veal pies, a piece of the buttocks of beef, &c.; I got in four gallons of heavy wet, two bottles of gin, a drop of brandy, and lots of pipes and tobacco. The defendant was inwited, with his old homan, and five other pals; we all made a capital linguistics. It was known very well to the indee and the connect on both sides that old homan, and five other pals; we all made a capital supper, except Bill Saunders, who happered rather fresh when he first come. Arter the cleth was cleared, the issual loyal toasts were given and done due honour to, and Mrs. Norten sang the "light of other days"—(laughter.)—and Jem Roberts: the Storm"—(laughter.)—But little did I think a storm was brewing. (Laughter.) Joe Smithers then preposed the health of Master Halbert Brown, vieh was about to be given from the above, when under the imputation of having a knowledge of the affair, and of having participated in the profits of the forgery. Of course the noblemen, being on the morality" side of the question, would east a stain

LANCASEIRE TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS, AND THE CHARTISTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Fellow-labourers in the cause of truth, justice, and political emancipation,—We, the delegates assembled in Brown-street Chartist Room, Dec. 19th, 1841, beg to lay before you our views on the line of conduct to be pursued by you and us at this most important crisis; and to warn you against the cunningly-devised schemes intended to entrap you, as put forth by a body of men belonging to the Corn Law League, whose object is, if possible, to gain your confidence, assistance, and support to a half measure, instead of a full meed of justice. A mere clap-trap, instead of what we are entitled to by reason, Christianity, and the laws of God, as fully exemplified in the whole creation of nature, which abundantly proves that those who are willing to labour ought to be supplied with good clothing, food, and shelter. The step they are now taking is for the purpose of promoting their own selfish and factious interest. and not from any desire to gain your rights and liberties. Coming forward, as they are, with new faces, professing unbounded sympathy and good feeling for the starving millions, whom, we believe, have been as much, if not more, the means of bringing to such a deplorable condition than any other party in existence, by their greedy grasping, and grinding spropensities; by their over speculation, competition, improvements in machinery. reduction of wages, taking money out of circulation, glutting the foreign market, and destroying the best market, namely, home consumption, by preventing the people from purchasing hats, food, shoes, stocking s. furniture, and other necessaries. Yet they come forward that their last move, if they anticipate gaining the copretending that they wish to benefit the poor, forsouth, by their delusive cry of cheap food, ple s ty We are very dubious of the consistency and intentions of employment, and high wages, whilst they have, of men, who, but a short time ago, because they could in many instances, taken more from the wages; of their workmen at a single reduction than would previde minded means of hiring a number of deluded men to them with bread for six weeks. Who, then, are the parties who have made dear bread? The cotton J. ords -members of the League.

We argue that the working classes have hitherte , been eracified between two kinds of thieves—the lau dierds and the cotton lords—the Whigs and the Tories; and turn out to be like all the rest of their absurdities; we that before they can be permanently benefitts d, they allede in particular to Mr. Cobden, who has been must be recognised by the law; they must have a figuring away in the Midland counties, and where he power which will fortify themselves against the en- appears to have found a mare's nest, which because croschments of both, and thus set both at de lance; a believed a something by the Editor of the Manchester power which will better regulate the distribution of Times, has been paraded as a leader. The gist of the their own produce; so that whilst the gran stries and argument put forth by these men is, that the Corn Laws warehouses are crammed with food and rair cent, those siene have been the sole cause of the depression of who labour are starving, and those who di not labour enjoy themselves upon the choice and this fat of the Hinckley, are are. He feels, and appears to feel con-

We wish, in thus addressing you, to in vite your particular attention to a "new move," which originated a few weeks age, after a meeting of the League, in this town, relative to the enestion of the suffrage. The parties connected with this new move, having for the last two years tried almost every scheme imaginable to gain your co-operation; and because, judging from their actions, we considered their motives were of an exclusive and selfish nature, and would not bear the scrutiny and test of fair discussion, we ably met them, and exposed their fallacions statements; and the result to or making converts to their pro-Corn Law policy hum-

bug, a failure and disappointment. We have given them, at all their meetings where we could get a chance, dates, facts, and figures, and at every honestly convened meeting where we have had a chance of laying our arguments before the public; at every meeting where we have been allowed fair, equal, and free discussion, when the meeting has not been packed, nor surrounded by the blue police, to intimidate, we have ben able to carry a resolution for the Charter by a large majority against their cry for a large as good a Chartist as the best of us; but, before he chesp food? Because we admired the conduct of the extension of trade had been accompanied with a decrease of wages, and we concluded that no measure that might be passed would benefit the working classes so ascertain whether he would stand as a candidate for long as the privileged class had the power of turning this town; he, by way of answer, told them he employ had the power of taking ten shillings by way of mother did. reduction, from their wages, and they not in a position to hold him accountable, and on the contrary, if cotton from the mill, he was liable to be sent to although he had declared repeatedly that he was prison for a month. And looking at the tyranny practised by the most influential and leading men of sincere in their intentions, and every act proved and the kingdom, have only taken the liberty to write Universal Saffrage upon it, before we would vote for it, and behold, to our astonishment, men who would mix the question of free trade with every wanted to be Chartists in principle wanted to withdraw it, so that the simple act of putting Universal Suffrage peal, we might go to the devil for any further inupon it has completely spoiled it in their estimation. What amount of confidence, then, could we place in such a party? We had likewise an eye to the rapid improvements that were taking place in machinery, any benefit from an extension of trade, and to use the said he, "machinery equal to one hundred and fifty milmoderate calculation, there were two hundred millions rantee, that if a bad law of any kind was repealed one day, that the same parties, as the House of Commons is at present constituted, could put it on again the next, if it suited them. We could, from accounts machinery, and we concluded that the statement of the of your former energies; and, ere long, we shall, by our League relative to foreigners ceasing manufacturing united efforts, be able to wring from a tyrannical people who had built cottages have been obliged to was absurd, and that is was foolishness on our part. whilst we had land which ought to be cultivated, to be dependant on the people of Russia, Prussia, and the burning sands of Africa for a breakfast; and that it was menstrons to hold out the ridiculous and delusive hopes that in Russia, where there is a population of 52,000,000, France 32,000,000, Prussia and Austria each 32 000 000, and the amaller states of Germany 25,000,000-total, 173,000,000-would leave manufacturing, and go to the plough tail, to grow corn for a the address from the Star.] population of 27,000,000. What sort of stomachs must they fancy the people of Great Britain to have? Surely this would be sufficient to cause our brethren of the distant parts of the world to conclude that we were nothing more or less than a race of gluttens-a complete insult. The foregoing are, then, amongst a few of the reasons, in addition to our belief that there is no hope of relief but in the land, why we deter mined to go for a full measure of justice, which would protect us alike against the avarice, tyranny, and encroachments of the landlord, cotton lord, Whig and Tory, and every other factious party. No man, or set of men, will blame us for our conduct, because we have agitated for equality, willing to give the same to cover, in a new face. "A change has come o'er the spirit of their dream." They, after all the opposition were all at once converted to the question of the Suffrage, which they define as complete, but which we

the Kingdom, and in the resolution they were unani-

other but just and reasonable.

This important document has taken (according to the words of the party who drew up the same), several do we earnestly call upon the several Trades to weeks most serious consideration, before it was brought furnish us with the facts. Let us have the tables before the public, and we are constrained to say, that it has again shewn their cloven foot. It really put us in mind of the fable of the mountain in labour which brought forth a mouse. And for your information and amusement, we here treat you with a copy of this most important, this seriously considered, this very alaborate declaration, and if our remarks are not quite so pleasing as the "Plagne" could wish, we beg them to remember that they emanate from working men, therefore will deserve their pity for our misiortune instead of censure for our ignorance. We take it from a thick and thin supporter of the League, i. e. the Manchester Times of last Saturday, bearing the signature of Mr. Sturge, of Birmingham. Rub your eyes, then, and read the following wonderful production of these great Jeclosophers, and would-be leaders of the people :-

"Deeply impressed with the conviction of the evils arising from class-legislation; and of the suffering thereby inflicted upon our industrious fellow-subjects; the undersigned affirm that a large majority of the people of this country are unjustly excluded from that fair, full, and free exercise of the elective franchise, to which they are entitled by the defence of the realm, or the support of the Government, but such as are imposed by his own consent, or the great cotton district were represented! though unmitteral it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that in hat of his representatives in Parliament."

to give up the Char er to agitate for. As they have gir en the subject their serious considers. tion, we conceived that is quite as much as it deserves; at all events, it still take but little effect upon us, as delegates; and, so far as our judgment goes of the Chartists generally. We are led to conclude they will treat it according to i'; merits.

It is lame, 'short, and does not come us to the mark; to say nothi mg of the shuffling and unmeaning manner they speak of the suffrage. We would ask them what they mean for us to do with the other points of the Charter, which are highly essential to make even that beneficial to the great mass of society, namely, the Ball st, Annual Parliaments, no Property Qualification, P ayment of Members of Parliament, and equal Elector al Districts? Are you, the working men of South Lancashire and of

Great Britain, willing to compromise your principles

for ar sch declaration, after the great struggle you have mad, the persecution and prosecution you have been subj ected to, the support you have given to the two Cor ventions, and carried on your cause against all oppobidding defiance (because armed and stimula ued by truth and justice) to police spies, agistrates, Judges, Juries, and having tora rom you five hundred of your virtuous leaders, who have braved the storm, and in every instance have come out better men, so far as determination was con cerned, than they were when first incarcerated? For our part, we will not, and so far as you are concerned, judging frem your former conduct, we think we hear you err aloud. "hear, hear, and amen." They must come to the Charter before we will have anything to do with them; so far, then, we wish to inform the League, operation of the Chartlets, will prove a decided failure.

bladgeon us into submission. We wish to put you on your guard against false statements but forward by the leading members of the League in order to lead you astray, statements which appear at first sight plausible, but when examined they trade amongst the stocking-knitters of Loicester. adent in this position, because there have been no new machinery brought into requisition, nor any improvements introduced for the purpose of superseding manual

not meet us in fair discussion, resorted to the base-

give an answer, tending to the confutation of this newly-discovered theory. We would ask these gentlemen whether the tens of thousands who have been made surplus population in the manufacturing districts can wear as many stockings as they could when fully employed; whether they could wear as many shoes, and coats, as formerly, and whether even those them was, so far as gaining our confidence and support, who are employed, having had their wages reduced, can purchase the same articles as they could before? and when they answer this question we shall have

labour. A child would, with a little study, be able to

another to ask. What has been the number of stockings imported isto this country from Saxony? the tendency of which has been to cause a competition with the knitters of Leicester and Hinckley.

We cannot give Mr. Cobden credit for his boasted patriotism, having closely watched him for some time. At many of our meetings, he many times said he was losf. What has been the cause of our opposition? could join us, we must throw one of our best advo-Was it because we did not want, and were hostile to cates one of our most disinterested leaders overboard, namely, Feargus O Connor, Esq. We wish to inform landlords, favourable to the Tories, and did not wish Cobden that we admire that gentleman, O'Connor, for free trade and high wages? No. But because we because of his consistency, and we discard him, Cob-

When a number of men belonging the late election committee, at Manchester, waited upon Mr. Cobden to every thing resulting therefrom to their own advantage, would not serve amongst such a set, even if elected. of the system they are engaged in. They have had so long as one man having a thousand peeple under his He said they talked about things which his grand- to do with our "great" Cotton trade, when it was cal" process, and every "extension" of commerce,

In a short time after, this same gentleman went to Stockport, and personally canvassed the electors for over and over again; they know what the effects of the working man only took one single ounce of stinking their votes, and when questioned at the nomination, Chartist only six miles from the spot; he said that he would not vote for Universal Suffrage, nor Annual the League, and believing that such characters were not Parliaments, and hoped they would not set him down as a five-point man under any circumstances. confirmed us in such belief, having many times fairly He at the same time said that if ever the lifting up of tried them as to how far they were favourable to liberty his finger would bring Frost, Williams, and Jones at various public meetings. They came forward with back, he would not do that much! Are we, then, to resolutions cunningly worded, to, if possible, escape take this man into our ranks, and discard Feargus detection; and we at Manchester, and in other parts of O'Connor, who has done more for those suffering patriots, than any other man in the Kingdom? Mr. Cobden cautioned the working classes against men,

other. Thus showing that if they could obtain a re-

dalgence. We now, by way of conclusion, wish to caution you against the Corn Law Repealers, who boast of obtaining 40,000 signatures to a memorial to the Queen. which would deprive the working man from reaping who have taken it into the factories and Sunday schools, and are now representing it as the National words of one of the leaders of the Lesgue, "There was," Petition. Many have signed this memorial under the idea that it was the Chartist National Petition. They lions of operatives now lying dormant, which could be have had recourse to that artifice, because they, the brought into requisition at any moment; besides, on a ladies who have carried them from house to house, although treated with personal respect, the object they not yet brought into the market." We compared the had in view was indignantly spurned. We hope and great weight of taxation we have to pay in comparison trust you will march forward in your glorious agitato those Continental nations against which we have tion for the Charter. Admit of no compromise; and, commercially to compete. We saw there was no gua- as your determined conduct has moved them one peg. by a perseverance in the same line of conduct, you will compel them to move another and another, until they come "the whole hog, bristles and all." We pledge ourselves to those undying principles contained in the from other nations, see how they were progressing in Charter, and call upon you to rouse from the routine

> Government our sacred rights. We remain, fellow Countrymen. On behalf of the delegates, Your's, faithfully, JAMES CARTLEDGE.

[The Committee request the Editors of the Vindicator, Chartist Circular, and Commonwealthsman, to copy

Universal Suffrage, and no Surrender!

THE NORTHERN STAR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1841, (SATURDAY BEING CHRISTMAS DAY.)

WAGES OF LABOUR, AND "EXTENSION" OF COMMERCE.

OUR article of last week on this subject has, reduced in a similar proportion to the mule spinners we are glad to say, been received by the work others as we claimed for ourselves. The Piague, as a ing people in the manner we wished. We have last at empt, have now come forward, under another communications from all quarters, informing us In the present year 1841, they get 7s. for getting seven that parties are already actively at work in com- tons sixteen cwt. of coals, and there is now more diffiwhich they have from time to time shown to our move- piling the tables of wages for the period named, culty in getting the coals than there was in 1835, m.nt, by their plans, press, and speeches, would have and which we asked for as most necessary for the of water and inflamable gas." you to believe (good, kind, patriotic souls!) that they grounding of an opinion as to whether another "extension" of our commerce was desirable. This consider vague, indefinite, and unqualified, and show is as it should be. We have had plenty of to enjoy momentary consolation from the very fact of their dishonesty by desiring to blind us as to their assertion upon assertion from all parties, upon the real motives; because, if they meant by that term not to go so far as Universal Suffrage, as properly defined subject of wages and its relative amount at in the Charter, as a test of union, then they call upon different periods: it is time we had facts duced this year about ten per cent., with a probability inseparably bound up. Spaniel-like to those "above you to make a compromise-consequently unworthy which none can gainsay: and if those who are most of a still greater reduction. The wages of the weaver of our and your support. And, if they mean interested in the fullest investigation of this quesin our Charter, why of course, they only shew tion will but second our efforts, it shall be placed be- jarly reducing the number of their hands. Weavers tion to their bosom! their hypocrisy and cajolery by not coming at youdthe power of anytheorising political economist to are wandering about and willing to take work at any once to our standard, having never proved it any palm his guesses upon the public as to the real condition of the working people, and the effect of our neighbourhood, owing to bad seasons and heavy taxes, gone! and custom has followed them! In order to unite the middle and the working classes present anomalous and murderous system of apply- are fast sinking into ruin." the latter always a secondary measure, the members of ing machinery. We will know, and the world the League appointed parties to draw up a declaration. shall know, what the real effects of our Commer. stituting 243 families, whose average earnings per At this meeting there were deputies from all parts of cial policy have been upon the producers of wealth; farther to "extend" it, or not! Again, therefore, the matter really stands!

Meanwhile, we beg to call the most serious attention of all parties to some statements given in another part of our paper, under the head State of the Country;" the major portion of which have been culled from the report of a meetings esignated in the Morning Chronicle, under the head

> "CORN LAWS AND

COMMERCIAL REFORM,"

23 & " Great Meeting at Manchester on the state of the Cotton Trade." This meeting is reported to to have claim to such like terms, being nothing more, have been "composed of Deputies from the various in the majority of cases, thanfold straw, chaff, thavings, towns comprised within the great Cotton District." or some other such like materials, held together hy How these deputies were appointed, or whom they coverings of any kind, and in many instances where given, we are sure that the "great" cotton lords of could spare, even to their beds and bedding, to procure food for themselves and famishing children. However

lesser ones who may be excluded from the list.

in full conclave, giving forth statements as to "the condition of the population of the district, both employer and operative; the past and present state of wages; the numbers of unemployed; and the day, for want of decent clothes to appear in; while extent of pauperism." It is therefore important that we should know who were present at this by them; not by some "rascally Chartist," or "infidel Socialist;" they are the evidence of the great" masters engaged in the "great" cotton trade, as to the effects of their own blessed com- but the bare walls; in many of this description, employed by them. It is important, therefore, that the names of those who thus testify should be recorded, that we may be able to find them another full, just as given in the Chronicle:-

"The attendance of deputies was large, including-Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., Mr. B. bert Hyde Greg, Mr. John Brooks, Mr. T. Barley, Jun., Mr. W. R. Callender, Mr. George Wilson, Mr. William Evans, Mr. Samuel Lees, Mr. William Rawson, Mr. James Kershaw, Mr. John Rawsthorne, Mr. William Lockett, Mr. William Resley, and Mr. A. Prentice, for Manchester and Salford; Mr. Robert Benson, jun., Droyladen; Mr. Charles Jackson, Leigh; Mr. Timothy Wharmby and Mr. Oswald Moseley, Hazelgrove; Mr. Thomas Thornber and Mr. William scroyd, Coine; Mr. John Rylands and Mr. John Allen. Warrington; Mr. John Bright, Rochdale; Mr. Wm. Nelstrop (mayor), Mr. Hollins, Mr. Henry Coppock (town cierk). Mr. Charles Hudson, Mr. Sefton, and Mr. Wilkinson, and the Revds. Messra Smith and Waddington, Stockport; Mr. Edmund Ashworth. Mr. Henry Ashworth, Mr. J. C. Darbishire, and Mr. Thomas Thomason, Bolton; Mr. Joseph Spencer, Mr. George Southam, Mr. Alfred Reyner, and Mr. George Higginbottom, Ashton; Mr. Joshus Brooks, Mr. Bradiey, and Mr. Pass, Mossley; Mr. Robert Platt, Mr. John Cheetham, and Mr. William Bayley, Btalybridge: Mr. J. H. Roberts, Burnley ; Mr. H. Pletcher. Darwen . morden; Mr. Hollodsy, Oldham; Mr. Nicholson, Lees, &c. T. Thornely, Esq., M. P., was present during the

Well, then; what do these parties say is the " condition of the operative"? for it is in reference to him, that we shall examine and apply their statements. The "great" cotton masters have organs who will take care that their "condition" is fully made known, if it should happen that the working of their own system has turned the screw so as to pinch where it is not wanted; but "the operative," though so kindly taken into the account by these "great" deputies just now, has not many organs in which his condition or his wrongs will be set forth. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves mainly to what was said as to his "condition, and the past and present state of wages."

What do these masters say, then ! What is their then, do they say! Their testimony is important. not "great;" they have lived to see it "extended" each "extension" have been. These are the parties. did they say !

love with the project of another "extension."

Hyde, to the amount of 12 per cent. has taken and the bacon, and the beer! Who has them! fewer hands, and have discharged every person with whom they could possibly dispense. Many work-

"The decrease in the wages of cotton hands at Mossley, during the last ten years is 25 per cent. The decrease in the wages of weollen hands for the same time is 45 per cent. There are a many families in the kinds cry out most bitterly; complaints are universally prevalent, and prospects for the future exceedingly dark and gloomy.'

"The cotton weavers employed at Leigh, have had and they now receive 5s. for weaving a description of cloth for which 30s. were regularly paid in 1816. An able-bodied and clever workman does not earn more than 5s, per week in this branch."

"The handloom weavers of Wigan have been reduced since the year 1835, from 7s. to 5s. per The nostrums will be swallowed, and an "extended" piece. The cotton spinners rate of wages has not varied much for the last six years, except among reduced one-fifth. The power loom weavers have been It matters not to this class of the community, that

"The colliers in Wigan and the neighbourhood, in the year 1835, got 6s. 8d. for getting three tons of coals. owing to the depth of the pits, and the accumulation

"The people, although in great distress, and in too many instances, positively starving to death, appeared not or these things; their class prejudices, which persons being appointed to inquire into and sympathise with their sufferings.

"The wages of spinners at Preston have been refell twenty-five per cent. during the present year. Some manufacturers have closed, and many others are reguare complaining bitterly, and the small farms in the be otherwise? Where are the wages? They are

"There are 1.177 individuals at Oswaldtwistle, conweek is 3ad. No account was taken of any family where the earnings amounted to or exceeded 2s. per tion, they cut their own throats! Who are the and then all will be able to say whether we ought week for each individual, and a great number were just over that limit. The general destitution is great. In some cases the visitors found only one bed for ten persons. without a particle of covering, and in many instances, four, five, and six had to occupy one bed, of wages asked for : and then we shall see how with nothing to throw over them. A great many whose earnings are more than 2s. are almost entirely destitute of beds and clothing."

"Since 1836, the reduction in wages at Glessop has been on spinning 25 per cent, on card-room hands 12 per cent., on power-loom weaving 14 per

" Desirous of eliciting every information connected with the manner in which the working people live both by night and by day, it was found that 1,104 persons slept three in a bed (if such it could be called); 712 four in a bed, 200 five, 156 six, and 66 seven and but the bare floor to lie down upon when nature be. their hands yearly would be £390.000.000. came exhausted. Nineteen-twentleths of the materials termed beds and bedding cannot properly be said we don't by any means feel to apre that Tow an some dwellings old age, youth, and infancy, six, seven. who gets it? Those who jump from their clogs to ages long gone by for the purpose of advocating a

appointment of these great deputies, or that of the indiscriminately together in one bed, for want of means to provide better accommodation. Several hundreds of fami. lies, both parents and children, have no change of clothes No matter I here we have the MASTERS themselves, of any description, the linen of both men, women, and children, has to be washed on the Saturday night, the parties having to remain entirely destitute until it is dried. Hundreds also complain of their inability to attend their respective places of worship on the Sabbath many, after relating the appalling difficulties under which they laboured, wished "The Almighty might terminate their sufferings before morning." In several meeting : for the statements we allude to are given houses, during our visit in the afternoon, the children were crying most piteously, and in reply to a question for their so doing, it was stated they were crying for bread, not having tasted any kind of food that day. Seme of the dwellings contained scarcely anything mercial system upon themselves and the operatives there being no seats or any kind of furniture, we were obliged to write standing with our books upon

What! and is this the sort of testimony that day; for the testimony they give will have to be Messrs. Condan, Brooks. Gregg, and Ashworth often, for often, referred to. That there may be give as to the condition of those who have been in no mistake about the matter, we insert the list in their employ? Is this the "condition of the operative" enageged in our "great" cotton trade? Is this the end of our former "extensions" of commerce! Is there any reason here why we should have more "extension"! Have they not revealed too much ! Is not their testimony sufficient to make us halt in our course, and ask " where are we going to!" Have not these " great" masters proved themselves "great" fools to ask the operative to aid them in further "extending" that system which has already reduced him to starvation, misery, and death ! Could there by possibility have been stronger evidence given by any party that we have already gene too fur, than these "great" wiseacres have adduced to induce us to allow them to go farther?

Really we have had enough of "extended com-

merce" if this be the end! It did not use to be so!

There were times when the working men of Lancashire were not in the condition their "great" masters now describe them. They were not always without beds and linen and furniture! What is it Mr. William Holliwell and Mr. John Barker, Tod- that has taken the beds ? What is it that has taken the linen? Who is it that has gotten the furniture? Where is the eight days' clock, and the good bedstead, and the feather bed, and the linen sheets, and the quilted coverlett, and the "meal-kist"! Where are they gone to ! Who has taken them! Where is the pig, the bacon, the potatoes, and the beer Where are they gone to; for gone they are! The great" masters of the "great" cotton district describe their workmen as being so destitute of every thing like food or furniture, that they found them in many instances" wishing the Almighty might terminate their sufferings before morning!" Again we ask, where is the foodgone to? Why do the dwellings of working men " contain scarcely anything but the bare walls"? How is this? Where is the food, and clothing, and furniture gone to? We want this question answering! It must be answered! Time was when this state of things did not exist. When testim ony ! They were met to promote the cause of was that! Was it before we had "great" masters the "extension of Commerce." Their meeting was in our "great" Cotton trade, or since ! Who has but another move, another shift, to bring the anti-Corn gotten that which formerly made the workman's Law agitation into notice; another attempt to pro- cottage comfortable and happy ! Has it disappeared mote the spread of "Free Trade principles." What, since our commerce was "extended !" Was he as badly off, or worse, than his master now describes Many of them have been engaged in our "great" him to be, before we had the steam-engine, or self-Cotton trade for a considerable period; they have acting mule, or power-loom! Has improved machihad opportunities of observing the actual workings nery and "extended" commerce bettered his lot ! Has every new improvement, and every "economigiven him greater command over the necessaries and comforts of life! These are questions which the "great" masters should have answered, when then, whose testimony we should seek. What, then, they were asking the working men to help them to "extend" the system which has produced the state It must be remembered that they were met to of things they describe as existing! They are quespromote another "extension." It will, therefore, tions, too, which must be answered! We must be expected by every one that they see to work and know why the workman's cottage has been demonstrated that every former "extension" had stripped, and where the things are gone to been of benefit to both employer and employed. We must know whether the fact that we They, no doubt, shewed beyond the power of con- have a Gorr and a Marshall in Leeds, worth tradiction, that the profits of the "great" cotton their millions, is sufficient compensation for the master, and the wages of the operative had both destitute condition of the operative, who once been increased by each successive "extension," and had plenty! We must know whether the fact that in proportion to the extent of the "extension." No Mr. R. H. Garg is the "largest" cotton spinner in doubt they did this; for this is the very first thing England, and that he has large "concerns" in that ought to have been done, to make the people in Belgium and Germany, atones for the condition of those who work his machinery! We must know What, then, did they say? Our readers will read whether the score of "large" masters, who have the entire article we have before named for them- risen up in a short time from nothing, to be worth selves. We shall, however, here give one or two more than would purchase up the aristocracy of specimens of the kind of testimony given by these England, is a good exchange for the happy homes great" masters, as to the effects of their present and well-provisioned larders of our working men sommercial system upon the wages of "the opera- We must know how many "meal-kists" there are in MARSHALL's "floating" and "fixed" capital! "A reduction of the wages of the factory hands of We must know where the beds are, and the beef, place in the last two years. All the manufacturers The working man has not. They are gone from have been obliged to work their machinery with

An adroit attempt was made by these assembled Deputies to enlist the shopkeepers on the side of an "extended" commerce, by pretending to sympathise with them for their want of custom, and consequent difficulties. With this class the "great" masters will be likely to succeed: for in the first deepest distress. Shopkeepers and tradesmen of all place, they have not "sucked-the-hammer" so long nor so often as the working man has; nor have they ever yet, unfortunately, been ready or willing to make common cause with him from whose wellrequited industry they live; but have, on the contrary almost invariably taken part against him. and joined the "great" masters in sinking him in the scale of comfort and being. With the shookeepers. we repeat, the "great" masters will be likely to succeed. commerce asked for by those who have been brought reclers and mule spinners, whose wages have been to ruin by the "extensions" we have already had ! the operation of the manufacturing system has been to leave the workman without wages, and consequently the till without pennies; it matters not that the custom of the cabinet-maker, and the grocer, and the draper, and the provision dealer, has declined just in proportion as the wages of labour have been lessened, and both in the same proportion that commerce has been "extended;" it matters cannot bear to look upon a working man as a "fellow" mortal, will prevent them joining those with whose comfort and well-being their interests are them" in the scale of society, they will continue to lick the hand that smites them, and press destruc-

Shopkeepers are without custom. How could

What dolts the shopkeepers have been! They would not open their eyes to the fact, that when they reduced the working men to a state of starvacustomers of the shopkeeper; or, rather, who were? The "great" masters ! Not a bit of it ! but the poor despised, put-upon, reduced working men! Whose pence filled the till; and whose pence is now wanted? The working men's! O! ye of little foresight, what fools ye have been! Just no longer that you are without custom ?

The number of persons engaged in actual labour. in the production of wealth, has been stated to be

If these 5,000,000 labourers received wages on an

yearly would only be £130,000,000 ! gets it. A reduction of his wages, therefore, is so tivated than their own,

THE ADDRESS OF THE DELEGATES OF SOUTH | There, then, is a gapy of what you will be called upon | Dick and Harry had had any share either in the and eight in number, of both sexes, are obliged to huddle | their carriages ! Those who make, or rather get, literal imitation of them in the nineteenth century : and will be ready to aid them further !

great" masters to destrov.

For this we received payment in all sorts of things; were too "noble," too "right honourable" to things of no real value or earthly use.

£130,000,000 per year.

since "extensions" of commerce began to be made, and slavery was ever an ingredient in the ancient more than ten skillings per man!

per week, (a low amount,) is the average now 10s 1 If this reduction has taken place, we have sacriworth less than nothing !!!!!

labourer, and then by the shopkeeper! Another "extension" of commerce, that will absorb every iota of wages and profit left, must be

OPERATIVES and SHOPKEEPERS! What say you?

NATIONAL EMIGRATION.

WE make no apology for again introducing this subject to the notice and consideration of our readers. Its vast importance demands that there should be no mistake about it; and we hold it as our duty so to develope it in all its bearings as that let the Government plan of transportation assume what to meet and defeat it.

may be necessary as well as desirable that "the "increase and multiply." hive should swarm." We are perfectly aware that the land is limited; we also know that a given organised. They should be formed previous to their quantity of food is necessary for a given number of leaving their native shores into joint stock companies mouths, and that, of course, if mouths multiply of at least one hundred couples with children and faster than food can be provided, the surplus dependants forming a society of not less than one must emigrate or starve. We engage to show, by thousand souls, with rights guaranteed and privileges and by, that this is not at present the condition of secured. Each of these tribes would form the this country, nor is it likely to be for many years | nucleus of a future state; and it should be. and after our present state tinkers are buried and for- must be provided with all the requisites for its com-

speculators who invested a certain amount of canital in colonial land, intending thereby to realise ample fortunes by monopoly and indirect taxation : and parties, wretchedly poor, sent out for the most part by parochial authorities or by the Government at the nation's expence, who, whatever might have first year, become chargeable with interest at five Doubtless many families possessing small capitals have left this country, but the larger portion of these of emigration into our own colonies has consisted chiefly of those who had no property, and who be allowed on any account. therefore, were entirely dependant upon their own industry for support in the land of their exile. These, it is clear, were actuated by no voluntary motive: they went because they were compelled to go. Thus, then, the first necessary ingredient is wanted. Let us look at the second. We say emigration to be effectual must be extensive; that is, it must be a consecutive band of men. wo-

have fled from eppression and distress at home to Let us contrast this modern abortion with emigration in ancient times. The Phoenicians and the ancient North Men, understood the science of colonization perfectly; and they were the only people who ever did understand it so as to carry out its principles into actual and successul practice. Among them the voluntary principle was the ruling ding of class legislation or when reduced to starfor room, they collected their means together, and marched in compact phalanx to conquer and subdue a territory for themselves, in some distant and, on the Corn Law question. Some of our Chartist according to their views of the matter, more desir. friends may and do differ from our opinion on that able region. Here then were two ingredients of the point; but there can be no difference on the necesessential pre-requisites for successful emigration; The Whigs are like pigs with soaped tails; they independence of action and extensive combination. are hard to hold when caught. The tenor of the Nor was the third wanting. The necessity for organ. speeches of the Liberals leads us to view this isation was duly felt and undeviatingly acted upon. steal a march upon the The capitalist took with him his capital and his would not permit them to have a meeting to themarms, and such a number of retainers, together with selves. We shall be glad to find our opinion intheir amilies and what property they had, as were

sufficient for laying the foundation of that new Social Community, which was the summit of their hones. Those ancient migratory tribes never moved without bearing with them ample means for securing their success. One remarkable feature in those ancient colonies was the entire absence of monopoly, in the ordinary acceptation of the term. Genuine liberty was unlook here! Take this one fact, and then wonder known; but a commonality of interests supplied its place. The capitalist-that is to say, the daring bandit (for such were all the capitalists of the time). shared with his followers the fatigues, dangers, and somewhere about 5,000,000. We will take it at that privations of the enterprise; and the humbler marauders, who followed him, shared in the triumph and success. We are aware that these bands of average, amounting to 30s. each per week, the ancient emigrants were, for the most part, bands of eight in a bed, while a very many poor creatures were amounting to sos, each per week, the ancient emigrants were, for the most part, bands of met with who had neither bed or bedding, nor anything amount of money that would circulate through daring and unscrupulous robbers and out-throats; that most of them preferred war to industry: that But if they only received on an average ten they were wild, savage, and determined; that the shillings per week each, the amount circulating arts of peace were unknown to and suppractised by them : but as rapine and confusion, had they become Where do the wages of the labourer go to, when universal, would have defeated their own ends, some he gets them? Into the till of the shopkeeper. A of the peaceful pursuits must be adopted, to secure great principles of Christian equity, and also by the represented, we are not informed; but from a list there was covering it was only a piece of coarse calico working man upon not not up more forward to a land more fertile and better cul-

much abstracted from the shopkeeping class! And We have not referred to those proceedings of

millions of money in about twenty years! These are | we know that our whole colonial system is a close the parties who devour the comforts of the cottage copy of the ancient system as to all its vices, withand the business of the shopkeeper! And then they out one feature of its redeeming qualities; what employ their capital in French railroads, or Belgic we want to impress on the minds of our readers factories, or in Foreign "Stock" of some description is the fact that in these early migrations the or other; and the shopkeepers help them to do this, various hordes acted conjointly, and not individually; and that they neglected none of the Will it be always thus! Will this class never means necessary to secure their object. They open their eyes to their true position? Will they fixed their eye upon a spot which they deemed ever continue to kiss the rod ! Let them look here! desirable, and they resolved to obtain it. It might and see the value of our foreign trade (to "extend" be that it was already appropriated, but arms and which so much fuss is made), as compared with bravery might subdue the natives and give their that HOME TRADE which they have helped the possessions into the hands of the invaders; arms and bravery therefore were never lacking in an The real value of the whole of British manu- emigrating expidition. But the men who had crossed factured produce experted from the United Kingdom the ocean in search of a distant home, and had for the year ending Jan. 5th, 1841, was £51,406,430. out throats by thousands in order to secure it, a portion of money, but a great portion of it in attend to matters of trade and industry; and thus an inferior race of bondsmen became A reduction of the wages of labour generally, of necessary to provide for the wants of the ten shillings per man per week, would amount to blood-stained conquerors: and hence were always, to some extent, snatched from the jaws of Have not the wages of our labourers been reduced, death to be manacled with the chains of slavery; states. But, to preserve the state from perishing in If the average of wages fifty years ago, were 30s. its new home, civil government, or rather military government with civil functions, was absolutely necessary. Hence the capitalists, or chiefs, were ficed £260,000,000 yearly to secure a yearly foreign absolute but not despotic. They might rule, but, trade of £51,406,430 !!! a great portion of which is as a condition, they must provide; to have left the people in want would have been virtually to aban-The loss has been experienced, first by the don their right to rule. From all this it is plain that the ancient system of emigration secured to those who engaged in it ample provision agains want and a due protection for life and property Now, let it be carefully observed that in every system of colonization the spirit which animated the Phoenicians and the northern tribes must rule or its failure—its utter and entire failure—is certain and inevitable. The manner of its development, however, in the present age, must be essentially different from that which prevailed in times of old, Like the Chartists, the emigrant's motto must be-

"God is our guide; no sword we draw; We kindle not wars battle fires."

Their object must be to obey the Divine command: shape it may those most interested may be prepared and, taking to themselves yet unappropriated portions of the earth "subdue them" to their will; and We do not deny that a case may occur when it on plains rendered fertile by their own industry.

To this end, it is clear that the emigrants must be fort, prosperity, and permanency. To each of these Before we do this, we will suppose, or the sake collective joint stock companies should land be apof argument, that this is the case, that the hive propriated in shares proportionate to the number of must swarm or the bees perish,—and we will adult emigrants to be their property and that of inquire what, under such circumstances, emigration | their successors living in the colony for ever. This would secure the independence of the colonists Emigration to be really effective must be volun. | who, after the first year, should have the election tary, extensive, and well organised. To make this of their own governor and officers, and the entire clear, let us contrast it with the thing called emigra- control of their internal affairs and the most free tion, as it has been practised for many years past; and unrestricted rights of trade and commerce with and which, in reality, is not emigration, but trans- the mother country. One of the most essential portation and gambling speculation. Those who requisites to the success of these infant colonies have left this country to seek a settlement in our is capital-not accumulated but diffused throughdistant colonies have chiefly consisted of two classes; out the whole mass. And this must be supplied in ample measure by the parent state; the Government being the agent. All sums advanced for this object should be by way of loan: not a penny should be given without a provision made for its repayment; and all the loans should, after the been their expectations, soon found themselves per cent., and be repaid by moderate instalments. reduced to the condition of serfs or bondsmen. as the colony became prosperous through united and profitable industry. Every shareholder would of course, have the right to sell his property after have gone to the United States. The rolling tide a given time; subject to the condition of the purchaser becoming a resident; no absenteeism should

> This is what emigration should be when necessary: next week we shall try t show that, if this country were rightly governed, no such thing would be needed for ages to come.

JOINT MEETING OF CHARTISTS AND CORN-LAW REPEALERS, AT BATH, Elsewhere we give a report of a large meeting men and children, married and single, having in at Bath, which seems justly to have excited much view one object, and directing their course to one attention. It seems that the Chartists and Corn Law locality as the point of settlement. This spirit of Repealers of that city have coalesced, and thrown unity, this combination of purpose, forms no part of into one stock their grievences. We rejoice mosi our present system of what is called emigration. cordially to see this. It is evidence of onward pro-We admit that the system has been diffusive, but gress. The "Liberals" are on their last legs when that very fact has prevented it from becoming they require Chartist crutches. Let the people but extensive, in the sense in which we here use the beware. Let them not forget 1830-1-2. Let them word. All has been individualism und disjunction; keep their own place, and this Bath meeting may scarcely have two families emigrated with the same be the initiative of a nearer approximation to a purposes and designs; and the reason of this is that cordial union with the middle classes than the third ingredient necessary to successful emigra- was by many hoped for. But be cantious. tion has not been even thought of. So far from Be wary. Do not let us be again caioled judicious organization having been the order of the into thinking that we have got them day, there has been no organization at all. The to help us for universal justice, when, in tide has rolled on without let or hindrance; every reality, they have got us to help them for class man has done that which was right in his own eyes: crotchets, without rendering a guid pro quo. Wa no calculations as to supply and demand have confess that, though this Bath meeting affords us matter of gratulation, we don't see much to admire been made: and the consequence is just what might have been anticipated; the poor creatures in it. We hope the Petition founded on the joint resolutions of the meeting will be full and strong for encounter still worse oppression, and still greater the Charter as a FIRST and most necessary measure. Our reporter has not informed us how the Petition is to be signed, whether by the Chairman "on behalf," or individually; we hope the latter way. The manner in which this petition is expressed and signed will show whether MOHAMMED has come to the mountain, or the mountain has gone to Mohammed. If it represent the repeal of the Corn Laws as the primary, and the Charter merely as a secondary, object, the Chartists of Bath have been "done." If it be well and properly got up, spring of action. They moved forth; not at the bid- and the repeal-mongers hesitate to sign it, the sure inference is-that their attempted purpose was to entrap and not to assist the people. In either case, vation point by the insane and foolish social arrange- from that moment the connection becomes an unment of their kind; but, feeling themselves press'd hallowed and mischievous one, and should be instantly dissolved.

We have written on the matter as one of mere expediency, without reference to our own opinions sity of the people's keeping their eyes wide open. meeting as a stratagem of the Repeal-mongers to correct; but let the people, at all events, look

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

AFTER the appalling revelations of the "great" Cotton Lords above alluded to, with squalid misery, and want, and wretchedness abounding through the whole land of "Merry England," who can sit down to bid "good morrow" to his friends, and pass coolly round "the compliments of the season." We cannot. Our feelings and our religion alike forbid us to mock misery or fawn on vice. We are not fearful of any man's mistaking us for votaries of "rueful superstition," but we are now constrained to eschew merriment, and must recommend in place of it amendment. To the rich oppressor we say,
Repent, ere it be too late, and the reward of Your unrighteousness have visited you." To the peor oppressed we say, "Aronse from torpor and inactivity. Cast aside your differences; lay hand, one and all, on the axe which your sufferings have sharpened; lay it at ouce to the root of the foul tree, and let corruption fall before you to be no more planted." .. Then shall right be done, and peace obtain, and plenty be diffused; and old England shall again become "merry England," and the grateful consciousness that the precepts of our great God and guide are made the law of social life shall cause the widow's heart to sing, and the face of the labourer to be brightened as he hails the future celebrations of his advent as the "merry Christmas," which, as it "comes but ence a year," is anticipated with delight by old and young.

- The Medals will be distributed with next week's Star to our Yorkshire, Scotch, and Newcastle anhacribers.
- The plates of Monmonth Court House will be distributed to our London, Midland Counties, and Lancashire subscribers on the same day. Those agents who have not yet received their parcels will do so in the early part of next week. They

are on their road. The Medals and Portraits will be included in the present quarter's account.

All those Agents who have received the Plates and Medals will deliver one of them this day, and the

other on the 8th of January, 1841. THE SMALL PORTRAITS. meet the wishes of many who desire to have the Small Portraits formerly issued with the Ster. and

who say that 43d is an awkward price to resait, we have determined to offer them at 4d. each. The list comprises Portraits of-F. O'Connor, H. Hunt. Andrew Marvel, R. Castler. J. R. Stephens. Arthur O'Connor,

Thos. Attwood, and Sir W. Molesworth WIL Cobbett, Bronterre O'Brien. RE-ISSUE OF THE LARGE PORTRAITS.

A person wishing to subscribe for any one of the large

weeks, specifying at the time he enters his name the Plate he wants. At the end of his six weeks' subscription he will

The Agent will be charged for Paper and Plate for that

for carriage, as they go by post; and we will contrive to get the Plates to him for as little coat 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 F. O'Connor. Richard Oastier.

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

In answer to several applications respecting the time to commence the Six Weeks' Subscriptions we have to say as soon as the next plate, "Monmonth Court House," shall have been distributed. When one Portrait, or Plate has been obtained in accordance with this plan, the Subscriber may enter his name for another; and so on till he receive all he may desire to have. Every person can have just those which he pleases to subscribe for; and is not expected or desired to take others he may not need.

To Beaders and Correspondents.

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; Messre. Paton and Love, Glasoow: and Mr. Herwood, Manchester. But in all cases the money must be sent in advance—the price being so low as to preclude

The unusually early time of going to press this week has crushed out many communications that we before going to press.

JOHN KELSO, addresses the calico printers in depre- his wife, and five children. cation of their purpose to petition Parliament for a tax on machinery. He considers it a waste of time and funds. He reminds them of the fate of their former petitions for a restriction of apprentices, and warns them not to trust the promises of such masters as may have promised to assist them. CO-OPERATOR sends us a long address, for which we have not room, recommending joint operation and co-operation of Chartists and Socialists in every

JAMES CRAWFORD, New Cumnock.—The matter really

is not worth space. CHARLES DUNCAN.—His letter was received in due course, and appears in our present number. We can only insert original disquisitions, such as those of his letters, when pressure of present news and matters of immediate moment will admit. If he understands the "pledge" of Mr. O'Connor in any other light than this he has mis-

R. T. MORRISON.—The principle of Universal Suffrage was recognised in this country up to the reign of Henry VI., in the eighth year of whose reign was passed the famous Disfranchisement Book is the safest guide if he has access to it and their power. time to study it.

A RATEPAYER, WAKEPIELD.—The insertion of his letter would subject us to another prosecution for libel. This he cannot expect from us, and especially on anonymous authority. Why not send his letter at once to the magistrates?

THADDETS CAPPERET, Ballaghadernine, County of Mayo, Ireland, thanks his friends, particularly of Northampton, for the Startight he has received. He will be thankful for more of it, especially the old Stars. He complains of not having fair-play at the post-office.

JONATHAN WALTON, - Farmers are exempt from taxes for their sheep curs, but pay for every other dog A CONSTANT READER asks:-" Is it legal for a person to be taken up and confined for the space of twenty days, not being committed for trial, and

only examined once during that time, on suspinot communicated: we can, therefore, give him

the residences.—The NOTINGHAM list is omitted On the same account. GLORGE WASHINGTON WALLIS.—His papers are received; and we think the Duke of Wellington was very uncivil not to send for him to dinner. They cost us sixpence, in addition to the postage paid on them, of which he has paid part, by day evening last.

P. M. BROPHY, 14, North Ann street, Dublin, has received from Mr. T. Cooper, of Leicester, 400

No. 160, TIB STREET, N. C. A., says he has heard that we "refused to insert a notice from Mr. classes, and to keep the class leaders punctual in O'Brien, saying he would reply to the Socialist's their visits, and on other business.

challenge."—He has heard a lie. STOCKPORT YOUTHS.—We are desired to contradict the statement that Mr. Challenor is their secre- Jordan and Scott took part tary. The mistake was sent from Eccles, and

P. ANDERSON, EDINBURGH.—The letter from Col. arriving at the last moment. In our next it shall

ANT LECTURER coming a tour to Yorkshire, if they preside.

WILL THE SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, or any of the members of the Notingham Operative Library.

field, with a copy of their rules.

JOHN CHANCE.—See the notice about Portraits in the Star of Saturday last.

delegate meeting too late for this week: it shall appear in our next. JOHN WARD, JUN.—Say from whom he is supplied. If

sent from the office it ought to be delivered on Salur-1. SHITH.—The Medals and Plates ought to have been in one parcel WILLIAM WILLIAMSON will receive a Plate by subscribing as directed in the Star.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE. £. L d. From a Chartist, Bristol J. Vizier, per J. W.... a Repealer, Cheputow POR MR. JAMES VERNON, SOUTHWOLTON.

Local and General Untelligence.

MIDDLESBRO'.-A public meeting was held

here, on behalf of the masons now on strike at the new Houses of Parliament, Mr. J. Sutherland was called to the chair. Mr. J. Holenshead proposed the first resolution, which was as follows :- "That We are constantly receiving applications from new having seen through the press the noble struggle of mbacribers, or from friends, wishing to know upon the stone masons now en strike at the new houses of what terms they can be supplied with the LARGE Parliament, to resist the tyranical and despotic PORTRAITS that have been, at different times, infringments made upon them by that fiend in human issued to the subscribers to the Star; to these form named Allen, we are of opinion that they applications our invariable answer has hitherto are justified in resisting tyranny in whatever form it been, " not at any price." The calls upon us, how. may come, but more especially such as they are at ever, have now become so numerous and so urgent, present engaged in, and that they have our approbathat we have determined to issue them again on the following terms:—

the following terms:—

erson wishing to subscribe for any one of the large length, and showed that if the stone masons were Plates, must enter his name with his News agent, allowed to be beat for want of supplies, they might and Subscribe regularly for the paper for six rest satisfied that in a very short time, a law would be passed for the purpose of suppressing all trades unions. The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Andrew, and supported by several stone masons. Mr. Patrick Byrne elicited considerable mirth and collectively, to render them all the assistance in its out until the addresses to her Majesty and Prince power both by contributions and otherwise." Mr. T. Albert had been passed, before Mr. M'Pherson and Bradley seconded the resolution in a neat and sensi- a few working men could make their way into the ble speech, contending that so long as they had God room for the purpose of giving vent to their loyalty, and Justice on their side, that if even beaten they while the great body of the meeting were outside, had the approbation of the silent monitor, conscience, and utterly excluded. Mr. M'Pherson very properly to approve of their transactions. The resolution addressed to the High Sheriff a mauly and spirited was carried unanimously. A resolution for the appointment of a committee was then proposed by Mr. Gindle, who gave a complete history of the implering her Majesty while she accepted the contransactions of Mesers. Peto and Grissell since their commencement in business. The resolution was unparalleled sufferings arising out of the manifold evils seconded by Mr. J. Boardman and carried unanimously. The following is an account of the trans-

THE NATIONAL PETITION.—Our publisher, Mr. Hobser, a public meeting was called to form a coming, on the People's Charter, as the only remedy for some ing, on the People's Charter, as the only remedy for upon an equal footing in all things.

when the present pressing evils. A memorial on behalf of the present pressing evils. A memorial on behalf of the present pressing evils. A memorial on behalf of the present pressing evils. A memorial on behalf of the present pressing evils. Frost, Williams, and Jones was adopted.

Well, then, Sir, after the flust letter, tell me candidly, do you sively distributed amonast those from whom signa. was called to the chair. A recolution having been committee was formed.

trades, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for

the stone masons. That a deputation be appointed to

committee meet every night during the week, for

the purpose of receiving subscriptions in their behalf.

That a hand bill be printed and posted, calling upon

the inhabitants to come forward and assist them by

BRADFORD.—Wednesday night, or early on Thursday morning, the 15th inst. Mr. Henry Clough farmer and shoemaker, Little-Horton, was robbed of five or six hides of sole leather, value about £20. The thieves effected an entrance into the cellar, where the leather was kept, through an out door of the cow-house. The parties who committed the robbery, mus have been well acquainted with the premises. to their detection.

WIBSEY SLACK. DREADFUL MORTALITY. - A family would gladly have inserted; amongst the rest, a named Smith, residing on Wibsey Slack. consisting report of an important meeting at Carlisle, on the of the husband, his wife, and ten children, has been present state of distress, which reached us just dreadfully afflicted with the typus fever, which, in the short space of seven weeks has hurried out of time into eternity, seven out of the twelve—the man,

> HARD CASE ..- On Friday week, three bailiffs made a distress upon his goods and chattels, for a ence. half-year's rent, and half-crown arrears, amounting to £1 10s., and took away every vestige of property that the house contained, and all his clothes and the clothes of his wife, which were not many. He applied to the master whom he wove for, to lend him some money. He lent him 30s, which just paid his rent, and the bailiffs told him they could make it up for him, until they got hold of the money, when they sent a cart for the goods, and sold them in Bradford market for the purpose of paying expences. They charged him 15s. for having robbed him of all he had. The goods only sold for £1 4s. ld.; the 30s. paid them, and £1 4s. ld. which the goods sold to £2 193. ld. Such shameful conduct deserves the execration of every honest man.

PENRYN, CORNWALL-MASON'S STRIKE.-At 1 a meeting of the stone-masons of this place, on Wed-Bill, confining the exercise of the elective fran- nesday evening week, which was both numerously chise to freeholders of forty shillings value. Much and respectably attended by all the trades and a turer concluded, he was followed by Mr. D. Taylor, information on this and all other political subjects great many masters, at the Britannia Inn, resolution in favour of the Charter tions were passed, commendatory of those on strike, was carried by a tremendous majority. of importance to the people may be got from tions were passed, commendatory of those on strike, Major Cartwrights's works. But the Statute and pledging them to support them so far as lay in

Chartist Entelligence.

LONDON.—At a meeting of the Working Men's Association, held at the Magnet Coffee Rooms, Drury-lane, the N ationaletition was unanimously adopted.

WALWORTH .- A public meeting was held at the

splendid rooms of the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth.

on Monday evening, to consider the distress of the country, and to adopt the National Petition. Mr. Brown was called to the chair. Mr. Balls moved the first resolution—" That it is the opinion of this meeting that the distress and misery which now prevails throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, are solely owing to class legislation; and it is therefore the opinion of this meeting that solution was then put and carried, amid great! cheering. Mr. Wheeler read the National Petition, CHARTISTS cishing for the services of Mr. Duffy may and moved its adoption. Mr Ratcliffe briefly se- Duncan officiated forenoon, afternoon, and evening. communicate their intentions through the Star, conden the motion. Messrs. Maynard, Sewell, Price, and the addresses he delivered were really elequent as he is not certain where his residence may be, and Waddington ably supported the Petition, which and told powerfully on the audience. On all the ocas the period of his engagement in Oldham has was put by the Chairman, and ananimously adopted. casions the house was crowded to suffocation, and SANCEL NORTON writes to express his astonishment in behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones. Mr. Ross, and lought other places of worship. Notwithstandthat Pinder's Chartist blacking should not have in an excellent speech, seconded the adoption of the ing the well-known destitution prevailing in unfora much greater sale than it seems to have from memorial. The old veteran, Mr. George, supported tunate Paisley, no public subscription or collection the weekly account published. He thinks that the prayer of the memorial, and detailed instances at the doors of the state churches, not even of the "if the council of each association would under- of the spy system in his younger days. The me- would be-thought liberal dissenters has been attake to sell this blacking to the members, it would morial was then put to the meeting, and carried by tempted here. The Christian feeling of the Chartist

outshine Day and Martin's, and would much acclamation. Mr. Pedley moved, and Mr. Simpson body becomes therefore more apparent; the more so cdvance our cause by supporting the Executive." seconded, that it be presented to her Majesty by when the distress at present prevailing here is taken BIRNSLEY CHARTISTS.—Their list of General Council Feargus O'Conner, E.q., and the two Members for into account, they having more need to receive than is omitted, because they have neglected to supply the Borough. A vote of thanks was then given to give. The collection amounted to £5. 10s. 6d. TAILORS .- RED LION, KING STREET .- Mr.

M'Grath lectured here on Sunday to a good audience.

paid on them, of which he has paid pure, ye enclosing three postage stamps. Will he send us three more to cover the loss? If he will have three more to cover the loss? If he will have meeting on Saturday night, when Mr. Wheeler demeeting on the standing army, to a good

Stars, 300 Illuminators, 250 Chartist Circulars, and some other papers, for distribution in Ireo'clock in the morning, to devise means for the better organisation of members in the various

In the evening. Dr. Leadskie lectured on the comparative merits of the press, in which Messrs

MIDDLESEX Council, Sunday, Dec. 19th, Mr. did not originale with us.

Anderson, Edinbuegh.—The letter from Col.
Thompson shall certainly appear, and with great pleasure. It is in type now, but forced out for street, Touenham Court Road, for a ball and festival, the transport of important matter. the present by the pressure of important matter on Thursday evening, January. 6th, being twelfth night; tickets as usual. It is hoped that all friends will astend; Mr. Feargus O'Connor will

Association Room, clearly proving the Charter to be the only remedy for the present state of things. He claiming your attention is to procure the additional feld, that we, the tax esters, go the "whole hog" tifled.

NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Charles Connor delivered an eloquent and soul-stirring lecture in the Damocratic Chapel, Rice-place, to a crowded sudience. A few friends, at the King George on Horseback, have forwarded to the widow Taylor, 3s. 6d., the amount of a subscription.

UPPER WORTLEY .- On Sunday last, two excellent termons were preached in the Chartist room, by Mr. Isaac Clissit, of Mill Bridge, to attenand conditions.

place are truly cheering. On Monday evening, there was a goodly attendance both of members and the heart-stirring lecture on the evils which afflict the scribers may direct. working classes and the best means of removing them. Mr. Smith's advococy of the principles contained in the People's Charter is plain but foreible, and was listened to with the greatest attention. The sive usefulness.

That this meeting pleages itself individually and able people. By this manceuvre the people were kept protest against the whole of their proceedings. He then proceeded to move an addition to the address, gratulations of her people, to sympathise with their of class legislation, and to recommend to Parliament the enaction of the People's Charter as the best actions of the committee: - At a meeting of the means for remedying it. At the commencement of committee held at the working men's reading room, Mr. M'Pherson's speech, the High Sheriff in the on Friday last, Mr. Gindle in the chair. It was most insulting manner dissolved the meeting, the agreed that the committee wait upon all the different respectables marched off, the room was cleared, and Mr. M'Pherson continued his harangue outside The addition to the address was seconded by Mr. wait upon all the publicans and licensed victuallers; Brown, and carried unanimously, amidst applause. their subscriptions to be kept separate. That the It will, of course, not reach her Majesty, who will doubtless be imposed on by the lying representations of the respectable factions of Suffolk county.

ROCHESTER,-On Monday and Tuesday evenngs, the 13th and 14th inst., Mr. Ruffy Ridley, from London, delivered two lectures in the Assmbly-ASHTON-UNDER LYNE.—Mr.OASTLER'S rooms; the first, on Monday evening, on the evils of I may write upon this subject. That declaration is, that Subscription Fund.—On Monday, the 13th Decem-ber, a public meeting was called to form a com-ing, on the People's Charter, as the only remedy for you can be, provided that the competing parties be put

BURY.-A public meeting was held on Monday tures are asked, that they may know for what they moved and seconded, that a committee be formed. evening last, in the Garden-street lecture room, Mr. Stephens rose to address the meeting, and was which was numerously attended, Thomas Kay, of listened to very attentively, whilst enumerating the Bolton-street, in the chair, when resolutions were in the price of farming produce were to follow at seems many claims Mr. Oastler had to their support. The adopted to the effect that no measure short of the to be commonly calculated upon? I have shown that was adopted.

No clue whatever has been obtained that will lead ments were to hold meetings every Saturday even- sent. various other things by way of ornament, and a full tion is done away with; and that the farmer, instead of length portrait of Hunt and Emmett. Their even- having to pay a tax upon his sugar, ten, coffee, soap, Saturday evening Mr. Griffin addressed them about suppose that he has a direct tax to pay upentaking his corn made their appearance at the house of Jame Peel, half an hour. Mr. O'Brien attended here on Sun- to market; and, to make the supposition the more im-

WOLVERHAMPTON .- PITIFUL FANATI-CISH.—At the Quarterly Meeting of the Charity Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites, held at Mr. Mogg's Coffee House, Snow-hill, Wolverhampton, on Monday, December the 20th, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. John Clark, and seconded by Mr. Solomon Hall, "That application be made to the district for the removal of the Tent from this house, because the Chartists meet in the

MIDDLETON.—The people here are in great distress. On Monday evening a meeting was held in for, were 5s. short of paying the wages and expences the Reformer's Chapel. Mr. Wand, a working man, of selling, rent, and expences amounting altogether | was called to the chair, who after a few preliminary observations, introduced Mr. Griffin, of Manchester, who addressed the andience.

HUCKNALL TORKARD.-Mr. Marray. of the "Plague," lectured here on the 14th inst. A Chartist Chairman was cnosen, and when the lec-

NEWARK.—On Sunday last two sermons were preached by Mr. G. Harrison, in our large Associanew members were enrolled.

LEICESTER.—Our number is now 732. Mr. Bairstow preached last Sunday night, and Mr. the following night, and on Monday afternoon and evening we are to have a friendly tea party, with singing, recitations, and a dance, in the Guildhall, which the Mayor has courteously granted us for

DUNDEE.—Destitution in Paisley.—It would be well for many of our professing Christian friends Mr. Rainsley moved the adoption of a memorial many who could not gain admittance left their mite,

The dog had strayed into their premises, and this us as liberal as yourselves. You can step in and take bread.

THE "WIDOW" FROST.

To my generous and benevolent Brother Chartists throughout the length and breadth of the land. for their noble response to my former humble Appeal on behalf of the Whig-made Widow and most amiable family of the expatriated Frost.

sions that in addition to the sum in the treasurer's such an unreasonable price as that? preside.

John Haigh has a wite and four childrent to tist Skipton, are trousesed to write a week before hand to John Haigh has a wite and low of justice, we doubt not you will act upon the sking wheat? Therefore if I hailen, jun, Mifields, Skipton.

The Secretary, Libraryan, or any of the held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish held at the Runcliffe Arms, be so kind as furnish full demand, which they had swelled to £360. Mr. It at they would accept of nothing less than their full demand, which they had swelled to £360. Mr. It at they would accept of nothing less than their full demand, which they had swelled to £360. Mr. It at they would accept of nothing less than their full demand, which they had swelled to £360. Mr. It at they would accept of nothing less than their full demand, which they had swelled to £360. Mr. It at they would accept of nothing less than their full demand the of justice, we doubt not you will only one of them working for their whold account of the sating and four could come into the saking which they had out point and overy thing!

Taxeaders O th

LEEDS .- On Saturday evening last, Mr. Jones, for a final settlement, although he had only £196 in state." And a very "wise man," a particular acquain-Star of Saturday last.

BURNLEY CHARTISTS.—We received the report of their delivered a soul-stirring and animating address, in power to sell, and finding that they could not do you—nay, he says he has proved it, "that taxes have

> having an immediate settlement, and this they do on double the quantity we did before, this will give a condition that the same may be returned to them so "ready market" and "plenty of labour;" and cause us

soon as subscribed, when no doubt they will display to "have prosperity for ages" I their liberality. Meanwhile, it must be borne in Stansfeld—Just so; plenty of prosperity for the taxmind that the said friends have subscribed handsomely eaters! But what is it for the farmer and his labourer? their liberality. Meanwhile, it must be borne in mind that the said friends have subscribed handsomely. on a former occasion. consulting a few friends, it has been considered requi- | six pounds which he used to have? site (as by no other means could the matter be so

tive congregations. Collections towards defraying columns of our own invaluable organ, the Northern the English farmer, and immediately buy their wheat of the expenses connected with the place were made Star; and as the loans may be insufficient, and as it Brother Jonathan, because Brother Jonathan can afford after each service. The National Petition here, is is essential that an immediate settlement should be it lower, having had no toll to pay on his way to marbeing numerously signed by persons of all classes made, I feel confident that every Chartist will par. ket, while the English farmer had paid six-and-eightticipate in my own feeling, and that they will, to a pence upon each load? New Worter, The prospects of success in this man, strain every nerve, and use every possible exer- Now, Mr. Stansfield, don't you feel ashamed? Don't fortnight, when a final settlement of this painful of such monstrous folly and injustice as this?

society has taken a large room near Holbeck Bridge, permitted to state that consequent upon the confusion Taxester is standing at the gate and demands of him himself, in his paper of Nov. 20.h, withdrawn the which they hope will afford them the means of extenin the business affairs and property of Mr. Frost their price. (whom we one and all hold most dear), the Let us suppose the blanket maker to tell him, that SUPPOLE—County Meeting.—A county meeting was holden at Slowmarket on Friday, in last week, to congratulate the Queen and her husband upon the "happy event." The High Sheriff was in the chair, and a moderate sprinkling of Whig and the county meeting was holden at Slowmarket on Friday, in last week, to congratulate the Queen and her husband upon the "happy event." The High Sheriff was in the chair, and a moderate sprinkling of Whig and ships, which had they been known would have making their price to be one pointd.

The paragraph had originally appeared in his columns to make a living, he must have thirteen shillings and four paragraph had originally appeared in his columns to make a living, he must have thirteen shillings and four paragraph had originally appeared in his columns without his knowledge or sanction; that the moment four paragraph had originally appeared in his columns without his knowledge or sanction; that the moment four paragraph had originally appeared in his columns without his knowledge or sanction; that the moment four paragraph had originally appeared in his columns without his knowledge or sanction; that the moment four paragraph had originally appeared in his columns without his knowledge or sanction; that the moment four paragraph had originally appeared in his columns without his knowledge or sanction; that the moment four paragraph had originally appeared in his columns. receive the Plate along with his Paper for that week, for both of which he will be charged la by the Agent, and no more.

Agent will be charged for Paper and Plate for that week 9d.; so that he will bave 25 per cent. profit for his trouble. The Papers will cost him nothing for his trouble which had they been known would have to be him of the charged to be one pointd.

The High Sheriff was in laughter, by relating of Whig and the charged in bring to the county meets the papers with his blanking for his trouble him of the county meets the county was thought have thought that this would have thought that this would have thought the county meets the county meets to the county meets the county meets the county meets the cou

given of his recovery.

My kind friends, I might go on to an indefinite shillings per pair.

Now can the Englishman, who has our enormous has succeeded! how we now proceed to tell.

In the Scattish Patriot of Saturday last, De one voice say it ought, so with one effort let it at thing. once be, accomplished.

I remain. Your devoted friend, L. PITKETHLY.

TO HAMER STANSFELD, ESQ. "All classes will prey upon all other classes just as much as they can and dare."

HAMER STANSFELD.

SIR.—After the letters which I have before addressed to you, preface to this would be superfluous; I shall, therefore, proceed at once to the subject of my letter, last letter, tell me candidiy, do you think it possible to carry a repeal of the Corn Laws, with our present fixed monetary payments? or, in other words, with our THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL present amount of taxes: especially if such a reduction

People's Charter can benefit the working classes, though the farmer's rent might be reduced one half and pledging the people to agitate for nothing less. to meet the new direumstances, yet, as taxes remain Mr. James Leach and Dr. M'Douall were nominated the same in nominal amount (though double in reality), to serve on the Convention, and the National Petition he would only have one-fourth of the sum he now has to expend on American cotton; and, consequently, STOCKPORT.-JUVENILE CHARTISM.-A num- if taxes were to be reduced one half, along with the ber of young men, the oldest not more than seven- repeal of the Corn Laws, to enable him to meet the teen or eighteen years of age, a few months ago reduced prices of his produce, he would then only be commenced an association for youths; their arrange- in the same relative situation in which he is at preing for amusement and mutual instruction. They But let us endeavour further to divest this matter of devoted the admission money, for many weeks, the mystery in which it seems to be enveloped. Let towards purchasing scenery; and employed a pain-us see if we cannot make it so plain that a wayfaring

ter to paint, on a large scale, a representation of the man, though a fool, may fully comprehend it. And in the annihilation of whose wrongs they struggled, for card of the National Charter Association; also order to do this, let us suppose that all indirect taxaings are spent by reading short pieces from the Star, and upon everything he puts into his mouth, or lays and allowing adults to deliver short addresses. On upon his back; instead of payments in this way let us hand-hoom weaver, Southfield-lane, Horton, and day evening, and lectured to a numerous audi- pressive and complete, let us suppose that HAKER STANSFELD himself is the farmer, and that he is taking his corn to Leeds market for sale. Let us also further suppose, that when he gets to the market-place there is a toligate erected, and in the house attached to it there are assembled the fundholder, the clergyman, the representatives of the dead weight, the pensioners, the army, the navy, and all the numerous brood who fatten upon the taxes. Our newly-made farmer marches boldly up to the place, and calls out "gate," when out issue the whole broad, and something like the following

colloquy takes place:-Taxeaters-Well, Sir, who are you? Farmer-Hamer Stausfeld, gentleman-farmer.

Taxeaters—What are you going to sell? Farmer-Nine load of wheat, the produce of an acre of my farm, after my rent is paid. Taxeaters—What countryman are you? Farmer-An Englishmen (stretching himself up to his

full height). Taxeaters—Then you must give us £3, or 6s. 8d. per load, before you can be allowed to pass. Farmer—Three pounds! and what is it for?

Taxeaters—For the payment of the interest of the Debt, to maintain the clergy, the army, navy, pension—on wards in the clergy and navy, pension—on the interest of the horrors of want the helpless family of the fallen patriot. In the same he inherits formation the working classes are much in need of ers, &c., &c. Farmer-Interest of Debt! what debt?

Taxeaters—Why, what an ignorant bull-frog you must tion Room, in the afternoon and in the evening, to be! Why, sir, the debt that was contracted to prevery attentive and listening audiences; and on vent the rebel Americans from gaining their indepen-Monday evening he delivered an excellent lecture dence, and also that which was contracted to put on the avarice of the priesthood. At the close five down "Boney," and to preserve the COMFORTS and BLESSINGS of our holy religion "as by law established," and also for the protection of all our properties and

Cooper lectured on Saxon history, the following danger now; and we are not the nation which then holy cause. night in the Guildhall. Mr. G. Julian Harney is to existed; and ought not the nation which then existed to We have solicited the co-operation of the under menspend the produce of my labour.

Taxealers—But, you out, are not our properties safe? contracted? Furmer-Yes, gentlemen; and if your properties we require not.

cion of being in an affray with the officers of the law!" It depends entirely upon the circumstances of the case, which our correspondent has
seconded the adoption of the resolution. The reSunday, collections were made at their place of worstances of the case, which our correspondent has seconded the adoption of the resolution. The reSunday, collections were made at their place of worstances of the case, which our correspondent has seconded the adoption of the resolution. The reSunday, collections were made at their place of worstances of the case, which our correspondent has seconded the adoption of the resolution. The reSunday, collections were made at their place of worseconded the adoption of the resolution. tection? And, if our Church be safe, ought not those Walk; Mr. Pashley, Silver-street Head; Mr. Barrow- details, come from whatever quarter they may, if ship in behalf of the destitute operatives and their who enjoy that safety to pay for it, and not throw the families of Paisley and neighbourhood. Mr. Abram burden upon those who have no benefits resulting from Buxton, Sheffield Moor. Mr. Otley, tobacconist, Shefeither?

Here the whole tribe rush out at once and load our Farmer with every kind of genteel epithet! The fundholder calls him "rogue and leveller!" The parson the uproar, and for fear of worse consequences, our friends. Farmer deems it prudent to pay down their demand, and is then allowed to take his stand in the market. Immediately on his withdrawing from the Toll-gate up comes another careless looking I-defy-you-kind-offellow, and calls out "Gate."

Taxealers-Who are you, sir.

was the punishment they inflicted. The information your stand by the side of that "leveller," Stansfeld.
was laid by the officers of the Animals' Friend Here then we have got you, Sir. side by side with for customers: and the very first that present themhis load of wheat. Jonathan-Ten shillings, Sir.

Tuxeders-And what are you asking, Mr. Stansfeld? Stansfeld-Twenty shillings, Sir.

the Chartist Association Room, Fish-market, Shambles, to a crowded audience.

On Surpar afternoon and evening. Mr. Jones delivered two more spirit-stirring lectures, in the Association Room, plearly proving the Charter to be Association Room, plearly proving the Charter to be showed, satisfactorily, the superiority of Chartism sum of £54, and I must explain the true position of with the "Free Trade" men. Come, cheer up, man! over any other bit-by-bit-reform. It was well the case as it at present stands.

Several friends have kindly come forward to that you want is a market and, as the lowering of been admitted, the meeting separated highly grade advance various sums on loan, for the purpose of the price of corn one-half will enable us to purchase just tifled.

> What is he to do with the thirty shillings, all he has "Equal burthers break no backs." Therefore, after toffake home after he has paid his taxes, instead of the

Just so ! Mr. Stansfeld ! A very pertinent question generally and so speedily brought under your notice. And is it not a sight to gladden the heart of a political that I should lay the case before you, through the economist to see the tax-eaters take the money from

public. The leading article from the Star having affair shall forthwith be made, and the surplus re-been read, Mr. T. B. Smith gave a powerful and turned to the subscribers, or disposed of as the subturned to the subscribers, or disposed of as the subscribers may direct.

My kind friends, I consider that any appeal to your reason, after the foregoing explanation, and with then, take the Heckmondwike blanket manufacturer; our reason for at first declining it; and mentioning, the general knowledge you possess of the case, would and let us suppose him to take his blankets to the be little less than an insult. I may, however, be Blanket Hall for sale, and that when he gets there, the publication, that the Editor of the Leeds Times had

incurred in procuring the best medical advice for Trade. And let us also suppose that is consequence of had not appeared in print! This was not to be him, and otherwise, and now yery faint hopes are the absence of all those things previously enumerated, borne. As he could not be allowed to cut a caper that the American can afford to sell his blankets at ten in our columns, he thought, after the dance was over,

weight of taxation to bear, successfully compete, In the Scottish Patriot of Saturday last, Dec. 18th, jected, and what she is now enduring, and would in the Blanket-market, with brother Jonathan? Is we find a letter from Mr. Edward Clayton purstill be able to give but a faint outline; suffice it to it not preposterous to talk about it? The thing is porting to be a copy of the one he had sent to us for say, that when the money is paid, the wife and so absurd in itself that it causes one to stand in utter insertion; accompanied by a note to the Editor of family of our martyred brother will be placed in amazement, that there can be found men with a suf-

taxes, and their consequences, which have a great deal to do with our difficulties. Remove them, and their and their consequences, and the Heckmondwike blanket maker can bang brother Jonathan, or any one else; but suffer them to remain, and you continue involved in difficulties. You cannot meet the foreigner successfully, either in the manufactures or grain market. It is the taxes which have mainly helped to bring

bankruptcy, and have caused the labourer to eat his But how are these things to be met, and dealt with? after I put on record a declaration, which may be By a Parliament chosen by UNIVERSAL SUF- there is to be placed on Mr. E. Clayton's word, and

the " merchant and manufacturer to the gulf of

I am, Sir,, Yours truly, JAMES PENNY. Millbridge, December 20th, 1841.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF SHEFFIELD. "The drying up one tear has more

Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore." BROTHER DEMOCRATS, In our last address, we urged you to rally round the banner of the National worth of brandy, which he drank upon the platform." Charter Association, and to support with seal and -EDWARD CLAYTON, in a letter to the Editor of the energy the Executive Council, whom you have selected to guide the movement, and lead you onward to the attainment of your rights. It is now our duty to call the reader will keep in mind the fact that the latter npon you to act justly towards those, who, torn from paragraph is from the letter sent to us for publicayour ranks by the ruthless hand of persecution, share "the felon's fate, the felon's fare," for no other crime, but that they sought the destruction of class privileges, and the enfranchisement of the toiling masses; for

the vindication of whose rights they now suffer.

Three of your townsmen, Samuel Holberry, John Marshall, and Peter Foden, yet linger in the dangeons to which the late Whig Government consigned them. rural police, it was resolved, "That the continuance of the rural police force in that parish is useless, eft-told tale of their sufferings: it is on behalf of the and entails not only heavy expences upon the ratewives and families of these our unfortunate brothers we now appeal to you. Without entering into an account of their privations, you, working men, can form but too correct an idea of the situation of these widowed wives and tyrant-made orphans. The wives and children of the working classes have but too often to feel the dire curses of poverty and want, even when blessed with the presence of a husband's love-a father's care : how nessary.—Gloucestershire Chronicle. lamentable, then, must be the lot of such as are robbed of their natural protectors and guardians. We urge you to make the case your own; think what would be the unhappy situation of your own wives and children It has been too much the fashion of late among many to talk of "the foolish and violent conduct" of certain of the imprisoned patriots, and it would appear that

was their fate the fate of those whose cause we plead. this has been with too many an excuse for totally neglecting the support of the bereaved families; let this be and their extravagant and shameful expenditure. Also said for the men named in this address, that whatever containing tables of useful reference on almost all submay have been their mistakes or errors—and who is jects connected with general policy. perfect ?-no doubt can exist but that they were honest and sincere in their desire to see the freedom of their country established; and let this be remembered, that if they were at all indiscreet, hundreds cheered them onwards in their indiscretion; and he who would is himself unworthy of the form and name he inherits from his creator.

Men of Sheffield! hitherto justice has not been done to those in whose behalf we address you. We believe this has been more owing to the want of a systematic plan for the collection of monies, than to any apathy, or lack of humanity, on the part of the Chartist body. We have resolved this shall be no longer, and we now earnestly invite, your kindly aid to efface the disgrace of failing to support and protect, so far as in our power Farmer—But our properties and persons are in no lies, the families of those suffering in defence of our

have paid for its own protection, and not leave it to be tioned vendors of the people's paper, the Northern Star, paid for by their successors? They had no right to and have met with a ready response on their part: they held boxes for the receiving of the voluntary offerings of all who wish the "good cause" well. We doubt highly popular."-Weekly Dispatch. and is not our Church safe? and should we have had not that many readers of the Star will give their weekly either properties or Church, if the debt had not been mite; others who cannot afford this may occasionally contribute. Let all do according to their ability; more

The following are the news-agents above spoken of:-G. J. Harney, 33, Campo Lane; Mr. Ludlam, Watson clough, Far-gate; Mr. Frost, Bridge street; and Mr. field Moor, is also authorised to receive subscriptions. The members of the association are requested to first Monday in every month, for the Victim Fund, happily we have too good grounds to believe them calls him "infidel!" The pretty Misses faint at his the members of the Council will make a subscription correct. Mr. Hobson refers to dates and state docuvulgarity, in daring to call in question the prerogative among themselves at their weekly meeting, and with ments-for it is a mercy that we have a precedent of our " munificent Queen!" And the " gallant son of the assistance we expect through another channel, we which forces the public plunderers to trumpet forth mars," (all stays and whiskers) threatens to blow his fervently trust the means will be afforded us of giving a their robberies. In a word we may state that the brains out, for "a rascally chartist!" So that, amidst weekly payment to the families of our persecuted national taxation—who pay it—who devour it—are

It is necessary we should mention the case of Themas | Companion."-Leeds Times. Penthorpe, one of the victims lately incarcerated in Northallerton Hell-hole. In that pandemonium of cheapest and best book of general reference for torture and sorrow; he was attacked by abscess in the almost all subjects in which the people's interests throat, suffering under that cruel disease he was liberary in immediately involved that we have ever seen. Stranger—What! dont you know me? I'm "brother teen weeks, during which time he has been unable to Almanack, it contains a mass of statistical informa-CRUELTY TO A Dog.—A few days ago, two brothers, of Birmingham, named Reuben and Durrent Cope, were each fined, at the Public Office, 40s.

Almanack, it contains a mass of statistical information for the support of himself and family. We have resolved (with the sanction of the association) to have resolved (with the sanction of the association) to most important subjects. We feel persuaded that the Public Office, 40s.

Tuxeaters—Very glad to see you, brother. Fine give to Penthorpe, an equal portion (with the other there is not a working man in the kingdom, who will ST. PANCHAS.—Mr. Farrer lectured here on Sun- and 103. costs, for having, on the 11th instant, set be without his Companion, if he can pessibly profire to a dog, after first rubbing him with turpentine. curse the fellow for his example]; and you shall find be prevented by disease, as at present, from earning his cure one."—Northern Star.

There is oppression against the social body when-Here then we have got you, Sir, side by side with ever any one of its members is oppressed. There is brother Jonathan, in our "Free Trade" market, waiting oppression against every member of it when the social body is oppressed"—was one of the sublime truths proselves are the taxen ers! Out of courtesy they walk claimed by an assassinated legislator, whose memory (deup to brother Jonathan first, and ask him the price of spite the lies of literary prostitutes) mankind will yet revere. Let us act upon this great truth, let it be acknowledged and proclaimed as the democratic law. O for the hour when this shall be! The sacred band of Theban Epaminondas, or the phalanx of Macedonian Tuxeaters—Twenty shillings! Why there is brother Philip were not more invincible than Britons will most amission of the expatriated 170st.

Jonathan here, only asking ten shillings for quite as then be! Chartists of Sheffield, act you upon the When it was understood from undefined express good wheat as yours. How can you for shame ask above noble sentiment in the case submitted to you in this address; make the oppression of each suffering hands that £60 would satisfy them, and that on the Stanfeld—Yes, but you forget that in this country, patrict the eppression of yourselves, and act accord-payment thereof the deeds would be given up, and in consequence of the poverty caused by the taxes of ingly At this season of the year, when, if poverty psyment thereof the deeds would be given up, and in consequence of the poverty caused by the taxes of includence, my appeal was speedily answered by salve are in the same proportion; and that in consequence of the poor rates are ten times as in the poor rates are ten times as the formal placed in full possession and consequence of the poor rates are ten times as in the consequence of the poor rates are ten times as in the consequence of the poor rates are ten times as in the consequence of the poor rates are ten times as in the consequence of our contribute or in poor contribute and in great distribute or the poor rates are ten times as in the consequence of our contribute and in great distribute or the poor rates are ten times as in the consequence of our contribute and in great distribute or the poor rates are ten times as in the consequence of our contribute and in great dist

THE "LEEDS TIMES'" CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS AGAINST MR. J. B. O'BRIEN.

We did not expect to have to allude to this dis-

gusting affair again, but self defence compels it.

The readers of the Star will remember that Mr. O'Brien lectured in the Huddersfield Hall of Science, on Sunday, November 6th. The Hall of Science, we believe, belongs to the Huddersfield Socialists. who gave up their own regular meetings on that occasion to accommodate Mr. O'Brien and his friends. In reference to that day's proceedings, the correspondent of the Leeds Times sent a paragraph to that paper, in which, amongst other derogatory statements, he asserted that Mr. O'Brien was "drunk, and no mistake." Our readers will also remember, that in our paper of November 13th, this charge was indignantly denied, both by ourselves, and by Mr. James Penny, of Millbridge; on whose authority Mr. O'Connor had also triumphantly shewn up the cowardly means used to injure Mr. O'Brien, at a very numerous meeting helden in Leeds, on Tuesday, the 9th of November, of which circumstance mention is also made in the report of the meeting inserted in the Star of November 13th. On Nov. 16th, we received a letter in reference to this subject, from Mr. Edward Clayton of Huddersfield. As there was no new point mooted in it, and as it was but a repetition of the statements made by tion, to place the sum at the Star-office within a you blush up to the very eyes at the bare contemplation Mr. Penny in his communication of the Saturday previous, we did not publish it. During the course of the succeeding week, we received a note from paragraph had originally appeared in his columns

he would try to make a figure somewhere else. He

independent circumstances; then, as you will with ficient quantity of folly to seriously propose such a the insolence, the audacity, the DISHONESTY to represent the Northern Star as having, along with the Thus you see, Sir, that it is the taxes, the everlasting Leeds Times, originated and circulated the infamous lie with an intent to do Mr. O'Brien injury! and that we had refused to insert his letter in contradicconsequences; and then you, Sir, as a Farmer, can meet tion, or in vindication of Mr. O'Brien's character \$ brother Jonathan in the corn market. Remove them, leaving the inference to be drawn that we had never contradicted the statement at all !

Is not this a most perfect specimen of impotent MALICE, arising from mortified vanity and overweening self-conceit !!

We mentioned that the letter in the Patriot purports to be a copy of the one sent to us. We have compared the two; and tell Mr. Edward Clayton that it is dishonest in him to palm such a fraud upon the public. It is not a copy, nor anything like a copy. To show this, and to show also what value understood to apply to all I have written, and to all FRAGE! By nothing else can the Hydra be destoyed. What a discreet and zealous vindicator and friend Mr. O'Brien has, we give an extract from Mr. E. Clayton's letter published in the Patriot, and follow it by one from the letter sent to us, written and signed by Mr. E. Clayton himself.

"I do most solemnly assert, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. O Brien never tasted any intoxicating liquor whatsoever on the Sunday of which he is charged with being intoxicated."-EDWARD CLAYTON, in the Scottish Patriot.

"After the afternoon lecture, Mr. O'Brien was taken ill. On the recommendation of a medical gentleman, and unknown to Mr. O'Brien, I sent for fourpenny-Northern Star, dated Nov. 15th, 1841.

To this we need not add another word; save that tion, of which Mr. Edward Clayton says that his letter in the Scottish Patriot is a copy.

RURAL POLICE.—On Saturday, at a meeting of the ratepayers of the parish of Chipping Sodbary, in the sounty of Gloucester, to consider the propriety o petitioning for the discontinuance of the presents payers, but subjects them to continual oppression and tyranny, and that a petition be forthwith prepared to be presented at the next Christmas Quarter essions, praying the Magistrates to discontinue the said force." At a vestry meeting, held at Framptonon-Severn, on the 9th inst., it was unanimously resolved, that the police for this parish is wholly un-

Still on sale at all the Publishers.

Price THREEPENCE ONLY, THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION: A POLITICAL ALMANACK FOR 1842.

DETTING forth, at one view, the enormous amount of D Taxes wrung from the industry of a starving people,

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. " Essentially a ' Poor Man's Companion' and fully deserving the highest eulogium as fulfilling the promise of its title. In addition to the usual subjectthe gross misappropriation of their property in pensions and high official salaries given for bad government. A chapter is also annexed on the condition of the people, calling for universal perusal. We would particularly commend the work to the atten-

tion of Chartist Lecturers,—they will find it an invaluable text book."-English Chartist Circular. "This little compendium of useful information is entitled to our warm commendation. The statistical details bear ample evidence of having been prepared with much care, and the tables relative to taxation. and the appropriation of the monies thereby derived. are not more curious than useful, while the commentary appended to each division of the subject cannot fail by its tone to make the 'Poor Man's Companion'

"We are accustomed to speak of unequal laws and of the enormous burdens that are laid upon the poor for the benefit of the rich, and we are accusomed to speak thus so often that the very iteration of the remark causes it to loose its force, and to pass harmless. Hence the necessity for details; and well substantiated, always come to us as acceptable visitors, and are welcomed as an effective force which we can wield against the strongholds of corruption. The details in this Almanack are clearly set forth. notice that a collection will be made in the room the and really they tell a dark and fearful tale. Unset forth in a lucid manner in this 'Poor Man's

"This is verily a Poor Man's vade mecum: the

* Parties residing at a distance from any of the Liberal Booksellers, and finding it difficult to procure the Poor Man's Almanack, have only to send Five Postage Stamps and their address to the Publisher, and a copy will be sent them by the returning post

LEEDS: Printed by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office; Published in London by J. Cleave, Shoe-lane, Ficet-street; in Manchester by A. Heywood. Oldham-street; in Newcastle, by D. France and Co., Side; and in Glasgow, by Paton and Love, Nelson-street.

TO CHARTISTS.

Sub-Secretary. him all the support they can by purchas

Some difficulty was occasioned on the jury entering the dead house, in consequence of the bodies of three children being there, and it not being known which was the right one. On their return to the board room, the following evidence was heard:-

E. zabeth Porter, an inmate of the poor house, singlewoman, said, I have lived in the workhouse going for eight months, and I am the mother of Robert Porter, the dicessed. He was six months old last Saturday. and had pretty good health. Last Wednesday but one he negan to be ill. He had a very had cough and a stuffing at his chest. I applied to Mr. Stanger, the doctor, on the day the child was taken ill. The child was under Mr. Stanger's care until last Monday night, when he died at ten o'clock. I perceived the child to be ill first in the night time. I was alceping in the top sing! woman's room in a little hospital bed. That is a narrow bed. No one slept in the same bed but I and my baby. There were more beds in the room, seven big ones, and two little ones. In the big beds four persons slept in each, and in the little ones two. When I say four persons in a bed, I mean two women and two children. I was ordered into the children's sick hospital, and remained there from the day the child was taken ill until it died. I had slept in the top singlewoman's room ever since I came out of the lyingin room until the child was taken ill. I had been in the bottom room in the day time; that is at the bottom of the steps leading up to the bedroem. There have been 107 and 108 women and children in that room at once. I think there were 160 persons in that room the have reached us since Saturday last. The first is a morning my child was taken ill. That was the room in memento of the "distress" existing "at Court," and which I generally passed my time when not at work. will be read with peculiar interest at the present That was the only room I had a right to be in during time:the day time. When I was at work a woman nursed the child in the room until it was taken ill. I have no complaint to make of the medical attendant. I have been allowed to be with the child constantly since it was t ken ill. The numbers have varied very considerably in the bottom room, sometimes twice as many as at other times. I can give no idea at all as to the average numbers in the room. We were generally pretty thick in the room. Semetimes many of us had not room to sit down. That was not a very common thing. The room was cleaned every morning, and kept sweet and clean. The windows are always open, and the air I think was pretty good in the room. The child has never been absent from me a minute since it was born except when I was at work. The child had had a bad cough and hourseness about a month. George Eston Stanger, of Nottingham, said, I am one

of the surgeons attending the Nottingham Union. I

attend upon the children's hospital in the Union Poor House. Robert Porter was under my care. The earliest date I find of his being under my care is Friday, the 26th of November. I believe from the entry I made in the book that he was labouring under some affection of the chest. I ordered him to have an emetic, and to be removed into a separate spartment with a fire in it. There were several children attacked at the same time. I am not sure that he was removed on the Friday. I believe that he was on the Sunday. He has been under my care ever since. He has been labouring under inflamination of the lungs, and I believe from that he has died. I occasionally go into the singlewomen's day room. I believe the children (infants of singlewomen) are kept there. That room has been a good deal erowded of late. The persons in that room open the windows to counteract the effects of the confined air, and the drafts from those windows I think very likely to originate inflammatory affections. I should not say that the air in that room is particularly bad. I believe it is habitable. I have been in the singlewomen's sleeping rooms. If as many as thirty women and children were sleeping in that room, I conceive it would be labouring under an inflammatory action of the bronchial tubes for some time without any particular singlewomen's room during the night, I think it would make it worse. I may state, that I think in this case, as well as others I had at the time, the weather had a great deal to do with producing disease. Dr. Davidson, the honorary physician for the week, saw the child on Sunday week. The hospital to which the child was removed is a very fit place for the reception of a limited number of sick persons. It was inside as comfortable as circumstances would allow. We had more in it than we ought to have had. We had several persons there during the day who slept in the other rooms during the night. Supposing the child had been isbouring under low influematory action of the langs for a menth before I saw it, I believe the inflammation would have been increased by the vitiated air of the lower room during the day, and the sleeping room during the night. I conceive the vitiated air of the rooms, and the state of the weather, were both concerned in producing disease in the child. I do not know that it had been exposed to the atmosphere. I know that the child has been in the lower and upper rooms, and the state of the atmosphere would affect the air in those rooms. During the unfavourable state of the Weather for several weeks past, I think a month. I can most confidently state my opinion, that the upper room, the singlewoman's sleeping room, and the lower or day room, were not fit for the number of persons who were in them. I was not in Nottingham a month ago. I returned on the 22nd of November. I know the rooms well. I do not know the dimensions of the rooms. For the last week or ten days I consider they have been in a very unhealthy state. I have mentioned to the Board of Guardians that the house was not in a healthy state before the child died. That was more particularly as to the children's apartments, where this child was not. There has been a very considerable diminution in the numbers since then, which is about ten days ago, and a great improvement in the healthy state of the house. The lower room I have spoken of is appropriated to single women who have children, and I believe a great portion of them go out of that room to work in different parts of the house. I consider that the latter part of the year, since the number of inmates has been increased, the house has been unhealthy; but considering the number of persons in the house in the earlier part of the year, I consider the house was very heaithy. I consider the house was in a very healthy state for a great many months; I considered it very healthy. Diseases of the chest are very prevalent at this time of the year. It is not uncommon for children o die of the same disease who are not in the house. I think that twenty-five persons might be in the lower room and healthy; it would depend on circumstances. If it were well washed and clean, as it is, it would be healthy. I think. I certainly should hesitate to give an opinion, that the state of the air in the house produced the disease or death of the child. I think the opening the windows of the room would make the air in it more pure. I do not know that any death has been the result of the state of the house. I think the necessity for opening the windows in this weather is a proof that the air in the room was not good. It is have a good deal to do with it.

under which the children had been placed, rendering it farewell. more intractable. Children living in an impure atmosphere, bear disease worse, and bear remedies worse. I then told Mr. Stanger, that I considered the medical treatment admissible in their state was of a very limited extent; that a purer atmosphere was the best-medicine: for them. I have seen some of the children since. I know the single women's day room; I have frequently been in it. I think I never was in it without finding teo many persons there; it was so to-day, when a number of women were out, and at the workhouse. I know the single women's sleeping room. I have been in it repeatedly. I think fifteen women and fifteen shildren too many to sleep in that room, for it to be in a healthy state. I never have known that room when there have been so few sleeping in it as to reader it safe. I have been a honorary medical officer about a year and nine months. I have frequently been in the rooms of the house—I mean the two rooms, the single women's

circumstances have lately contributed to render those rooms unhealthy; the crowded state of the house the state of the weather, confining the people to the rooms, and tending to keep the windows and other means of ventilation closed. I am decidedly of opinion that these causes have had an effect, as I am enabled to see from my professional friends, there has not been anything like the same proportion of cases, similar to these, amongst children at the breast in private practies. It has always been my opinion that I have found the rooms in too crewded a state. I am aware the number in the house has been considerably reduced, and I certainly consider the room less unhealthy.

Absalom Barnet, master of the Nottingham Union

poor-house, said. I have just measured the single woman's day-room; it is eighteen feet long, by sixteen feet wide, and about ten feet high; the aleeping room is sixteen feet long, by sixteen feet wide, and about ten feet high.

Verdict-" Died in the said Union poor-house, from infiammation of the chest; and that the said Robert Porter appears to have been rendered more susceptible of disease, and less able to bear the application of active remedies, when under disease, from having lived in certain rooms in the said Union poor house not adapted to the reception of the number of persons; no hope of improvement. required to live and sleep therein; and this inquest strongly recommend immediate steps to be taken, to proportion to the whole quantity for bread. Gustomers

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

We select the following examples of the growing destitution of "merrie England" from the papers which

It has been determined that the christening of his

tion and in progress, there is no doubt that this caremony will be celebrated in the chapel of St. George, so who doubts any part of this statement. with great pomp and magnificence. There is also very little doubt that it will take place on Thursday, the 10th of February, the anniversary of her Majesty's union with his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The day, hewever, has not yet been fixed upon by her Majesty. St. George's Chapel was on Tuesday morning minutely inspected by Mr. Saunders, accompanied by Dr. Reid. who superintended the ventilation and lighting of the House of Commons, for the purpose of adopting some plan to warm, by means of numerous air-stoves, the whole of the interior of that extensive edifice during the time occupied by the performance of the ceremony. Earl Delawarr, the Lord Chamberlain, was engaged for some time in the chapel on Saturday, suggesting various | were 1,809, and in 1840 not less than 2,444. The arrangements for the ceremony. A covered platform will be erected, leading from the Castle, along which the procession will pass to the chapel. It is expected bers relieved were 607, while in the three years ending that the whole of the Knights of the Garter will be present in their robes, with the Military Knights of penditure in 1841 over that of 1835, was £1,322, or Windsor, and the several officers of the order. In 115 per cent. The Poer-rates in Scotland township in the evening there will be a grand hanquet in St 1835 were £4,638, while in 1840 they amounted to in the wages of woollen hands for the same time is 45 the cause was tried, and one farthing damages were George's Hall, and covers will be laid for apwards of £6,332. The committals by the Magistrates had per cent. one hundred and fifty of her Majesty's distinguished increased in the three dear years, as compared guests. A magnificent carpet, to be used expressly upon with the three cheap years, by 502 cases, or 67 per the occasion of the christening, has been ordered for cent. St. George's Hall. It will be studded with various appropriate heraldic devices, in keeping with the embel-Hishments of this spendid apartment, and in connexion with the Order of the Garter. In the centre will be woven a beautiful representation of St George and the Dragon. In order that the whole of her Majesty's guests upon this occasion may be accommodated during their stay at Windsor, Frogmore-lodge will be entirely appropriated to their use, orders having been given to the different tradesmen to make the necessary preparabeing in that room during the night. A child might thous for that purpose. A large house on Cartle-hill, at and increasing privations. That they are in great mumpresent empty, lately in the occupation of Colonel Millmen, belonging to the Crown, is likewise to be notice being taken of it by the parent Supposing a furnished for the use of the Queen's visitors. Several of the State apartments at the Castle, which are usually for the purpose of enabling the authorities at the Castle to proceed with the necessary arrangements. Amongs: the spartments thus closed are the Ball and Thronerooms. The whole of the internal arrangements connected with this important ceremony have been confided to the skilful superintendence of Mr. Saunders, the Inspector of Palaces. The aponsors invited to answer at the font for the future Monarch are—the King of Prussin; the Duke of Cambridge: Ferdinand. Duke of Saxe Coburg, under of Prince Albert; the Princess

Sophia; and the Duchess of Saxe Cobourg. SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS. If ever it were imperative to set upon the motto that charity begins at home." it is at this truly awful crisis, when misery, destitution, and despair are at our very doors. It is true that poverty in its most frightful forms, is spread through the length and breadth of the land—that our agriculturists are steeped to the lips in misery, and our manufacturers are insolvent, while the general trade of the country is at a "dead still;" and it is equally true that it is the duty of all to do every thing to alleviate and avert, if possible, this scene of general calamity and national bankraptcy. Still, reason, justice, and policy, demand that we should first attend to the wants of our own homes before we look abroad. Hence, although we are most anxions to extend the hand of mercy to the starving working classes of England, Ireland, and Scotland, we must be first satisfied that we have discharged the great and paramount duty of charity towards the destitute poor of onr own neighbourhood. With this common sense and Christian view of the dictates of Christian benevolence and humanity, it is but right that we should, in the first instance, direct the streams of national philanthropy to flow to those appalling scenes of woe, misery, and destitution which our metropolis presents, and which are no where to be found in a more frightful form than as they exist in the neighbourhood and the dwellings of the Spitalfields weavers. So dreadful are the privations of those wretched men and their families, that nature is daily sinking under them; and numbers are fondly looking to the grave as a release from their overpowering sufferings. It is impossible for the most obdurate to hear even a recital of their miseries without shedding a tear of compassion over the heart-rending catalogue. The greatest distress provalls at Bethnel Green. In its workhouse there are ratio as the population, the burials are more than 1.080 inmates, while 1,350 are receiving out-door relief. There is not one person in Bethnal Green who keeps his carriage, and but very few independent, considering that the parish contains 75,000 souls. There was introduced :- Number of deaths-1838, 1,269 are in it 13,000 looms, each loom, when at work in its 1889, 1,277; 1840, 1,739; 1841, 1,729. various ramifications, namely, dying, winding, warping, entering, and weaving, employs three persons, making 39,000 persons immediately dependant on the silk branch of this trade. Half these looms are now out of upon crime:employ. There are, therefore, 19 500 operatives idle. the half of whom have large families pining in penury

The distress among the labouring population of our rather remarkable, that I have had, I think, eighteen own locality at this moment is now more alarming than cases of disease similar to what this child has died many of our readers are aware of. Every description from, in the house, whilst in the district to which I of manual labour is now beginning to feel the effects of attend out of the house, during the same time, I have a restrictive duty. Though some of our standing manot had more than two or three. I cannot account for chinery has been put into operation, a proportionate it any other way than that the state of the house must extra quantity of weavers have not been employed. The fluer fabric, which is principally woven by ma-John Mitchell Davidson, M.D., Nottingham, said, I chinery, no doubt has increased; but, generally speakam one of the honorary physicians to the Nottingham ing, the greater quantity of spun-yarn has been exported Poor Law Union. Last Sunday week, I saw several to be spun by the foreigner. While the manufacturing children in the children's hospital; it is a room lately interests feel the effects of the prohibitory system, appropriated for that purpose. I must say, that I those branches of industry more immediately connected never, in the course of my prefessional life, saw a more with our home trade, though they too have an interest distressing sight—so many infants (under twelve months) in the foreign, have now caught the mania, and the old) sick, congregated together. I found the room consequence is, that many of the families of our best close and offensive. I cannot say the present number artisans have now to depend on human sympathy for reduction. The wages of the weaver fell twenty-five rate levied for the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, nestly recommended to take an interest in the welfare of children in the room. I think I have never attended existence. Our dockyards are emptying daily, and per cent. during the present year. Some manufacturers was £3,493 15s. 6d. In 1839, a new assessment was of each other, by trading with, and endeavouring to an inetitution where there were so many children as in house-carpenters are equally helpiess; we know one this house. I think decidedly that ten mothers and joiner who in May last had apwards of fifty men in his children in that room too many; all the children to employment, whilst at this moment he can only boast about and willing to take work at any price. Every whom my attention was directed were labouring under of being able to procure labour for three. Cabinetinfirmmatory action of the chest, especially of the bron- makers, too, are complaining, not unjustly. It is now chial mucus membranes, accompanied in every case with an undeniable fact, that almost every branch of ingreat general prostration of strength, so as to preclude dustry in our country is suffering more or less from the fast sinking into ruin. A subscription has been raised, lishment in the town has commenced partially working their motto, the following beautiful rule of justice, great general prostration of strength, so as to preclude dustry in our country is suffering more or less from the last sinking into ruin. A superspicion was been raised, fetters which entwine it; and that if some salutary seup, meal, clothing, and bedding are being given to four days per week. There are upwards of 260 persons their motion, the notion of justice, four days per week. There are upwards of 260 persons their motion, the notion of justice, four days per week. There are upwards of 260 persons their motion, the notion of justice, four days per week. There are upwards of 260 persons their motion, the notion of justice, four days per week. There are upwards of 260 persons their motion, the notion of justice, and that if some salutary seup, meal, clothing, and bedding are being given to four days per week. with Mr. Stanger as to the treatment advisable under plan be not immediately adopted, the acknowledged the poor. I visit the houses of the poor every week, employed at this establishment. The people, although you. the circumstances. I expressed an opinion that the ingenuity and skill of our mechanics, as well as our but to give you a description of the poor living and the in great distress, and in too many instances, positively 12. disease which I saw was increased by the circumstances capital, must bid us a long and it may be a lasting miserable furniture (if such it can be called), of the starving to death, appeared to enjoy momentary conso-

and most exernciating distress.

ROCHDALR.

Manchester the other day :--CABINET-MAKERS' FURNITURE - Minute inquiries show that from fifteen years previous to 1828, there were twenty-eight to thirty journeymen cabinet-makers and a few boys regularly and fully employed in Rockdale. At this time there are only twelve or thirteen journeymen and about ten boys in the trade, and these have not had full and regular employment for a long time past. The population of the town and neighbourhood has greatly increased during the past afteen or twenty years; but there has been no increase of furniture, clearly proving that the condition of the people is much worse, and their comforts greatly 101d.; 12th, 13a 1d.; 13th, 6a 3d.

TRAVELLING SCOTCHMEN.-1. Travels Todmorden day and sleeping rooms. Latterly, I have not con- Saddleworth, Shaw, Lees, Oldham, Middleton, Heysidered them healthy; sometimes I have considered wood, Wardle, and neighbourhood of Rochdale. Has then remarkably healthy, considering the circumstances travelled part of this district for twenty years, dealing If a child of six menths old or under, were to spend with many families throughout this period; his cusits time curing the day in the single women's day-room, tomers have gradually become poorer, and are now market? and sleeping at night in the single women's sleeping- mostly rained, and unable to buy clothing, tea, coffee, room, I do not consider it likely that it would be in a healthy state. I consider it owing, in a great measure, much better. Todmorden was then his best district healths. A child living in those rooms time many months. In his journeys he finds many houses would be more susceptible of disease from exto the great was and cleanliness, that they have been so now very much worse, mills there having worked short more susceptible of disease from ea-en changes of temperature, because the furniture having gradually been disposed of to pro-would be impaired. From what I wide food. Has given up the Wardle district, the an Sunday week, I was not at all people being reduced to poverty so abject that they can

to bear the disease, and on that account I suppose the lers have given up the trade-their once good cusstate of the atmosphere in these rooms may have had tomers now impoverished, their purchases very small, some operation in the child's death. I think several and had debts rendering the trade a rulnous one to those engaged in it.

> SHOPKEEPERS AND PROVISION DEALERS .- I. The years ago. Sells much less of cheese and sugar, and not more than two-thirds of his former sale; and not more than half the tobacce. The quantity of mait is reduced to one third of his sale in better times. Debts cannot be paid; many honest and industrious customers iave debts standing over till times mend.

2. More meal in proportion to the flour sold now less tea sold; sugar one-half less; sobsect one-third a-year. I understand that he has given the "princely" appear in; while many, after relating the appalling difficulties note much bought; ald cheaper; donation, from the above sum of £20 towards the relief ficulties under which they laboured, wished "The often none used. In cheese the reduction is one-half. Bread sold in pennyworths commonly; all the common articles of food sold now in very small quantities. Debts standing over till better times. Only sells one load of malt where he used to sell four. Boy came for three halfpenny worths of meal in rags; family of seven, sober and industrious; at most wages with full work 11s to 12s per week; father 7s or 8s, two boys earn 4s, with setting cards. Only one bed for seven

8. Double quantity of meal and coarse flour sold in prevent a recurrence of death from the causes which who used to buy a pound of sugar now buy a penny have accelerated the death of the said Robert Porter." | worth, or a quarter of a pound for two penses. Test worth, or a quarter of a pound for twopenses Tea sold in quantities as small as half a quarter of an ounce, for a halfpenny. Butter as low as a halfpenny or a penny; bacon a penny, or a quarter of a pound for twopence. Feur or five in a family send for half an oatcake, worth one halfpenny, with bits and scraps of bacon, worth a halfpenny or a penny more. Meal sells most in quantities of one pound each. Only sells half amount of 12 per cent has taken place in the last two The name of the individual who gave the character was as much cheese as formerly, and of a lower quality. At years. In and adjoining Hyde, factories beretofore em- not stated in the paragraph, but on the 12th February breakfast and dinner hours many come in for a half- ploying 1,700 hands are entirely stopped, and others the attorney of Mr. Jones, a banker at Lighthdoos, sent penny or a penny worth of bread. Debts cannot be collected. Knows that many of his customers are short of food; hears many a curse as the destitute part with Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shall take place their last coin for half a meal for themselves and their at Windsor; and from the arrangements in contempla children. Wishes Sir Robert Peel might stand in his are six cotton factories and one print works not workshop for one day, and will gladly let any gentleman do

> BUTCHERS, SKINNERS, AND TANNERS, - Estimate that four years ago 180 beasts were killed weekly in the parish of Rochdale; now not more than 55 to 70 are killed. Sheep and pigs much fewer. Poor pieces tomers buy a connyworth or two-pennyworth of bits of suct or steak. Cannet buy more. The condition of the population very much worse than four years

DISPENSARY .- The reports of the Dispensary exhibit a very serious increase of the number of appli- increasing. cants for medical assistance. In 1835 the applicants Good Samaritan Society exhibited the same symptoms of distress. In the three years ending 1837, the num-1840 they had increased to 963, and the increase of ex-

SURGEON'S OPINION. We, the undersigned, areof oplulon that, owing to the high price of food and want of employment, the labouring classes in the borough of bers unable to obtain wholesome foed sufficient quan-In these respects the population amongst whom we practice are in a much worse position now that they £350 a week, with every prospect of a still further

> T. H. WARDLEWORTH. ROBERT BYKER GEORGE MORRIS, WALTER DUNLOP.

Rochdale, Dec. 13th, 1841. PRESTON.

extent as many other manufacturing towns, yet, as sions, during which heavy deductions have been made evidences of the deterioration of its trade and the suf- from the wages of weavers. The cotton weavers emferings of the people, I present you with the following ployed have had their wages reduced about 20 to 25 Sturkey, 5 days 5 5 0

statement on which you may rely.

Last year the collectors of poors'-rates returned the unoccupied houses as 1,230. Although they have not quite finished the delivery of the tickets for the present half-year, they stated that there will be at least an additional 400 houses empty, so that we have now pwards of 1.600 houses without tenants. It would be difficult to state with certainty the num-

ber of persons out of work. Last spring an anti-Corn Law petition was signed by 1.200 of this class. The number I am certain is now more than doubled. Last year the cost of maintaining the poor was higher than in the previous years, but the out-relief is now 55 per cent. and the in-door relief 41 per cent. more than half employed. at this sime last year. Even young men, skilled artisans, are begging every week for admission into the

The number of patients admitted into the Preston Dispensary not only shows the increase of sickness among the poor, but plainly points out the periods of cheap food as decidedly favourable to health :--

Number of cases: -In 1832, 2,481; 1833, 2,267 1834, 2,400; 1835, 2 308; 1836, 1,910; 1837, 2374; 1838, 2,293; 1839, 2,431; 1840, 3,072 1841, 3,978.

The bills of mortality for the parish show, that double the number in 1840 compared with 1841. The increase of mortality is seen from the following returns for Preston for the four years since the new registration

The following account of the number of cases tried for

1833, 198 cases; in 1834, 249 cases; in 1835, 168 the town are now working only four days a week; cases; in 1836, 187 cases; in 1837, 277 cases; in 1838, consequently, reducing the operatives one-third for oftener if necessary. 308 cases; in 1835, 328 cases; in 1840, 366 cases; in | want of full employment. The colliers in Wigan and 1839, 366 cases; in 1841, 421 cases.

in the town, as will appear from the following:-1840, 160; in 1841, 144.

This alarming increase is attributed by some to the consider the great increase of churches, chapels, schools, teracting influence, I cannot help attributing much of

the idle and dissolute. The wages of spinners have been reduced this year about ten per cent, with a probability of a still greater have closed, and many others are regularly reducing the number of their hands. Weavers are wandering

tience exhibited by these poor people. Owners of cottage property can scarcely get any rent. and distress sales are frequent. I asked one of the colferent sales within the last two months :-

8th, 7s. 4d.; 9th, 2s. 8d.; 10th, 12s. 8d.; 11th, 7s.

It may be necessary to explain that the sale which produced £2 8s., was in the case of a small shopkeeper. Indeed we tre in a dreadful state, and although ap-

rapidly progressing. Our sinking in morals is not less rapid than that in reference to our physical condition. J. LIVESEY.

Preston, Dec. 15, 1841,

and six had to occupy one bed, with nothing to throw and famishing children. However unnatural it may over them. A great may whose earnings are more appear, it is nevertheless true, that in some dwellings quantity of meal sold in proportion to the flour is much than 2s. are almost entirely destitute of beds and old age, youth, and infancy, six, seven, and eight in greater than it used to be half a down or three or four clothing. clothing. lothing.

The scenes of misery, destitution, and wretchedness quantately together in one bed, for want of means to

yet further reduced. About £280 have been collected in aid of the suffer- until it is dried. Hundreds also complain of their than a few years ago. His customers buy half a pound ing poor of the district. Sir Robert, Peel owns land in inability to attend their respective places of worship or a pound of meal at once, as they are able. Much the parish from which he draws in reut about £2,000 on the Sabbath day, for want of decent clothes to

of the poor.
December 15th, 1841.

from the one that has been taken, I should say that the number of unempleyed in the manor is about 700. The number of mills not working is 13. On account of books upon our knees. the bedness of trade there is no building going on, and all masons, joiners, &c. in the neighbourhood are out of work. But now there is a great number of houses uninhabited, and the depression of all kinds of property has been very great. I think I may safely say that there is not a single spinner or manufacturer who is not carrying on his business at a loss, and in many cases a

A reduction of the wager of factory hands to the

very great one.

employing 4,000 hands are working only four days a an affidavit to the Shrewsbury Chronicle, to the effect week. Almost all the carpenters, makons, bricktayers, that his client was the party alluded to in the paragraph. machine; makers, and many other artisans and common labourers are suffering from want of employment. There ing. Crime has considerably increased. All the manufacturers have been obliged to work their machinery with fewer hands, and have discharged every person with whom they could possibly dispense. Many workpeople who had built cottages have been obliged to sell them. Emigration is going on more extensively from this neighbourhood than at any former period. Many eagerly bought; good joints difficult of sale. Cus of the steadlest and most skilful operatives are included amongst the emigrants. Hyde, until lately, has been remarkable for being one of the most prosperous manufacturing districts; but there is now a marked difference in the comforts and appearance of the inhabitants, and the distress among the working classes is rapidly

> Population, 8,000; houses, 1,550; unoccupied houses 40; mills working, 37; partially working, 6; entirely stopped, 8; working full time, 7; working short time hands employed, 2 800; hands anemployed, 450. WAGES.—The decrease in the wages of cotton hands cause, and all the witnesses on both sides had again to during the last ten years is 25 per cent. The decrease be taken to London, where, on Friday, the 3rd instant,

CONDITION. The want of employment, and the general working of short time, cause the district to be in a very deplorable state. There are many families in did not consider this a case which required a certi-The wages in the cotton trade are now coming the deepest distress. Shopkeepers and tradesmen of ficate. down, and the decline is already from 12 to 15 per all kinds cry out most bitterly; complaints are univercent. within a few months. Many persons are unem- sally prevalent, and prespects for the future exceedployed, and there is no prespect of any change for the ingly dark and gloomy, and altogether things seem to be on a fearful system of the downward " sliding | EXPENSES OF WITNESSES, &c., ON THE PIRST TRIAL

Wages paid by . Wages paid by B. Walker, Smith, Walker & Brother, and Co, ms- engineers and iron chine-makers. founders. tity to maintain them in health, and thus they are pre- 1836...... £22.039 £23 414 £45,543 by innutritions food, and that many cases of appalling 1840...... 11,124 17,709 28,833

were five or aix years ago; and that, for three years falling off. The only a teration in the rate of wages past, their condition has been gradually sinking, and is amongst the mechanics, but that will not amount we never knew them in so bad a state at any former to more than five per cent. upon the present gross payments. The machine-making establishment has been almost entirely employed in making self-acting Hayward, 18 days at two guineas a-day ... 37 16 0 mules, or altering old mules so as to work upon that principle.

LEIGH.

The greater part of the working population is employed in silk weaving, and the wages paid are nominally the same as in 1836, but since that period Although Preston has not suffered to the same the trade has experienced numerous and great depresper cent. since 1836, and they now receive 5s. for weaving a description of cloth for which 30s. were reguiarly paid to 1816. An able-bodied and clever workman does not earn more than 5s. per week in this Fish, I branch. It is calculated that there are 3,000 looms out of employment during the last three months, and perhaps about 4,000 employed in the silk trade. The cotton weavers of the district have been little more than half employed for the two years previous to last Refreshers to three counsel ... October, since when they have been somewhat better employed, though not fully, and great numbers have Fees to their clerks given it up altogether. The hands in four factories Special jury are fully employed, and in the remaining five about

> The following are the amounts paid on account of the poor's rates since the formation of the Leigh Union :-

The last three months in 1838.....£1,415 1839..... 2,772 1840..... 4,674 The first nine months in 1841..... 3,597

There are two cotton factories unemployed. In consequence of the scarcity of work, the low rate of wages, amount of £400 has been raised in the township for Jones, however, must be convinced now that a man may the relief of the most destitute; and from the reports of the vistors employed, it appears that the people are while the baptisms have increased in about the same in a state of greater wretchedness than they have been in since the year 1826.

The handloom weavers have been reduced since the year 1835 from 7s. to 5s. per piece. The power loom weavers have been reduced in a similar proportion to the mule spinners and reclers, as will be explained felony at the Preston sessions from 1831 to 1841, clearly below. The cotton spinners' rate of wages has not mark the cheap and dear years in their influence varied much for the last six years, except among add to their number. reclers and mule spinners, whose wages have been re-In the year 1831, 248 cases; in 1832, 224 cases; in duced one-fifth. With four exceptions, the mills in elected every six months, one half to be re-elected. the neighbourhood, in the year 1835, got 6s. 8d. for tion every —— for the admission of members, to re-This increase has been principally from those residing getting three tons of coals. In the present year 1841, ceive reports, and the transaction of general business. they get 7s. for getting seven tons sixteen cwt. of 1836, 27; in 1837, 84; in 1838, 108; in 1839, 112; in coals than there was in 1835, owing to the depth of the ceive a week's notice of the same. pits, and the accumulation of water and inflammable gas. 795 families have been visited, comprising 3,780 to defray the expenses of the Association. increase of dram-shops, concert-rooms, &c., but when I individuals; of these 1,23 are under twelve years of age; of the remainder, at least, one-third are entirely the moral and intellectual welfare of the members, by and moral institutes, which ought to be in their coun- unemployed, another one-third wholly employed, and the other one third only partially employed. At a fair this increase to the want of employment caused by the computation by persons competent to form an opinion, place shall be hired for the use of the Association, and pressure of the times, and which always falls first upon at least, one-half of the population consists of labouring persons, of whom one half are wholly unemployed. the members may spend their leisure hours profi ably, The amount of poor's-rates for the last six years:— and set a good example. Upon an assessment of £34,930, the annual average 10. That the members of the Association are earmade, and upon the new assessment of £47,712, the procure employment for any of the members who are rate levied for the year 1839 was £4,771 15s 6d: in in want of the same; and in order to facilitate this 1840 it was £5,464; and in 1841 it has already been at object, a record of each member's trade, or occupation, body's spirits are down; the shopkeepers are com. £8,742. There are seven mills at present not working be kept by the secretary, and read over at the general plaining bitterly, and the small farms in the neigh- and notice has been given this week for the stoppage of monthly meetings. bourhood, owing to bad seasons and heavy taxes, are another in a fortnight. The largest engineering estabwretched bedding, of the amount of human wretched lation from the very fact of persons being appointed to all discussion on questions of Theology is expressly ness and misery which I find amongst them, would inquire into and sympathise with their suffering. The forbidden. The following official report was read at a meeting at exceed all belief unless it were witnessed. I took the persons vitited consisted of hand-loom weavers, factory Rev. Mr. Spencer and J. Curtis, Esq., when here, to operatives, coal-miners, artisans, and others, all of whom, see some of these cases, and they seemed astonished at | with the exception of a trifling few, obligingly gave the the scenes of human misery, as well as Christian parequired information. The number of families visited at any time, the sum of 10s. were 795, comprising 3,780 individuals, 1423 of whom are under twelve years of age, about one-third of the remainder are without employment; the other twoectors to give me the returns of the smounts of some thirds, some of them wholly, and others partially emof his distress sales. He handed me the fellowing ployed, unitedly, average in their weekly earnings, statement of the gross sums received at thirteen dif- with parochial relief included, and rent deducted £279 7s 7d, which divided, will give each individual 1st. £1 11a; 2nd. 11a, 2ld.: 3rd. £2 8a; 4th. the sum of 1s. 5ld per week for food, cicthing, candles, 3s. 4dd.; 5th, 14s. 2d.; 6th, 8s. 3dd.; 7th, 12s. 6dd.; fuel, sosp, &c., or which, laid out in good bread at its now exorbitant price, would purchase only 71 lbs. per week, or scarcely 1th. 2cz. per day for each individual, leaving nothing for other food, clething, fuel, tea, from tobabco, snuff, cigars, and all intoxicating liquous coffee, or any other article necessary. This sum per When it is considered that the miserable bedding and head is not equal in amount to the average cost of furniture of a whole family will not fetch more than each pauper throughout the Poor Law Unions. Out of £2 8s., 2s. 8d., or 3s. 4d., or scarcely in amount to more the whole number there are 1,159 whose average income than 20s. can we wonder at the perression of the home varies from sixpence to one shilling per head per wook, and not more. Desireur of eliciting every information connected with the manner in which the working parently as quiet as death, the feeling of disaffection is people live both by night and by day, it was found that 1,104 persons slept three in a bed (if such it could be called), 712 four in a bed, 200 five, 156 six, and 66 seven and eight in a bed, while a very many poor creatures were met with who had neither bed nor bedding, nor anything but the bare floor to lie down upon when surprised to the search of the sample of the search of the nature became exhausted. Nineteen-twentieths of the

but I think the children would be more liable to be have had from him. This is a common occurrence the carnings amounted to or exceeded 2s. per week for together by coarse wrappering, without either blankets, acted upon by atmospheric changes, as well as less able about Middleton and the neighbourhod. Many travelesch individual, and a great number were just over that stances where there was covering, it was only a The general destitution is great. In some cases the piece of coarse calico pieces. Some had sold, visitors found only one bed for ten persons, without a and others pawned all they could spare, even to particle of covering, and in many instances, four, five, their beds and bedding, to produce food for themselves which the visitors have witnessed, they would hope are provide better accommodation. Several hundreds o without a parallel, and there appears at present no families, both parents and children, have no change of prospect of any amendment, but fear that even the small pittance which many are enabled to obtain will be women, and children, has to be washed on the Saturday night, the parties having to remain entirely destitute morning." In several houses, during our visit in the GLOSSOP.—Since 1836 the reduction in wages has afternoon, the children were crying most pitcously, and description, there being no seats or any kind of furniture, we were obliged to write standing with our

BEAUTIES OF ENGLISH LAW.

On the 5th of February last, there was published in the Shrewsbury Chronicle a paragraph, in which Mr. Fauntleroy, a wool-merchant of Bermondsey, was stated to have suffered a heavy loss, from having been induced to give goods to a person named Howell, engaged in the woollen trade at Llanidlees, which were afterwards obtained by the party by whom the character was given On the 4th of March, Jones, through his attorney, demanded the name of the person who forwarded the original paragraph for publication, accompanied by a suggestion that if a statement were inserted to the effect that the editor " had inquired into the accusation against Jones, and found it false" this might end all further proceedings. After some correspondence, the name of the writer of the paragraph was communicated to Jones, and in the Shreiosbury Chronicle of the 12th of March appeared the following retractation :- "As some persons seemed to imagine that the statements in the paragraph of the 5th of February apply to Benjamin Jones, Esq., banker, Llanidloes, we have made inquiry, and are authorised to state that not the slightest imputation rests on that gentleman. We are glad to give this decided contradiction." On the day that this contradiction appeared, the writ in the action was issued. The trial was appointed to take place in London in June last, and for eighteen days the plaintiff and his atterney and witnesses, and the witnesses of the defendant, were kept there at enormous expence, and dismissed without the cause being tried. The plaintiff then caused a special jury to be summioned to try the given.

The plaintiff applied to his Lordship to certify, in order to have his costs; but Lord Denman said he

The Shrewsbury Chronicle gives the following estimate of the plaintiff 's costs :--

JONES &. WATTON. Owens, solicitor, 18 days, at two guineas a-day Travelling expenses, 186 miles, at ls. a mile up

Ditto, down (1) ... 9 6 0 Bell, Craven-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Pryce, manufacturer 15s a day for 18 days 13 10 0 Pennell. Travelling expenses, up and down is. a miles, from Llanidloes to London, 200 miles ... 20 0 0 The wages for the last few weeks have only averaged Morris, stationer, 15s. a-day for 18 days... 13 10 0 Travelling expences, up and down, ... 200 miles... ... 20
Sturkey, 18 days, at a guinea a day ... 18 Travelling expenses, 186 miles, up and down

... 20 0 0 Travelling expences Jones, 18 days, at 15s. a-day 13 10 ... 20 0 0 Travelling expences Fee to the counsel 21 0 0 Briels 15 • 0 SECOND TRIAL.

... 10 10 0 Owens, 5 days Travelling expenses, up and down 18 12 0 Travelling expenses ... 20 • 0 Hayward, 5 days 10 10 (Travelling expenses ... 20 0 (... 10 10 0 days ... 3 15 0 ... 20 0 0 Travelling expenses Davies, 5 days 3 15 0
Travelling expenses ... 20 0 0 Jones, 5 days... ... Travelling expenses ... 3 15 0 ... 20 0 0

Court Fees 4 0 0 Other costs of the cause ...

' pay too much for his whistle."

greater party of which, as it turns out, the plaintiff will have to pay, and also independent of all the costs between himself and his attorney. The Welsh have the character of being a very litigious people, and no stronger proof could be given of and the high price of provisions, a subscription to the their peculiar propensity than this brief narrative. Mr.

These are independent of the defendant's costs, the

... 6 6

... 21 0 0

... 35 0 0

£511 13 (

RULES AND OBJECTS OF THE ANTI-TOBACCO TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

1. That this Association be denominated the Anti-Tobacco Temperance Association. 2. That the affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Committee of six persons, with power to

3. That the Members of the Committee shall be 4. That the Committee shall meet once a week, as

5. That there be a general meeting of the Associa-6. That no rule or article be altered without the con-Cases of Felony from Preston. In the year 1835, 18; coals, and there is now more difficulty in getting the sent of a majority of members, all of whom shall re-

7. That each member subscribe one penny per week 8. That it be the duty of this Association to advance lectures and other meaus.

9. That as early as the funds will allow, a convenient a library of useful books be established, in order that

11. That the members of this Association adopt, as

12. In order that harmony of sentiment, and unanimity of action, may characterise the Association, 13. That in order to prevent embarrassment in the

pecuniary affairs of the Association, the Committee shall not allow the debts of the Association to exceed 14. That persons desirous of becoming members o this Association must abstain from tobacco, snuff,

cigars, and all intoxicating drinks for one week previous to their admission, in order to try the principle and prevent a relapse. 15. That a prize be given for the best essay on the bad effects of tobacco, as soon as the funds can award the same ; the amount of prize to be decided by a maje-

rity of members 16. That the following be the pledge and qualification of membership; We, the undersigned, agree to abstail fermented or distilled, and in every suitable way discountenance the causes and practises of intern

17. That visitors be chosen to distribute tracts, visit members, collect contributions, and to make such assistical returns as may be called for. Also that a Superintendent be appointed to every ten visitors. 16. That an annual meeting of the Association be hald at such time and place as the committee may appoint, at which meeting a General Report of the Association's proceedings during the past year shall be

19. That there be open Committee on Tuesday even ings, at Mr. Dorrell's Coffee Honse, 9, West Smith-20. All communications may sent, post-paid, to Mr.

PROSECUTION FOR "SEDITION" IN IRELAND.

In the Leinsler Express, (a Tory journal,) published on Saturday, there is a report of an application, made on the previous Monday to the magistrates at the Petit Sessions of Mountmelick, Queen's County, to receive information for sedition against Mr. William Connor, a respectable landholder, who resides at Inch. in the

neighbourhood of Stradbally.

Mr. Browne, from the office of the Crown Solicitor of the Home Circuit, attended by direction of the Attorney-General to prosecute the case. The first witness examined was George Stewart Hill, Sub-Inspector of Police: who read his own information-

" Recollects Sunday, the 14th November last. After Divine service on that day, saw about one hundred parsons assembled in the Market-square of Mountmelick. and saw William Connor addressing them in a violent and exciting tone of language. Heard Conner say that the Members of Parliament were a lazy, scurry, set of rascals, useless servants, and forgot themselves like other rascals; that tyrant landlords would be murdered: and that it was not be wondred at for it was nothing been on spinning 25 per cent., on card-room hands 12 in reply to a question for their so doing, it was stated but the reward of tyranny, and the fault lay, nowhere per cent., on power-loom weaving 14 per cent. With they were crying for bread, not having tasted any kind but at their own doors. And Connor further added—I regard to the numbers employed, only one part of the of food that day. Some of the dwellings contained tell Sir Robert Peel and the Government that there neighbourhood has as yet been taken. But, judging scarcely anything but the bare walls; in many of this never will be peace in Ireland till these grievances are remedied. Connor was frequently cheered by the people; and witness has no doubt that such language, addressed to persons in the rank of life of those assembled, would be calculated to hold up landlords to hatred, and produce public discontent and hostility to the laws of the country." Mr. Hill further stated, that he had been handed two printed papers by Sub-Constable Donally, with the name of William Conner attached to one of them; and that the paper contained the following pas-

80ges:---"That every man having the pessession of any portion of the soil as a tenant-at-will, or on a lease. shall have a fair valuation of his land by a jury of sworn men." "That neither tithe, rent-charge, county-cess." poor-rate, nor any other acreable assessment, shall be charged to the tenant, in addition to the valued rent." Mr. Hill said he believed that such words were calculated to create discontent and disaffection among her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Samuel Sheane, a Magistrate, and Policeman gave evidence of a similar kind. Mr. Connor said that he urged the people not to riolate the laws; though he could " predict" murder

from the present state of the laws—
"My address on that and thirty or forty other occasions was not of a political tendency—it related to political economy: 'therefore, I think the whole matter harmless, and not a crime against the laws of the country. If I am allowed to examine witnesses, I shall satisfy the Magistrates of my innocence: my arguments are against the rackrent system of the country, founded on the law of the land; and I told the people in my address, that nothing could justify them to raise their hands against their landlords or the laws of the country.

am a landlord myself."

Mr. Conner afterwards added, that his object was to show the people the way to redress their griev-ances by their undoubted right to petition. Many speeches much stronger than his had been delivered in Parliament. Captain Tibaudo, one of the Magistrates on the

bench, said that he considered such language calculated to inflame an excitable mob; and Mr. Connor was held to bail to answer the charge at the next Assizes.

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Dec. 17. BANKRUPTS.

John Walker, Wardour-street, Oxford-street, appraiser, to surrender Dec. 24, at half-past one, Jan. 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankrupicy, Basinghall. street. Solicitors. Messrs. Cranch and Wright. London-John Griffiths, Leicester-street, Regent street, milliner, Dec. 24, at half-past two, Jan. 28, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr.

William Amos, Walbrook, City, sponge-merchant, Dec. 24, at eleven, Jan. 28, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy; Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Rutherford, Lombard-street; official assignee, Mr. Belcher. Charles Daniell, Oxford-street, jeweller, Dec. 28, Jan. 28. at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-

street. Solicitor, Mr. Spyer, Broad-street-buildings; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street, Augustus Frederick Hemming, Chiswell-street, Finsbury, elastic surgical instrument-maker. Dec. 27. Jan. 28, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall. street. Solicitor, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings. John William Horend, Paradise-street, Lambeth,

builder, Dec. 28, at one; Jan. 28, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messre. Thompson and Co., Bucklersbury; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street. Robert Bacon and Robert Wayman, Barbican, wireworkers, Dec. 27, Jan. 28, at one, at the Court of Bank-

ruptcy. Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Mesara. Crosby and Co., Church-passage, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall street. William Blain, St. Andrew's road, Southwark, draper. Dec. 27, Jan. 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptoy. Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Cattlin, Ely-place, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-

buildings. Robert Scott, William Fairlie, and Joseph Hare, Union-court, City, merchants, Dec. 29; at twelve, Jan. 28, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, B. singhallstreet. Solicitor, Mr. Gordon, Old Broad-street; offi-

cial assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street. John Colnett, Gravesend, hotel-keeper, Dec. 28, at half-past one, Jan. 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Mr. Shoubridge. Bedford-row; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-Elihu Wilson, King-street, St. Giles, stationer, Jan.

8. at one, 28, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptoy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Gale, Basinghallstreet; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane. Edward Hale Hughes, Wraxham, Denbighshire. licensed victualler, Dec. 28, Jan. 28, at twelve, at the Wynnstay Arms Inn, Wrexbam. Solicitors, Messrs. Philpot and Son, Southsmpton-street, Bloomsburysquare; and Mr. Hughes, Wrexbam. Timothy Bourne, Liverpool, cotton-broker, Dec. 31, Jan. 28, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool.

Solicitors, Mr. Heward, Liverpool; and Messra Jenings, Bolton, and Jenings, Elm-court, Temple. Joseph Rogers, Shrewsbury, hop-dealer, Dec. 31, Jan. 28, at eleven, at the Guildhall, Shrewsbury. Solicitors, Messrs. Ponall and Cross, Staple Inn; and Mr. Cooper,

John Righton, Hebburn, Durham, brewer, Jan. 18, at one, 28, at eleven, at the Bankrupt Commission Room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: and Messra Crosby and Compton. Church, court, Old Jewry. Thomas Eskrigge, Warrington, Lancashire, cottonmanufacturer, Jan. 7, 28, at twelve, at the Clarendon

Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row; and Mesers. Nicholson and Sons, Warrington. Joseph Peel, Newcastle upon-Tyne, picture dealer, Jan. 13, at eleven, 28, at one, at the Bankrupt Com-

mission Room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Mr. Plumptre, Lamb-building, Temple; and Mr. Cram, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. James Ingham, Halifax, Yorkshire, stonemason, Dec. 29, at nine, Jan. 28, at the Shakespeare Inn, Halifax. Solicitors, Messrs. Jaques, Battye, and Edwards, Elyplace; add Mr. Edwards, Halifax.

Charles Carr, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 7, 28, at three, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Coppock and Woollam, Stockport; and Mr. Coppock, Clevelandrow. Saint James's.

Richard Coleman, Manchester, mercer, Jan. I, at one. 28, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester; and Messrs Baxter, Loncoln's Inn-fields. Michael Potter and John Lever, Manchester, com nission agents, Jan 7, 28, at two, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Slater

and Heelis, Manchester; and Mesas. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Harcourt-buildings, Temple. Alexander Wynne Pollock, Liverpool, commission merchant, Jan. 1, 28, at two. at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford row; and Messrs. Harvey and Falcon, Liverpool.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. P. Jennings and A. L. Saul, Manchester, letterpress printers-H. Lord and J. Nicholson, Lee-head, Yorkshire, painters—J. Battersby and H. A. Duckworth, Liverpool-D. Broadhurst, J. Broadhurst, and H. R. Broadhurst, Manchester, merchants; as far as regards . Broadhurst-G. H. Matterson and F. B. Cooper, York, linen-drapers—T. S. Eddowes, J. Bettelty and F. J. Bury, Liverpool, chain-cable-manufacturer-R. Scotson and J. Miller, Wheelton, Lancaster, sizers-J. S. Reid and J. R. Crisp, Liverpool, commission-merchants -H. Waterhouse, J. Thompson, and W. Boulton, Manchester, cotton-spinners.

FASHIONS FOR THE MONTH. - Coats are very much worn, particularly at the elbows, and are trimmed with a shining substance, which gives them a very glossy appearance. A rim of white runs down the seams, and the covering of the buttons is slightly opened, so as to show the wooden material under it. Hats are now slightly indented at the top, and we have seen several in which part of the brim is sleped off without any particular regard to the quantity abstracted. Walking-dresses are very much dotted just now with brown spots of a mud colour, thrown on quite irregularly, and the heels of the stockings may sometimes be seen trimmed with the same material. A sort of basket-work is now a great deal seen as a head-dress, and in these cases it is trewed over with little silver fish, something like a common sprat, which gives it a light and graceful character.-Punch.

CHARTIST PERSECUTION IN IRELAND. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR

SIR.—The agitation of the Charter in Ireland, at the me time that it is of the greatest importance, is. in many respects, in a most critical position, and were it not for the laudable exertions and skilful management of two or three of our friends at Dublin, it is in great danger of being altogether stifled. I have had too much cause to perceive the truth of this statement, in my recent visit to Belfast, where I have met with the most vindictive spirit of opposition from the Whits and professed fellowers and admirers of Sharman Crawford, whe, indeed, seem to be the only sincere advocate of our principles amongst the apper classes in that locality; and my object in writing the present letter is to give a general statement of the difficulties and persecution I encountered, and should there be space in your valuable journal, that it may serve as an introduction to some other addresses, more particularly for the benefit of our lrish brethren.

On my arrival in Belfast, I found the organization of the body there decidedly ineffective in many respects. in consequence of not being incorporated with the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, and not the least of the evils arising from this neglect, was the difficulty of getting the law on our own side in any plan we might adopt. Yet, at the same time, the persons who compose that body are most sincere and ardent in their attachment to the principles of Chartism. I delivered o hear a lecture on government by representation. Mr. Devlin promised us the large room for this purpose; and we accordingly printed the bills advertising it. In the meantime, however, certain Liberals worked on Devlin's fears and prejudices, and employed the Whig newspaper to publish a string of the most villanous falsehoods respecting me and the legality of the Association, for the treble purpose of injuring my character with respectable individuals in the town, frightening all persons from having any communication with me or the Chartists, and to urge the magistrates to exert tyrannical power for the suppressing our meetings. In answer to this disgraceful attack I published an address to the working people. While the address was in the press, Devlin positively refused to fulfil his engagement: and when we notified our intention of holding the meeting in our rooms at Mill-street, we found that the magistrates, by a course of wretched tricks and theaten. ings had obtained the manction of the person who let the rooms, as an excuse for placing a body of policemen at the door, who denied every person admittance. Not content with this, but apparently for the purpose of exciting to a breach of the peace, I was followed wherever I went by several of those steel-armed ruffians, particularly one Campbell (I believe that is his name) and one or two others in disguise, who were set to question the committee and keep close to me. They especially sought to find where our next meetings would be in order to break them up in the same infamous way. The next morning, the whole of the Whig papers contained a repetition of the Northern Whig lies, toge-

and most crafty enemies of liberty. I am. Sir. Your's, &c. PHILIP BRANNON.

BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE persus REASON.

ther with a large addition of falsehood and scurrility,

and triumphant expressions of satisfaction at the foiling

of our intentions, whilst the Conservative journals con-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR in their views, the greater their enmity, will not apply. and demoralizing of at least one hundred, where Whether it does or does not, your paper is the organ of labour is the only commodity to be given in exchange; a party struggling, like ourselves, to keep the honey every public-house may be taken as a sign of the imfor the working bees, and not allow it to be devoured morality and poverty of the people, who delegate a by the drones, and the producers of it starved and power to the keepers of these houses, and thereby murdered by their heartless rulers; and as such its swell the numbers of those who are opposed to Unipages, I conceive, are open to the exposure of every versal Suffrage; let but the people become soher, and description of tyranny, whether practised towards your their legitimate rights will follow: for the man who is own, or any other party.

and imprisonment of Charles Southwell, late Social stone to universal liberty; it is the only safe and Missionary, and Editor of a periodical entitled the effectual cure for drunkenness, and no man can say he Oracle of Reason, devoted to the development of certain is sober unless he has banished from his lips all manner views of his own, entirely independent of any party, he of intoxicating drink. Let them cease to commit the having left the Social body that he may not embarrass crime of drungenness, and time will assuredly cause them or be embarrassed. The fourth number contained them to detest it. The Spartans, in order to inspire an article upon the Bible, which he termed "The their youths with a taste for sobriety, used to Jew Book;" and though the language was severe, and make their servants drunk on purpose to ex popular misery, and the way of political salvation, at written instructions to do so. Mr. Binns I do not know stronger perhaps than had ever previously been used in hibit to them a faithful and living picture of the all times and places, and at every risk; and, therefore, personally; but from the character I have read of him relation to that book, still they were his feelings in respect shameful brutality with which drunkenness is at was and still am determined faithfully to discharge this I am quite sure he is as worthy a man as any of the to it when considered as a guide to humanity; and in tended, which generally made a great impression on portion of my duty. But, on enquiring for a place rest. I sent Maynard's name to the Star last week instice be ought not to have been forcibly interfered them. We are not reduced to try such experiments; with in his expression of them. Are not all the books, we have no occasion to make our servants drunk in built are insolently closed by their little-minded "pro- have carefully looked the Star over, but cannot find his to be, and her weakness is her disgrace.

proceed; my friend's arrest took place on Saturday, Nevember 27th, too late to permit of our providing bail evade the ends of justice: a policeman is employed to franchise, and adequate representation in the Commons' ask the neighbours of the tendered bail whether they House of Parliament. know how much the former are worth, and their inquiries made, when, alas! this man had not paid his taxes! I lost no time in learning the reason, when I appealing. They were paid the next day, and after twenty-four hours additional delay—they rejected him. One of the ball had freehold property, without incumbrances, worth more than £1500; and the other can swear himself possessed of more than double the amount Southwell has now been confined in a cold cell, under the silent system, for upwards of a fortnight: when had their birththe bail been accepted he would only have been there for a few days. He is treated like a felon; aleeps mpon a straw mattrass, with two blankets and a rug; and a stone floor to his cell, which is as cold as bigot's charity: he is locked up about half-past four mm., when his clothes are taken from him, and not returned before half-past six a.m., when he has first to put his bed furniture in order, and then to march to promeinade, in holes made for the purpose; at eight he has some water grael, and bread in every way werthy to keep it company; after this he has a kind of second breakfast of prayers, which, under such circumstances, is enough to bring the first off his stomach. His dinner, with a pint of beer, is conveyed him by his friends, and in the TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD evening more bread and more gruel are doled out, and so he goes on day after day. He has been allowed two books besides the Bible-Seneca's Morals and Dr. Wiseman's Catholic Lectures, which, however, were at first refused him. His friends can communicate with him by letters, subject to inspection, and one person only minutes, with a couple of turnkeys by his elbow during the interview. Some of your own friends have had reason to complain of similar treatment, I believe. My letter is long, but not, I hope, sufficient to tire you and over-crowd your columns.

W. CHILTON. 6, Narrow Wine-street, Bristol. December 15th, 1841.

Yours truly,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. "Would you rekindle all your ancient fires, Extinguish first your modern vain desires; Still it is your's your glories to retrieve, Lop but the branches, and the tree shall live; With these erect a pile for marifice; And in the midst throw all your cards and dica."

Sin,—It is the duty of every man, as far as he may have ability to detect, and, having detected, it becomes a further duty on him to expose any delusion or error the public may be under; and, as I have detected the defusion which I and many thousands of the public are and have been under in supposing that distilled and fermented liquors contain nutriment in proportion to the value set upon them, I would be very deficient in duty if I did not avail me of every epportunity to expose it, and warn my countrymen and all The may read this, of its baneful effects. Drunkenness is a dire abuse of the body; if enervates the frame, and hastens its dissolution : The greatest aggregate eril arising from it is the misery brought upon families, and, in the multitude of families, upon a whele nation. The man or woman who swallows intoxicating liquors from babit, swallows gold and turns it all to dross; Whist the powner of the body thus employed are rendered destructive to self and substance, when they might have been more happily engaged, and productive of good to self, family, and all mankind. Drunkenness therefore, a crime of deep dye, deeper than theft, for theft does not suppose the destruction of property. but an unjust taking from one person to apply to the the of another. Their is only an unjust removal of honomable?

invigorate, but if increased they over power the whole would ascrifice life itself in its preservation or defense; fellow-Mayes that when I come amongst you again, frame, and ultimately produce a temporary death and thus the ruse of making them believe that the much greater exertions will be made, and a more and if the drunkard be not so fortunate as to obtain an out even taking the trouble to inquire whether the calling himself. apoplectic fit in one of his abuses, he lingers with an assertion be true or false. Is this generous, my Lord, emaciating frame through a long and painful decline to to first set your hand to the Charter, and then turn death, or changes his solid fibres for a mass of bloated round and anothematise the very principle which you corruption. He has no ease but in temporary suspen- helped to bring into existence? Your Lordship must sions of his sensations in the intervals of a thousand know that a system which is based upon charity, deaths; he knows no pleasures but in the swallowing of and which has for its object the promotion of liberty those poisons which increase his disease and ulterior and happiness to the people, cannot be irreligiouspains; he becomes his own termentor, throughout his a system which offers resistance to tyranny, miswretched existence, and wars with the few pleasurable rule, and monopoly, and which works on your the mind ideas somewhat approximating to those arising sensations which are the lot of every man. I will not, Lordship's plan of "legally and constitution from the contemplation of the regions of the damned. cries he, know sensible pleasure or happiness; I will ally," and which embraces men of all sects and creeds, be miserable; I will gratify that passion which consci- and holds out the hand of fellowship to all, (not even of the evils with which the system is pregnant. Evience, that faithful monitor, assures me to be the source of excepting your Lordship,) cannot be allied to infidelity. dence the most irrefragable has been adduced of the nothing but distraction to myself, misery to those Oh! no, my Lord; the Chartists are practical Chris- manifold injuries it entails upon society, both in a moral, who are connected with me, and disgrace to all about tians—their motto is that of the good Samaritan; and physical, religious, and political point of view. Appeals two lectures to the members in their room, and at the Be. It is thus, that sin site in judgment on itself, and they would fain pour wine and oil into the wounds of have been made to the Senate of this, a Christian counc conclusion of the second, we came to the resolution of with the most strict justice, apportions a punishment their bleeding country, and place her beyond the reach try, to enact such laws as would counterset those evils, setting up a more public meeting in some large room, equivalent to the offence. No man ever abandoned of poverty and misery. These being our principles, I yet they still exist and for why? Because the Whig himself to the vice of drunkenness without fear, a cannot see, as my fair correspondent states, that you Act is too loose and foop-heled, like all their other Acts fear like that of a timorous boy, who is learning to swim, should have any reason to "hate" a Chartist, for, if of "amending!" We want an Act more explicit, but, who apprehending the danger and coldness of the your Lordship is truly a Christian, you cannot hate any pointed, and stringent, which I believe we shall never water, first dips his foot, then his leg, and last of all man, or set of men, were they even your avowed get until the principles of the Charter be enforced. he plunges in his whole body.

> few, even of those who are practical drunkards, will that church, in which your Lordship professes, al- every journal in the kingdom:have the hardihood to deny, and it too often arises from though I have the honour to be a Chartist in name and the fact of the parents pressing the bitter cup to the un- principle. Your good opinion of Chartists, my Lord, polluted lip of their child, which habit in time gets con- must depend on Chartlets themselves; and I now ask firmed in their nature, and destroys their health, your Lordship if they deserve to be represented as your wastes their estate, banishes their reputation, destroys fair friend has pictured them? The fact is, if ever the their morals and religion, and nitimately destroys their Chartists were in fault, it was owing to the influence of This latter is a poor motherless child, and is thus immortal souls, for it is written "the drunkard shall secret service money, and designing individuals, whose not inherit the kingdom of God." Thus, drunkenness interest or gain it was to ensuare them. Thus, then, to bring them in words before the public eye.

Conscience has awoke thousands to a sense of their Lordship may say you went astray, and were influenced tained no reference to the affair; and I must say that throughout the whole of it the Liberals of Belfast, as a confident of having permanent enjoyment; but benefits which might be derived from a union of the to be too confident of success at the first two great parties, the "Chartists and the Repealers," body, have proved themselves to be the reckless and unfeeling advocates of oppression, and that the papers in particular have shown that they are utterly unworthy outset of life, naturally leads us to neglect what or in other words, the people of Ireland. And as your of credit, and are merely tools in the hands of the worst experience teaches, that man can do nothing of himself, Lordship possesses so unbounded an influence over but should always keep before him the words of the them, that you may be led to see not only the value but wise man, "If sinners entice thee consent thou the necessity of such a union. not." How many thousands are there who under these I have no interest in thus trespassing on your Lordcircumstances have been enticed to drink ale and porter ships time. I am a free agent, and what I do for the be sent into the agricultural districts, what a change with the view of promoting their strength; but this is cause of Liberty, I do without fee or reward, nor do I might be effected in twelve months' time? As it is, our a delusion in the extreme, for the gallon of porter hope for any, save the pleasure arising from the convic- progress, with our limited means, is almost mirroulous, brewed in London or Dublin, contains but one penny-tion that I have done my duty to my God, my country, worth of solid food, and this too of the coarsest kind; and myself. so that fifteenpence is threwn away for a host of evils, fattening the excise and rearing up an aristocracy, who SIR,-I shall offer no spology for sending you the are regardless of our wants and unfeeling of our woes. respecting the remedies necessary for the present horrid calculated by an inquiry into the thousands of persons state of affairs, differ from your own, but we are not who are profitably engaged and living luxuriously by necessarily enemies on that account; on the contrary, brewing, distilling, and vending it. The quantity of I believe that to the Chartists and Socialists the old liquor to be sold to support one family may saying, that the nearer two parties approach each other be safely calculated to be equal to the pauperising

unable to govern himself is much less capable of go-The circumstances I have to relate concern the arrest verning a nation. Total abstinence is the stepping-

papers, and periodicals issuing daily and hourly from order to give our children lessons of intemperance. No; prietors' against every one who possesses honesty name mentioned : nor do I blame the Star for any neglect, the printing offices of the whole world sufficient to for numbers of our fellow citizens act daily and of their defend the faith of the multitude from the attacks of own accord the very characters of these Spartan slaves, one little paper advocating the views of one individual and some there are who in the morning preach against inonly? Are not all the sermons preached, and the anst temperance, and in the evening are themselves a proof show or play, that may serve to amuse your "supethemas fulminated from all the pulpits of the four of the excess which arises from even the moderate use riors," or divert your own attention from the serious loss on any subject, let him write to me, and if possiquarters of the globe, against disbellef, with the prayers of intoxicating drink. Let the people everywhere give consideration of your real interests. I shall not, howof the faithful to boot, sufficient for the purpose, with- up the use of strong drink, and give the lie direct to ever, condescend to dilate on the contemptible, petty out having recourse to iron-handed law? Cannot reli-, those who say they are too immoral and too ignorant gion defend herself without wedding that shame-faced to have the franchise conferred upon them, and who which has been reserted to, to exclude me from any fitstrumpet, whose favours can be bought with any man's are daily bawling out for more prisons, more barracks, ting place for a public meeting; but warn you, that the money? If she be not in a position to do it, she ought and more churches, but not one word about more bread. Unless the people adopt some such measure as Hoping you will excuse this digression, I will again this, and think and act for themselves, and, by so rice past, all that lies in their power to convert you doing, remove burthens equally grievous with the bur- into tools by which to work out their flagitious designs, thens of the state, which press so heavily upon the deluding you with high-sounding, but undefined probefore civic business closed. On Monday two parties working and poorer classes, who have long and conwere tendered as securities, and after twenty-four hours tinued labour with small remuneration, great misery, with fiend-like truculence exciting in your breasts feeltaken by the anthorities to make inquiries, one of them with want of adequate subsistence, all arising from no ings of personal animosity towards all who are opposed was refused. Mark how ingeniously they contrive to criminal neglect on their part, but from the want of the to them in epinion.

Let but the monster intemperance be destroyed, and replies decide the question of liberty or imprisonment, then what a pleasing picture may be drawn of the state Subsequently, however, other bail was offered, and of society. Then should knowledge and religion fly body, and the virulent aspersions they cast upon us, through the land with a swiftness out-rivalling even with the view of healing dissensions and promoting you thought proper. The receipts this week from Mr. imagination, breathing its balmy influence into the mutual respect. That discussion, however, was defound it originated in a mistake respecting the time for heart and mind of every individual. Then should our peasants rejoice—then should they cause bonfires to be to abandon the allegations they are not prepared to or three trifling errors in the balance sheet. lighted on the summits of our mountains—then should maintain; and no longer to plant a hatred of their commence a day of jubilee—a jubilee of peace, for fellows in the bosoms of men who have not the means that the monster intemperance and tyranny hath of testing the truth. If they do not, it will be another been destroyed—then shall our exiled sons and daughof the bond. But this is justice, justice. Charles ters return; and oh! how delightful it would be to hear them say, as they neared the shore of the land of

> 'Three cheers, now, for those who resist all our foes, Who drink not, nor give it to others; Down, down with the cup! the vile enstom break up, And in heart bound together as brothers."

PETER M. BROPHY. Secretary to the Irish Universal Suffrage Association. No. 14, North Anne-street, Dublin, December 13th, 1841.

MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

MY LORD.—Having in my last letter presumed to point out to your Lordship the value of a union betwixt the Irish Repealers and the English Chartists, I will now, with your Lordship's permission, proceed to can see him three times a week for about four or five answer the objections contained in a letter from a lady resident in Dublin, and who has, notwithstanding the delicacy of her sex, contrived to write a very warm, if not a very clever defence of your Lordship's principles. The fair scrivener has signed herself "Mary," and I must say, it is a pity the lady cannot see that her arguments are opposed to political reasoning. A timid man might feel a aervous sensation, or a philosopher would perhaps smile at the idea of contending with two such for teaching, preaching, or lecturing on either politics powerful opponents as my fair correspondent and her or religion; and further that I have acted solely from a political idol, the sapient and dignified Lord Mayor of Dublin: but as I have no protensions to either qualification. I will take the liberty of inserting one or two extracts from the latter of your fair champion, and which I have no heaitstion in mying, are with few exceptions, the opinions of the Irish generally.

The following are amongst the most charitable:-"You could be a friend to your country without belonging to a sect held dishonourable. Although I like reducing their fellow-beings to starvation, rags, flithitheir writings and their boldness, I cannot reconcile myself to a people, who, by every means in their power, expose our Liberator." "Recollect, the Chartists have no God for their guide, and howcan they be successful? Be more calm, do not write to O'Connell as a Chartist, because I am persuaded he can never form a good opinion of one. You know how much he ought to hate

a Chartist." Now, my Lord, I would like to ask boy I and open expression of opinion showing the people or any other Irishman could serve his country it is now time for them to williams their shipport. better than by being a Chartist? It is plain although from factions and their bribed journals, when they there are many patriotic men now living in Iraland who would sacrifice even their lives for her interest, liberties, but even ditterly lost to briry principle of the that still they are impotent in consequence of your actually better interest, which like an unboly spall.

As to the behaviour of the officer alfuned to, I mover withers up their energies. It is by your influence that noticed it, because I do not expect to had a experienced be branded with a dishonourable name, as if the interest of the officer alfuned. Had a experienced be branded with a dishonourable name, as if the interest of the people, and I might again any amount the and extraordinary. Charter to the people, and I might safely say almost the and extraordinary.

Surely, the truth may be blamed, but your Lordship In conclusion, I must inform the persons who have Property from person and place; but drunkenness is an Surely, the truth may be blamed, but your Lordship. In conclusion, I must inform the persons who have a middle to property; and as second and admit there is more dishonour in such acts than in exerted themselves to prevent the diffusion of truth, to all parties. Drunkenness is the most offensive of all the mere naming of them; and yet this is one of the that their efforts will have the directly contrary effect, cimes; for it is in that alone where the sense of mighty reasons why the Chartists are disliked by your despite of the brutal appeals of Whig papers and false

wrong and shame is lost—all other crimes are sought Lordship's adherents. Alas! time was when Irishmen leaders. I shall make it my business to visit Belfast as 22 Lambeth, R. M. Donall, S. Mason-street. to be kept secret. This exhibits itself with inflated could distinguish betwire truth and dishonour; but it often as I can; and hope yet to become, in the hands ould distinguish betwirt train and dishonour; but it offender is insensible to the judgments of those whom he offends, making that his londest boast which his every friend must condemn as his greatest shame. Rvery act of the kind is a temporary insanity, and it is a wise legislation that treats habitual drunkenness as an incurable incapacity to partake of simil rights.

This exhibits itself with instant and dishonour; but it offends it is a member of God, a negation of God, a negation, though an humble instrument in promoting the spirit of liberty. In the North, of Ireland, their own blind credulity. What else but infatuation that treats included the property insanity, and it is a wise legislation that treats habitual drunkenness as an incurable incapacity to partake of simil rights. string to touch when you play with the feelings of the have shown, determines me to apply as much doctor-The section of intexicating drinks is chiefly upon the Irish you well know that of all things they cannot ing as possible to such a corrupt body. And I can

enemies, which the Chartists are not; nor do I wish My attention has been called to this subject by the That drunkenness is an art, and is acquired by habit, your Lordship to believe that I am less a member of following facts, to which publicity ought to be given in

makes severe and unjust parents—it makes our sons I hold it to be unjust to brand them with a character and daughters contemn all paternal authority, and break | which every Chartist in England and Ireland disclaims the chains of modesty and chast'y. There are in almost as much as your Lordship. What would your Lordevery large town in Great Britain and Ireland places of ship say to the man who would charge you or the Irish resort that may be termed the "drunkard's nursery," people with being lawless and violent in your political but which are called "free and easy." The scenes that conduct? You would repudiate the charge; and yet, are witnessed in these places of riot and debauch, of if we compare cases, we will find that more lives have bissphemy and profligacy, it is better to conceal than been sacrificed in Ireland in tithe struggles and such like, than in any Chartist struggles whatever. Your These places are frequented by our youths, thousands, Lordship may say the people were defending their proof whom have not attained their sixteenth year, and perty from the rapacious plunderers of the church, but who often loudly boast of having been drunk, and call Chartists can say they were protecting their rights, such haunts places of pleasure; but surely that cannot natural and political; and, if they erred, it was not be pleasure which will not bear reflecting upon. so much their fault as that of their oppressors. Your degraded state; and in order to avoid a recurrence of by the Charter. If so, the Irish who suffered such misery and such scenes, they have for a time have gone astray also, as they were influenced by your abandoned their home, their kindred, their friends, real advice and example. It is not, however, my intention and pretended, and have gone to seek, in another to hold a contention with your Lordship. I have no country, that peace of mind which they thought im- object in view, save as an Irishman, and one who loves his possible to enjoy at home. They have then felt country as his life, to awaken her to a sense of the

I have the honour to be. Your Lordships most obedient Humble servant, W. H. CLIFTON.

TO THE WORKING MEN OF BELFAST, EXPOSING THE HYPOCRICY AND out from whom, when, or where I have received any " LIBERALS,"

the enfranchised classes! permit me to offer a few list? My answer is the same to the Bradford letter.

ruling classes cannot successfully cope. to gross tyranny and monopoly; whilst they are opened | the vast amount of business that has to be transacted. wide to every hired political juggler-for every childish I think I have shewn justifiable cause for acting as I opposition with which I have met, nor the trickery this country especially, do now, as they have for centu- in Hull is following the example of Mr. Pinder.

Deeply convinced of these truths, and desirons of of the day, I offered to discuss with the Repealers the individuals, who perhaps are our bitterest enemies. differences which exist between them and the Chartist proof how utterly foolish it it is to advocate any change But by errors in the Type setting, the actual but that which will give the working men the power of making laws for their own interests.

I called on a mill-owner, who, I understand, professes agreement with S. Crawford, on radical points, but with as great a destitution of good manners as of common sense—he said he "would have nothing to do with a Chartist;" he might have added to complete the sense—" who is not possessed of wines and lands, like the holder of Crawford's-burn. But this character uniting hollow professions with a real determination to oppose the establishment of your rights, I do not hesitate to assert belongs to too large a portion of those who have hitherto foisted their pretended radicalism on your too confiding minds.

But I wish to call your attention more particularly Spileby, do. do. ... to a paragraph in The Northern Whig of Thursday, headed " Chartism in Belfast," which is a mere tissue of lies, and clumsy innendoes, written with the intention of conveying the most cutting insult, but which the writer, fortunstely for himself, had not talent enough to accomplish. The first lie is, that the Chartists here meet in a public-house—the second lie is, that I acknowledged being paid, an assertion that I am as base and indolent as agitators of their own party. who receive wages for gulling the people: and the third a delegate, so as to frighten you from having any con-

nexion with me. Now, I solemnly aver, that I never have received, and never intend to accept so much as a single farthing by any person, or any body of individuals whatever But more than this, I trust whilst I have health I will live by hard labour, and that I scorn to exist like a Whigling Editor, the wretched panderer to a faction. and the base tool of a body of avaricious men, who wantonly misguide the public, that they may fatten on the delusion; and still more would I loathe a subsistence, obtained like that of too many mill-owners, by ness, and misery—themselves wallowing in huxnry and inflated with disgusting pride, whilst the wretched victims of their avarice are sinking into the grave, under the accimulated diseases and galling want originated by

But the most disgraceful part of this paragraph is its sinister and atrocious, though indirect sppeal to the sutherites; to stop by unconstitutional means the fair.

the brutal factory system.

only one who deserted it.

In the above animadversions I have not said much in such matters as those in which we find the name of a enough of certain parties in Belfast to assure them that certain it Jew, "or many others which your Lordship I will expose their pretences and hypocrisy to all

best knows of, that they are to be branded as dis- Britain, if I am again made the subject of such stupid and blackguard attacks.

nerves, and their root the brain. They first apparently bear the slightest innovation on their religious creed, and assure them, and you, my brother workmen rather

PHILIP BRANNON, Artist.

THE FACTORY SYSTEM. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—The very term "Factory System" is synon; nous with hell, and every aliusion thereto conveys to Volumes upon volumes have been written in exposition

At a factory situate in the Leylands, a young girl had part of a finger taken off by the uncased machinery, on Saturday morning last. But this was not all; for, on the same day another girl had her right arm taken off, in consequence of the machinery not being fenced. rendered incapable of supporting herself, to say nothing of the physical pain to which she is subjected. Now, Sir, ought not the law to have said "HILL" (for that is the name of the proprietor,) "you, by your

neglect, are the cause of this catastrophe, and, consequently, you must not only adopt measures to prevent occurrences of a like nature, but you must support comfortably, and during life, the poor victim of your system." And, Sir. even as the law now stands, ought it not to be enforced? Mr. Baker will, no doubt, see

Yours truly, WILLIAM RIDER. Leeds, Dec. 20th, 1841.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. BROTHER DEMOCRATS,-You will see by the insertion of the list of sub-Secretaries in to-day's Star. that I have given you the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as regards the number of places in the Association. There must no longer be any delay on the part of the sub-Secretaries that have not sent in their addresses as yet, to do so immediately.

God knows the amount of labour that has now to be exercised by the Chartist body is truly severe. Several letters have been received by me, wishing that the Executive had the means to employ a number of talented and useful expounders of the great principles of Chartism. If such were the case, that fifty lecturers could when we take into consideration the terrible opponents we have had to contend against. But even these obstacles would be easily overcome, were we united as

brothers amongst ourselves. And here let me remark, that certain parties in Birmingham have talked about consuring the Executive because Messrs. George White and Mason's names were not officially announced as candidates for the forthcoming convention.

Now, let me inform that individual, if he can point FALSEHOOD OF ITS PRETENDED official letter requesting the insertion of their names on the list, I am perfectly willing that I should be censured. I have received a letter from Bradford, to know BRETHREN, - Despised and cruelly-treated slaves of why Measrs. West and Binns's names are not on the observations to you, in self-vindication. In the spirit I have heard some persons say that Mr. Doyle has been of a man deeply affected with the sight of your suffer. nominated for Lancashire; but as I have not had any ings, and indignant at the efforts made by your mas- official communication on the subject, consequently I ters to protract them, let me implore you to seek that cannot insert his name unless I am officially informed political power which will best enable you peaceably to of the same. I see by Saturday's Star that Mr. Richresist their unfailing oppression; and join with your ards has been put in nomination as a candidate; but British brethren in advocating the People's Charter how can I officially announce their names unless I thus effecting a union with which all the power of the receive official instructions on the subject? And here let me remark, that I am personally acquainted with The business which brought me to Belfast was alto. Messrs. West, Doyle, White, and Mason; that I know gether professional and private; but I hold it my duty, them to be sterling democrats, and that I should have as a man and as a Christian, to proclaim the causes of been glad to have their names on the list had I received suited to this purpose, I found that the halls you have for insertion in the list of condidates for London. I enough to assert the equal rights of all, in opposition no, on the contrary, I am sure it has been over-looked in have, and for the future when any Member feels at a

The means of emancipating the unenfranchised were never more within the grasp of the people, than at the present time. The system adopted by Mr. Pinder with his blacking, will be a more powerful lever in the hands parties calling themselves "upper ranks of society" in of the Chartists than they are aware of. A shoemaker My own opinion of exclusive dealing is this, that the shoes, the hat, the clothes I wear, are all made by 119 Loughborough, John Skevington, Charter Hotel. Chartists. But mind you, my friends, I would not lay out my money on a Chartist, unless I received as much

value for it, from him, as from any body else.

Now, it is my opinion that Mr. Pinder, and men in any other line of business, who will act like him, ought to receive the support of the Chartists, so long as their contributing to give a higher moral tone to the politics articles are as good and as cheap as the articles of other By supporting these men in a short time you would have funds enough to employ any number of lecturers Pinder to the Executive are £1 0s 7 dd. What think you 128 Belper, John Weatdon, at J. Vicker's, bookseller, clined; and I now solemnly call on them, henceforth of that? And now, my friends, I must point out two The amount accounted for in the receipts is £184 88. 101d.:

> amount in the sheet is... ... 187 10 Sheffield, omitted Warrington, omitted Newton Heath, omitted ... Portses, omitted 0 10 0 Wotton-under-Edge, omitted Proceeds of a lecture, per Wheeler, 55, Old Bailey Deduct :-Trowbridge, acknowledged over ... 0 0 4 what was sent ••• Stafford, do. do.... ... 0 1 0 8 0 0 ... Net Receipts... ••• Outlay 183 8 7 Due to the treasurer... \mathcal{L} 1 14 11

You shall have laid plenty before you the next week -receipts from the issuing of the balance sheet until December 31st, and a weekly account of the receipts sent to the Star, Vindicator, Chartist Circular, that I am an "agent," meaning by that to tell you I am and Commonwealthsman. Brethren, our position is a proud one: we are now in a better position than the emocrats of Great Britain were ever in before. 299 localities in the association is something to boast of.

I remain, your brother democrat, JOHN CAMPBELL, Sec.

Salford. Kent-road. 2 Lambeth, Armstrong Walton, 34, Paris-street. 3 Tower-Hamlets, Edmund Thirkell, 2, Mary-row,

street, Hanter-street. 6 Holborn, Joseph Moor, 2, Bloomsbury-court.

Windmill-street, Golden-square. 9 Wandsworth, Thomas Dolling, plumber, High-10 City of London, J. Watis, 17, Graham-street.

alley Farringdon-street.

13 Hackney, W. J. Cook, Jun., 1, Hayward's build

12 Londen, George Wyatt, 18, Water-lane, Fleet-

17 London, (shoemakers.) Thomas Kearns, 13, Long-aller, Moorfields. 18 Camberwell, James Parker, 6, Coal-harbour-lane. 18 St. Paneras, Joseph Peiling, 19, Hently, Upper Gore-street.

20 Westminster, W. Sculthorpe, 99, Great Peter street. 21 Greenwich, J. Wiltshire, 30, Orchard Hill, Lime Kilns.

23 Manchester, Redfern street, Arthur O'Neil, 43, 189 Stokesley, Geo Twedsle: Sycamore street, Oldham-road. 25 Lancaster, H. Lund, 77, Church-street. 26 Preston, G. Halton, News Agent, 27, Lawson street.

27 Chorley, William Pitfields, at H. Norris's, Marketstreet. 28 Liverpool, Evan Davies, 42. Garrard-street. 29 Prescott, Joseph Lawton, Hillock-street. 30 Warrington, E. Lawless, \$3, Old Bank-street. 31 Mottram, William Wildgoose, Church Brow. 32 Hyde, John Leach, Overley Brow. 33 Stalybridge, Newton-street, John Hall. 34 Ashton, Thomas Storor, Howard's Court, George-

atreet.

35 Mossley, Samuel Lees, cloth finisher.

37 Oldham, William Hamer, Lower Moor, Greensere's Moor. 38 Shaw, near Oldham, John Greaves. 39 Newton Heath, David Booth, Botany-bay. 40 Failsworth, I dward Warrell, Watchcoat: 41 Rochdale, John Leach, Temperance News-room, Reed-hill.

26. Millbottom, near Oldhom; Robert Beaumont.

42 Milnrow, near Rochdale, H. Clough. 43 Bury St. Edmunds, Geo, English. 44 Ratcliffe, Richard Hamer, near Walker's School-45 Accrington, Charles Beesly, chair-maker,

46 Pilkington, John Dickinson, Hiker-lane. 47 Rooden-lane, Prestwich, Thos. Dootson. 48 Wigan, William Dickson, 1, Jaggy-lane, street. 49 Eccles, Peter Humphreys, Bridgewater-foundry, Patricroft.

50 Burnley, Christopher Webster, Rodney-street. 51 Colne, James Mooney, High-street, Windy-bot-52 Leigh, James Cook, news,man. 53 Chowbent, Jas. Higginson, Wesver's-walk. 54 Salford, John Millar, 7, Russell-street, Adelphi.

55 York, Wm. Cordeux, 26, Micklegate. 56 Hull, William Wordsell, Myton-hall, Anlaby-57 Bradford, Yorkshire, J. Smith, at T. Alderson's. tailor, Bank-street. 58 Todmorden, Rt. Brook, news-agent, George-street 59 Hebden Bridge, Henry Barrett, Commercial-street. 60 Sheffield, G. J. Harney, Campo-lane, Paradise-

square. 61 Warley, near Halifax, Wm. Culpon, Winter-neb. 62 Sowerby, near, Halifax; Wm. Crossley, at Mark 233 Hollingwood Carter's, Green-hubbleston. 63 Halifax, J. Crossland, New-pellon. 64 Huddersfield, Edward Clayton, West-parade,

Town-end. 65 Ripponden, near Halifax, Wm. Barrett, at Philip 66 Selby, Gowthorpe, Mr. Sotherby, shoemaker. 67 Richmod, Geo. Allison, at Mr. Taylor's, Brewerygreen.

68 Doncaster, Charles Buckley, Church-street. 69 Haworth, near Bradford, Yorkshire, Leighton 70 Scarboro', John Thompson, I. Potter-street. 71 Thornton, near Bradford, Yorkshire, Joseph Rowe.

72 Hunslet, near Leeds, Benjamin Gibson, Low-road. 73 Middlesbro', John Anderson, 16, Newcastle row. 74 Delph, Saddleworth. Owen Byrne. 75 Spilsby, Thos. Driffield. 76 Howden, George Smith, at J. Richardson's, watch-

maker, Market Place. 77 Leeds, H. Stonehouse, Jack Lane, New Paradise. Dewsbury, Moseley Stott, under the Co-operative 79 Armley, near Leeds, J. Dudson, schoolmaster. 80 Barnsley, Eneas Daly, at Peter Hoey's, Queenstreet.

81 Keighley, John Garnett, Dam Side. 82 Wortley, near Leeds, Richard Rylands, Blue Hill 83 Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, William Cuttell, Kippax Row, Underbank 84 Ovenden, near Halifax, James Wilson, Chain Bar. 85 Market Weighton, Thomas Mackenney, at J.

Roantree's. 86 Knaresbro', John Dooker, weaver, Fisher Garden. 86 Reading, Berkshire, Thomas Truss, 76, Chathamstreet. 88 Loughton, Potteries, Staffordshire, William Nicholson.

89 Upper Hanley, Potteries, John Richards. 90 Upper Hanley, Shelton, Moses Simpson, Pall Mall. 91 Barton-upon-Trenti Hall Cooper, Goose Moor. 92 Stafford, Samuel Ward, Friar-street. 93 Birmingham, Freeman-street, Henry Cresswell, 19, Coventry-street.

94 Birmingham, Steelhouse Lane, Mr. Potts, Ship Inn. 95 Wolverhampton, J. S. Farmer, Petit-street. 96 Bilston, J. Moseley, Wills Buildings, Green Croft. 97 Redditch, H. Mole, Easmore Cottage. 98 Stourbridge, near Old Swinford, Jas Chance. 39 Bromsgrove, John Heath, Edward-lane. 100 Warwick, H. A. Donaldson, Chapel-street.

101 Banbury, Wm. Collett. Derby, John Jackson, Green-lane. 103 Walsall, Rt. Valaise, at Mr. Daniel's, White Lion. 104 likexton Common, Derbyshire, Thos. Potter. 105 Coventry, Samuel Knight, Spon-street. 106 Arnold, J. Thorpe, Knightsbridge-square.

107 Darleston, Fred. Bower, bridlebit-maker. 108 Mansfield, Thos. Dutton, 901; Ratcliffe gate. 109 Nottingham, J. Sweet, Goose-gate. 110 Calverton, Geo. Harrison, farrier. 111 Nottingham, Timothy Thatcher. 112 Radford, Wm. West, at Mr. Whittle's, 2, Far-

field-street.

113 Lamley, John Screaton. 114 Newark, Thos. Simmett. 115 Hucknald Torkard, Thes. Garner. 116 New Lanton, Jacob Bostock. 117 Hyson Green, Wm. Ratcliffe. 118 Sutton-in-Ashfield, H. Berry, Bowery-yard. 120 Trowbridge, James Amos Marchant, Mertimer-

street. 12] Trowbridge, James Haswell, 3, Mcrtimer-street. 122 Swanwick, Josh. Cree. 123 Chalford, Gloucestershire, Richard Workman, at Joel Whitney's. 124 Alfreton, John Cross. 125 Westbury, Wilts, William Tucker.

126 Holbrook Bargate, near Belper, Joseph Munslow, nail-maker. 127 Frome, Charles White, Catharine's-hill. Bridge-street. 129 Warminster, Church street, Joseph George.

130 Swadlincote, John Barton, at Sharpe's Works. 131 Monckton Deverit, near Warminster, Stephen Tudgey. 132 Heanor, Heyworth Earnshaw, Tag-hill. 133 Bath, C. Clark, Philip-street. 134 Rotherham, George Ramsden, Pill Mill-fold. 135 Bristol. T. W. Simeon, 1, Temple-street. 136 Bristol. Samuel Jacobs. 18. Upper Maudlin-street. 137 Carrington, Richard Hulse, Bulwell-lane. 138 Northampton, John M'Parlan, Scarletwell-street.

139 Brighton, Nathaniel Morling, 22, Albion-street. 140 Southampton, John Russell, Russell-court, Kingstreet. 141 Tiverton, H. Harris, Newport-street. 142 Kidderminster, S. Hitchin, watchmaker, Blackwell-street. 143 Bradford, Wiltehire, John Hassiwell, White-Hill.

144 Plymonth, T. Smith, 14, Westwell-street. 145 Wotten-under-Edge, Rowland Lacy. 145 Monmouth, H. Harding, Mannon-street. 147 Stroudwater, H. Pritchard, Fisher's-court. 148 Ipswich, Wm. Garrard, Tatcan-street. 149 Yeovil, John Bainbridge, Market place. 160 Hathern, Wm. Sutton.

151 Rugby, H. Curry, Elborne street. 152 Stockport, Thomas Davies, at Robert Rockings, Patriot Store, Park-street 53 Wallworth, — , 3, Yeoman's-row, Park-154 Macclesfield, Henry Swindles, Cross-street, Sut-

ton.

155 Salisbury, John Wilkinson, Market-place. 156 Cardiff, David Hopkins, 3, Tabernacle-court. 157 Truro, William Wade, jun., 30, Goodwives-158 Merthyr Tydvil, David Davies, smith, 1 London, Charles Keene, 37, Weymouth-street, 159 Newcastle-upon-Tyne, James Sinclair, 3, Papplewell-gate. 160 Newport, Monmouthshire, William Cronin, George-

S Tower-Hamlets, Edmund Thirkell, 2, Mary-row,
Essex-street, Bethnal-green-road.

Marylebone, Thomas Taylor, 36, Molyneux-street,
Edgeware-road.

Edgeware-road.

Edgeware-road.

London, John Maynard, Norfolk-cottage, Dover
164 Bishop Aucklands, Robert, Davidson, Marketplace. 165 Ouseburn, J. Hall, Northumberland Flax Mill.

7 London, T. M. Wheeler, 7, Mills-buildings, Knightsbridge.
8 Westminster, William Young Sowter, 10, Little 167 Gateshead, George Henderson, 30, Dun Cow Yard. 168 Sittingbourne, Kent, J. Tright, Ship Inn. 169 Chester, Thomas Youde, Lyon street, New Town. 170 Worcester, H. Powell, Hylton street. 11 City of Bondon, Theophilus Salmon, 15, Harp- 171 Nantwich, Thomas Dunning, Welsh Bow. 173 Winchcomb, near Cheltenham, J. S. Potter, 173 Cheltenham, William Milsom, 22 Knightson-place.

174 Portsmouth, Landport, Portses, [S.D. Loggett,].
175 Colchester, W. G. Biatch, North-street. 14 Somerstown, (tailors,) Charles Turner, 2, Dear's15 Wigton, Camberland, Edward Mark, East End.
177 Abergavenny, Thomas Griffiths, Tudor-street.
178 Gainsbosough, Thomas Allsop, 1 Church street,
178 Freemason's Yard.

179 Place, East Indis-road. 178 Gainsbosough, Thomas Allson, Church-sirpet,
Freemason's Yard.

179 Wisboach, Robert Anderson, bookseller. 16 Loudon, Boho, George Pithe, 5, Maccolesfield- 180 Harleston, Norfolk, Walter Mason, street. 181 Devonport, Andrew Cumming, at 1

32, Queen-street

185 Darlington, J. Reed, tanner, Church-street.

187 Stockton-on-Tees, Geo. Winspurr.

186 Sheriff Hill, near Gateshead, Nicholas Hann.

188 Shaftesbury. Dorastshire, J. Treck. Bell-street. 190 Portyglo, Glamorgan, W. Price, surgeon. 25 Manchester, Miles Platting, Thomas Abbott, 30, 191 North Shields, James Chrisholme, 12, Wellingtonwistrest read is willi'l 192 Congleton, Mr. Reede, Johnson's Factory, Bug-

lawton. 193 Durham, John Mowbray, 39, Framwell Gate. 194 Newport, Isle of Wight, J. Cantello, at G. Oliver's, Corn-market. 195 Bideford, Mr. Mason, shoemaker.

196 Malton, William Robinson Turner, Saville-197 Ashburton, S. Mann. street. 193 Kendal, John Robinson, Sharp's-yard, Sharman-

gate.

247 Elland.

248 Norland.

249 Stainland.

251 Driffield.

254 Ripon.

250 Bedlington

252 Bridlington.

253 Boroughbridge.

255 Kingswood-hill.

Bristol.

256 Stanningley.

257 Wilsden.

199 North Taunton, Mr. Gill. 200 Harnstaple, Mr. Bowden, Green-lane. 201 South Molton, Mr. Aogott, hatter. 202 Oskhampton, Mr. Haines, shoemaker. 203 Totness, Mr. Holman, Newtown. 204 Newport, Salop, Henry Macklin, hair-dresser 205 Daventry, George Askwell, High-street. 206 Skipton, William Spencer Craven, Union-square. 207 Keitering, James Rodds, Isham. 208 Bishop Wearmouth, James Williams.

209 Nottingham, J. R. M. Daff, 27, South-street. 210 Lendon, Bermondsey hatters, J. Kelsey, near the New Church, 5, Mann's Crescent. 211 Bonnell, Derbyshire, Joshus Tommion. 212 Matlock, Derbyshire, George Smith. 213 West Auckland, Durham, Thos. Mycroft.

214 Woodhouse, near Leeds, William Scott, Scottatreet. 215 King's Lynn, Norfolk, James Brown.

216 Wilsden 258 Astley. 217 Birkenhead 259 Sabden. 218 Dukenfield 260 Hazlegrove. 219 Melksham 261 Cramlington. 990 Nunheaton. 262 Seghill 221 Silsden. 263 Percymain. 222 Abordare, near Mer-264 Millford. 265 Hartlepool. thyr. 223 Hammersmith. 266 Yarm. 224 Addingham. 267 Blackwood. 268 Glossop. 225 Tunbridge. 269 New Mills. 226 Davyhulme 227 Exeter. 270 Gloucester. 238 Penzance, J. 271 Dalston. thorne. 272 Manchester youths. 229 Royton. 273 Bristol youths. 230 Sunderland. 274 Ruddington. 231 Northwich. 275 Stapleford. 232 Winslow. 276 Stoke-upon-Trent. 277 Pocklington. 234 Redrush, Cornwall. 278 Churwell. 279 Batley. 235 London, (tailors,) Ca-280 Warley. meron. 236 Chatham. 281 Midgley. 282 Heckmondwike. 237 Woolwich. 238 Lepton. 283 Bolton. 239 Dodworth. 284 Brampton. 240 Cleckheaton. 285 Queenshead. 241 Biratal. 286 Bury. 242 Woolerton. 287 Bacup. 288 Middleton. 243 Mixenden. 244 Chelses 289 Heywood. 245 Southowram. 290 Lees. 246 Northowram.

291 Blackburn. 292 Brown-street. Manchester, Mr. Grocott. 293 Chorlton, Mr. Holmes. 294 Tailors and shoemakers. Manchester. Mr. Melville. 295 Strand-street. 296 Deptford.

297 Openshaw. 298 Lower Moor, near Oldham. 299 Newcastle-under-Lyne

KENSINGTON PETTY SESSIONS.

FRAUDULENT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES .- On Saturday, the following tradeamen, residing in the parish of Chelsea, were convicted, at the instance of Mr. Reeve, one of the county inspectors of weights and measures, before Messra. Flood, France, Frere, and Bagne, county magistrates, sitting in Petty Sessions, at Kensington, for having in their possession, and using, fraudulent and unjust weights and measures, and balances:-

John Nersell, coal-dealer, of Exeter-street, for having an unjust machine, which gave a draught of eight ounces against the purchaser. Fined bs., and 6s. 6d. costs, or seven days' imprisonment.

Thomas Ewen, also a coal-dealer, in the same street for having an unjust machine, giving a similar draught against the purchaser, caused by keeping loose coal under the scoop, and being his second offence was fined 10s., and 6s. 6d. costs, or fourteen days. John Barker, coal-dealer, North-street, for a similar offence, caused in the same manner, the only difference

being that the loss to the purchaser was six ounces, instead of eight onness. Fined 10s., and 6s. 6d. costs, or fourteen days. Benjamin Fritter, coal-dealer, Keppel-street, for havng an unjust machine, giving a draught of 21th. against the purchaser, caused by a piece of loose iron being off the weight tin. The Bench were at first inclined to inflict the full penalty of £5 in this case, but owing

to the defendant's plea of great poverty, they mitigated the fine to 10s., and 6s. 6d. costs, or fourteen Thomas Briggs, coal-dealer, King-street, for having an unjust machine, which by means of a weight placed under the scoop gave a false draught of fourteen ounces against the purchaser. Also for having a 28lb. weight which was two ounces deficient, a 71b. ditto eleven drachms light, and a 21b. ditto seven drachms light. Fined 25s., and 6s. 6d. costs, or twenty-one dava. John Freeman, beer-shop keeper, Odell's Place, Little Chelses, for having six pint measures deficient. Fined

15s., and 6s. 6d. costs, or twenty-one days. Joseph Robinson, beer-shop keeper, Fulham Road, Little Cheisea, for having two quart measures which were deficient. Fined 10s., and 6s. 6d. costs, or seven

RAILWAY COLLISION .- On Friday evening last, owing to the collison of the down-train from London with another engine on the Croydon railway, three or four railway labourers, and four or five passengers were severely injured.

FRANCE.—TRIAL OF THE FRENCH CONSPIRATORS.— The trial of Quenisset and his accomplices was proceeded with in the Court of Peers at its sitting on the 15th inst. Dufour, in answer to all persuasions to discover his accomplices, resolutely expressed his determination not to divulge the names of any parties whom he knew to have been in the conspiracy. Quenisset continues to assert that there were more than sixty persons at Colombier's. He was, he said sold and betrayed by the republicans, and would willingly surrender his head, to mark with his blood their clothes, in order that their red mark might be known to all. At the end of the day's proceedings, the procureur-general made his requisitory. He stated that, as regarded Ricul, he would refer his case to the prudence of the court; and he did the same as to the amount of punishment to be awarded to Boucheron, Boggie, Martin, Charles, and Fougeray. With respect to the other prisoners, he persisted in calling for the severity of the

UNITED STATES .- ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA .-The royal mail steamer, the Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived off Liverpool on Thursday morning; she sailed from Boston on the let instant, but did not leave Halifax until the 5th, instead of the 3rd. owing to thick fogs. No political event of the least importance had taken place since the departure of the Rescius :- in fact, the news she brings is of very little interest. Trade had slightly improved, and money was to be obtained on easy terms. Exchange on England was somewhat lower. Prince de Joinville and Lord Morpeth were the lions of New York: and entertainments were daily given to those distinguished strangers. Jamaica papers to the 8th of November have come to hand by this arrival; but they are very meagre. Commercial matters continued in the same state as by the last accounts received. The governor had given a grand bail, to celebrate the birth of the Duke of Cornwall. The prevalence of fever, however, had prevented

HAPPY MEDIUM .- "I wish I were a princess, mamma," said Emily, as she took her assigned place, the next morning, at the breakfast-table. What induces that wish, my dear?" inquired Mrs. Parley. "Because," rejoined the child, "I should then be a queen, when old enough." "That would not be a necessary consequence," said her mother; "suppose you were surrounded with the splendour, and homage, and falsified aspect of things, which constitute the really unenviable attendants on royalty, are you of opinion that no care no painful anxiety-no deep sense of mortified feeling-no harassing conviction of awful responsibility, would harassing conviction of awful responsibility, would mingle with the indulgences which you would have at command?"—"No," rejoined the little girl, "I could not be unhappy if I had everything I cared for "Ner I," exclaimed Henry; "it must be delightful to be a king;"—"I do not think so," observed Edward, "I have read of many kings and queens that have been very miserable, and in continual dread of leans their lives, leshould like to have a nice little cottage, and cultivate my own land." I ten," said lears, "should like acottage; such build; ings look so pretty with their thatched crook, such trellised window, and little garden, and those who live in their look so healthy and of cheetful. "You are as much in error, my dears, continued Mrs. Parley," as your more ambitious brother and likeer for it would, eventually, "fery seldom be found." 180 Harleston, Noriolk, Walter mason. Mr. Tumlets, for it would, eventually, very seldom be found that 181 Devonport, [Andrew Cumming, at Mr. Tumlets, advantage was derived from any sudden change of 32. Queen-street. 182 Wingate, Grange Colliery, near Castle Eden, Station. A very considerable portion of Lappiness, however, is within the reach of every individual, however, is within the reach of every individual, and may be secured by a determination to obey the sireet.

184 Ryde, Isle of Wight, H. J. Bolland, 8, Playerstreet.

185 Tavistock, Rd. Well, Brook-street.

186 Ryde, Isle of Wight, H. J. Bolland, 8, Playerstreet. unerringly follows the slightest violation of their great and well-defined principle."—Parley's Penny Library.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

HULL.—On Christmas Day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a lecture will be delivered at No. 8, to preside. Church Side, Hull, on the character, person, and mission of the Lord Jesus Christ, and on the teach-

OLDHAM .- Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stockport, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Oldham, on Sunday of Stockpert on Saturday evening. next, at six o'clock in the evening.

ROCHDALE-Mr. Isaac Barrow, of Bolton, will breach two sermons in the National Charter Association Room, Yorkshire-street, next Sunday, the 26:h inst. Service to commence at half-past two in the afternoon, and six in the evening. MR. HENRY SWETHURST, of Oldham, is expected to

lecture on Christmas-day, at half-past two.

the morning, by Mr. R. Ross; and in the afternoon at hali-past two o'clock, by Mr. J. Dewhirst. Salisbury.- A Chartist supper will take place on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst., at seven o'clock, in the Chartist Council Room, Beast Market,

Tickers to the supper at 1s. each; may be had of Mr. Wikinson. All friends to the cause of justice are invited to attend. MR. W. D. TAYLOR'S ROUTE for the ensuing

week:—Nottingham, Sünday; Carlton, Monday; Chartist-room, Freeman street, on Sunday evening New Basford, Tuesday; Arnold, Wednesday; and New Lenton, Thursday.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Mason will lecture in the Chartist-room, Freeman street, on Sunday evening next. Subject—"The Constitution and Laws of the American Republic."

NOTTINGHAM .- A county delegate meeting will held in the Democratiz Chapel, Rice Place, Barker Gate, on Sunday, Jan. 2nd., 1842, at one o'clock precisely; for the appointment of a county missionary—Mr. W. D. Taylor's engagement having nearly expired. Other business of importance will also be brought before the meeting. All letters, post paid, to be addressed to Mr. Wm. Russell, Secretary to the Missionary Fund, until Saturday, Jan. 1st., cure of Mr. J. Sweet, Goosegate, Nottingham.

SHOREDITCH.—There will be a meeting held at Mr. Martin's Coffee House, 3, Church-street, every Mr. Hall, Bristol; an Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, to enrol members, Lincoln's Inn fields. deliver lectures, &c.

CHOLLTON AND HULME.—The National Chartist Institute, York-street, near All Saints' Sunday Solicitors, Mr. Todd, Manchester; and Messra Vincent School, will be opened on Sunday, the 26th of De- and Sherwood, King's Bench-walk, Temple. comber, 1841, when Mr. James Leach, will deliver two lectures on the present state of the country, and the demoralising effects of the factory system—that in the afternoon, at half-past two; and in the evening at six; discussion will be invited.

TEA PARTY AND BALL.-On New Year's Eve, a tes party and ball will be held in the above place. Tea on the table, at eight o'clock. Mr. Leach will give an address, at the close of which the ball will Newcastle apon Tyne. commence. Tickets-Ladies, ninepence; Gentlemen, one shilling.

the Repeal of the Union and the People's Charter, Mr. Sharp, Staple Ins. at Mr. White's, Wesigate, Manchester Road, on Sandsy next, at five o'clock in the evening. NORTH TAVERN .- Mr. Alderson will lecture on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. Mr. Smith will

Bradford.-Mr. Smyth will deliver a lecture on

lecture at the Delph Hole, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock. Daysy Hill-Messrs Edwards and Ainley will lecture at this place on Sunday next, at six o'clock

in the evening. IDLE.-Mr. Ibbotson will lecture here on Monday night, at eight o'clock.

STANNINGLEY.-Mr. Hodgson will lecture Sunday next, at half past five o'clock. MACCLESPIELD.—Mr. West will lecture in the As-

sociation Rooms, Watercotes, on Sunday evening dington. next, at half-past six o'clock.

- A COUNTY DELEGATE MEETING will assemble in the above rooms, at two o'clock, when it is expected that a delegate from each Association in the county will be present, or otherwise a letter, and that the number of enrolled members be sent without fail.

MIDDLESBRO'.- A delegate meeting will be held on Christmas Day, at ten o'clock in the forencon, to audit the accounts for the last three months. Also, to consider the best means of supporting the Executive, and obtaining the greatest amount of

signatures to the National Petition. UPPER WORTLEY.-Mr. Dawson, of Leeds, has kindly conserted to preach, afternoon and evening,

HUNSLET.-A public meeting will be held in the Temperance News Room, Flooce Yard, on Tuesday evening next, the 28th inst., to memorialise the Queen in favour of Frost, Williams, and Jones. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock. Mr T. B. Smith, Mr. Joseph Staufield, Mr. Joseph Parker, and other friends are expected to address the meeting.

HOLBECK.-Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver a lecture on the nature of man, his rights, and the best means of securing them, in the Chartist Association room, near Holbeck Bridge, on Wednesday evening, December 29th. Chair to be taken at half-past

BELPER.—There will be a delegate meeting held at the house of Mr. J. Vickers, Bridge-street, on the first Sunday in January, to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon, when important business will be transacted.

KEIGHLEY.-The Working Men's Sunday School Festival will be held on Christmas Day. Mr. T. B. Smith, of Leeds, is engaged to attend. Mr. Smith will also preach a: Keighley (D.V.) on the following

Sanday. Holbeck.-Mr. Josh. Parker will preach two sermens in the room over Mr. Greave's, druggist,

Holbeck Bridge, on Christmas Day, at half-past two in the afternoon, and half-past six o'clock in the HEBDEN BRIDGE.-Mr. V. Jackson, of Manchester. will preach three sermons on Sunday, the 26th inst.—one at Hebden Bridge, one in Wadsworth,

and the other at Mytholmroyd, at half-past ten in the morning, half-past two in the afternoon, and six o'clock in the evening. There will be a public tea party at Hebden Bridge on Monday, the 27th inst. Men's tickets 9d., and women's 6d.—the overplus, if any, to go to the Executive.

NOTTINGHAM.—There will be a tes party at the King George on Horseback, on Christmas Monday, for the benefit of Mr. Timothy Thatcher, sub-Secretary of the National Charter Association, who is dangerously ill, and whose family is in a destitute

LONDON.-The London O'Brien Press Fund Committee are particularly requested to attend on Tuesday next, at the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride-lane, CHATHAM. - Dr. M'Donall will lecture at Chatham

on Tuesday, and at Stroud on Friday next. SALFORD -The members and friends will partake of tea on Christmas Day, in the Chartist Association Room. Tickets of admission, gentlemen 9d., and ladies 6d. each. Tea on the table at five o'clock precisely. Also, on New Years' Eve, the members and friends will have a plain and fancy dress ball in the large room over the Cattle Market, in Crosslane, Salford, for the benefit of a band, to be called the National Chartist band. Tickets of admission to the ball, gentlemen ls., ladies 6d. each. On Sunday evening, the 26th inst., Mr. Bell, of Salford,

will lecture bere. SHEPPIELD -- CHARTIST SOIREE .- A public tea will be held in the Charter Association Room, Figtree-lane, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. Mr. Bairstow, the talented and eloquent Chartist lecturer for Derbyshire and Leicestershire will attend, and take part in the proceedings. Tickets, ladies 9d., gentlemen ls. each, may be had of the following persons -G. J. Harney, news-sgent. 33, Campo-lane; Mr. Ludlam, do., Watson Walk; Mr. Pashley, do., Silver-street-head; Mr. Frost, do., Bridge-street;

Mr. Otley, tobacconist, do. do. MR. BAIRSTOW will lecture in the Town Hall, on the evenings of Monday, the 27th, and Wednesday,

MR. OTLEY will lecture in the Association Room, Figtree-lane, on Sunday next, at half-past six and Mr. James Brown, sub-Secretary.

MR. BAIRSTOW will lecture in the Town Hall, Sheffield, on Monday evening, the 27th inst., at half-part seven o'clock. Subject—"The nature and effects of class-legislation." Mr. Bairsrow will deliver a second lecture in

the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. Subject-" The origin, rise, progress, principles, objects,

and prospects of Chartism. LONDON.-NOTICE.-There will be no Chartist

lectures delivered in London during Christmas week. maye where pre-engagements have been made. Mr. Jones will lecture at the following places

during the next eleven days, viz. :- On Monday, the 27th, at Malton; Tuesday, at Scarbro'; [Wednesday and Thursday, at Bridlington; Friday, at Market Weighton; Saturday and Sunday, at Hewden; Monday, the 3rd January, at Solby; Tuesday, road. the 4th, at Leeds; Wednesday and Thursday, the Mr. Sth and 6th, at Knaresborough. THE EAST AND NORTH RIDING DELEGATE MEET-

130 will be held at Howden, on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock in the forencen. The delegates must apply to Mr. George Smith, Hailgate, Howden, on their arrival, for further information.

MIDDLESBRO'.-Mr. James Maw will address the Chartists of Darlington, on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst., in Mr. Bragg's large room, Priestgate, at half-past seven o'clock.

DURHAM.—The Mayor, on a requisition being presented to him by the Chartists, has convened a pub-lic meeting, to be held in the Town Hall, on the 27th instant, over which his worship has promised

STOCKPORT .- Mr. John Campbell, Secretary to the Executive Conneil, will lecture in Stockpert ings and tendency of the Christian Religion, in its personal, social, and political bearings, by the Rev. William Hill. STOCKPORT.-Mr. Griffin will address the youths

> Leeds will be holden next Monday evening, in the Chartist Room, Fish-market, to elect delegates to the forthcoming Convention. MARYLEBONE.-Mr. J. Walkins lectures here next

LEEDS. A public meeting of the inhabitants of

and his Apostles.

Sunday, Dec. 26th, at Mr. C. Woods, Honley street,

business of great importance, BIRMINGHAM.-Mr. Mason will lecture in the American Republic."

> From the Gazette of Tuesday, Dec. 21. BANKRUPTS.

Stephen Winn Harrison, Bristol, builder, Dec. 31. at two, Feb. 1, at twelve, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Messra. Weymouth and Green, Cateston-street; and Mr. Haberfield, Bristol. Richard Edgell, Rownham Ferry, Long Amiton, So mersetshire, innkeeper, Jan. 4, Feb. 1, at two, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Mr. Short and Mr. Hall, Bristol; and Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf,

George Green, Manchester, engineer, Jan. 5, Feb. 1 at eleven, at the Commissions' Rioms, Manchester William Nicholson, banker, Jan 8, at four, Feb. 1.

at twelve, at the Commissioners' Rosms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mesers Emmett and Allen, Bioomsburysquare; and Mr. Creswell, Manchester. James Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cooper, Jan. 17. at eleven, Feb. 1, at one, at the Bankrupt Commission Room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Messrs. Batty, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Poster,

Tottenham Lee, Wakefield, worsted yarn manufac-turer, Jan. 5, at the Public Buildings, Wakefield, Feb. I, at one, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Messra Rowley and Taylor, Manchester; and

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

MARYLEBONE.

Mr. Alexander Parker, basket-maker, 1, Irongate Wharf, Paddington. Mr. George Detharidge, painter, 7, Earl-street, Lisson-grove. Mr. John Mudge, carpenter, 32, Queen-street, Edgeware-road. Edgeware-road. Mr. - Beck, dye-sinker, 11, Church-place, Pad-

Mr. Vincent Pakes, plasterer, 35, Exeter-street, Lisson-Grove. Mr. James Andrews, shoemaker, 1, George-street, Foley-place. Mr. Charles Hutchings, carver and gilder, 16, Paddington-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. J. E. Nagle, carpenter, 23, John-street, Edgeware-road, sub-Secretary.

Mr. John Griffith, plater, Portland-street. Mr. Joseph Cradook, snaffel-maker, Wolverhampton-lane. Mr. Richard Hunt, Spurr box-maker, Roycroft-Mr. William M'Cullum, tailor, Upper Rushallstreet

Mr. Thomas Palmer, harness-maker, Hill-street. Mr. Charles Barber, plater, Little-hill. Mr. Joseph Dixon, hame-maker, Stafford-street. Mr. George Cabourn, chain-maker, Windmillstreet.

Mr. Thomas Unitt, brass-founder, John-street. sub-Treasurer. Mr. James Scholfield, miner, Marsh-lane, sub-Secretary. NORTHAMPTON.

(Omitted in our last.) Mr. James Tipler, shoemaker, Oak-street. The following name was spelled Carley-it should have been Mr. John Corby, shoemaker, Regentstreet.

WOODHOUSE. Mr. Samuel Armitage, cloth dresser, Clarkson'sbuildings. Mr. David M'Gowan, cloth dresser, Scott-street.

Mr. John Hall, Teazle-setter, No. 25, Spenceley-Mr. William Abbott, stuff-presser, Woodhouse Carr. Mr. William Brown, cloth-dressor, Woodhouse.

Mr. William Soots, whitesmith, No. 2, Scottstreet, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Samuel Aspin, joiner, Woodhouse, sub-Se-

CHORLTON AND HULME. Mr. Edward Swire, hat manufucturer, 64, Thomasstreet, Manchester. Mr. Richard Williamson, silk-dresser, 50, Bootle-

street, Manchester. Mr. Richard Wood, hair-dresser, 51, Silver-street, Hulme. Mr. William Batty, nail-maker, 19, Hargravestreet, Hulme.

Mr. John Roach, boiler-maker, 3, Billingtonstreet, Chorlton. Mr. Luke Swallow, weaver, 19, Hope-street, Chorlton. Mr. George Marsden, spinner, 16, Phænix-street

Hulme. Mr. William Gibson, shopkeeper, 26, Clarendonstreet, Chorlton. Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, machine-maker, 38, Wilmot-street, Hulme. Mr. George Johnson, engraver, 1, Ashton-street,

Manchester. Mr. David Jardine, joiner, 25, Bond-street, Chorlton, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. William Gresty, shoemaker, 40, Clarendonstreet, Chorlton, sub-Secretary.

DATTHULME Mr. James Wood, weaver. Mr. Eli Royle, ditto. Mr. Stanley Potter, ditto.

Flixton. Mr. William Horrocks, fustian-cutter. Mr. Thomas Arrowsmith, weaver, sub-Treasurer Mr. William Davenport, ditto, sub-Secretary.

Mr. John Day, shoemaker. Mr. Robert Orviss, engraver. Mr. James Brown, cabinet maker. Mr. Robert Bellchambers, tailor. Mr. William Price, bricklayer. Mr. John Warns, tailor. Mr. William Proctor, shoemaker. Mr. Richard Barrett, gunsmith,

With power to add to the number. We likewise appoint Mr. Rebert Belichambers, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Greeenroyd, twister, Sowerby. Mr. Job Whiteley, wool comber, do. Mr. John Hallewell, tailor, Soyland. Mr. Israel Wild, wool comber, Sowerby. Mr. William Jennings, spinner, Sowerby.

Mr. William Starkey, weaver, do. Mr. John Maud, millwright, do. Mr. John Normanton, twister, Sewerby, sub-Treasurer.

STARVATION.

On Monday, a lengthened inquiry was proceeded with before Mr. T. Wakley, M.P. Coroner for the Western Division of Middlesex, and a respectable Jury, in the Board Roem of Chelsea Workhouse, Arthur-street, King's Road, Chelsea, into the circumstances attendant upon the death of Maria Mansfield, aged 32 years, who died in the above Workhouse on Thursday last.

Mary Ann M Keen deposed that she was one of the nurses in Chelsea Workhouse, On Wednesday, the 15th inst, the deceased was brought into that Workhouse, and was delivered into witness a charge from the casualty ward. Witness gave the deceased, whom she had never seen before, by order of the doctor, some wine and arrowroot every half

the doctor, some wine and arrowroot every half Sinday. Subject—The accordance of the Principles hour, and sat up with her during the night. Deof the People's Charter with those as taught by Jesus dessed was in a most miserable and weak state, and one of her legs had a bad sore. Deceased, when car-C. VENTEY.—There will be a tea party held in the room, Park-street, on the last day of the year, for the benefit of the Association. Tea on the table at five o'clock.

Stanningley.—Two sermons will be preached here on Christmas Day, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, by Mr. R. Ross; and in the afternoon

Huddenstiel.—On Saturday and Monday, the ried to witness's room was hardly able to speak, but ried to witness's room was hardly able to speak, but after she was washed, and clean clothes put on her, she exclaimed, "Oh, how fribe." Mrs. Fox, another nurse in the house, on seeing the deceased, asked her if she had not slept there about a week standard the morning, by Mr. R. Ross; and in the afternoon Sunday, Dec. 26th, at Mr. C. Woods, Honley street, before applied for an order for admission into the Sunday, Dec. 26th, at Mr. C. Woeds, Honley-street, tive; when mrs. Fox asked her why she had not at one o'clock.

Rooden Lane, Prestwich.—Mr. James Leech will address the inhabitants of this place on Monday next, at seven o'clock in the evening.

A merring will be held in the Charter Room, Vaudrey-street, Stalybridge, on Sunday next, on business of great importance. could get no warmth in them. Deceased in the course of the night said she should not trouble any one long, on Monday. Four new members were enrolled, and died about half-past one o'clock on Thursday ASTRURTON (DEVONSHIPE). The National Control of the matter of the control of the con afternoon.

The Rev. Wm. Jay, curate of Upper Chelses, deposed that on Wednesday last, between twelve and one o'clock, while visiting in the neighbourhood, he first saw the deceased sitting on a chair in a yard in the Royal Hospital Row, Chelses, with several poor persons round her, who stated that she was dying from cold and want. Witness immediately inquired if she had had anything given her, and found she had had some head the institute got the first convey. if she had had anything given her, and found she had had some brandy. He instantly got the first conveyance he could procure, and had her brought to that workhouse, where she was immediately admitted. The persons around her appeared to be strangers to her, but when witness and had her brought to that there would be a meeting in the chapel labour before he can give him employment. On The color.

In the Rural Poince, New Foot Law Repeated to be infinitely worse than its predecessor, so that is solons is so anxious about spiritual as well as solons is so anxious about spiritual as well as political opinions of an applicant for any improvement until after the meeting of Paris.

The Rural Poince, New Foot Law Repeated to be infinitely worse than its predecessor, so that is solons is so anxious about spiritual as well as political opinions of an applicant for any improvement until after the meeting of Paris.

The Rural Poince, New Foot Law Repeated to be infinitely worse than its predecessor, so that is solons is so anxious about spiritual as well as political opinions of an applicant for any improvement until after the meeting of Paris. but when witness said he would send her to the workhouse, they said It would be of no use, as she had been
there before and been refused admission. Deceased League in Manchester, as he termed it. Accordingly, were not a dezen persons at the meeting: and they

bread, which persons sometimes gave her. Deceased told the persons of the house that she belonged to Newington parish, and that she had applied for relief at Chelses, but had been refused, and having a bad leg, could not walk so far as Newington. He had self-elected chairman, Baker, said that he could shrouded in mystery. An inquest was held on

NEWCASTLE, The Newcastle Chartist Peace, not to forget that there are Chartists in this was resolved to get up a tea party on New Year's locality as capable of performing the duties of that Day, the profits to be given to support the next important office as any yet appointed, or any of her Convention.

Majesty's subjects." Mr. Sinclair was appointed to draw up that address. The following notices of T.FEDS. motions were then announced to be brought forward on next Monday evening :- By Mr. Cockburn-That a Debating Society be formed in connection with this Association, and arrangements entered into for the immediate carrying out of the same on this night week." By Mr. Kirke-"That an address be sent from this Association to Sir Frederick Pollock, congratulatory of his appointment to the high office he now holds, and respectfully requesting him to use his influence, in the proper quarter, to procure the immediate return of those ill-used patriots,

Frost, Williams, and Jones." Subscription.—The sum of 7s. 6d., from the Chartists of Fereman's Row, was received for the Mis-

DURHAM.—At the meeting lately held in this the Chartists, brought forward an amendment, completion.

praying her Majesty to institute an inquiry into the causes of the distress at present existing in this nues to meut every Friday night at seven o'clock, in country. &c., and also to grant a free pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the liberation of apathy manifested by the trades of Leeds, and all political prisoners; but which the Mayor, (being presiding officer) declared to be lost, and the meetings. original resolution carried.

HUNSLET .- THE CHARTIST PRESS .-- MEANS OF EXTENDING ITS EFFICIENCY,-At a recent meeting of the Hunslet Chartists, it was resolved unanimously, "That a Chartist Loan Tract Society be formed for Hunslet; and that six districts, of fortyfive houses each, be laid out to be visited weekly with Chartist tracts; the tracts to be the English Mr. William Roach, spinner, 22, Parker-street, Chartist Circular, from No. 1 to 46 inclusive, and that six of each number, from 47, be purchased weekly, in order to have a stock ready when the others have gone their rounds." This plan will be in operation almost immediately, and we beg to call the most serious attention of the Chartist public to the necessity and advantages of its immediate and general adoption. We well know that a tract is often read where a conversation would not be allowed. We also know that much misrepresentation has gone abroad as to our motives and principles, and that much ignorance prevails both as to the state and burdens of the country, and the characters and proceedings of the worthies of former times. Now, all this would be materially removed by the diffusion of sound political knowledge; and no work, taking its variety and price into consideration, is so well calculated to effect these objects, on an extensive scale,

lecture was delivered in the Association Room, Freeman-street, on Sunday evening last, by Mr. John Mason, the talented lecturer for this district, which Mr. William Wardman, ditto, Moorside-lane, gave general satisfaction. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. J. Williamson.

A MEETING of members of the National Charter leading from Holbeck to Wellington Road. Wm. Association, was held at the room in Freemanstreet, on Monday evening last, Mr. Richard Thompson, of Hurst-street, in the chair. The meeting
was addressed by Mr. George White, who exposed
the attempts which are being machine the was suddenly pounced upon by three men, who, employers of Birmingham, to compel their work- after knocking him down, took from him a leather men to join the anti-Corn Law Association, purse containing a penny, and finding this was all and urged on his hearers the necessity of redoubling the booty they were likely to obtain, they stripped their exertions, and shewed the propriety of forming a strong committee for the purpose of gaining his neck, and his hat off his head. They then left signatures to the National Petition and distributing him, and on his crying out, one of them turned Chartist tracts, and concluded by advising them to back, and threatened to murder him if he made the support The Commonwealthsman, edited by Mr. least noise. The men are described as one wearing Cooper, of Leicester, who was a valuable member of a velvet jacket, and the other dark-coloured clothes. the Association. A letter was read from Mr. Philp on the subject of the omission in the list of candidates complained of at the previous meeting, after which several persons addressed the assembly, and

the meeting separated. Wednesday Evening.—A meeting was held this evening for the purpose of selecting a committee, and Hotel, last week, Mr. Joseph Thompson, of the George dividing the town into proper districts, to procure and Dragon, Briggate, was elected President, and signatures to the National Petition, Mr. Rous in Mr. Henry Hord, of the Phoenix Inc. Kirkgate, the chair. The members present gave in their Scoretary, for the ensuing year. names, together with the parts they meant to canvas. going two together. The whole was entered by the Secretary; when the meeting adjourned to the fel-

DREADFUL DEATH OF A FEMALE FROM SRIPTON The association met as usual at the room on Saturday night, when it was addressed by the chairman (Henry Hardcastle,) and other members, and cheering accounts were given of the number of signatures got to the petition.

SURREY .- The Council met on Sunday, and transacted a variety of local business, after which they adjourned to the Joan of Arc, East-lane, Walworth, on Sunday next, at half-past four.

LONDON .- 85, OLD BAYLEY .- Mr. Farrer lectured here on Tuesday evening." LAMBETH. - Mr. Stallwood lectured at the Charties Hall, I. China walk, on Tuesday evening.

LIMEHOUSE,—Mr. Ridley lectured at the Association Room, Limehouse Causeway, to an enthu-

Green, on Monday evening. Mr. Stallwood attended. and gave a very interesting and edifying account of his tour in Yorkshire. The sub-secretary introduced to the members a new plan for the better collection of the funds, and the organization of the members, by a division of them into districts, which was approved of by the members.

THE ENGAGEMENT of a new room for Sanday evening lectures, at the Golden Anchor, St. Johnstreet, was then notified to the meeting by Mr. Martin, and a lecture committee, consisting of Messra, Martin, Fussell, Chapman, Wacey, and Watts, were authorised to make arrangements for lecture on Sunday evening, Jan. 2nd.

National Charter Association Room, Vaudrey-street, ASHBURTON (DEVONSHIRE.)—The National by Mr. Vevers, and seconded by Mr. Rushworth, Petition was adopted here on Monday evening; and carried by a large majority. excellent speeches were made by Messrs. Foal, Woodley, Folland, and Rapsey.

there before and been refused admission. Deceased League in Manchester, as he termed it. Accordingly, were not a dezen persons at the meeting; and they appeared too ill to speak.

Robert Hall Adcock, porter at the workhouse, proved that the deceased had two or three times that the League's objects were preferable to their country may expect, therefore, what would be the been admitted for a night's lodging, but he never own, after they had fairly and calmly discussed each result of joining in a clamour for the repeal of the hings as usual. knew her to apply for an order of admission and be point, to give in. . But lost the fair-dealing Whige Mr. Newsom, the relieving-officer; John Slade, a would not listen to reason; they said they had no pauper, who attends the applicants for relief; and objections against the five points of the Charter; Liverpool, five persons, all of mature years, in the arc free buyers this morning, and we quote White that, in a moral point of view, they were just, and presence of a crowded congregation, publicly abjured that, in a moral point of view, they were just, and presence of a crowded congregation, publicly abjured that the deceased never applied for admission into deserving the support of every good and reasonable the errors of the Church of Rome, in which they had Barley and Oats unaltered in value, and the sale far (for they are virtually deserving of that name) the master of the workhouse, swore most positively that, in a moral point of view, they had that the deceased never applied for admission into deserving the support of every good and reasonable the errors of the Church of Rome, in which they had been refused either directly man; but that it would be better to get a repeat been nurtined. Three other Roman Catholics will, from brisk, of the Corn Laws first, and then agitate for the to the great mortification of Dr. Pusey, make a Hull Corn M or indirectly.

John Webb, a miserable-looking man, residing in Lawrence-yard, Jews-row, Chelses, deposed that the deceased had for three months slept on the stairs of the house where he resided, where she had nightly pulled off her bonnet and sat down. She had nothing to subsist on but half-a-pint of beer and a bit of the lads allowed them to proceed without any inter-type of the lads allow tried to persuade her to go into the workhouse, and when he offered to go with her she refused the offer. He had never seen her in liquor, and he had no doubt that she had died from the want of proper food. The Jury, after consulting together, then returned position there, he said no more; for there was not Correspondent, the opposition Members of the Second of Wheat an advance of its per quarter. Old a verdict. The deceased died from war to food more than a dozen persons there that a dozen persons there that a dozen persons there than a dozen persons the States General of Hanover, who foreign is very little demanded, and prices unaltered. and the common necessaries of life, and without default on the part of the parochial authorities of Chelses."

In decessed died from wart of food and prices unaltered. A good many Oats offering, but the great bulk are actually their sents; have quitted the capital, and returned to soft and not very saleable.—Beans and Peas dull.—

Chelses."

In decessed died from wart of food and prices unaltered. A good many Oats offering, but the great bulk are their sents; have quitted the capital, and returned to soft and not very saleable.—Beans and Peas dull.—

Way could be done but what would throw disgrace their constituences. The supplementary Deputies Barley is in very limited demand the best malting upen them, he called upon any one present to come have been called on to sit in their stead.

Qualities scarcely bring last week's prices. All forward and sign their names to become members. Statistics.—Mr. Porter, in an analysis of the middling runs are very difficult to quit, although there were just three that put down their names. Conens, read before the Statistical Society on Mon-Association met on Monday evening, as usual, for business. Mr. Harrison having been appointed to sou in the body of the chapel, informed the meeting. A per- day stated that in all Great Britain there are business. Mr. Harrison having been appointed to sou in the body of the chapel, informed the meeting in the Secretary read the reinverse of the ing that there would be a meeting in the Chartist in 500. In 1831, there were 300,000 female servants last meeting. A lengthy discussion took place respecting electing electing a delegate to the forthcoming Con- and another individual then stated that if the Re- slone, they formed one tenth part of the population. deferred until Mr. O'Brien's arrival, as they recognised no other representative, either in the House of Commons or the Convention, than Mr. O'B. The following resolution was agreed to unanimously:—

given for the Convention of Bisani, chief dragoman or bushel. Oats 16s to 22s. Barley 26s to 31s. per like for alleged libel, contained in the articles of Richard Character and Cha following resolution was agreed to unanimously:—
Moved by Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Crothers,
That the Newcastle Charter Association present a were a many of the constables in attendance. The memorial to the Secretary of State for the Home meeting in the Chartist Room was very numerously Department, respectfully requesting him, in his attended, and there were some very good remarks appointments of gentlemen to the Commission of the made upon the conduct of the League generally. It

LEEDS .- WATER WORKS .- On Monday last, a special meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held at the Court House, Wm. Beckett, Esq, M.P., in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the propriety of inthe act, or by borrowing money at a given rate of interest. After hearing a statement by the law clerk, Robert Barr, Esq., of the state of the works, and also the opinion of George Leather, Eq., the Crime of a very daring character is greatly on the but limited request, and the trade in all other articles engineer, it was determined to pay an instalment of three shillings per cent. to the present shareholders, and to increase the numbers of shares to the full extent allowed. This will make the capital of the company about one thousand pounds more than it is city, to congratulate her Majesty on the birth of a calculated will be required. It is satisfactory to Turtory night's Gazette announces that a commis-prince. Mesers. Mowbray and Carr, on behalf of state the works are progressing very fast towards sion has been appointed to inquire into the manner

meetings. Hanover-square. The fire originated, it is supposed from a beam running into the chimney, which, from its charred appearance, would seem to have been smouldering for some time. It was fortunately discovered before the flames had attained any great height, and on alarm being given, the engines were

first discovered. Robbing Longings.-On Tuesday, a young man, who gave his name Wm, Ambrose Jackson, and describes himself as a letter press printer, was committed for trial by D. Lupton, E.q., on a charge of having robbed the house of Mrs. Cropper, in Nilestreet, with whom he had been lodging. It appears that Jackson, some time since, oulisted in the 4th Dragoons, in which his conduct was so bad, that he was drummed out, and has since lodged with Mrs. C., from whose house he decamped last week, taking with him a pair of silver spectacles, some BIRMINGHAM .- CHARTIST MEETINGS .- A spoons, a pair of razors, and other articles. He was apprehended at Halifax; he had pledged the pro-

perty at Mr. Gresham's. HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- On Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, a most daring and heartless highway robbery was committed on the piece of new road BOROUGH SESSIONS.-These sessions commence on Wednesday next. There are already nearly ninety prisoners for trial. The offences are of the usual description.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION .- At a meet

SHOPLIFTING .- On Saturday last, Ann Lumb and

Buildings, was charged with having stolen two lead weights, the property of Mr. Thomas Hebdin. The weights were found to have been sold to Eliza Harrison, a roker at the New Road End, and being identified, he was committed for trial.

THE ENUMERATION COMMITTEE.—This Committee still continue their labours; the subscriptions from different shops still continue; the amount published station from Limenous Causeway, to an entitle different shops aforthight ago was £28. 11s. 4%d.; it is now frashury.—A numerous and well attended meet.—£29. 17s. 8d. We did not receive their accounts till ing took place at Lunt's Coffee House, Clerken well after the Star had gone to press.

HUDDERSFIELD -EXTREME DESTRUTION. into the canal, near to her own house, situate at. Folley Hall. Fortunately she was rescued by some boatmen before life was extinct. On the same night her despair had changed to madness.

ROBBERY.-On Sunday night last the house of Mrs. Whitacre, a widow lady, residing, at Hill-house, lower. Beans little alteration.
near this town, was entered by some villain or THE AVERAGE PRICES W villains, and property stolen to a considerable amount, with which they got clear off.

STALYBRIDGE .- Mr. Joseph Linney lectured in the AT THE CHARTIST ROOM, OD Tuesday night, Mr. Joseph Bray in the chair, a memorial to her Majesty on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, was moved

ECCLESALL -- A FAIR SAMPLE -- MODE OF ELECTING ANTI-COBN LAW DELEGATES .- In looking HARWOOD (NEAR ACCRINGTON.)—A Chartist over the report of the West Riding meeting, held in this town, on Monday evening. The Music Hall on Monday week, I find that we market seed the meeting in a most clohad the honour of two delegates at the above place, quent manner, and was followed by Mr. Mooney, from Coinc.

Electing Anti-Corn Law Delegates.—In looking as the year draws to a close, grows "small by degrees and beautifully less." A month ago, is was positively declared that it was impossible to market could be worse, and yet each succeeding from Coinc.

Law low wages, and class legislation—one of the Corn Laws.-A. B. C.

a shocking appearance, and was lying in a pool of blood which had flowed from a horrible gash in the rence, the circumstances attending which are shrouded in mystery. An inquest was held on Tuesday night by Dr. M'Carthy, who adjourned the inquiry to the following day.

King Ennear, of Hanover, continues to play the trade is, however, confined to the retail demand of despot to admiration. According to the Hamburg our neighbouring millers who select the best parcels

TUESDAY being the day to which the Parliament was prerogued, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to the House of Lords shortly after three o'clock, and the Commons having been summoned to the bar, the Parliament was, by royal commission, further pro-rogued, in the usual form, until the 3d of February next, then and there to meet for the dispatch of Best Best, 63d down to 6d; best Mutton 7d down to business. The proceedings excited no attention 63d per lb. whatever, and, besides the Lords Commissioners, only the usual officers of both Houses were present. DISTRESS IN PAISLEY.—We regret to state that

last week's return shows an increase rather than a increasing the capital of the company, by adopting diminution of the number of the unemployed. The the recommendation of the directors, to issue an numbers are:-Males, 1,914; dependents, 4,785 the recommendation of the directors, to issue an numbers are:—Males, 1,914; dependents, 4,785; all articles was on the most limited scale. There increased number of shares, as empowered to do by females, 1,637; dependents, 3,274—total, 11,610. was not much passing in Wheat at our market this the act, or by borrowing money at a given rate of including Johnston, Barrhead, Kilbarchan, &c., the morning, and the business done in Flour was chiefly

CRIME OF a very daring character is greatly on the increase in the county of Lancaster:—the most audacious burglaries and attempts to rob and murder are weekly perpetrated in the more lonely and unfrequented neighbourhoods.

in which exchequer bills have been made out and issued under the act of William IV, and to point out whether any and what defects are to be found in the existing system."

THE CUSTOM of Christmas boxes arose with sailors. In the infancy of navigation they nailed a box to the | week some further transactions took place in foreign mast of the ship on going to sea, and at times of storm or danger, dropped money in the box, for prayers o'clock, a fire was discovered to have broken out in or danger, dropped money in the box, for prayers bably about 8,000 qrs so changed hands. Odessa to be said for them, which collections, if they returned safe, they presented to the Church. These gifts, received at the time of the Nativity at the entrance of the changes and cathedrals merceciled the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Perring, of returned safe, they presented to the Church. Those entrance of the chapels and cathedrals, were called Christmas boxes.

FOREST OF DEAN.—A melancholy occurrence hap pened at the Park End Iron Works on Sunday night last. The furnace being very much out of speedily on the spot, though it was some time before they could play for the want of water, the pipes being all empty, and a message having to be despatched to Woodhouse Moor, before a supply could be obtained; notwithstanding this, we are happy to say, that the flames were soon got under, and were confined to the room in which they were them revived; but John Holiday was beyond all doing well. Gloucester paper.

THE ST. HILEN'S MURDER .- A reward of £150

is offered to any person who will give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Mr. Grayson, of Rainford, who was recently found dead near Denton-green. St. Helen's; £50 by her Majesty's Government, £50 by NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.—" This class embraces a wide range, and the unhappy sufferers endure more anguish and receive less pity from those around them, than from any other class of disorders; this in some measure may be accounted for simply because the symptoms are not so strongly defined as in other disorders; indeed, in some cases no symptoms are recognised, and therefore the hasty conclusion is jumped at, that all the ailments of the patient must be imaginary, and not worthy of notice. No class of diseases requiring more kindness and care. Parr's Life Pills will speedily re-animate the spirits, improve the digestive powers, and restore the whole nervous system to a happy and natural state." ALARMING FIRE.-GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY:-

An alarm of fire was given between twelve and

one o'clock this morning, '(Monday,)' which proved to be at the Union Carriers' Warehouse, Piccadilly, Manchester, and the building, thirty-six yards by eighteen, and eight stories in height, is reduced to a heap of ruins, with the valuable contents therein. heap of ruins, with the valuable contents therein, and not a vestige of anything saved. The building was the property of Lord Francis Egerton, and said to be insured. The building is understood to have been completely filled, chiefly with casten, sugar, wheat and flour. The estimated loss is £50,000, besides the building. There are but few of the owners of the cotton, &co., who are said to be in-sured, so that the loss will be a total one to all who Mr. John Normanton, twister, Soweauty, sure freedress. Mr. Thomas Crossley, weaver, Hubberton green, Sweety, sub-Secretary, the Secretary; when the meeting adjourned to the feature of the National Mr. Thomas Crossley. Whites-row, Spittle fields.

Mr. Thomas Crossley, Whites-row, Spittle fields.

Mr. Thomas Crossley, Whites-row, Spittle fields.

Mr. Thomas Crossley, The Secretary of the National Control of the Stock and the State of the National Control of the Stock and the State of the National Control of the Stock and the State of the National Control of the Stock and the State of the National Control of the Stock and the State of th

ေသည်။ မေရုက္ခန္းမွာ မြန္တာ ကို သည္။ သည်သည့္ မေရာက္ခန္း မေရာက္ခန္း မြန္တာမြန္တြင္း မြန္တာကို မေရာက္ခြင္းမြန္တြင မေရာက္ခန္း ကိုင္းမွာ မေရာက္ခန္း မေရာက္ခန္း မေရာက္ခန္းမွာ မေရာက္ခန္းမွာ မေရာက္ခန္းမွာ မေရာက်မွာ မြန္တာကို မေရာက

FELONY.—On Saturday last, George Woodhead, a painter, residing in Purday-street, was committed for trial, by the borough magistrates, on a charge of having stolen a deal fox (which he was seen to take away) from the shop-door of Mrs. Sharp, broker, Kirkgate. Distress was assigned as the cause.

STEALING SHEAR WRIGHTS.—On Saturday last, Sampson Spender, a shear grinder, residing in Paley's Buildings, was charged with having stolen two lead Buildings, was charged with having stolen two lead Halifax Guardian. CHARTIST BLACKING. - Roger Pinder acknowled

orders, which entitle the Executive to the anner sums, from :-Mr. Robinson, Pocklington ... 0s. 7d. Mr. Clayton, Huddersfield 0 10 Mr. Gibson, Manchester 1 11 Mr. Gibson, Manchester 1 Mr. Lancester. Wakefield 0 Mr. Nichelson, Hull

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, DRC. 21 .- The arrival of Wheat to this day's market is larger than last week ; other kinds of Grain smaller. Fine de Wheat has fully supported last week's price, but the alteration in other descriptions, or in Old. Fine Barley full as dear, but the secondary qualities as very difficult to quit. Oats very dull and rathe THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK

ENDING DEC. 21st. 1841. 4019 00 Barley. Oats. Ryel Beans. Pen Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 825 0 198 Qrs. Qrs. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d.

LEEDS MARKETS .- The business at the Cloth Halls

HUDDERSFIELD. TUESDAY, 21.—This day's market has been a repetition of the last, scarcely snything done in any kind of goods. It was said that one gentleman exhibited his notes as a lure to the necessitated; some no doubt would take the bait. Other

YORK CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, DEC. 18TH .-The supply of Barley and Oats is good, but of Wheat there are few samples offered. Our millers

HULL CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, DEC. 21. We HULL CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, DEC. 21.—We have had sharp frosty weather the past few days, which will put Wheat in a better condition; on the limited business passing during the week in old Foreign Wheat full prices have been paid. No alteration in value or demand for any description of Spring Corn.—Linseed in steady demand at late prices.—Rapeseed dull, the few sales that are making are for export to Holland.—Linseed cake in fair demand and full prices paid.—Rape cake dull and little doing in it.—Bones unaltered.—The present sharp weather has a good deal improved the condition of the farmer's Wheat to-day, for condition of the farmer's Wheat to-day, for which more money is generally demanded. The low prices would be submitted to.

THIRSE CORN MARKET, DEC. 20 .- A full market of Wheat with plenty of buyers, at a shade higher in price, there was also a full supply of other kinds of grain which declined a little. Wheat 7s 3d to

that journal, the jury returned a verdict for the plied to-day with all kinds of grain. Wheat sold defendant.

Plied to-day with all kinds of grain. Wheat sold defendant.

4s 9d; and Beans 5s. 3d to 6s per bushel. LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 20 .-The supply of Cattle at market to-day has been the same as last week, both with respect to number and

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, DEC. 18.
-Since our last report the trade has not maintained that degree or activity noted during the preceding week; and although no material alteration is observable in prices, the amount of business done in but limited request, and the trade in all other articles was of a very languid character.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 20.—With the exception of about 7,037, leads of Oatmeal from Ireland, the week's imports of Grain, &c. either thence or coastwise, are of very moderate amount. The arrivals from foreign ports are comprised in 1,855 qrs of Peas, and 502 bris of Flour; but from Canada there are reported 4,804 qrs of Wheat, and 12.715 bris of Flour, all, for the present, going into bond. Upon a moderate demand holders of free Wheat have been enabled to maintain the prices of this day se nnight, and towards the middle of the Wheat to arrive from Mediterranean ports; prcsale at 36s 6d to 37s 6d per 196 lbs: at these rates the transactions since have been limited. Fully previous rates had been demanded for Oats and Oa meal, but the sales of either article have proceeded slowly: of the former there are few of fine quality offering. In Barley, Beans, or Peas, there has been little passing: prices for each quoted without variation.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, DEC. 20 .-There was a limited supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk this morning, but a fair quantity them revived; but John Holiday was beyond all of Barley, Beans, and Peas from these counties, and human aid, and we are sorry to add, poor Courcy lingered till Tuesday morning, when death put an end to his sufferings. His wife and Bradley are from last week being considerable. The imports of foreign Grain have been to a fair extent since this day se'nnight. Up to Thursday in the past week the weather continued wet, but since then there hav been sharp frosts nightly, and the aspect is now very wintry and seasonable. The favourable change in the weather having caused the condition of the new Wheat to be already somewhat improved, our millers the personal representatives of the deceased, and £50 by the Earl of Derby. Her Majesty's pardon is also held out to any one giving the information, not being the person who actually committed the murder. generally no advance was well established. Ship Flour commanded the rates of this day se'nnight, and the quotations of town-made remain unaltered. The best malting Barley met a steady sale at full as much money; all other sorts were dull, and the turn cheaper. Malt was in slow request, and new again rather lower. Beans and Peas were taken off slowly choice qualities without any material change in value, but all other sorts were Is. per quarter cheaper. There was a moderate inquiry for good Oats, and such, as well new as old, were not much lower, but all light and soft samples were offered 6d. to 1s. per quarter under the currency of Monday.

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 20TH.—In consequence of the arrivals of beasts up to our market to-day being, on the whole, by far more extensive than was generally expected, and of the attendance of both London and country dealers small, we had an exceedingly heavy demand for beef. at a decline in the currencies noted on Monday last of full 4d per 8lbs, and a clearance was not effected without the greatest difficulty. About 40 Scots came fresh up from Scotland in good condition. There was a fair average number of sheep in the market, which moved off freely, at an improvement in the currencies obtained on this day so unight of 2d. per 8ibs. The vest trade was brisk, and full as much money was realised. In pigs little doing, yet, their value was well supported. The general quality,