TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

My DEAR FRIENDS,-I was so busily engaged during the two first days of last week, that I could not find time to say a word to you. But, as you of the North have had little more than mere newspaper accounts of the number of our friends and the strength of our cause in the West, it is now my pleasing duty to inform you how we stand in the two large cities of Bath and Bristol, and in the smaller towns in that district.

When I arrived in Bath. I expected to find a handful of piebald half and half Chartists; and which considering the character of the place, would even have been a rarity. To my astonishment, however. I found myself in a very large assembly room, which was crowded to suffocation; and, judging from the enthusiasm with which my address was received. I conclude that the spirit of democracy is very high in this aristocratic city. Nothing of the hand loom weavers. I shall represent my gives me half so much pleasure as announcing to the has confirmed the zealous and disarmed the timid. He is really a very great acquisition to our cause. I it necessary to engage a carriage and four horses. merely to convey me from the railway station to the place of meeting; with that exception all moment should be lost. Good men should be elected nlimentary addresses, one from the female Charfists, and another from the Chartists generally. I been a long time waiting for this Charter, and yet have knocked the land, I think, firmly into their are the spirits of the people unbroken; but my heads; and although I have had many letters of health and constitution would not stand many more enxious inquiry respecting the proceedings of the Chartists and the League in Bath, yet I feel assured in our speedy success. However, onward we must that no town is more impregnable. I took my go; backward we won't go. notion of the proceedings of the Bath League meeting from Mr. Vincent, Mr. W. P. Roberts, and Mr. Twite, three as good Chartists as ever breathed: and, from their report, I felt myself justified in festoes, coming from the people themselves, delights looking upon the result as a Chartist triumph.

From Bath I proceeded, on Tuesday morning, to Bristol, in company with Vincent. We breakfasted with Mrs. Frost and her sweet family; and, as it was the first time I had had the honour of knowing my member of Mr. Frost's family personally. I felt a great anxiety about the introduction; and, in truth, my fullest anticipations were more than realised. I have never met with a more amiable family in the whole course of my life. It consists of Mrs. Frost, three of the most lovely daughters, and one son. The daughters give evident proof of their parents' care, and wise monition; but the son, the only son, the mother's joy, and the exile's hope, is, I am sorry to say, on the bed and who have felt some consolation in administerembrace, and then followed your child's remains

"To that bourn from whence no traveller returns;"

agonising torture which the exiled parent must 11th, but have procured it in consequence of your bourers, for none else will emigrate, the aged and inendure on learning that his only son lies in the cold letter. woe-no child to teach that he is still a father- resistance.

speke; so did Mr. Roberts, one of the victims, all genieman of independent fortune, and one of the

so as to bring it familiarly within the comprehension ness. This gentleman is very much beloved by all insert. mad; as far as he did go, his speech was most out foundation in fact. proceeds, I never have, I never will accept of a tion to buying the goods if you wanted them? penny for my own services. I hope and trust, how- On the next objection, "that there are 76,000,000 of earthly consideration! but who feels no com- but for the sake of the principles we advocate it was one from the Youths' Association, the other our bread till the thing was a tered.

from the veterans. They tell me that my speech did That I "denounced the Chartists for their interfegood to the cause. Mr. Roberts again spoke, and tions," is utterly unfounded and untrue. On the contwenty or thirty towns in England and Wales, kring accounts of their districts.

thich honourable Members and the factions read in design, its enemies. be most cautiously abstain from every, the slightest assailed with hostile cries from all parts of the house," dered countrymen, and to give up once and for ever the support of, and palliation of the crimes and the factions read in design, its enemies.

Lastly, "that, during this delivery, the speaker was power, in favour of his poor, destitute, and pluntered countrymen, and to give up once and for ever is what I am bound to stamp as a misrepresentation by the support of, and palliation of the crimes and except in the manufacturing districts, the upper and all the obligations which bind a man not to be a party to cruelties of their heartless oppressors. Patriotism middle classes of society must suppose that Charles wilful fraud upon the public. The truth is, the Charles of country, the meaning of which his is now in reality dead. There is no channel, tists were a very small minority, flifty or sixty at the is a love of doing good to the people of that country then, through which we can find our way to these corners of the pit, where they could make the most of people from tyrants and oppressors—and not in charge except through the press, and there is no their strength in concert. as to another farce of liberality, which would be be be been up to be be been up to be be been up to House finds such a back as 4.000,000 ontside, the assured me there was, in his opinion, not more than to pull down the price of corn. A patriot, describcharacter of the opposition will be moulded accordby, and bidding will be brisk and high for our
sixty-nine.

From these circumstance, the Northern Star lies soil, the virtues, courage, and patriotism of her under strong suspicion of endeavouring to mislead by children, the cruelty of their enemies, the Saxon and direct falsification of facts. I have too good an opinion the stranger, the oppressor, exterminator, and the character of the opposition will be moulded accord- sixty-nine. You very properly intimate that you shall make a the chir. O linggins, abundance the public use of my reply, and I shall feel much gratified if of his soul. The curses deep, loud, and long of those published in any of yeur miscrable, betrayed, and deinded exiles, are manifesting themselves in various ways— Hense of Commons.

lam very, very far from well; in fact, I have too much, and too suddenly, since my release York Castle, and, therefore, unless there exists

Dorthern Star,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 216.

I shall be in Glasgow, on Monday next, I trust

and on Tuesday, I shall address a meeting on behalf

constituents honestly in the Scottish Convention, and

liberty, and steels his heart against oppression.

Every hand should now be to the perition : not a

determined move we must push forward. We have

their able address in last week's Star; such mani-

COL. THOMPSON AND THE CHARTISTS.

At the request of the gentleman to whom it was

Your devoted Friend.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR,

I am, my dear Friends.

single hair's breadth.

was greatly below the mark.

the advantage of my side.

I remain, dear Sir,

21, Lothian-street, Edinburgh.

Mr. P. Anderson

Yours sincerely.

T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

press me beyond my strength.

a desire to " get rid of Feargus," my friends will not

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1842.

PRICE POURPENCIV HALFPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

Chartist Entelligence.

DUBLIN. IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION .- In gives me half so much pleasure as announcing to the incompliance with the injunction of a portion of tion of Mr. O'Higgins, relative to Mr. Sharman the things in Rath we are mainly indebted to them, the words moral and physical force shall not Crawford's Landlord and Tenant Bill. By request our last we gave a brief report, including the resoluthat excellent and enthusiastic leader, Mr. Henry once escape my lips. I shall visit Carlisle and New- we now give the speech delivered by Mr. O'Higgins vincent, who, by his demeanour and consistency, castle on my return from Scotland, and by that time on the occasion. Mr. O'Higgins rose and said it was more than two months since he gave notice of a shall have concluded a four month's campaign of motion relative to Mr. Sharman Crawford's Land-Chartism, which will prove to my Whig tyrants, lord and Tenant Bill. He would have brought it was very sorry to find that our friends had thought that persecution but wets the freeman's mind for forward much sooner, but for the interruptions which some misguided persons had given to their proceedings; he trusted, however, that the meeting would see the advantages which the country would derive by adopting the resolution and acting upon it. passed off well. I was presented with two very com- to serve upon the Convention, and with a united and The chief object of Mr. Crawford's Landlord and Tenant Bill is to prevent the landlords of Ireland from taking the houses and land from their tenantry capriciously, and turning them adrift upon the world wholly regardless of their fate. It generally happens in those cases that either the ejected tenants or their such campaigns, therefore I have a personal interest fathers, built the houses at their own expence, and reclaimed most of the land, of which they have been thus wantonly and cruelly deprived by their heardess landlords without any compensation. In In conclusion allow me to tender my most cordial many cases the farms, from whence the Aborigines, thanks to the Delegates of South Lancashire, for were driven, have been given to strangers and reduced rents; the consequence of which, very frequently, has been, that those who are turned out of the land of their forefathers, land which they very my heart, and convince me that such a people are naturally looked upon as their own, in consequence worth struggling for, and more than repay me for of the labour which they have bestowed upon it, all my exertions. No, no; we will not go back a wreaked their vengeance on the new settlers whom they considered as fraudulent possessors of the fruit of their labours, instead of the landlords, who are the real aggressors. It is to put an end to this

state of things that Mr. Crawford has introduced his Landlord and Tenant Bill. The great majority of the Irish landlords endeavour to make it appear that they have an absolute right in the land; in fact, they look upon it as their own, and that they have a right to do what they please with it. This is a addressed, we have great pleasure in giving the fol- mistaken notion, as they have no such absolute lowing letter from Col. Thompson, in explanation of right. They cannot do as they please with what they some circumstances connected with his last visit to of them burned his house, which is surely as much Liverpool, merely assuring the worthy and gallant Col. his own as his estate, he would be hanged for so that no mistake could be greater than that which he doing; although they burn the houses of their seems to have made, in supposing it to be the wish ejected tenantry, under the pretence of clearing of sickness; nay, on the bed of death, or purpose of the Northern Star to injure him or their estates and consolidating farms, but for the Yes, of this youth there is now no hope; and any one, or to state facts otherwise than in strict real purpose of depopulating the country, and you who have witnessed the decease o a loved child, accordance with the truth. We gave the report of making aliens, and, in all probability, enemies of the his visit to Liverpool just as we received it. In subjects of their Sovereign. Should Mr. Crawford's reference to the Leeds meeting, we have the authority Bill become law, it will have the effect of keeping ing comfort in his last moments—you who have of many—very many—of those who were at the the able-bodied labourer at home, to protect and been allowed the melancholy pleasure of the last meeting, for saying that our statement of the rela- support his aged parents, and fight the battles of his tive numbers, of which he complains as exaggerated, Sovereign in the event of a war; whereas, on the other hand, if the landlords are permitted to pursue Blackheath, 15th Dec 1841. their present flagitious career—a career alike in-DEAR SIR, -I lose no time in replying to your letter jurious to the best interests of the country, as well do you, I say, paint to yourselves (if you can) the of the 12th. I had not seen the Northern Star of the as their own, of expatriating the able-bodied la-

firm must necessarily become a burthen to those grave, while the weeping father must mourn his loss It is always difficult to say how much of a report who remain, and the only contingency upon which in exile, and smother his sorrow, lest he should may be wrong from malice, and how much from mist he landlords can rely, is that the aged and the in exice, and smother his sorrow, less he should take or prejudice; but there are bounds by and which infirm will live but a short time upon the meagre diet become the mock of thieves. No wife to share his it is impossible for this consideration to prevent and hard treatment in the Union workhouse. (Hear, hear.) It is upon this contingency, those expaniatno, no, all away—all dead for aught he knows. And On occasion of the Lecture, at Liverpool, which is ing landlords build all their hopes. They who so why this agony inflicted upon him? Because Hz the subject of the report in the Northern Star of the strongly recommend us to read the bible and judge Why this agony indicated upon him? Because Hz lith December, the Chartist deputation were not suc- for ourselves, and cease to pin our faith to the exponents to have opposed Lord John Russell at cessful in explaining what their object was, or that sitions of our chosen teachers, forget that it is smooth. I shall leave that part of my subject there they had any distinct object at all, by putting them— written in the 5th chapter of Isaiah and verse 8th. for the present, as I have no relish for Yorkshire selves forward in a way that would have been thought "Woe to you that join house to house and lay field very gratuitous if I had purposed to do the like to field, even to the end of the place: shall you alone Lewes, for the purpose of congratulating her Majesty

or, that the practice of making such charges acres of land in this country, of which only 26,000,000 punction for the loss of the thousands who have determined to visit Lewes. The greatest number in be abandoned. We had a very fine were brought into cultivation," I replied that 1 supperished of want through his means. But dying of attendance at any time was counted, and amounted consequence of his great exertion at the Corn Law more to prolong the questioning by the Chartists, because one of whom, nor even one of his profligate satel- would have been a truly Chartist address. meeting on the previous day. Delegates, from in the existing temper of the meeting it was manifestly to lites, can tell what good measure he ever proposed to BIAGHION .- The following has been received Parliament since he got a seat there; while it is from Capt. Pechell, M.P., in answer to a request That I "denounced the Chartist leaders in a mass, notoriously true that he opposed every measure for that he would present to her Majesty the memorial wited upon me in Bath and Bristol, all most press- and charged them with designs of throwing the country which were introduced by agreed to on Monday evening, Dec. 20th, in favour retired, highly delighted with the pleasures they had infly anxious to take me back to their several into anarchy and revolution," has ne further foundation others. Mr. Crawford lost his seat for Dundalk, of Frost, Williams, and Jones:bealties, and from all of whom, I learned most flat- tion than that when the question was forced on me, I because, and only because, he was for the total abogave my honest opinion on the tendency of the plans lition of tithes, and would not compromise his pursued by the individuals who laid their hands upon character by supporting the Ministerial plan of con-I have now laid before you the state of those two the Charter as soon as it was drawn up, and declared verting the lithes into a rent charge, which in-

miten to me, asking the good of petitioning; and assertion may raise the question whether it is not high even an idea of the depth of his abhorrence of the signed by 4,000,000. The portion of the press become the dape of those who were in substance, if not dom, may soften the heart of Mr. O'Connell, and members were enrolled. direct him to interpose all his talent, and all his

flowery harangues about flowing rivers, spacious

direct isisincation of lacts. I have too good an operation tyrant; while he joins those self-same exterminators in Chartism or the people, save those which trans- in, or submit to, an operation of this description, and in getting a charter for a Land Company in Canada, in, or submit to, an operation of this description, and in getting a charter for a Land Company in Canada, to which his virtueus countrymen are driven to die he through the House of Commons; and that the there will be no man mere willing than myself to commons and that the there will be no man mere willing than myself to commons and that the mence and follow up this resistance.

You were properly intimate that you shall make a heart of a land Company in Canada, in getting a charter for a Land Company in Canada, to which his virtueus countrymen are driven to die mence and follow up this resistance.

You were properly intimate that you shall make a heart of the Canada, the company in Canada, the which his virtueus countrymen are driven to die mence and follow up this resistance.

You were properly intimate that you shall make a heart of the canada, the company in Canada, the which his virtueus countrymen are driven to die mence and follow up this resistance. You very properly intimate that you shall make a he (Mr. O'Higgins) abhorred from the very bottom

> " Already the curse is upon them. For strangers their houses profane: They came to divide, to dish mour, And tyrants they long shall remain."

ing themselves in various wavs-

In conclusion, he (Mr. O'Higgins) could say, with great justice, that Mr. Crawford, in bringing forsolely and entirely by the purest feelings of philan- Bronterre O'Brien; James Pent y, of Mill Bridge; thropy and patriotism—by that desire which every and Mr. Ottley, of Sheffield.—At the Council meettruly good man felt within himself to promote the ing, held on Sunday last, the following resolutions (Chartists, and a more rational convivial meeting of the real welfars of his country, by the adoption of the most were passed:—"That the Chartists of Leeds no working class could never be held. The songs were of efficient means to protect, foster, and encourage those longer consider Mr. Andrew Gard ver a member of a chaste character, and all breathing a pure spirit of who have ever been held as the wealth of a nation, the working classes. This bill, if passed into a law, will do more to tranquillize Ireland than any other measure which has been passed during the last 40 years. It will remove the terments of anxiety incidental to the insecurity of the tenure of the small farmer, and will lower the rates of insurance upon bolts, bars, and barricadoed windows no longer in a masterly manner that the repeal of the Corn political offenders. Mr. Cullingham was called to the following resolution:—" That it is contrary to every principle of natural justice, 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 of the majority of Irish landlords to turn out great numbers of their tenantry under the pretence of clearing their estates of a "superabundant population" 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, and crime incidental to such a state of society should be justly and reasonably attributed to the misconduct of the landlords themselves and for which they as it appears to this meeting that the most humane, equitable, and effective remedy for repressing this

alone should be held responsible to the laws. And 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 potition Parliament in favour of this Bill. The motion was seconded by Mr. Henry Clark, and after the meeting had been addresssed by several other gentlemen. was unanimously agreed to.

STIRLING .- Mr. Curtis, of Ohio, was announced to lecture in the Court House here, on the 24th inst On his being introduced, Mr. Wm. Smith, a Chartist, proposed a resolution to the effect, "That the meeting was convinced that all monopolies were injurious, and that they were ready to discuss, with Mr. Curtis, the adoption of the best mode for their removal." Mr. C. declined discussion on the ground that it was childish, but agreed to answer any questions connected with his lecture at its close. He went through his lecture, and some squabbling took place, and Mr. C. refused to answer any questions. Mr. Abram Duncan, on the folcountry under its present circumstances.

adopted by the Chartists of this place, after a warm spirit. and 27th of December. It was moved by Mr. Colquhoun, and seconded by Mr. Ross:-"That this meeting is of opinion, that the course hitherto pursued by the Chartists, in attending public meetings called to consider questions affecting the interests of the community generally, was highly proper, and osaht to be persevered in, and that this meeting instruct our delegates to move or support a motion in the Delegate Meeting, recommending the people to urge the Charter at all public meetings called to consider national

LEWES .- County of Sussex .- A county meeting was held on Tuesday, Dec. 21st, at the County Hall towards a lecturer upon the Charter. If the object dwell in the midst of the earth?" Is it not surprist on the birth of a prince. The meeting was called At twelve o'clock, we had a very excellent meet- was to ask me what I was going to say at the lecture, ing to see how unfeelingly the landlords turn out at a time that no working man could attend, namely, ing in the Social Institution; Mr. Newman, an ex- why could they not wait? or was the intimation in- their tenantry for the avowed purpose of laying field twelve o'clock at noon. At twelve o'clock there ellent Charti st and shopkeeper, in the chair. I tended to be conveyed to me, that it depended on my to field, in the very teeth of this divine denunciation? was not a single person in attendance to proceed answers how far I was to be allowed to be heard They neither care nor enquire what becomes of the to the necessary business, except three of the thousands of human being whom they drive out upon reporters for the local journals. This was continued National Charter Association, the National Petition When the objection was advanced, that the average the wide world without home or shelter. In a report till half-past twelve, when about sixty or seventy has been adopted, and is being circulated; signatures most brave and unflinching in our ranks. This gen- wages, in the cotton department, in 1797, were 26s. of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, persons being in attendance, the High Sheriff entered are being attached, and all is going on well. tleman has a happy method of illustrating, his subject, 8d. a-week; and, in 1840, 5s. 6d.," I told him that he dated July 16, 1830, it is stated that—" It would from one of the anti-rooms, accompanied by about had concealed one part of the case, which was, that the be impossible for lauguage to convey an idea of the twelve or fourteen of the aristocrats of East Sussex, of the peorest understanding. He works hard in parties so reduced were hand-loom weavers; and it state of distress, to which the ejected tenantry have and we believe only two of the aristocracy of West was as unwarrantable to take the wages of this fall- been reduced, or of the disease, misery, and even Sussex. Messrs. Charles Brooker, Woodward, the cause, and all at his own expence; he has no ing and suffering trade for an example, as it would have vice which they have propogated in the towns wherein Allen, Morling, Ellis, and Liwless were in attendance. interest whatever personally in our principles; he been to instance the wig-makers, when they were they have settled; so that not only they who have ance from Brighton. An amendment to the prohas no individual purpose to serve; he is quite inthrown out of employment by the public taking to
dependent, of every profession, and not in any busimess. This gentleman is very much beloved by all

thrown out of employment by the public taking to
have carried with them and propagated that misery."

They have increased the stock of labour; they
they done not not only they who have
they have been rendered miserable, but they
posed address was moved by Mr. Woodward, and
have carried with them and propagated that misery."

They have increased the stock of labour; they
they congratulated her Mejesty on the birth of a After this, it is unnecessary for me to say that the have rendered the habitations of those who received prince, they implored her to take into consideration classes of society. Vincent spoke also, but was so assertion that I "denied that the hand-loom weavers them more crowded; they have given occasion to the distresses of the country; to dismiss her present exhausted from debility, that he was obliged to were badly off," and of its "being received with the the dissemination of disease; they have been obliged advisers, and call to her councils men who would deprive us of much of the pleasure we had antici- marked indignation of the meeting," is entirely with- to resort to theft and all manner of vice and iniquity make the principles contained in the People's to procure subsistence; but what is, perhaps, the Charter a Cabinet measure, and that she would exwell; and our meeting, though in Christmas into the printing business had been attended at the taken; and is it not surprising that those upon Allen made some very cutting remarks to the honweek, and at twelve o'clock, was very exceltime with an increase of manual labour, and not a whose evidence, and at whose recommendation, the ourable" gentlemen, who After tea, singing, dancing, &c., were carried on until knt. Another meeting was announced for the the subsequent diminution of employment was the hunted off the estates, did not bring forward some even the High Sheriff wriggled and twisted in his graing. And here I must express my unequivocal consequence of the general depression of the industry measure to alleviate, nay to avert, the utter annihidisapprobation of the arrangements. The sum of of the country, and not of the machinery, which had, lation of those whose only crime was their devoted over himself; and after the Chartist amendment sizence, and not one penny, as stated in the Vin- in fact, produced an increase. And this the Northern adherence to him and to his empty, deceitful profes- was put and lost, actually dissolved the meeting, fixing, was charged for mere admission. Now,

Star has likewise omitted to insert.

On the objection that "we possess a power of massists in aiding the landlords to clear their estates of present the address, and without waiting to have put Such a charge I consider as unfair to the very class chinery equal to 600,000,000 of hands, and the those who divide their last penny as a tribute to him the vote of thanks for his able and impartial conduct whose especial behalf I plead, and most insulting whole world has but 800,000,000. I can only express who has so wantonly and so cruelly betrayed them. in the chair. Had the meeting been called with more tome. Many persons suppose that it was my wish, my regret at seeing an ebjection palmed upon the Where are they now ! Thousands of them buried in publicity, a Chartist address would have been in order to insure a select audience, while some working classes, so discreditable to the understandings ocean: the crazy vessels which were chosen to take carried; in fact, it was a regular hole-and-corner of those who advance it. What connexion is there them to perish in Canada wrecked in sight of the meeting, even the Chartists knew nothing of it : not imagine that I pocket the proceeds. Both these between the number of hand's-power, which would be land. And it is not a little singular that a single handbill was put out, announcing the motions are erroneous; nothing so much pleases me necessary to produce the same effect, and the willing many vessels with Irish emigrants have met a meeting, and it was by mere accident that Messrs.

So see a room full of fustian jackets, presided ness of other men to receive the goods in exchange? similar fate, and all near the same place! But Woodward, Allen, &c. found it out, at half-past ten over by one of themselves, and at free admission If machinery could offer, for 1s. a yard, of lace or their dying groans were far from the ears o'clock on the evening before the meeting, and it when it can be accomplished. As to pocketing the without, would you, on that account make any object mended their expatriation, and who would not amendment should be moved, though it was well

meeting, notwithstanding the high price of adinto cultivation without going to more expense than the
perishing in the ocean, is not shedding blood, fora meeting of the county of Sussex. The place it mission. Mr. Newman was again in the value of what was got out of them. But if this was not sooth! O, base hypocrite! History will do your was called in would not have held more than 300, chir. I had two addresses presented to me, so it would make no reason why we should be robbed in memory justice. Your evidence before the Commit- had it been full. So much for the Sussex county tee of the House of Lords, upon the subject of the meeting, which, if it had been called in Brighton, That I "denounced the Chartists for their interfe- forty-shilling freeholders, and the Irish Catholic would have been a bumper, and the feelings of the rence, after being invited by the Chairman to tak questions, is upon record. (Hear, hear.) It is truly county would have been displayed by the adoption painful to be obliged to speak thus of a man whem so of an address from the only loyal portion of her Doke well; but Vincent was unfit for service, in trary, I regretted much that the Chairman did not do many of his confiding countrymen still trust, but not Majesty's subjects—the working classes, and which

" Dec. 24th, 1841. imperiant cities, and shall merely say, that I was themselves the only men who knew anything about the creased the amount of tithes to a very considerable attend to the wishes of my constituents in regard an address to her Majesty, on behalf of Frost, Williams, way to carry it into effect. I have never disguissed extent, and converted the landlords of Ireland into to the presentation of petitions and memorials, and Jones, was adopted.

The signatures to the "Great National" applied to for my opinion, when asked, that if an enemy had been tithe proctors, for the benefit of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proper course to be taken to the presentation of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proper course to be taken to the proctors, for the benefit of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proctors, for the benefit of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proctors, for the benefit of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proctors, for the benefit of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proctors, for the benefit of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proctors, for the benefit of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proctors, for the benefit of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proctors, for the benefit of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proctors, for the benefit of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proctors, for the benefit of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proctors, for the benefit of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proctors and I will ascertain the proctors are a series of the church by law and I will ascertain the proctors are a series of the church by law and I will ascertain the proctors are a series of the church by law and I will ascertain the proctors are a series of the church by law and I will ascertain the proctors are a series of the church by law and I will ascertain the proctors are a series of the church by law and I will ascertain the proctors are a series of the church by law and I will ascertain t

STOCKPORT.—Mr. John Campbell, secretary to Chartism was abhorred, but now it is admired. Should and left his cart in the street, whilst he went into a By it is likely to become a general question, I shall and left his cart in the street, whilst he went into a career of Mr. O'Conneil, especially since time I should. And that I said "I regretted having political career of Mr. O'Conneil, especially since the saisted in drawing up the Charter," is a simple untruth, assisted in drawing up the Charter, is a simple untruth, the last, we shall be the strong hold for the Potteries. The result of which was that a great many new We have lectures once or twice a week, which if constitute of the prisoners stole and left his cart in the street, whilst he went into a career of Mr. O'Conneil, especially since the sadmired. Should and left his cart in the street, whilst he went into a career of Mr. O'Conneil, especially since the sadmired. Should charter, is a simple untruth, assisted in drawing up the Charter, is a simple untruth, the last, we shall be the strong hold for the Potteries. The result of which was that a great many new We have lectures once or twice a week, which if constitution is the street. Whilst he went into a career of Mr. O'Conneil, especially since the sadmired. Should chart in the street, whilst he went into a career of Mr. O'Conneil, especially since the sadmired. Should charter, is a simple untruth, assisted in drawing up the Charter, is a simple untruth, the Executive Council, delivered a highly edifying the career of Mr. O'Conneil, especially since the sadmired. Should charter, is a simple untruth, assisted in drawing up the Charter, is a simple untruth, the Executive Council, delivered a highly edifying the care of Mr. O'Conneil, especially since the care of Mr. O'Conneil, especially since the care of Mr. O'Conneil, especially since the sadmired. Should and left his cart in the street, whilst he went into a career of Mr. O'Conneil, especially since the care of Mr. O'Conneil,

LEEDS .- On Christmas Day a tea party and con- Richards, Mart, Robinson, and Oldham for their attendcert took place in the association room; eighty-seven ance, which we hope they will continue. We have had sat down to tea, and as many as the room would Candy, from Wolverhampton, lecturing here, with good hold, were admitted after, each paying threepence effect. At one of our meetings the following resolution.

A more lively and interesting scene the Chartists of passed unanimously:— That this meeting treats with Leeds never witnessed. A lady presided at the contempt the charge brought against Dr. M. Douall, piano-forte, and sung several airs in capital style; and that we the Chartists of Longton individually and several gentlemen sung popular airs, and gave stir- collectively place the utmost confidence in Dr. M. Donall ring recitations. We must not forget to particularise and the Executive Council, and that we pledge our-one song which Mr. Dudson sung, named "William selves to support them by every means in our power." hede of getting at their press except through the I feel strongly disposed to consider the contents of harbours, fertile valleys, green hills, and watercourses Tell;" the effect which this made was truly asto-House of Commons; and, believe me, that every this report as in many points an example of the same equal to the turning of all the machinery in the nishing; it came like an electric shock. Mr. Dudson for 5,000 signatures. A memorial in behalf of the nessure must be carried out of the House before is even calmly discussed in the House. In this report as in many points an example of the same plan of systematic deception on the working classes, is even calmly discussed in the House. In this at Leeds (at which I was present) where the majority prices for the benefit of speculating farmers, and would range themselves as our opposition, under the bear of the control of the control of the House before plan of systematic deception on the working classes, world. It is not patriotism to speculate in Banking; it came like an electric shock. Mr. Dudson for 5,000 signatures. A memorial in behalf of the machinery in the particle of the turning of all the machinery in the machinery in the machinery in the machinery in the plan of systematic deception on the working classes, world. It is not patriotism to speculate in Banking; it came like an electric shock. Mr. Dudson for 5,000 signatures. A memorial in behalf of the mishing; it came like an electric shock. Mr. Dudson for 5,000 signatures. A memorial in behalf of the mishing; it came like an electric shock. Mr. Dudson for 5,000 signatures. A memorial in behalf of the mishing; it came like an electric shock. Mr. Dudson for 5,000 signatures. A memorial in behalf of the world. It is not patriots, frost, Williams, and Jones has been adopted, projects, for the avery active prices for the benefit of speculations, and performing at the control of the Mories. In this is not patriots, frost, Williams, and Jones has been adopted, projects, for the avery active prices for the benefit of speculations, and performing at the control of the Mories. In this is not patriots, frost, Williams, and Jones has been adopted, projects, for the avery active prices for the benefit of speculations, and performing at the control of the Mories. In this is not patriots, frost, Williams, and Jones has been adopted, projects, for the avery active prices for the benefit of speculations, and performing at the close the last act of Jones has been adopted, he will prove of great value to the Chartists in Leeds. Several sentiments were given. Messrs. Westlake, Brook, Roberts, Dixon, and Smith, were the principal speakers. The getting up of the tea reflected great credit upon the managing committee; everything was conducted in a quiet and orderly afternoon, when Mr. Mooney, from Colne, addressed manner. The committee, upon striking a balance, the meeting on the Corn Laws to the satisfaction of all president opened the further proceedings of the had left for the "Press Fund," nearly £2. Let the Chartists in other towns go and do likewise, and when the people again assembled. Mr. Tagg addressed ting the privilege and objects of the institution. then the press will soon be established.

O'BRIEN'S PRESS FUND.—The following sums have been received by the Committee at Leeds:-

From Newport, Isle of Wight, per James Cantell 5 0 0 James Henshaw, Leeds, 0 1 0 a Friend 0 1 0 the tea party held in Leeds on Christmas Day 1 18 1 Daniel Brindley, Leeds 0 0 6

On Monday Evening, the Collowing persons were nominated as fit and proper versons to sit in the ward his Landlord and Tenant Bill, was influenced next Convention for the count y of York :- James their Association." "That the fore, wing resolution freedom. The toasts were equally appropriately acbe sent to the Star for insertion.

LECTURE.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Fraser delivered a lecture in the Chartisi Assoc, ution Room, Fish Market, Shambles, on the distress which exists in the country at the present time, a ud shewed that the only effectual remedy for that dis tress was the Black Bull, Hammersmith, to adopt the National the lives of landlords themselves, and will render the adoption of the People's Charter. He of intended Petition, and memorialization Majesty on behalf of all necessary. Mr. O'Higgins concluded by moving the Laws would do no good whatever, without it was chair. Mr. Wheeler read the National Petition, and accompanied by some greater and more effectual measure, such as the People's Charter, and sat motion. The petition, on being put by the chairman,

down much applauded. The lecture was well

HONLEY.—The following delegates met on the classes really desire to have accomplished to better their condition in this life, without injury to either Green; Stocks Moor, James Stephenson; Holmfirth, John Littlewood; Meltham, Thomas Hirst; Slaithappointed to go lecture round the Huddersfield district, or the whole of the Poor Law Union, comprising the various towns and villages in the above | with the usual Chartist honours. route: also that 4d. per member be subscribed in the course of one month, in order to pay a missionary for such services. The meeting adjourned to the 9th of January, 1842, to meet at Honley at ten o'clock in

OLDHAM .- On Sunday evening last, Mr. Clark, of Stockport, lectured here to a crowded and very attentive audience. The argumentative and attend to subscribe their mites, also to nominate the humorous manner in which he treated his subject General Council, for the ensuing year. drew many plaudits from the assembly.

DEWSBURY .- On Sunday evening last, Mr. O'Brien lectured in the Pavilion in this town to a city, by Dr. M'Douali. large audience. Mr. O'Brien gave a very effective

On Monday Evening a grand tea-party, soiree, lowing evening, at a meeting in the Corn Exchange, concert, and ball took place, when Mr. John Campfully exposed Mr. Curtis's contradictions, and showed bell, the Secretary of the Executive Council, was the utter inapplicability of his principles to this present, and delivered avery able address. A goodly number took tea, after which dancing commenced, GLASGOW.—The following resolution has been and it was kept up until a late hour with great

HUDDERSFIELD.—On Saturday last, our Philosophical Hall was pretty well filled to hear received, and listened to throughout with the greatest for nearly three hours.

MANCHESTER .- On Sunday evening, the Chartist Room. Redfern-street, was densely filled, to hear Mr. Cartledge lecture, who gave universal satisfaction. On the same evening, Mr. Bailey lectured in the Brown-street room. The signing of the Petition is going on gloriously. The middle classes, in thousands of cases, have declared that nothing short of a complete organic change will prove a cure for the accumulated

CAMBRIDGE.—The flag of Chartism has been unfurled in this priest-ridden place. Meetings have been held, a number of members incorporated in the ROODEN LANE.—On Monday evening, Mr.

merous and attentive audience, and gave universal satisfaction. A vote of thanks was tendered him for his kind, voluntary, and able services. WINCHCOMBE. -- Vr. Milsom gave a lecture

James Leach, of Marchester, lectured here to a nu-

on Sunday last to a numerous and respectable company of the blistered hands at Aldoston. He was listened ON MONDAY night, at a village called Guylings,

Mr. Milsom lectured to an attentive audience of from

four to five hundred of the hardy sons of toil. Irishman, and Mr. Clarke also spoke, and spoke upon examination, that the introduction of machinery has a copy of the report from which this extract is their homes and families." Messrs. Woodward and of one hundred and thirty sat down to a most excellent tes, and the arrangements were of the best description.

> HEYWOOD.—A Chartist tea party and soiree were held here on Christmas Day, for which the demand for tickets was so great, the committee were oblized to re-issue those given in, and after all, sent scores away, not being able to accommodate them with room, many offering double price for admission to the room after tea had been cleared away. The room was most tastefully decorated with evergreens and portraits of the patriots, in elegant frames; such a set-out has notbefore been witnessed, and this, not withstanding there were other ten parties in the town on the same night. Mr. Bell, of Salford, and Mr. Tillman, of Manchester, were invited and were present, the former being a native of the place. The tea and its accompaniments were served up with an unsparing hand, and ample justice having been done by the company at three sittings, the tables were cleared. Mr. Beli was called on to respond to the toast "The People," which was done in first style. Mr. Bell resumed his seat, amidst the plaudits of the assembled friends of liberty. The Chairman eloquence, which seemed to fill the minds of his audience with an uncontrollable impulse of burning revenge. A memorial for the restoration of the exiles was adopted, would deliver an address in the same place the next morning, the company had recourse to singing, dancing, and music, till half-past eleven o'clock, when all

so well enjoyed. BRADFORD.-Mr. O'Brien delivered two lectures "SIR.-I am favoured with your letter and its here on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday enclosure. I have always considered it my duty to week, to crowded audiences. On the former evening,

way to call, it was because he (Mr. O'Higgins) for laying before her Majesty the members to the "Great National" applied to for a way to render progress with the Charter catablished. It was because he (Mr. O'Higgins) applied to for a way to render progress with the Charter catablished. It was because he (Mr. O'Higgins) the month of the course which has been recommended and pursued.

The way to call, it was because he (Mr. O'Higgins) to laying before her Majesty the members of the or public opinion was agreed to on Monday evening last.

The way to call, it was because he (Mr. O'Higgins) the would have prescribed; the course which has been recommended and pursued.

The way to call, it was because he (Mr. O'Higgins) to laying before her Majesty the members of the or public opinion was agreed to on Monday evening last.

The lam, Sir,

The was not Mr. O'Connell's "Your very obeddent servant," and withdrawn myself from them here. We are doing well, all is alive in the good cause of freedom. The name of themselves in the good cause of freedom. The name of ningley, and on Tuesday, the 21st, he was in Leeds, tinued will arouse the whole district; thanks to Messra an old clothes dealer, in the Free Market. Both We have adopted the National Petition and got sheets when singing and recitations were the order of the night. The party broke up at a late hour, well satisfied with their evening's amusement.

BACUP.—The Chartists here held two public meetings on Christmas Day, one at two o'clock in the the meeting on the Corn Laws to the satisfaction of all the meeting in his usual manner.

represent the Chartests of this district, at the county delegate meeting on Sunday. Mr. J. Sweet and Mr. ness of the institution. The utmost harmony pre-Charles Coates were also appointed delegates to the trades delegates meeting to be held on Tuesday evening trades delegates meeting to be held on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, at the Butcher's Arms, Newcastle-

CONVENTION.—At present four candidates stand for the district of Nottingham, Leisester, Derby, Lincoln, and Rutland, to serve as members of the forthcoming convention; it is therefore requested that sub-secre-taries to the association of every place within the above. mentioned towns, as well as all others in the said counties, will transmit, on or before the 9th January, a faithful return of the number of members having taken up cards, and who have paid up their weekly contributions. Unless this be strictly complied with. they are not qualified to ballot. All letters, pre-prid, must be addressed to Mr. W. Russell, General Secretary of convention fund for the district.

CARLTON. - On Monday evening last, the Chartists of Carlton held their weekly meeting. Mr. W. Russell, of Nottingham, was appointed chairman, who, after brief address, introduced Mr. W. D. Taylor to the meeting, who addressed them in his usual style of argumentative oratory.

On the same evening, a party of male and female Chartists partook of a most excellent supper provided lected; Mr. Taylor and Mr. Russell were each called upon repeatedly to respond. Seven new members paid for cards, and enrolled their names. HAMMERSMITH.—A public meeting has been

held in a spacious building fitted up in the garden of moved its adoption, Mr. Stallwood seconded the was carried unanimously. Mr. Ruffy Ridley moved the adoption of an address to her Majesty, that she HONLEY.—The following delegates met on the would be graciously pleased to liberate the convicts 26th ult., for the purpose of making arrangements John Frost, Zaphaniah Williams, and William Jones, in the various townships, to forward the cause of no w undergoing the sentence of transportation for life. Chartism in their own immediate neighbourhood, or Mr. Harris, Editor of the Chartist Circular, said he districts where they reside, in order to propagate was deputed by Mr. Cleave to apologise for his nonthe real principles of the Charter, by giving every attendance, in consequence of the dangerous illness of information possible to all who do not understand his daughter, Mrs. Vincent. Mr. Leigh seconded the the true nature and effects of what the labouring memorial in an excellent speech, and it was unanimously carried. Mr. Clows, Secretary to the Anti-Com Law Association, then delivered a number of persons or property:—Christopher Wood, Chairman; questious, in writing, to the chairman, which were Huddersfield, John Clapham; Almondbury, John replied to by Mr. Stallwood, to the entire satisfaction Moss; Lepton, Jonathan Senior; Shelley, Hugh of the company. Mr. Stallwood moved, and Mr. Dowling seconded. "That the memorial be presented to her Majesty by Sir James Graham." Mr. Dowling waite, James Garside; Honley, Bramhall Dyson, moved, and Mr. Dalibar seconded, a vote of thanks to It was determined that a missionary should be Mr. Daly, for the kind manner in which he had bent them the place of meeting for the present occasion, carried with three cheers. The meeting then separated

LAMBETH.—At a meeting of the Chartists of this locality, on Tuesday evening, the letter of Mr. 1. Pitkethly respecting Mrs. Frost was read, and a subscription entered into immediately. Two shillings and ninepence was collected, and as very few members were present, the subscription will be continued on next Tuesday night, when it is hoped the members will

CANTERBURY.—On Thursday week, a lecture upon Chartism was delivered in the Guildhall, in this

DERBY .- On Sunday evening, Mr. Harrison, from Calverton, near Nottingham, preached a sermon in the Chartist Association Room, Willew Row, to a numerous and attentive audience. On Monday evening a ten-party and ball was held in the same room, which was completely filled. After partaking of a good tea. dancing, patriotic recitations, songs, and sentiments were kept up till an early hour in the morning.

ing of the Chartists, an animated discussion took Mr. B. O'Brien. He was most enthusiastically place on the necessity of the whole Association supporting the Executive, by paying for all cards issued, attention. There were individuals of all classes pre- and by sending one penny per month per member, sent, throughout the whole of his lecture, which lasted according to the plan of organisation. The following resolution was unanimously adopted :- "That we, the members of the National Charter Association located in Lower Warley, do now pay to the Executive the two months' subscription due for twentyone members; and that we enter into a voluntary subscription to raise funds to enable the Executive to prosecute their labours; and further, that we repose the greatest confidence in the Executive for their past exertions." The 3s. 6d., as two months subscription, was paid; and 63. 6d., as a voluntary contribution, was also raised, which sum of 10s. was forwarded to Mr. Campbell, per Mr. Culpon. The Warley Chartists say that, as there are 30.600 members enrolled, if every twenty-one were voluntarily to contribute 6s. 6d., it would amount to upwards of £500; and thus enable the Executive to employ a score of good and efficient lecturers.

Local and General Entelligence.

EDINBURGH .- CO-OPERATIVE STORE.-The members of the above Society, along with their wives and friends, held a social meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 21st, in the room attached to their Store, 95. Nicholson-street. After tea had been served, several excellent speeches were made by the President, and by several other gentlemen. Some excellent songs were also sung, and the evening was spent to the satisfaction of all present.

MANCHESTER .- TEETOTALISM .- Mr. Griffin delivered a lecture (shewing the effects of drunkenness on the community and the best way to remove it) in the large room, Blakeley-street, on Wednes-day evening. A vote of thanks was given him at the conclusion for his services, and eight individuals came forward and signed the pledge.

LEEDS-HIGHWAY ROBBERY.-Late on Sunday night last, as Mr. James Whitley, blacksmith, of Otley, was returning from Leeds to the latter place, when near Spen-lane, he was attacked by two men, who used him in a most cruel manner, and afterwards robbed him of upwards of three pounds. He is dreadfully cut in the face and about the head. No clue has been obtained as yet of the perpetrators of this shameful affair.

STEALING DRINKING GLASSES.-On Tuesday. & miserable-looking woman, named Alice Harding, was brought up at the Court House, charged by policeman Hall, with having stolen some drinking glasses, the property of Mr. Coxon, the Cross Keys, in Water Lane. The facts being sworn to, the prisoner was

Serious Robbery.—On Tuesday week, a quantity of leather carding, value £20, was stolen from then called on Mr. Tillman to respond to the teast, the Parrot Inn, in Swinegate, where it had been "The speedy restoration of the exited patricts, Frost, deposited by a carrier from Dewsbury, for Messrs. Williams, and Jones." Mr. Tillman having mounted Taylor and Wordsworth. The property was missed, the platform, made such an appeal to the hearts of his but no trace could be discovered of it, until Wedhearers, as seemed quite to have dashed the cup of joy nesday evening, when, in consequence of several from their lips, but he all at once turned from the soft | robberies having been committed on the new pieces and feeling strain, and burst forth with an inspiring of road, leading from Holbeck to Wellington-bridge, Inspector Child, and Policemen Hartley and Stubbs took a walk that way, and whilst passing along they observed three men coming in an opposite and the Chairman having given notice that Mr. Tillman direction, one of whom carried something in his hands, which, at first sight, appeared to be a cheese these being all parties known to the police, the man who carried the parcel was seized, and on inspecting the bundle it was found to be the carding which had been stolen from the Parrot. He gave his name John Drake, and said he resided in Camp Field. The others escaped, but one of them, Joseph Stead. also of Camp Field, was subsequently apprehended, and the two were brought before the magistrates on Monday last, when the property being properly identified, they were committed for trial.

STEALING A COAT. On Tuesday, two young men, named Edward Jackson and John Cooper, were brought before the magistrates, at the Court House. on a charge of having stolen a coat, the property of Thomas Walton. The prosecutor resides at Stanprisoners were seen together when the coat was taken, and they were committed for trial.

Vagrangx.-On Tuesday last, two men named Daniel Monroe and John Smith, were committed, the former for a month and the latter for fourteen days, for having, by means of false representations of distress, obtained money from various individuals.

BRADFORD -METHODIST NEW CONNEXION. -The congregation of whom Messrs. Barker and Trotter are pastors, gave to the poor members who stood in need of help, each a stone of flour, ten pounds of oatmeal, a stone of potatoes, and a pair of clogs, to those who would accept them, on Friday last, which would, no doubt, be very acceptable. THE MEMBERS of the Bradford, Leeds, and Hudderstield Amicable and Brotherly Society of Wool-

sorters, met at the house of Mr. John Blamiers. Packhorse Inn, West-gate, Bradford, on Friday last, to celebrate their second anniversary. Mr. W. Mawson having been called on to preside, a vote of thanks was enthusiastically responded to in favour of the host and hostess, for the bountiful supply of the good cheer of ancient times; after which the alike a protection to the employer and a secure re-NOTTINGHAM .- On Monday evening, the Char- fuge to the members in sickness and commercial tiats held their weekly meeting at the Democratic distress. The Secretary then read the annual rechapel, when the business of the association was trans- port, showing a decided improvement in the funds acted. Mr. Cropper and Mr. Souter were appointed to and prospects of the society, when a feeling of represent the Chartists of this district, at the county zeal pervaded all present to extend the useful-

returning anniversaries.

Chartist Entelligence.

BURNLEY .- (Received too late for our last) - A delegates were present,-Mr. Wm. Beesley, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Henry Hunt Tom, Mr. Charles Connor, Mr. Stott, Mr. B. Chaffer, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Willan. The following resolutions were agreed to:-1st, Moved by Mr. Beesley, and seconded by Mr. Hunt Tom, "That a penny periodical paper be established for the Northern Division of Lancashire, as soon as 800 subscribers can be obtained, and that it be published in the form of letters, addressed to the henest, intelligent, but unrepresented and englaved working men of North Lancashire; the paper to be called the North Lancashire Chartist and Tectotal Letter Bag." 2nd, Moved by Mr. Willan, "That a committee be formed in Burnley for the purpose of managing and receiving the matter, to be inserted in the paper." 3rd, Moved by Mr. Beesley, "That Mr. Henry Holland, Mr. Benj. Chaffer, and Mr. Southworth, be appointed as a committee, with power to add to their number; and also that Mr. Thos. Rickard, of Burnley, be the publisher. 4th, Moved by Mr. Beesley, "That the district lecturer be instructed to ascertain in his route how many subscribers can be obtained; and also, each sub-secretary in their respective localities to become agents for the sale of the paper; the benefits arising from the sale of the paper to go towards defraying the expences of the district lecturer." It was also moved that a short address should be drawn up and inserted in the people's

paper, the Forthern Star. BROTHER CHARTISTS, having been elected by your suffrage to meet in Burnley this day, Dec. 19, 1841, for the purpose of taking into our most serious consideration the propriety and necessity of establishing a paper for the northern division of this county, in order that we may more effectually diffuse that political knowledge amongst the working and middle classes of society, which is so essentially necessary for the political redemption of our common country; we, therefore, came to an unanimous decision to use our mixost exertions to carry out the above-named object; we, therefore, appeal to you the members of the National Charter Association in North Lancashire, to give us all the support you possible can. We are ware that a great number of you are out of employment, and hundreds of the members of our association are in a state of utter starvation; and that misery, destitution, and wretchedness are the order of the day amongst the working class, whilst the privileged classes are living in luxuriant idleness, - are consuming the wealth produced by the working men, whilst they add nothing to the national wealth. We behold a Queen adorned in all the pomp of royalty, idolised by the nincompoops of a dissolute aristocracy, dressed in all the gew-gaw existing amongst the working class. These men have with. wrung fortunes from the blood, bones, and sinews of the working class, and yet they can tell us that they here on the 26th to a crowded audience. A resolution intend to bring forward no measure for our relief, but that of a system of transportation; but, fellow-working men, we appeal to you for support, that we may be enabled to carry into every nook, corner, and cranny of our country, the principle of our glorious Charter, and enable us to destroy that faction that would now, because you are poor, send you like felons into a foreign country, that you might eke out a miserable existence. Yes, Englishmen, you are to be torn from all that is dear to you; you must no more look upon the cottage that gave you birth-no more view the fields in which you have rambled in childhood—no more associate with separated from all the endearing ties of nature, in order Rutland, and Lincoln. tisfy the destroying propensi upon corruption; but thank God their occupation, like Othello's, is gone. Working men, you all determine no longer to submit

to their tyrannical sway, but in the dignity of your manhood, you have nobly demanded your Charter, and have sworn before God, and on the altar of your country, that you will not rest satisfied until you have obtained your Charter-the panaces for all your evils. We appeal to you to use your best exertions as soon as pessible, to collect the required sum for the support of the forthcoming Convention, that that body, when they meet, may see by the alscrity you have used, that they have your undivided support, so that it will enable

In conclusion, we urge you to keep up the agitation, unite in one common bond of union-let your energies be concentrated in one grand focus; then, by your union and strength, you may enable your Convention and Executive to finally beat down corruption under your feet, and for ever to establish universal liberty—the basis of the British Constitution.

Your most humble and obedient servants,

JAS. MOORE, NORWICH .- Dr. M'Donall has been delivering a society when made the law of the land. The principles of for getting it printed. Free Trade, and their effects under the present system of legislation. The origin of society, government, and monopoly. And, lastly, on the benefits to be derived from a national organisation of trade societies, aided and protected by the gigantic powers guaranteed by the People's Charter. On the occasion of the last lecture, a delegate from the London masons attended, and, according to arrangement, the Chairman opened the meeting by informing them what business would be introduced, and presented Mr. Ironmonger (the masons' delegate) to their notice, who entered into an explanatien of the masons' strike. Resolutions were passed binding the meeting to support the masons in their landable determination to resist oppression and defend the oppressed. Dr. M'Douall then delivered his concluding lecture, and, at its close, promised to revisit them in summer, and deliver an address in the open air. This announcement was received with most desfening plaudits; and after it had subsided, a memorial for the recall of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the unconditional release of all political prisoners, was submitted to the meeting and appoved of. It is to be presented to the Secretary of State by Dr. M'Douall. Thus closed the Doctor's labours, which will not soon-

LONDON-THREE DOVES, BERWICK-STREET, Soho.—This Association met on Wednesday night afforded him of seconding the admission of Mr. Toole, week. Mr. Farrer delivered a lecture to a respectable

be forgotzen. He retired with the good wishes of

BRIGHTON.—A public meeting of the Chartists of Brighton was held on Monday evening, December 20th, for the purpose of memorializing her Majesty to grant a free pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones. ABERDEEN .- The Aberdeen Charter Union met

on Monday week, when Mr. M'Kay, moulder, delivered a lecture on Deviocratic Governments.

Soirer, Social MEETING, AND Ball -On Friday evening, a Soiree, Social Meeting, and Ball, in The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, banners, &c. Several songs were sung and recitations delivered during the evening. After the company had thus been entertsined, the floor was cleared and the lads and the man, and he repudiated the unchristian threat of bring-

broke up highly gratified.

displayed. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and portraits of many of our distinguished matriots: over the fire-place the portraits of O'Connor, removed, and the public having been admitted, the remainder of the evening was spent in the most gratifying manner, toast, song, sentiment, and dance succeed-

:

KINROSS.—The inhabitants of this town held a WINDSOR.—STRIKE OF THE LONDON MASONS. public meeting on Tuesday week, in the open air, at A public meeting was held at the Grapes Tavern, the mouth of Kirkgate, to consider the propriety of Thames street, Windsor, on Wednesday, Dec. 22nd, electing a delegate to the forthcom ing Convention, to for the purpose of assisting the masons in their pregate meeting was held here on Sunday, Dec. 19th, for be held in Glasgow, and also to me' norialise her Majesty sent struggle. Messrs. Walton and Davies attended the purpose of calling into existence a periodical for the on behalf of the Welsh victims. Mr. William Melville from London, and addressed the meeting. The con-Northern Division of Lancashire: the following dele- of Markinch, was proposed for the Convention. A duct of government in interfering with the strike and memorial to the Queen was then submitted to the consi- assisting Grissell and Peto, was severely handled. The deration of the meeting and ap proved of.

> adopting a memorial to he Majesty, praying for the ceive subscriptions and hold communications with restoration of Frost, Willi ams, and Jones, Mr. Croft in the chair. The memorial was proposed by Mr. Burley, econded by Mr. Demain, and supported by Mr. Jones in a most elequent addr ess of two hours duration, and concluded amidst thu nders of applause, when the memorial was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Jones also lectured at the above room on the same evening on "Royalt'," Mr. T. Pulleyn in the chair. On Sunday evening, Desc the 26th, Mr. Jones again lectured

> on the principles of the Charter. THE O'CONNOR RELEASE DEMONSTRATION COM-MITTEE, in publishing their Balance Sheet at so late a period, beg to state that the delay has been occasioned by circumstances over which they had no controul, but malfon.—On Monday evening Mr. Jones, from which it is annecessary to publish. They beg at the Liverpool, delivered a long and able lecture on the same time to return their sincere thanks to these friends rights of the working millions, the utility of the in the various localities, who so kindly assisted them on that occasion.

£ s. d. ... 17 16 11 Subscribed in York ... 0 5 0 Woodhouse, per Mr. Scott Cutherstone, per Mr. Smith Potteries, per Mr. Smart 0 6 0 Nottingham, per Mr. Black ... 0 5 0 Hunslet, per Mr. Hick 0 5 0 Market Weighton, per Mr. Mackenning 0 7 6 Newry, Ireland Received from the Star Office ... 0 10 0 Mr. Drake, Selby 0 10 0 Mr. T. Pulleyn ... 1 0 6 21 11 5 Expenditure as per Balance Sheet,.. 25 15 11 Balance due to the Treasurer ... 4 4 6 Audited by

Jas. Scruton, John Brown, Jas. Webster. R. Gill, Treasurer. W. Cordeux, Secretary.

WELDON-ON-THE-WOODS, NORTHAMPTON-

SHIRE.-Mr. Gowland lectured on temperance at Mr. trappings of a tomfool, taking annually from the Cooper's, on Thursday last. Mr. Cooper has received the pockets of the people upwards of £500,000 for her from an old friend of our old town £5, for the purpose support, or as much as a man could earn in 20,000 years, of agitating this county with the principles of the if he received for his labour ten shillings per week, Charter. He has forwarded the same to Mr. Jones. or £25 per year, whilst thousands of British subjects County Treasurer. A delegate meeting was held at are living upon no more than one penny per day per Northampton, on Sunday, when cash was handed in head; and yet we are told by the Iron Duke, and the from different localities, and a letter was read from Dr. Spinning-Jenny Baronet, that there is no distress M'Douall, who is expected to visit this county forth-

> LOUGHBOROUGH.—Mr. G. J. Harney lectured denouncing the Sturge document, and adhering to the Charter, was unanimously agreed to.

A DELEGATE MEETING was held on the same day, when persons were present from Loughborough, Mountsorrell, Hathern, Sutton, Whatton, and Sheepshead; the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:-"That this meeting does not feel satisfied with the Majesty." recommendation of the delegate meeting, held at Nottingham a short time back, and they do now request that Mr. Skevington will withdraw his resignation, and stand the poll along with the rest of the candidates the playmates of your boyhood, but you must be for the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester,

MANCHESTER.—The Committee of wholesale robbers and brigands, who live and fatten perance Room, New Blackley-street, Manchester, held extraordinary one; upwards of 400 persons sat down

> STOCKPORT.-Mr. John Campbell, of Manchester, lectured in the Chartist Room, on Sunday evening, on the alarming state of the nation, the The Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, and

THE YOUTHS of Stockport held a concert in the them to demand boldly your right, that has been so Chartist Room, Bomber's-brow, on Christmas Evelong unjustly withheld from you by a few designing The arrangements were excellent and reflected great credit on the exertions of the Committee. Besides the usual entertainments, laughing gas was administered, and the harmony was kept up till an advanced hour. On Christmas Day a substantial dinner was provided, and a large number partook of it; after which, the day was spent in dancing, singing, &c. &c.—On Sunday, Mr. John Campbell, of Manchester, lectured to the youths in the afternon.

QUSEBURN.—The Chartists of this place assembled as usual in their Reading Room, near Byker Bar, on Sunday morning last, Mr. J. Hebden in the chair. A deputation was in attendance from Newcastle, with a balance sheet of the O Brien election fund. Mr. J. series of lectures here on the following subjects:-The | Hall was elected on behalf of the men of this place ! principles of the Charter, and its probable effects on to examine the balance sheet and make arrangements

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association were given to the delegates as to the course to be met on Sunday last, at their great room, No. 14, North; Ann-street, Mr. P. Holden in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting; he also read letters from Mr. John Frazer, Glasgow, and Mr. J. R. H. Bairstow, Leicester-the latter gentleman requesting to be admitted an honorary member. He also read a anticipated address to Sir James Graham, Bart. the letter from Mr. James Ward, Macclesfield, containing the names of eight persons resident in that town, and requesting that they might be admitted members. Mr. O'Higgins proposed the admission of Mr. Philip Brannon, of Walton Common, Isle of Wight. He read an of a majority of the working classes, to attend for the excellent letter from that gentleman, enclosing his purpose of adopting an address to the Right Hon. Sir subscription to the association, and requesting the J. Graham, Bart., M.P. Secretary to the Home Departhonour of being admitted a member. Mr. O'Higgins said that this was the gentleman whom the soi disant Reformers of Belfast have vilified and traduced; and parties in the state. A vote thanks having been agreed rienced for the past twenty years, and that Old Parr who were, he regretted to say, aided by that portion of the press in Belfast which was called Liberal. Mr. R. Dunn seconded the metion. Mr. M. Relly, in a very eloquent speech, depicted the evils of the present system, and reprobated the conduct of those who called themselves the friends of Ireland. whose every act was for their own and against their country's interest. He concluded by moving that Mr. John Toole be admitted a member. Mr. O'Higgins said he was exceedingly rejeiced at the opportunity particularly as Mr. Toole was one of those who gave Saturday evening, Mr. Pritchard in the chair. Excel- entry, and the cash paid for them. their Society considerable opposition upon one or two lent speeches were made by Messrs. Harris, Clissold occasions last summer, under a mistaken notion respecting its objects; but that his opposition partook mere of a spirit of inquiry than that factious and turbu- Menday; it was moved and seconded that a vote of

It was, therefore, plain to every one that Mr. Toole the manner in which their reports have been noticed. had joined the Association from a conviction of its having a greater tendency to promote the welfare of the working classes of Ireland without reference to sect or party. The accession of a man who had become, like Mr. Toole, convinced of the advantages the country would honour of the old veteran Chartist, Archibald derive from the spreading of their principles before he M'Donald, was held in the hall, 38, George-street joined the society, was worth a score of men who might join them either hastily or inconsiderately. Mr. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, banners, might join them either hastry or inconsiderately. Mr. Ac, with appropriate democratic mottes. A band of music was also in attendance, and contributed much to by; the Irish Universal Suffrage Association were not music was also in attendance, and contributed much to by; the Irish Universal Suffrage Association were not Derby, Northampton, Lincoln, Gainsborough, disorders.

The Common we have the contributed with flags, banners, intermed the believes them to be very valuable as a Family Medicine for most disorders.

The Common we have the contributed with flags, banners, intermed the believes them to be very valuable as a Family Medicine for most disorders.

Newark, Loughborough, Mansfield, Belper, Burtonout, the party was addressed by Messrs. Nicholson, it, and though but on humble working man, he would on-Trent, Hinckley, Melton Mowbray, Kettering, M'Donald, the guest of the evening, Largue, Wright, not be the least daunted to meet any of those who had Daventry, Bingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and the denounced them as being a body of men opposed to the county of Rutland. interests of Ireland; he was a Catholic and a Munster-

bonnie lassies, tripped the light fantastic toe until the ing over five hundred thousand Munster men to cut " wee short hour ayon; the twal," when the the party down their English Protestant brethren for no other reason than that of having formed a Chartist Association, the object of which he knew to be that of obtaining the ECCLES - CHRISTHAS DAY. - This was a noted day rights of the working classes, in the benefits of which for the triumph of Chartism in this once fory-ridden his countrymen would be equal participators. (Hear.) village; but, thank God, by the exertions of a few Mr. John Toole rose and said he thanked the meeting honest men, the spell of delusion and humbug is burst. most sincerely for admitting him a member of their and many, who have long been misguided by the Association. He came forward to join them after havmists of prejudice, are now embracing our glorious ing given their principles the most mature considera-principles of universal justice. The Council of this tion. He had been a member of several associations, Association came to the determination of holding an out- but he never joined one with the same kind of feeling door meeting on this day, for the purpose of memo- which he did that of the Irish Universal Suffrage Asrialising her Majesty, on the event of the great service sociation. (Hear, hear.) He saw that their object was she has done to this nation, by giving birth to a to promote the general happiness of their country. Prince of Wales, to restore Frost, Williams, and Jones Other political societies were agitating the country to their native land, and to grant a free pardon to from centre to surface for the purpose of promoting all political prisoners. At the hour appointed (two their own personal ambition, without making any effort o'clock), a platform being erected opposite Mr. Cat- to promote the interests or ameliorate the hard conditerall's public-house, the business of the meeting com-; tion of the working man. The Chartists were not seekmenced. Mr. Guthrie was called to the chair. Mr. ing places either for themselves or their relations, as David Morrison moved the first resolution, pledging the the leaders of all other associations were. Their bitmeeting to memorialise the Queen for the above object, terest opponents were obliged to give them credit for which was carried unanimously. The memorial was integrity of purpose and consistency. They were opthen read by the Chairman, and being proposed and posed and would be opposed by Whig and Tory, and seconded, was also agreed to. Mr. Linney, from Man- all the place hunters and followers of these two great chester, and Mr. Rankin, of Salford, severally spoke to factions, who, no matter how much opposed in other the memorial with great effect. Shortly after the meet matters, joined most cordially in resisting the rights of ing was dissolved, when a large party sat down to tes the people. The association had only to go on as it will assuredly prevent consumption from this prolific at the Association Room, King-street, where the eyes had heretofore done, and the whole country would soon cause. were feasted as well as the appetite, by the well- join it, because it was now pretty generally admitted arranged and beautiful manner in which everything was that their society was strictly lawful in every re-

spect, notwithstanding all that was said about its ness, Wheezing, and Obstructions of the Chest; unlawfulness, for no other purpose than that of deter- while those who have laboured for years under the ing timid men from joining their ranks. (Hear, hear.) misery of a confirmed Asthma, have been enabled O'Brien, and M'Donall were the most prominent, being The question of taking Fishshamble-street Theatre was by its use to enjoy the blessings of life, and to pursue of a large size, with beautiful rosewood frames. The again brought forward, upon which an animated dislarge room not being capable of accommodating the cussion ensued, in which Messrs. Brophy, Dillon, they had been strangers to for years. numerous party, being 115 in number, a second table O'Connell, (not Dan,) O'Higgins, M'Cartan, M'Mahon, was served up; and after deing ample justice in dis-Relly, and several others took a prominent part. The cassing the merits of the repast, the tables were propriety of taking the Theatre was urged upon the ground that the treasurer had, after clearing all expences for the past half year, sufficient funds on hand for that ls. 12d. per bottle. purpose. It was ultimately agreed upon that the

conduct of Allen was fully explained, which created the YORK.—A public meeting, was held in the Charter description and hold communications with the masons' committee in London. A vote of thanks

fied with the proceedings of the evening. BYKER HILL-A public meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the Primitive Methodist chapel, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, Mr. W. K. strong, and in health; my daughter, also, has Robson in the chair. Mr. J. Cockburn delivered a found them equally heneficial lecture on the Corn Law fallacies, and proved to the found them equally beneficial. entire satisfaction of his audience, that if the Corn Laws were repealed to-morrow, that the working classes would not be benefited one farthing without other accompanying measures.

People's Charter, and the means of procuring it. After the lecture a memorial to the Queen, praying for the speedy restoration of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and

Jones, was agreed to. KETTLE.—A public meeting of the Kettle-bridge Monkstown, and Kettle Chartist Associations was held in the Subscription School-room, Kettle, on Saturday evening last, to elect a delegate to attend the ensuing meeting of Scottish delegates, to be held in Glasgow, Mr. David Rollo was called to the chair, and in a short. your boxes of Pills, I am quite restored to a perfect tails a mass a line of the latter. Price 2d. but very excellent address, opened the meeting. The state of health. You may make whatever use of this following resolution was passed unanimously. Moved you please, only I think the good effects ought to be by Mr. Alexander Henderson, and seconded by Mr. made public.

Bath; and by all Booksellers in Town and Country. Mr. David Rollo was called to the chair, and in a short, by Mr. Alexander Henderson, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Jackson, "That this meeting agree to elect Mr. William Melville, of Markinch, to represent this county in the General Convention of Scottish delegates shortly to be held in Glasgow.

ST. ANDREWS .- A public meeting of the St. Andrews Chartists was held here on the evening of Monday, the 20th December. The following resolutions were moved by Mr. Charles Stewart, printer, seconded by Mr. David Black, shoemaker, and unani-mously agreed to, viz:—"That we, as a constituent portion of the county Fife hereby elect Mr. William Glasgow, on Monday, the 3rd of January, and following days." 2nd. "That, while we regret that the English Executive did not consult their Scottish brethren in the drawing up of a National Petition, we are of opinion that under existing circumstances, seeing that the petition drawn up by them, and published in the Northern Star, has been universally adopted throughout England, and also in several parts of Scotland, it would be much better, for the purpose of securing unanimity, that the National Petition should be adopted as it now stands: that we hereby approve of that Petition, and request Mr. Melville to support its adoption in its present form." 3rd. "That we request Mr. Melville to Parr's Life Pills, after spending many pounds with vote and protest against the introduction of any discussion in the Convention relative to the bugbear of physical or moral force, as we are of opinion that every body, the doctors could do nothing for him; a persual discussion tends to weaken our forces by creating unnecessary division." A memorial to the Queen, he did, and is now perfectly restored, and many mitted to Sir James Graham, for presentation to her in a short time of more cases.

LEICESTER.-Mr. G. Julian Harney delivered stirring and instructive lecture in the room at All Saints' Open, last Saturday night. He was peculiarly felicitous in describing the cant of priests : roars of laughter interrupted parts of his lecture wherein the farcical pathos of parsons was depictured. Our teameeting at the Guildhall, on Monday night, was an

NEWCASTLE.—The Newcastle Chartists held their weekly business meeting in the Chartists' Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, on Monday evening, as usual. Cockburn, Dees, Cross, Purvis, and Sinclair were chosen. yours very respectfully, Moved by Mr. Cockburn, seconded by Mr. Cuthbertson that two delegates be now elected to represent this Association, and the country districts of Northumberland that co-operate with us, at the delegate meeting in Sunderland on New Year's Day; carried. Messrs. Cockburn and Sinclair were duly elected. The motion of which Mr. Kirker gave notice last week, relative to the address of Sir Frederick Pollock, on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, was proposed by him, seconded by Mr. Cross, and carried unanimously. Mr. Kirke was appointed to draw up the address, and submit it next meeting night. After some discussion on the subject of the mission to Sunderland, instructions adopted. The following notices of motions were then filed for next week. By Mr. Dees:-That a member of the General Council be elected this night week in lieu of Mr. Pickering resigned. Mr. Sinclair, said that in order to give due importance to the adoption of the Home Secretary, I will on this night week, propose that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, to request the use of the Guildhall on an early day, ment, relative to appointing Chartists to the Magisterial Bench in common with those of the other political to the chairman the meeting separated.

CHATFORD.—The National Petition was adopted here at a public meeting on Monday evening, Mr. Work-man in the chair. The petition was moved by Messrs. all the regular doses of draughts and boluses. VENEREAL AND Harris and Sideaway, of Gloucester, and supported by Mr. Port, in a speech of great weight, which did him Mr. Port, in a speech of great weight, which did him credit. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Knowles, Parr's Life Pills (with the four gross you may now Cook, and others.

and others. Saturday, 25th.—A committee meeting was held to prepare for the tea meeting and soiree on lent opposition which others thought proper to adopt. thanks be given to the Editor of the Northern Star, for MANCHESTER .- Mr. Griffin, who was in nomination for the Convention for the county of Stafford, has

declined to stand in favour of Mr. Doyle.

NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL. THE COMMONWEALTHSMAN, or CHART-

Four numbers of this periodical (one penny each) have already appeared: the publication of the fifth number is deferred till Saturday the 5th March. To be had of the publisher, Mr. Thomas Cooper, 11, Church-gate, Leicester; Mr. Heywood, Manchester; Mr. Sweet, Nottingham; Mr. Vickers, Belper; Mr. Jones, Northampton; Mr. Ludlow, Burton-on-Trent; Mr. Skevington, Loughberough;

ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION. This extraordinary remedy relieves the most distressing symptoms of recent Cold and Coughs in a speak to as being faithful. Persons object to giving few hours and a little paragraph of the coughs in a speak to as being faithful. few hours and a little perseverance in its use will in their names, otherwise I could give you plenty of every case, effect a permanent cure.

Coughs and Colds, accompanied by difficulty of breathing, soreness and rawness of the chest, impeded expectoration, sore throat, and feverish symptoms, will be quickly subdued, while its use

Holland's Balsam of Spruce gives immediate relie in all Asthmatic cases, and particularly in Hoarseby its use to enjoy the blessings of life, and to pursue their avocations with a degree of ease and comfort they had been strangers to for years.

Sold wholesale by appointment of the proprietors, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, in boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, with full directions.

Prepared by Charles Holland, and Sold by his Agent, William Hallett, 83, High Holborn, London; by all the wholesale houses; and by at least one person in every town of the United Kingdom. Price

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THE amazing Cures performed by this Medicine A are truly astonishing. Instances are occurring daily of persons who were almost at death's door being restored to sound and vigorous health. The following are selected from hundreds of a similar nature. Forwarded by Mr. Mottershead, Chemist, Market-place, Manchester.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty, for the good of suffering mankind, to send you this true statement of the astonishing effects which Parr's Life Pills have was given to the chairman; three cheers for the patri-otic masons; and the meeting separated highly grati-daughter. Myself and wife have both been strangers to good health for nearly twenty years, until we accidentally heard tell of your Pills, which we have taken for several weeks, and their effects upon us have been almost miraculous, both now feeling young, "You may refer any one to me who at all doubts

the truths of this, and you may make any use you think proper of this testimonial.—I remain, in health, "Your obliged, grateful servant,

> "JAMES LESCHERIN, "Grove-place, Ardwick "near Manchester."

Witness-John Whitworth." " May 18, 1841."

Sir,—I am happy to add my evidence as to the efficacy of Parr's celebrated Pills, having been long ailing with a complication of disorders in the Head, Stomach, and Liver, and now, since taking two of your boxes of Pills, I am quite restored to a perfect tains a mass of instructive political and other matmade public.

"I am, Sir, yours, obliged, "CHAS. EDWD. HARDERN." "Oldham, April 30, 1841."

Sir.-Mrs. Sarah Stansfield, of Dale-street, Salford. Pills, she has received more benefit from their use neglected the study of Grammar. than from any medical advice or medicine she has been able to procure. She has been afflicted with Sick Head-ache and Bilious Complaints for a period and now, is happy to say, she is quite recovering. (Signed)

"SARAH STANSFIELD. " April 17, 1841."

" Stalybridge, April 13th, 1841.

" Sir,-My brother, William Carnson, No. 8, Johnstreet, Butcher gate, Carlisle, was cured of Gravel by taking two boxes of Parr's Life Pills; Betty Marey, of Stalybridge, has been cured of a Head-ache such discussion tends to weaken our forces by creating son that had tried the Pills advised him to get some; praying for a free pardon to Frost, Williams, and others I do not remember. I am much better myself " I remain, dear Sir.

"Your obedient servant, " J. CARNSON. " To Mr. Mottershead, Manchester."

SECOND LETTER FROM MR. OSBORNE.

"Gentlemen.—I write to inform you that I have conded by Mr. Cross, and carried unanimously. Messrs. tinue to enjoy the best of health and spirits, and am

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

" Hinckley, July 27, 1841. Mr. Burgess, Bookseller, Hinckley, will answer

ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM THE CITY OF LINCOLN. "To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

" Aug. 27th. 1841. "Gentlemen,-Were I to enumerate all the Cure and Benefits obtained by taking this famous remedy (and are offered to me), it would require a book as large as a Church Bible to write them in! Not a day passes but some one comes to acknowledge the blessings of a cure-some one being made free in their limbs from pain and rheumatism, some cured of sick head-ache of long standing, some from violent bilious attacks, others cured of the ague, of swelled legs, and sore legs, for curing the palpitation of the heart, and, wonderful to relate ! old men and women say, since they took Old Parr's Pills, they have enjoyed better health, better spirits, better appetite, had more nerve and strength than they had expedelightful changes in the system. In fact, these wonderful Pills appear to contain all the virtues of

"My sale instead of decreasing, increases. Since send me by first conveyance), I have had 2,076 boxes STROUD.—The National Petition has been adopted at 1s. 13d., and 264 of the 2s. 9d. size. Some people here at a public meeting of the inhabitants, held on may not believe this: you can, if you like, show the

"I am, your obedient servant,

"JAMES DRURY. "The old-established Patent Medicine Warehouse, 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln. Since the above letter was in print, Mr. Drury has

and restored the week past. "The following cases have come to my knowledge:-"A Lady whose name I am not allowed to mention

informed me she had received very great benefit price 4s. 6d., can be had of any of the follow-from taking Old Parr's Pills, and she believes them ing agents, with printed directions so plain, that "A Gentleman Farmer has also informed me he

has been much benefitted by taking Old Parr's Pills,

"An Old Gentleman (about 70) came to buy a box, on the recommendation of an Old Lady, who said

"A young Lady (twenty years old) had been sub-IMMEDIATE RELIEF MAY BE OBTAINED, AND was so bad at times, she could neither sit still, eat, A CURE ESTABLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, BY or drink, and the pain increasing to such a degree THE USE OF THAT ADMIRABLE SPECIFIC. | she was fit to sink under it. Old Parr's Pills were recommended: she took one small box of them. I OLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE, the according to direction, and they appeared to give some trifling ease; they were, however, persevered coughs, Colds, INFLUENZA, INCIPIENT in, and a large box completed a radical cure, and she has found herself better in health ever since.

cures from taking Parr's Life Pills. "I am, yours, &c.,

JAMES DRURY. "The Old Pateut Medicine Warehouse, 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln. " August 30, 1841."

OBSERVE that each box of the Genuine Medicine has pasted round it the Government Stamp, in which is engraved these words, PARR'S LIFE PILLS. in WHITE letters on a RED ground. No other can be genuine.

tions. Wholesale Agents-Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; J. Ho. son, Star Office, Mar-ket-street, Leeds; and may be had also of all medi-

cine vendors. ing till a late hour.

question should be brought forward formally, and after are should be brought forward formally, and after are should be brought forward formally, and after are should be brought forward formally, and after Brooke, Dewsbury; Cardwell, Wakefield; Hartley, who lived to be 152 years of age, containing Refin the Chartist Association Room, on the 25th instant, and the means of prowho lived to be 152 years of age, containing ReOn the 15th of each month is published

THE TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE, CONTAINING twelve quarto pages; price 1 d. L. subsisting between John Shwerer, of Stockper number, 1s. 6d. per year, single copy, or port, and Ambrose Smith and Co., of Leeds, all eight copies for 10s. paid in advance. A new volume Clock Makers, is this day Dissolved (as far as

commences in January.

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and virtuous Welsh Martyr. Also, publishing Weekly, in the same Paper, The LEVELLERS, a Tale of the Commonwealth. Written expressly for the Vindicator.

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VALUABLE WORKS.

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TIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY
AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LANstreet, Sohe; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street, says, after taking two 2s. 9d. boxes of Parr's Life GUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and

BY WILLIAM HILL. The Lessons, in this Work, are intended solely ture, may be furnished with a Balance Sheet by application to the Secretary, at 26, Micklegate.

Melville, of Markinch, to represent this county in the of seven years, and has scarcely passed a day during for the use of natives. They are divested, therefore, Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired that time without pain, until taking the above Pills, of all those hair's breadth distinctions and unnecessions.

Melville, of Markinch, to represent this county in the of seven years, and has scarcely passed a day during for the use of natives. They are divested, therefore, Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired that time without pain, until taking the above Pills, of all those hair's breadth distinctions and unnecessions. sary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful, can only be useful to foreigners. The science of Grammar is disentangled, in this Work from the folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities, which pervade all other Works on Grammar, are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of Speech are arranged on an entirely new of the Nature of Language, and applicable to all Languages. The necessary Divisions and Subdivisions are rationally accounted for; and the Principles of Universal Grammar demonstrated, so fully that the meanest capacity may understand them as

> In Syntax, the formation of the English Language of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries Jones, was also approved of, and ordered to be trans- for taking Parr's Pills. I will inform you more fully reference to other Languages. A majority of the with him the form and aspect of other men, but withto be little better than a heap of senseless Tautology.
>
> The necessary Rules are demonstrated upon rational Principles, and illustrated by a variety of Example.
>
> By the Use of this Book and its accompanying Exercises, any person may, in a few weeks, acquire 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?
>
> Exercises, any person may, in a few weeks, acquire the consequences of which travel out of the ordinary that the consequences of t disgusting drudgery, which, under the present System, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring nating the wholesnme stream of life with mortal a knowledge of Grammar at all.

evening, on the alarming state of the nation, the wrongs inflicted on the working classes, the position of the Chartist body, and the probability of success. The cause is doing well here again.

The server of the minutes of last meeting, and the minutes of last meeting, and the minutes of last meeting, and the rules to be observed at all business meetings of the committee appointed in the rules to be observed at all business meetings of the committee appointed in the rules to be observed at all business meetings of the committee appointed in the rules to be observed at all business meetings of the rules to b unanimously. The notices of motion last week were so diseased that they were quite unsightly, have been mory is through the understanding. . . It is their constitutions, or in their way to the consummathen read, when Mr. Cockburn moved, that a com-replaced by new and perfect ones. This has been but justice to him to say that, in a few pages, he tion of that deplorable state, are affected with any mittee of five be new appointed to draw out the rules considered by many who have visited him as a curio- gives a more clear and comprehensive view of the of those previous symptoms that betray its approach. for the anticipated debating society, and submit them sity and wonder; for my part, I have ceased to structure of the English language than can be found as the various affections of the nervous system, to the Association next meeting night, which was se- wonder at any cure effected by Old Parr. I con- n some very elaborate works."-Literary Gazette.

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that the meanest capacity may understand them as -into a gradual but total degradation of manhoodclearly as it understands that two and two make into a pernicious application of those inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shown out the vigour and energy of that season which his a good knowledge of Grammar without any of the track of bodily ailment, covering the frame with dispoison; conveying into families the seeds of disunion a grand tes party in the above room, on Christmas a grand tes party in the above room, on Christmas to tes and coffee, in two courses. Recitations and singDay, when upwards of two hundred sat down. The ing succeeded till ten o'clock, and dancing was kept up old friends here are indeed astonished at my altered ing succeeded till ten o'clock, and dancing was kept up old friends here are indeed astonished at my altered ing succeeded till two the next morning. In spite of our poverty we take my brother-in-law. Mr. W. J. Barres, of this some idea of the public estimation in which this tive System require the most cautious preservation; and the debility and disease resulting from early inand unhappiness; undermining domestic harmony; and sound health, made use of Parr's Life Pills, and "Mr. Hill is evidently an original thinker. He discretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful their effects on him have, if possible, been even more attacks, with ability and success, the existing system evils, that such medicine should be employed that is miraculous than on myself. He had suffered from a of English Grammar, and points out the absurdiment most certain to be successful. It is for these cases

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vents (in those predisposed) the development of conThey have effected the most surprising cures, not sumption and scrofula. To the aged and infirm it only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation will impart energy and strength to the body, cheer- and all other means have failed; and are of the fulness and serenity to the mind. In loss of appetite, spasms, cramp of the stomach, nervous head-ache, Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerand lassitude from any cause, it will afford immediate relief. All those debilitated by luxurious calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, living, late hours, vexation, intense study, or confinement to business, will find this cordial their best and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and

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

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POETRY FOR IRELAND.

" Wert thou all that I wish thee, great, glorious, and First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea-I might hail thee with prouder, happier brow, But oh! could I love thee more deeply than now? " No! thy chains as they rankle thy blood as it runs. But makes thee more painfully dear to thy sons: Whose hearts, like the young of the desert-bird's nest. Drink love in each life-drop that flows from thy breast !"

THOMAS MOORE.

SHAME on the rulers, who for lengthened years Have laughed at Ireland's woes, and mocked her tears Shame on the nobles, who have spent their store Of wealth on other than their native shore ! Shame on the priestly craft and mitred head. That robs a nation of its daily bread: Whose pampered pride begets a sad reverse, And makes a Christian Church a country's curse !

What! hath not Erin spirits bold and brave. First in the rush of war on land and wave? Have not her sons in fiery combat steed. For ingrate England shed their dearest blood? Hath she not names recorded on the scroll Of immertality's eternal roll? Is Grattan blotted out from history's page? Or Curran's glory set in half an age? Doth she not burn with more than British glow At honour's call, and melt at tales of woe? Doth not her minstrel wake a strain divine. And who, but Moore, is Bard of Beauty's shrine? Foremost in battle, loftiest on the lyre, And yet oppression damps her noblest fire

Hear this, oppressors! the Almighty's ban Will surely scourge you, and his winnowing fan Cleanse the foul blot which your misdeeds have brought By wrong on wrong, and cruelty o'erwrought. No longer prate of ill-begotten right, Your every word is perjury black as night ! That which was wrung by arms, and filched at first. Must be again restored, or trebly curst ! And they who grasp the firmest, must at last Be swelt away by retribution's blast !

Hear this, oppressors !- hear it while ye may! A nation's thunder broods on your delay! Not always shall the supplicating cry Rell o'er the British Channel to the sky, And roll in vain; or only in return Wast back fresh fuel for revenge to burn ! Not always shall a prostrate people plead, And beg for justice fools will not concede! No, no! the red volcanic fire within Shall one day burst, their liberty to win: For Ireland hath the germ of glory sown, And shall be beauty's gem and freedom's throne!

BENJAMIN GOUGH.

A SONNET,

TO MR. ENGALL, OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, On receiving the letter wherein he states if I could raise the means to come to London, he would operate gratuitous'y, which I intend as soon as the "needful" be

AID me, ye tuneful nine, in grateful strains To sing of Dr. Engall's generous soul,

Who knows my helpless state-would disenthrall. Unpaid, my fettered hopes from palsy's chains, As I am low in plight, and small of means. Should I contract, in time, some debts but small, May I by gratitude erase them all; But if in after-times my purse regains The situation it was formed to held, I will requite you for the plenitude Of goodness that your feeling lines unfold. From generous minds, half pays in sterling gold, The rest is paid in heartfelt gratitude.

JAMES TERNON. South Molton, Dec. 21st, 1841.

THE CORN LAWS AND EMIGRATION. BECAUSE our lords have taxed the staff of life The working man, his children, and his wife All slave together, yet they must not est-Toil gives an appetite, but brings no meat ! The price of bread by law is kept so high, That what we earn suffices not to buy. But, why is this? what makes our bread so dear? Far cheaper 'tis abroad than it is here! Yes, but a tax is laid on foreign grain, To make our home-grown corn its price maintain; And half-fed men may toil, and starve, and die, That idle lords may lift their heads on high-We might buy cheap, but landlords want great rents, To spend in keeping grand establishments. Their feasts, their fancies, jewels, balls, and plays, The poor man's nakedness and hunger pays. The tenant says, if corn comes duty free, Twill bring down prices here, and ruin me : Taxes and rents in England are so high, I cannot sell so cheap as you could buy. Pensions, and perquisites, all other prices Must come down too, save luxuries and vices. The honest husbandman must emigrate, And leave poor peasants to increase the rate. Unless our lords consent to live on less,

And pride succumb to humble happiness ! J. WATEINS.

Bebiebs.

THE SOCIAL REFORMERS' ALMANAC for

A modification of the Poor Man's Companion and Political Almanac to the views, uses, and purposes! a memoir of the Socialist Lecturer and Missionary, Mr. James Rigby, which we give :-

MEMOIR OF JAMES RIGEY, DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF TYTHERLY COMMUNITY.

The subject of the following sketch affords a striking illustration of the extent to which perseverance, industry, and benevolent intentions, can overcome the difficulties of an originally defective education, limited means, and an inferior position in society. In these respects, his career is at once instructive and cheering, and offers the strongest incitement to others occupying a similar station in life to copy his example

James Rigby was born in Salford, in 1802. His

father, Thomas Rigby, had a large family,-twelve children; and was for many years in the employment of Joseph Brotherton, Esq., the present member for that borough. At the early age of seven years James commenced to work in a cotton mill, and attended a achool on Sundays, established by that gentleman for the purpose of educating the children who had been discharged from the church schools, because their parents wore "white hats," and avowed themselves reformers. In this school Mr. Rigby formed an acquaintance with the late Rowland Detrosier. A strong friendship grew up between them, which was of the greatest service to the young scholar in deciding the tone and direction of his future career. It was a maxim contimusly in the month of the lamented Detrosier, that "every man should do something to make the world better for having lived in it;" and the saying sunk deep in the mind of his young friend. He continued thus alternately occupied in labour and receiving occasional instruction until he reached the age of sixteen, when he was apprenticed to Mr. Joseph Smith, plumber and glazier, of Salford. No sooner was he relieved from the drudgery of the mill, than the effects of his friend Detrosier's maxim became evident in his conduct. The low mental condition of those he had left behind him in the mill excited his warmest sympathy, and impelled to exertions to reduce the comprehensive and benevolent lesson to practice. His first attempt for this purpose was the establishment of a school for twelve factory boys, for whom he found books, slates, pencils, and, in short, every description of school apparatus, gratuitously; adding to this his equally gratuitous services in communicating to them such knowledge as he nimself had acquired. In a short time he was joined by another Joung man in this "labour of love," and by his assistance was enabled to extend the sphere of his usefulness. They took a large room, and furnished accommodation for nearly sixty pupils, all of whom were taught upon the same principle, and provided with the necessary means for pursuing their studies. In a short time they found that more applications for admission were made than they had the means to accommodate; and having, in the meantime, heard a lecture on the necessity and advantages of female education from Detrosier, Mr. Rigby determined to add the means for imparting instruction to that sex also. He therefore secured additional teachers, engaged larger premises in Factory-lane, from J. Bateman, Eeq., and changed the name from the "Rigby School" to the "Mutual Instruction Institution." The arrangements were entirely remodelled; a corporate body was formed; and a small weekly

In the year 1829 Mr. William Pare visited Manchester, and announced a course of lectures on the Means for Removing Poverty and its Causes without Injury to Person or Property. The lecturer elucidated the leading moral and economical features of the new views of society in such a manner as, combined with several private interviews, to win over Mr. Rigby to the support of that cause, of which he has since that time been an ardent, persevering, and eloquent

The first movement made in this direction by Mr. Rigby, was in connection with Mr. Joseph Smith, to found a Co-operative Store. The intention of these stores was to purchase goods with the deposits of the shareholders, at the wholesale price, and to sell them at on opening one of them, he found it to contain a ordinary retail prices; the profits being designed for before passed under the eyes of the Customs or Exthe formation of communities of united interests, upon the plan laid down by Robert Owen. However wellintentioned these institutions were, it was soon found others, and they were all in the same conditionthat in consequence of the poverty of their members. the system of giving credit which arose in consequence of that poverty, and other causes, that they presented very little hope of realising the object for which they were formed; and the Salford Society having engaged large premises which they could not profitably occupy, Mr. Rigby and some other friends took them, and converted them into a school and Mutual Instruction Institution. Upwards of three hundred persons joined this institution, which was like the preceding, supported by small contributions, the labour of the teachers being gratuitous. The managers of this institution commenced the practice, since so generally adopted by Lycenms, &c., of giving tes parties, balls, and concerts, to the working classes, at a cheap rate. In these exertions they were encouraged by the countenance and liberal support of Lady Byron, the Misses Pearson, Sir | Sovereigns. His great age may be partly ascertained Benjamin Heywood, Bart., Sir Thomas Potter, J. Fiel- by letters patent granted him by Queen Anne herden, Esq., M.P., J. M. Morgan, Esq., William Clegg, self, and the old gentleman prided himself on a fine den, Esq., M.P., J. M. Morgan, Esq., William Clegg, Esq., and others. This institution laid the foundation portrait of her Majesty, given to him many years of a new public opinion in Salford, and gave a tone and ago, by one of her old stewards, Earl Harcourt. He elevation to the working classes, which they never pre- was much pressed to join the Teetotal Society, but viously possessed.

the institution to represent them at the Co-operative belonged to the old school too long for any such change Congress, held this year in London. The reports of to have any good effect on him. A threatened disits proceedings shew him to have taken an active and traint for poor-rates was the immediate cause of his leading part. He lectured to various societies in the somewhat sudden decease. To some individuals who metropolis and its vicinity; and while his warm and wished him to join the teetotalers he left his pump and fervid advocacy of the rights of labour and the advan- rain-water butt .- Oxford Herald. tages of education made a strong impression on his anditors, the new and extended sphere of observation which was then opened to him for the first time, doubtless exercised a beneficial influence on his own mind, and prepared him for the yet wider circle of usefulness in which he has subsequently distinguished

Shortly after his return from this Congress, Owen and Fielden fermed the National Regeneration Society, lated to rescue their fellow-workmen from their composed of manufacturers, merchants, and workmen, present frightful distress. Mr. Weekly presided. for the purpose of creating a public opinion in favour of limiting the labour in factories to eight hours per day, by general consent of the employers, and without shillings a week and that the men who worked at the skein-silk dye-trade were not receiving on an average, eight reference to governmental or legislatorial influence. A number of missionaries to explain the views of the society were appointed, among whom was Mr. Rigby. whom earned eight shillings, others five, and many He continued engaged for twelve months in this capacity; and though the object of the society was not attained, there can be no doubt but that through its instrumentality sound views on various important questions of national economy were made plain to and

popular among all classes of the community. Upon the termination of these labours Mr. Rigby returned to his former situation with Mr. Smith, and continued to devote his leisure hours to the Salford School. In the course of time a public opinion in favour of Mr. Owen's views was formed; and, at they were tolerably well paid, but were thirty or was on Monday repairing, with another apprentice, length, Mr. Smith built an elegant institution for the express purpose of advocating these views, which was opened to the public in January, 1836. In the various departments connected with this institution, as lecturer, teacher, and manager, Mr. Rigby took a conspicuous part. It was shortly after it was opened that the writer first had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with him, and, through his instrumentality, with the views which he so earnestly and eloquently advocated. That event had the double effect of laying the foundation of a warm and lasting friendship, and of enlisting all our sympathies in favour of, and exertions for, the promotion of the same cause-

Board and New Moral World was removed from and bulwarks, are daily and hourly decaying and by inhaling from five or six jets of poisonous gas, and with instances of the affection and sagacity of the London to Manchester, Mr. Rigby was appointed one disappearing in premature graves, through dire relaxing his grasp, the poor boy fell into the water. dog, this is perhaps the most extraordinary example of the members of the Board. His strenuous and want and actual starvation. gratuitous exertions in connection with those of Messrs. Smith, Jones, Fleming, &c., gave the cause an impetus which no amount of opposition or obloquy has since been able to obstruct. For upwards of two years, Mr. him the figure of a vessel which he had drawn upon means of the medical aid which he received. A to Edinburgh, rank the subject of this brief notice as Rigby thus gratuitously devoted his exertions to a slate, when a boy named Smith, who occupied a further the interests of the cause in which he had em- seat behind them, pointed out an error in the drawbarked; but at the Congress of 1838, he was elected ing; Frank had, he said, made the vessel go against and that Mr. Ball was deserving of censure for Edinburgh, and is the son of a gentleman who, with-1842. Leeds, J. Hobson; London, Cleave; and set apart to the office of missionary together with the wind, and no vessel, with sails, could do that; a suffering two youths to work in a dreadful atmost in the last twenty years, has filled various offices of Manchester, Heywood; Glasgow, Paton and several others. In this capacity he was successively steamer could do it, but she must have no sails set. stationed in the Leeds, Liverpool, and Birmingham | Charles was appealed to, he having been for some at hand in case of an accident." districts; and had just returned to the former a second time on board a ship of which a near relative was time, when he was unanimously called upon to take the the commander; but the little fellow hesitated, not superintendence of the Establishment of the society in liking to take part against Frank, after what his of the Socialists. The principal new feature being Hampshire. In this situation, his urbanity of manner, mother had said the day preceding; he, however, conciliatory spirit, and practical knowledge of the felt bound to speak the truth, and he said, therefore. world, have proved of invaluable service to the society. that some vessels would sail within a very few points He possesses the affection of the members and the of the wind, though not exactly against it. Each of esteem of all around him! and has shewn in this new the disputants claimed this decision as favourable to and trying position as much ability to understand and himself, and Charles added that neither could be said carry forward large practical measures, as he formerly to be quite right nor quite wrong; if a vessel was did in elequently expounding and enforcing those prin- to be drawn as if standing to windward, they might

Mr. Rigby has been married many years and has had six children, of whom two only are now living. In concluding this brief outline of a life, every step | ill-natured exultation, 'Won't you catch it!' But of which has been marked by the purest and most what he said, and the manner of it, were not unobuntiring benevolence, and which has been productive of served by the master, who directed him to be sent an amount of public and elevated benefit far beyond up also, much to his discomfiture. On being questhe apparently narrow limits of his original humble tioned, Overreach said the boys had been quarrelling

so much for itself and others. in saying this we feel we aball have the spontaneous term a pancake, Frank stepped forward and declared assent of the thousands who know and love him)-is, that he would not suffer another boy to be punished his power over the affections of those with whom he for him; he alone had been to blame, and the statecomes in contact. As a lesturer, he was less distin. ment of Overreach was entirely false. He then reguished by depth of reasoning, extensive research, or lated all that had passed, and the truth became so cited. The writer, who was associated with him con. | Penny Library. stantly during a long period of the early ages of the So halists' agitation has witnessed with wonder the effects of his oratory upon crowded audiences; now melted to tears by his pathos; and, anon, moved to irresistible laughter by his quick but always kindle humonr. Perhaps no man who ever lived so long and a boy twelve years of age, to starvation, through so constantly in public life made so many friends or so cold and want of food. Mr. Edmund Slingsby Drury few enemies. We doubt whether he has any of the latter. "Take him for all in all we shall not soon see his like again;" and, we are certain, that, in closing this sketch, we merely give utterance to a heartfelt

Local and General Intelligence.

yards longer, when any can be got, at 12s., which is to-day, and has scarcely the power of articulation.

moral character of that class of the population, by who died, it was said and thought by many, from ledge, he directed his attention and energies to this causes, accelerated from the want of proper nourish- held before. There are now nearly 2,000 paupers in Horn, near Halesowen, in the colliery of Mr. question with his usual zeal and activity. The Mutual ment." Mr. Ball said he had held thirty-three Instruction Institution having secured a solid standing, inquests in thirty days, and the undertaker, or in enabled him to devote much of his time to this object; other words, the coffin-maker to the Union, makes and, in conjuction with other friends, a vigorous agita- from a dozen to fifteen coffins a week.—On Friday tion was carried on by means of public meetings, lec- last, an inquest was taken by G. Barnett, Esq., at tures, petitions to Parliament, &c., for the purpose of the Boot Inn, Horsley, on the body of Thomas Jones, influencing the public and the Legislature. The end but adjourned to the Black Horse Tiltups Inn. of these exertions will no doubt be recollected by most | The fac's of the case were these :- Poor old Jones. of the readers of this memoir. Instead of passing an like inoffensive old Barnfield, was a pauper. He efficient ten hours bill for all, as was originally advo- received his bread from the relieving officer, and his cated by Mr. Owen (the father of the movement on this son Jack, when the victuals arrived, generally took subject) by the late Sir Robert Peel, who became the the liberty of helping himself first, which caused a Parliamentary leader of the question, and more recently good deal of quarrelling between them. Jack, by Mr. Rigby and the parties mentioned, the Legislature | though young in years, was old in iniquity, and was passed an act requiring eight hours work from children | constantly in the habit of robbing his father; but under thirteen—an act which experience has shewn to this was the last. Jack jobbed the old man in his be what the sincere friends of the factory labourers pro- | side with a walking-stick, which caused his death. A phesied it would be, quite impracticable, and a hardship post mertem examination was taken by E. Bowen, Bishop had finished, the Rev. Sydney Smith re. It is thought that she died from utter starvation, both to the operative and the employer. Justice has Esq., with the assistance of Thomas Stokes, Esq., plied to him thus—" After the speech with which her husband, James Peebles, a labourer, having deyet to be done in this respect; but what has been surgeon, whose evidence went to prove that the old the energies of their exertions, and assures ultimate tion was occasioned, which ended in mortification. The Jury returned a verdict against John Jones, for the manslaughter of his father, and against Ann Jones, the mother, for aiding and abetting the said John Jones; and they were both committed, on the Coroner's warrant, to take their trial at the next assizes for the county of Gloucester.

> CHRISTMAS STUFFING FOR GRESS AND PIGS.-On Tuesday afternoon thirteen geese, which had been landed from the City of Aberdeen steamer, on the Aberdeen wharf, at St. Katharine's, and were intended as presents to various individuals in London, were inspected by an Excise waterman, named Young, who found them to be unusually heavy, and cise. This discovery induced him to cut open the there was a bottle of real Ferintosh in each. Young seized the geese and their contents, on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and removed his prize to the Excise-office. A number of fine young sucking pigs have been lately seized, with their insides filled with Scotch whisky; and on Saturday no less than thirty Dutch turkeys were captured in front of the Custom-house, which were stuffed with Hollands gin. The geese and turkeys from Scotland and Holland have carried an unusual quantity of whisky and geneva, and the young pigs have contained the same stuff for the purpose of carrying on the Christmas festivities.

A PATRIABCH.—A well-known character, called Old Blanket Hall," died lately at Witney, at the advanced age of 120. He lived in the reigns of seven the venerable patriarch shook his head and said, it In 1833, Mr. Rigby was elected by the members of was too late for him to begin, and that he had

ENGLISHMEN WORKING FOR FOURPENCE A WEEK. -Every day is making awful disclosures of the unparalleled sufferings and total destitution of the working classes. These disclosures contain facts which cannot be contemplated without feelings of the greatest horror. On Thursday night the skeinsilk dvers held a public meeting in the Social Hall, shillings a week, and that they were enduring the most frightful distress. Mr. Edmonds said, that not more than three shillings a-week. It was stated that they were worse off in 1826. That he denied, for he could prove that they were now paying 40 per cent. more for provisions than in 1826. So wretched were the weavers that they were compelled to conceal the boiled potatoes from their children, lest from hunger they would devour them before they were cooled. Mr. Sydney said that he was most fortunate, because he had five days work in the that in a land where upwards of £70,000 has been sonage £50,000; this bishop £15,182, and that Mr. Rigby's life since, may be read in the progress bishop £19,000 a year, while the people, who in the

BOYISH MAGNANIMITY.—On going to school, Frank summoned the three boys by name, and Master Overreach, who sat on the next form, exclaimed with position, we cannot avoid saying a few words as to the about the wind, but he totally exonerated himself. principal characteristics of the mind which has effected and imputed the largest share of blame to Charles, who was thereupon ordered to hold out his hand; The principal feature of Mr. Rigby's character—(and but just as he was about to receive what boys usually

A CASE OF STARVATION.—On Friday last, a man. named Stephen Futter, and his wife were charged before the county magistrates at the Shire-hall, Norwich, with exposing their son, William Futter, Longe, of Catton, who had made full and particular whi is called a stripe cloth, it is now work therefore, when any can be got, at 12s, which is proper use of it. He is see ill to attend here to deray the proper use of the rails at a distay e.e. as afterwards out, had not wilness gives here food. When she proper use of it. He is see ill to attend here to detay the proper use of the rails at a distay e.e. as afterwards out, had not wilness gives here food. When she proper use of it. He is see ill to attend here to detay, and has scarcely the power of articulation in the centre of the rails at a distay e.e. as afterwards out, had not wilness gives here food. When she proper use of it. He is see ill to attend here to dead, and has head of the point is seen in the centre of the rails at a distay e.e. as afterwards out, had not wilness gives here food. When she proper use of it. He is see ill to attend here to dead in the centre of the rails at a distay year, as a shilling a walk arcses of the rails at a distay year, as a shilling as a

LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE contains, at the present leaving them more time for the acquirement of know- starvation; but the verdict was, Died from natural moment, a larger number of inmates than it ever Lives.—An explosion of fire-damp took place at wretched old miser, who is said to be worth up-

the house. A DISCRIMINATING PRECEPTOR. - A schoolmaster n Cornwall, advertising his establishment, says :-"Every boarder must be supplied with a Bible and the shaft, but the atmosphere was found to be too of a relative.

Prayer Book, a knife and fork, three towels, and a impure to sustain life, and the attempt to recover years of age. silver dessert spoon; all of which, except the books, become the proprietor's perquisite on the pupil quitting school." The conscientious pedagogue seems to ful rapidity, consuming all the weod work in the pit,

Nor Bab, IF TRUE.-The Bishop of London, short time since, made a speech to the chapters of St. Paul's Cathedral, against the wooden block pavement which the chapters thought of putting down round St. Paul's Church-yard. When the our heads together."

effect of this fatal malady has occurred within the villain again abandoned her; and, after disposing of last few days to a respectable working man occupying the whole of her household effects, she had to have a small cottage about a mile north of St. Alban's. recourse to the cold hand of charity, which, in her His name was John Harding. In the month of distressed condition, she found it impossible to do.—October last, whilst in the act of holding a stick Dundee Advertiser. before a dog near his cottage, the animal suddenly snapped at it, and in doing so the animal slightly &c .- The amount received by clergymen for reading grazed his wrist. Very soon after, the dog was shot, the funeral service over their deceased parishioners, and although Harding felt a presentiment that he for the erection of tombstones, &c., varies in almost should ultimately fall a victim to the insidious disease every parish. It is usually regulated by a scale of Dec. 23.—Intelligence has just been received here of of hydrophobia, he studiously avoided all mention fees, hung up in the vestry room, which at some a most barbarous murder, committed on a servant of his suspicions to his friends, anxious, as he said period has been agreed to by the minister and pagirl, by a party of three excavators, on the road beduring his sufferings, to prevent uneasiness in their rishioners, and afterwards been confirmed by the tween Winchester and Southampton. It appears health until Saturday evening, when he felt a painful been supposed to give great weight to the document, ampton, rather late last evening, having been ensensation in the arm and shoulder, and early the to invest it, some persons have declared, with all gaged as a servant to a family in this neighbourfollowing morning other symptoms presented them- the authority of positive law.' In the recent Hackselves, which exciting alarm in his friends, medical ney Church Rate case, the scale which governs that the road by her father, and when he separated from of the medical profession attended, who did every lations is, that for every corpse removed out of the on the roadside to refresh himself. While he was thing in their power to alleviate the patient's sufferparish, to be paid the whole dues to the minister, sitting there, three excavators walked in, one carings. On Tuesday morning the sufferer refused all churchwardens, clerk, and sexton, as if buried in liquids, and appeared agitated at the sight of his the churchyard.' Dr. Lushington declared that his daughter. He, of course, took immediate steps tea; the symptoms gradually increased, and in the regulation to be illegal from beginning to end; to have them taken into custody. Several persons afternoon he became so violent that it was found that the vicar-general's authority amounted to no- went immediately in search of the young woman, and other means of restraint. He foamed at the demanded by clergymen at interments, marriages, mouth, his tongue being constantly in motion, and &c., were mere gratuities, destitute of any legal fact) by the three ruffians who had just been sehis pulse at 120, still at times he was perfectly sensi- sanction, and could not be enforced. The opinion of cured. ferings were terminated in death. He was in the the common impression among the clergy is, that On Friday morning last, a distressing loss of life not left any family to deplore his loss.

DREADFUL COAL PIT ACCIDENT.-At a coal pit day morning. Three men and a boy were descending to their work, when the skip on which they were were all pitiably mutilated. Henry Itch, who has SINGULAR DEATH.—A lady arrived in Exeter last

Monday week, bringing a female servant with her. trifling accident, covered the glass over with a handthree hundred belonged to that branch, some of up. On Friday one of the most experienced of the when she expired, a victim to the absurd supersti- Tories, tion of the dreadful consequences of breaking a looking glass!—Hampshire Standard.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE AT SOUTHAMPTON .- A fine youth, about fifteen years of age, named Hewitt, a son of the coachman of the Southampton and Bath | voyage a favourite dog disappeared about a couple of week. In houses which employed only twelve hands mail, and an apprentice to Mr. Ball, brass-founder, but fourpence a week, as those houses gave but one day's work in the week. Mr. Bolton said, he knew numbers without homes, without food, and without covering. It is impossible to read these details without horror. It is truly heartrending to consider, when the first truly heart read in the gas works near the Itchen river. It is a first truly heart read in the gas works near the Itchen river. As they were obliged to breathe gas while they of leaving his four-footed friend behind him. He arrived in Edinburgh about two months ago, and, when Mr. Ball, their master, while they were desired to walk into the arrived in Edinburgh about two months ago, and, when Mr. Ball, their master, while they were desired to walk into the arrived in Edinburgh about two months ago, and, when Mr. Ball, their master, while they are desired to walk into the arrived in Edinburgh about two months ago, and, when Mr. Ball, their master, while they are desired to walk into the arrived in Edinburgh about two months ago, and, when Mr. Ball, their master, while they are desired to walk into the arrived in Edinburgh about two months ago, and, when Mr. Ball, their master, while they are desired to walk into the arrived in Edinburgh about two months ago, and, when Mr. Ball, their master, while they are desired to walk into the arrived in Edinburgh about two months ago, and, when Mr. Ball, their master, while they are desired to walk into the arrived in Edinburgh about two months ago, and, when Mr. Ball, their master, while they are desired to walk into the arrived in Edinburgh about two months ago, and, when Mr. Ball, their master, while they are desired to walk into the arrived out horror. It is truly heartrending to consider, went to the works at half-past two in the afternoon, he found one of his apprentices, who was his brother, expended on stabling for horses, that human beings lying on his back insensible, and the boy Hewitt of a ship on the eve of sailing for London; that once stamped with the image of the living God should suspended over a reservoir of water, through which aboard, he resolutely refused to be put ashore, and have but fourpence a week for their support. It is the gas was passing, and only prevented from falling past endurance to behold one noble lady enjoying a by his legs being fastened between the person of his his arrival in London it is ascertained that he visited pension of £400,000 a year. Some other noble per-fellow apprentice and the gasometer. Mr. Ball, on the lodgings formerly occupied by his master, and, seeing the dreadful situation of the poor youths, failing in discovering the object of his search, im-Mr. Rigby's life since, may be read in the progress bishop £19,000 a year, while the people, who in the immediately dragged his brother away, and on at mediately disappeared, and was not again heard of the society of Socialists. When in 1837 the Central hour of danger should be their country's hope, pride, tempting to pull Hewitt away also, he lost his senses until his arrival in Edinburgh. Familiar as we are Nearly one hour clapsed before he could be taken on record. His going on board of an English ship from the water. On being taken out, medical assist- many thousand miles from home, his refusal to quit ance was procured, but all attempts to restore him coroner's inquest sat on the body of Hewitt, and the one of the most wonderful animals of his species. Jury returned a verdict of "Died from suffocation" The gentleman to whom he belongs is well known in phere without causing assistance to be immediately civic dignity.—Scotsman.

the permitting of railways to cross thoroughfares long ago dedicated to the convenience and accommodation of the public. The Newton Junction, which takes its name from the junction there formed between the Grand Junction and the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, is confessedly one of the most did in elequently expounding and enforcing those principles he is now an honoured instrument in reducing to be drawn as it standing to windward, they might dangerous spots connected with railway traffic in the wood-work of the sasnes of the windows in front;
ciples he is now an honoured instrument in reducing certainly make her flags stream behind. Here the dangerous spots connected with railway traffic in the wood-work of the sasnes of the wood-work of the sasnes of the windows in front;
ciples he is now an honoured instrument in reducing to be drawn as it standing to windward, they might dangerous spots connected with railway traffic in the wood-work of the sasnes of the windows in front;
ciples he is now an honoured instrument in reducing to be drawn as it standing to windward, they might dangerous spots connected with railway traffic in the wood-work of the sasnes of the windows in front;
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containing the windward traffic in the wood-work of the sasnes of the windows in front;
containing the windward traffic in the wood-work of the sasnes of the windward traffic in the wood-work of the sasnes of the windward traffic in the wood-work of the sasnes of the windward traffic in the wood-work of the sasnes of the windward traffic in the wood-work of the wood-work of the wood-work of the wood-work of the windward traffic in the wood-work of the wood branching from Liverpool and Manchester to the Grand Junction line there is the main line leading between Liverpool and Manchester, another line daring of the mob breaking into the rear of the colliery at Haydock, and a fifth line leading to the industrious Reilly, who was wounded when endea
Bristol.

Communicating with Messrs. Turner and Evans's premises; the foremost of whom was the sober and White and Eyre, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Bevan, the industrious Reilly, who was wounded when endea
Bristol. chymical works of Messrs. Muspratt and Co., as also innumerable branches connecting the whole hors de combat, so that I never was in his power for together, and effecting a union between the several railways. The Grand Junction and the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Companies use every coal-porters, to whom you or your committee, as it effort for securing a degree of safety to the public. would seem, let the cars hired for the election, and A large number of policemen and pointmen are on duty day and night; bells, signal lamps, and other I received from the patriotic body of men, as they means of giving notice of the approach of the trains have been adopted; but, notwithstanding these arrangements, and the general vigilance displayed rigid logic, than for the fascination which his varied, apparent, that the master sentenced Overreach to by the company's officers, accidents are a matter of apt, and touching illustration of his subjects, and receive the punishment about to be inflicted upon much too frequent occurrence. This has, in some appeal to the feelings of his auditors, universally ex. | Charles, and the others were dismissed .- Parley's degree, arisen from the circumstance of two roads crossing the railway within a distance of 200 yards violently into a dark cellar, exactly under your own of each other, one leading from the Vulcan Foundry, and the other from Messrs. Muspratt and Co.'s works (establishments employing a vast number of labourers), to the town of Newton, Shortly after five o'clock on Tuesday evening, James Taylor, a fine lad between twelve and thirteen years of age, the son of the lock-keeper at War- Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on view of the wick-locks, on the Sankey canal, was sent for some bedy of Elizabeth Symonds, aged 45. It appeared inquiries into the case, having been sworn, stated | milk to a shop, or provision store, on the Newton from the evidence of George Wood, of Grange Yard, That from information I received I proceeded on side of the railway; he was accompanied by another Carey street, that deceased lived with one of wit-Friday, the 11th of December, to the cottage now lad about his own age. Their road lay on the line ness's tenants in Grange Yard. About ten o'clock wish which exists in many thousand minds,—may he occupied by Stephen Futter, situate in the parish leading from Messrs. Muspratt's works across the on Wednesday morning, information was brought to wish which exists in many thousand minds,—may be led long spared to pursue his useful and truly noble career!

Wish which exists in many thousand minds,—may be of Catton, where I found William Futter, a boy Liverpool and Manchester Railway. On reaching witness that it was believed deceased had died sudaged twelve years, the son of Stephen Futter, lying upon a bedstead, with only some wet straw and an luggage train from Manchester to Liverpool was found the door locked. He knocked and called, but old cloth to cover him, in an out-house or shed attached to the said cottage. The rain was pouring through at the time, and the boy was suffering, and until the last waggon had passed them, and then, posture before the fire-place. A knife and a piece of rooms, Bristol; Gingell, Henbury; Meredithand Reeve, through at the time, and the boy was suffering, and been suffering, from cold and want of nourishday last, Ccurt No. 70, of the Ancient Order of
Foresters, held their anniversary at the house of Mr.
James Collier, Commercial Inn, Rose-Green, Glossop, when upwards of eighty of the members partook of an excellent and substantial dinner.

through at the time, and the boy was suffering, and the boy was suffering, and the passenger train from Manchester wood were lying near her, as if she had been suffering, from cold and want of nourishfearing that the passenger train from Manchester wood were lying near her, as if she had been suffering near her, as if she had been suffering to lime, and to the best of my belief the boy could not thinking by so doing to avoid the possibility of an instantly procured, but it was found that life was found that it was found that it was found that it was found the best of the line to which they would be upon them, they rushed across the line, and to the best of my belief the boy could not thinking by so doing to avoid the possibility of an instantly procured, but it was found that it was found that it was found that it was found the how william by so doing to avoid the possibility of an instantly procured, but it was found that it was found the best of my belief the boy could not thinking by so doing to avoid the possibility of an instantly procured, but it was found that it was found the fire. Surgical aid was instantly procured, but it was found that it was found the fire. Surgical aid was instantly procured, but it was found the fire. Surgical aid was instantly procured, but it was found the fire. Surgical aid was instantly procured, but it was found the fire. Surgical aid was instantly procured, but it was found the fire. Surgical aid was instantly procured, but it was found the fire. Surgical aid was instantly procured, but it was found the fire. Surgical aid was instantly procured, but it was found the fire. Surgical aid was instantly procured, but it was found the fire. S HORSFORTH.—The members of the Evening Statut and Found the boy William Futter Star Lodge, No. 40, in the Leeds District of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, assembled on lect, and apparently suffering from want of the com-Christmas-day to celebrate their anniversary at the Hop Market, Worcester.

Christmas-day to celebrate their anniversary at the Hop Market, Worcester.

Horse and Jockey Inn. The dinner was served up by the worthy host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs.

Craven, in a first-rate style.

The dinner was served up by the structure of the engine, and a loaf of bread. Mary Ballantine, of Grange Bedford, Gray's Inn. square, London; Bedford and Pidand, by a "hair-breadth escape," syoided the Yard, Carey-street, stated that deceased lived with think if he had not been immediately attended to he think if he had not been immediately attended to he her in the room where she was found and host was found and host was not more than a yard death. Deceased her a yard death of the Charmon interval with the front of the engine, and a loaf of bread. Mary Ballantine, of Grange Bedford, Gray's Inn. square, London; Bedford and Pidand, by a "hair-breadth escape," syoided the Yard, Carey-street, stated that deceased lived with think if he had not been immediately attended to he her in the room where she was found and pidand p STROUD.—The weavers in the Borough of Stroud a few years ago had £2 0s. 6d. for weaving this right arm is rheumatic, and he will never regain to the was found to the house. I examined him and found he was wasting from want of food. It struck him with dreadful and death. Deceased had him and found he was wasting from want of food. It struck him with dreadful and death. Booker, Liverpool; Holme, Loftus, and Young, New him and found he was wasting from want of food. It struck him with dreadful and death. Booker, Liverpool; Holme, Loftus, and Young, New him and found he was wasting from want of food. It struck him with dreadful and death. So soon as the train had passed, his body was found. She often wanted a crust, and must have gone withwhat is called a stripe cloth, it is now wove three the proper use of it. He is too ill to attend here in the centre of the rails at a distartice, as afterwards out, had not witness given her food. When she

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF THREE Attwood. A man named Churchill, another named Jones, and a boy, were in the pit, and fell a sacrifice. think that the Bible and Prayer Book may be well together with the ropes, &c., and could not be for the pupil: he prefers, however, the steel and the

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.-A Woman named Mary Stuart, or Peebles, residing in the Wallace Fens, was found lying lifeless in bed, betwixt her two children, on the morning of Thursday week. Session; but the man returned, and the poor woman's pittance was withdrawn. In this helpless HYDROPHOBIA.-A lamentable instance of the condition, with increasing sickness, the cold-hearted

PARSONS' FEES FOR FUNERAL SERVICE, BAPTISMS. minds on the subject. He continued in his usual vicar-general. The confirmation of this officer has that the young woman was walking towards Southaid was called in, and subsequently several gentlemen parish was produced in evidence. One of its regu- her she gave him a shilling to go into a public house necessary to have recourse to a straight waistcoat thing in such matters; and that the fees usually and found her murdered, which atrocious act was ble, and a few minutes before eleven p. m., his suf- this eminent judge ought to be generally known, as 26th year of his age, married, but fortunately has their title to these fees is as well grounded as their right to tithe, and they usually exact the one with as Holland. The schooner Stourbridge was coming much pertinacity as the other. Their own impresaccident belonging to Messrs. Job and Page Taylor, sion of right must be beyond a decident belonging to Messrs. Job and Page Taylor, never take, as is customary, a fee for the interment of paupers.—Morning Chronicle. BEVERLEY TOWN COUNCIL.—BURNING OF A LETTER

standing, before their heads were lower than the FROM THE QUEEN'S SECRETARY OF STATE -A few back on the gunwale, he was stunned and fell into mouth of the pit, got detached from the rope, and the same time, they fell a depth of mere than thirty yards. They memorial to the Home Secretary, to remonstrate his own crew were deprived of the power to assist with him upon the nomination of several gentlemen left a wife and six children, was killed on the spot; of Conservative principles to be justices of the boand two others, Henry Sedley and George White- rough. Sir J. Graham's answer came in due course, hausted, he sank to rise no more. It is lamentable house, without families, have died since. Richard informing the Mayor that the Council had nothing to add that Mrs. Smith was on board the vessel, and Simcox, the boy, is in a dangerous state, with both whatever to do with the recommendation of justices; his legs and one arm broken-Staffordshire Examiner. and at a meeting of the Town Council, which was choly death. A light sloop was going down the forthwith convened, the Mayor in the chair. Mr. river, with the wind in her favour, at the mement of Alderman Simpson moved that the memorial sent to the catastrophe, and although passing within twenty the Home Secretary, together with his answer, be or thirty yards, those on board were deaf to the On the day after her arrival the latter broke a look- read, which was done; and then it was moved by hail of the schoener and the cries of the crew to ing-glass. She became greatly alarmed at the him, and seconded by Mr. Fussey, that the reply be save their Captain. entered on the minutes. Mr. Daniel Boyes moved, THREATENING OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN ENGLAND kerchief, and turned it to the wall that she might as an amendment, "That it be committed to the AND THE UNITED STATES.—We have reason to benot see it. She expressed her conviction that it flames, as an insult to the Council;" and this was lieve that a very serious misunderstanding now seconded by Mr. Edward Page, and carried by ten exists between the British Government and the not dismiss the subject from her mind. She said to three; and the beadle was called in, and the United States, arising on the one hand from High-street, Whitechapel, to adopt some plan calculated to rescue their fellow-workmen from their lated to rescue their fellow-workmen from their Haunted by this idea, she became sad and dejected, with put it into the fire, to the great amusement of to apologise for the detention of a British with put it into the fire, to the great amusement of to apologise for the detention of a British with put it into the fire, to the great amusement of to apologise for the detention of a British with put it into the fire, to the great amusement of to apologise for the detention of a British with put it into the fire, to the great amusement of the detention of a British with put it into the fire, to the great amusement of the detention of a British with put it into the fire, to the great amusement of the detention of a British with put it into the fire, to the great amusement of the detention of a British with put it into the fire, to the great amusement of the detention of a British with put it into the fire, to the great amusement of the detention of a British with put it into the fire, to the great amusement of the detention of a British with put it into the fire, to the great amusement of the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire the detention of a British with put it into the fire He said that the men who worked at the skein-silk and went to bed on Wednesday, two days after the the audience. On a division, there appeared for the subject (M'Leod) on an unfounded charge; and, on accident, poorly and miserable, retiring earlier than burning—Mr. Thomas Sandwith and Mr. John Jackusual on account of her illness. The next day she son, aldermen and justices of the borough; Mr in the slave-trade are notoriously fitted out in was worse, and her mistress desired her not to get Daniel Boyes, Mr. Charles Brereton, Mr. Edward American ports, Lord Aberdeen, as we learn, has writ-Page, Mr. William Farrah, Mr. Bell Robinson, Mr. ten repeated and decided notes on both these subjects, medical gentlemen of the city was called in. He James M. Robinson, Mr. Wm. Hodgson, and Mr. without as yet receiving satisfactory answers; and, a perfect prostration of strength and spirits. She Liberals. Against it—Mr. Thomas Simpson, Mr. continued to sink till twelve o'clock the next day, Wm. Fussey, and Mr. George Stephenson, grocer;

WONDERFUL INSTANCE OF SAGACITY IN A DOG. About eight months ago, a gentleman belonging to this city embarked at Port Philip for Scotland. In the bustle and confusion of preparing for so long a days before the vessel in which he returned left Port Philip; and as all the inquiry he was able to make inquiry it turns out that the dog had gone aboard by dint of sheer resolution obtained a passage. On it, his visit to the former lodgings of his master on

IRISH ELECTIONEERING.-Mr. Thomas Clarkson has published a letter to the Lord Mayor to contra-FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LIVERPOOL AND MAN-CHESTER RAILWAY.—It is with deep regret we have nell gave currency at the previous Repeal meeting accident resulting from that long-acknowledged evil, about one Reilly, a coal-porter, whose "gallantry" was said to have converted the said Clarkson from a Tory to a supporter of Mr. O'Connell—" The simple facts (says Mr. Clarkson) are, that Reilly was one of a furious mob, who, in order to coerce me to vet Inn, Nottingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Jones, Trinder, for you, attacked my house, and by vollies of paving- and Tudway, John-street, Bedford-row, and Mr. Brown, stones smashed not only all of the glass but the wood-work of the sashes of the windows in front: a gun, and endeavoured to escape from the back of vouring to seize me. He was by this means placed a moment. I did, however, fall into the hands of are called at the Corn Exchange, such treatment as I was led to expect. They robbed me of every article in my pockets; they took most of the pockets themselves too; my clothes were torn to rags; I was bruised by blows from fists and sticks; a naked knife tally-room, where I was threatened with instant death. It was under these circumstance, Sir, that

you obtained my vote."

Suicide of a Miser.—On Wednesday week. wards of £11,000, named Thomas Tattershall, of Stead, near Rot hdale, committed suicide by drowning himself in a stream of water near his own house. Their bodies have not yet been recovered repeated He had been in a low state of mind for some months attempts were made on Wednesday last to descend past, he having last ely lost £400 through the failure the shaft, but the atmosphere was found to be too of a relative. The desceased was upwards of seventy

CAUGHT IN TIME .- Sa muel Heyward, a clerk in the service of the Manch, ster and Bolton Railway Company, was charged bet ore the magistrates at the Salford Town-Hall, with a mbezzling money to the amount of £1,000, the prop rty of his employers. the mine at the time, and were, of course destroyed. He was pursued to Liverpeel, and apprehended on Wednesday morning in a ves sel which had just cleared the port for Philadelphi.

Scene in a Church.-The fo. lowing ludicrous scene occurred a few weeks ago, at a village church not a hundred miles from Stallin gborough. The clergyman, observing a boy in the gallery behaving your Lordship has favoured us, I will only say, that serted her without making the smallest provision for in an unbecoming manner, reproved him. An old effected in the face of the tremendous opposition which man had had a chronic disorder; but from the lining down her or her family. She had become sickly, and had and worthy member of the church, in the plenitude Mr. Rigby and his coadjutors had to face, tastifies to injury he had received in the side, acute inflammathis wooden block pavement, if we can only lay all received a small sum for her support from the Kirk- of his zeal for order and decorum, instantly jumped this wooden block pavement, if we can only lay all received a small sum for her support from the Kirk- of his zeal for order and decorum, instantly jumped up, and called out. "Bring the rascal do vn, and I'll kick his a-e." No sooner was the threat uttered, than the young urchin was dragged de wn, and handed over to the tender mercies of the old zealot for the honour of "God's house," who, having come out of his new to meet him, took him by the collar, and very plentifully applied his foot to the boy's posteriors, to the no small amusement of the congregation, and the moral benefit of the offender, whom he told to "go in peace, and sin no more." Lincoln Mercury.

> BARBAROUS MURDER IN HANTS .- SOUTHAMPTON hood. She was accompanied for some distance on rying a bundle, which the father knew to belong to committed (there is not the shadow of a doubt of the

> DISTRESSING LOSS OF LIFE IN THE HUMBER. occurred on the other side of the river, near New up, having a boat in tow, when the painter giving way by which it was attached to the vessel, the Captain, Jeremiah Smith, anxious to prevent its being lost, threw himself over the stern of the vessel into the boat, but unfortunately alighting with his him, and after hanging by the broken painter attached to the drifting boat, until seemingly exconsequently a spectator of her husband's melan-

> be feared that something unpleasant may occur between both Governments. Our information on this subject is derived from a most authentic source.-Morning Herald.

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Dec. 24. BANKRUPTS.

Frederick Thomas West, Commercial-wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth, coal-merchant, Jan. 7, at two. Feb. 4, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bisinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Stevens, Wilkinson, and Satchell, Queen-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings.

Thomas Berriman, Peckham-grove, Camberwell, builder, Jan. 5, at two, Feb. 4, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Tilleard and Son, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Johnson.

Charles Robottom, Holborn-hill, tavern-keeper, Jan. 11, at two, Feb. 4, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Warlters, Castle-street, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Fredericks'-place, Old Jewry. Henry Clark, Fleet-street, brush-manufacturer, Jan.

, at half-past twelve, Feb. 4, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Weston, St. James's-square; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. Ann Phillips and James Phillips, Whitechapel-road,

window-glass cutters, Jan. 4, Feb. 4, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor. Mr. Henderson, Mansell-street, Goodman's Fields; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury. Robert Richards, James Briant, and James Coker, Shadwell, rope-makers, Jan. 4, Feb. 5, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor,

Mr. Pike, Old Burlington-street; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street. John Fowkes, Beeston, Nottinghamshire, grocer, Jan. 5, Feb. 4, at twelve, at the George the Fourth

of Nottingham. Thomas Barnsley, Tipton, Staffordshire, enginemaker, Dec. 31, Feb. 4, at two, at the Waterloo Rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Miller and Fallows, Piccadilly; and Mr. Hill, Birmingham. James Ford, Bristol, cooper, Jan. 7, Feb. 4, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Messra.

William Horsnaill, Dover, carpenter, Dec. 31, at one, Feb. 4, at twelve, at the Shakspeare Hotel, Dover. Solicitors, Mr. Kennett, Dover; and Messrs. Hawkins, Bloxam, and Stoker, New Boswell-court, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Thomas Benrese, Spalding, Lincolnshire, grocer, Dec. 31, at ten, Feb. 4, at one, at the White Hart Inn. Spalding. Solicitors, Mr. Edwards, Spalding, and Messrs. Tooke and Son, Bedford-row.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R Colton and E. Colton, Kingston-upon-Hull, whipmanufacturers. J. Parlane and R. Buchannan, Liverpool, timber-merchants.-J. Watson and J. Booth, Wath-upon-Dearne, Yorkshire, common-brewers -T. Rigby and G. Rigby, Liverpool, cart-owners.-P. Jackson and T. Malley, Lancaster, coach-builders.- G. Parke and R. Parke, Whithy, Yorkshire, woollen-DREADFUL DESTITUTION .- On Thursday evening drapers -J. Harper, E. Harper, and G. Woodall, York, soap-manufacturers.-A. Hall and R. Hall, Blackburn, Lancashire, grocers.-A. Roe and A. Petty, Cowling, Yorkshire, millers.—R. Rothwell and T. Holcroft, Manchester, silk throwsters.—D. Smith and J. W. Holland, Manchester, plumbers.

> From the Gazette of Tuesday, Dec. 28. BANKRUPTS.

James Bedford, chemist, Hunslet Moor-side, Leeds,

Jan. 13, and Feb. 8, at two, at the Commissioners'-

HATAL RAILWAY ACCID ENT AT LEEDS. On Monday morning, an in quest was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Henry Hoyle, two sty-five years of age, an engineer on the North Mid and Railway, who died in the Leeds General Infer pary, on Saturday morning, from injuries occasioned by the breaking of a wheel, on No. 18, locomotive engine, with which he was conveying a fast train from D erby to Leeds, on the Wednesday previous.

The inquest wo's attended by Mr. Pattison, the company's secreta'.y, from London, Mr. Eddison, of Leeds, solicitor to the company, and Mr. Creag, the manager of the J eeds station, and it is but justice fo may, that every facility was offered by the company, in the cours a of the enquiry, which lasted several hours.

The following evidence was adduced :-

John Cre ssy-1 was upper guard on the North Midstarting. We got to Normanton at thirty Hive minutes past three; we ought to have been there | ton, he was perfectly sober. at fourteen minutes past three. We travelled from Normanton at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. We could not go fast. Heyle said he could not get his steam up, as the coke was very bad. I was in the accond-class carriage, where the break is, next to the tender, when the accident happened. I was looking out of the window at the time I saw the engine and tender leave the carriages and run across the line. The accident happened about fifty yards from the bridge which crosses the Wakefield road; the engine stopped in were lifted up, and were thrown off the rails; the couplings had been broken that attached the tender to the carriages. Heyle was laid close by the tender. He was insensible, and very much cut about the head; be was removed in about fifteen minutes; the stoker was standing near, sot much bart. I found the engine off the line about thirty yards from the carriages, nearly at the bottom of the embankment. The fore wheel of the engine was broken; the tyre had come off it. I cannot say whether this injury arose before the engine

as to the cause of the accident. Hoyle was a sober Mr. Allanson, house surgeon at the Leeds Infirmary. The deceased was brought to the Infirmary about halfgast, seven on Wednesday evening. He was insensible. His shull was severely fractured on the left-side, and he was bleeding from the left ear; several portions of bone had entered the brain; these were removed by Mr. Smith. He died about three o'clock on Friday morning; he never spoke after he was brought in. The severe injuries done to the brain were the cause of

Mark Wakefield, the foreman of the engines, as Derby. Was at Darby on Wednesday, when No. 18 engine started. I examined her at half-past twelve e'clock, at which time I considered her all right. The tyre of the wheels was of wrought iren; the engine has been in use since May last; no fresh wheels have been since that time put on; but this wheel that is broken had been mended a little on the flange in July last; the wheel had failed a little. I have seen the tyre of the wheel since the accident, but have not examined it; there is no difference in the construction of the wheels. I considered the wheel to be periectly safe when it left Derby; I could not tell where the wheel had been repaired after it had been done; I thought it as strong and as good as a new wheel-

it. I immediately went to the spot. I was probably from one to two hundred yards from the place. When I got up I saw Hoyle laid near the tender; the enment; the tender was also on the slope. I did not examine the engine; a man was holding Hoyle, and

Robert Craven, servant to Mr. Bateson, of Wortley,

evidence of Mr. Morris. time, and were detained there some minutes. I had no watch to guide me. I was told by a person in the same carriage that it wanted twenty minutes to four I was in a third class carriage; about a mile before the carriage so much before; we then got into an extra seven miles' distant from the scane of the explosion. speed. In my opinion, we were travelling not less than forty miles an hour. I was standing up when the accident happened: I think it was quick travelling and the unevenness of the line which threw us off the line; I consider the rails there are not evenly laid. The deceased was in liquor; I observed it after the accident happened: he smelt strong of wine. I held him up when I smelt his breath; I covered his face with my handkerchief, and washed him afterwards; he vomited sent for, who attended immediately, and paid every stiention to the deceased. I have no hesitation in saying we were going at the rate of forty miles an

Cressey recalled.—It is usual to stop some minutes at Normanton. We leave carriages there both for York before our time; it was thirty-five minutes past three when we got to Normanton, and 45 minutes past three when we left, having stopped there ten minutes. It the time to arrive at Normanton is fourteen minutes past three. The usual time from Normanton to Leeds , is twenty minutes. I am sure we did not average more journey. I did not hear any complaint of quick travelling from any of the passengers. I think there is no Thomas Dobson, engineer, of Derby. I am in the

detained there some minutes.

service of the North Midland Railway Company, and superintend the repairs of the locomotive engines. The engine, No. 18, was repaired in July and August extra speed would occasion it. I cannot tell whether the states themselves," the tire had broken before the engine was off the line or not. If the tire had come off the wheel it would not have stopped its passage across though it might have retarded it.

John Fotherby of Sheffield, machine maker.—I was a passenger by the train when the accident happened I got in at Burnsley, which place we left a little after three o'clock; we stopped a short time at Normanton; I can scarcely form an opinion as to the rate of speed from Barnsley to Normanton: I think we were going quicker when the accident happened than at any former were going at the rate of thirty miles an hour; we had not been long at that rate. The accident happened down the embankment; we were passing it. I did ing paragraph :not notice the wheels of the engine when I saw it passing; I examined the wheels afterwards; I found

Wm. Walker-I am a stoker on the North Midland

alarm expressed.

tender: I then saw the engine run off the line, and result." down the bank. I did not know the cause of the accident until it was over. I am not aware of any unevenness in the rails at the place where the accident do not think the engine would have run off the line had not the tire come off first. I cannot account for the tire coming off. The wheel and tire were both perfect, so far as I know. I was thrown within a. few yards of Hoyle; I had a rib broken, and re seived some bruises. To the best of my belief, it was mirely accidental, and no blame attached to Hoyle. I am sure we never went at the rate of forty miles an hour: I do not think we went so much as thirty. 7, think it was about four o'clock. I am sure Hoyle was perfectly

William Burdett-I am a guard on the North Midland Railway, and was in the same carries a with Gressey land Raily ay from Derby to Leeds, on Wednesday last, at the time of the accident. I believe ' e were behind I have be en nearly two years in the situation. I knew our time, but I don't know as to the ime. We were Henry Floyle; he was a driver on the North Midland going at the rate of twenty-five miles, an hour. I am Railwo y. We left Derby at one o'clock. There were sure we never went so much as forty. 'Aoyle complained four first class, one third, and three second class car- that his coke was bad, and said he, could not get his riage's. We were fifteen minutes late at Belper; we steam up. We have travelled fr ster. I have not did not make up the lost time. Hoyle was noticed any unevenness in the rai a at this particular perfectly sober during the whole journey. I believe place, nor am I aware that it is v neven between there the engines are always examined at Derby before and Woodlesford. I cannot specific as to the precise time of the accident. I had spo ken to Hoyle at Swin-

Mr. Thomas Dyson, assistant engineer on the railway, had frequently examined the line, and deposed as to its general excellence. This being the whole of the evidence, the Coroner

went minutely through the whole of it, and pointed out to the Jury the law as applicable to the case. After the very iuminous summing up, the Jury after a short consultation, returned a verdict of " Accidental death," expressing an opinion that the iron of the tire was not of the best quality, and recommending the on the embankment. The wheels of the carriage I was Railway Company in future to have the iron used for wheels properly tested.

> TREMENBOUS EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER. AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE LINE OF THE

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY. Bristol, Tuesday A.ternoon.

One of those frightful accidents, attended with the sacrifice of human life, consequent on the careless use get off the line or not. I observed nothing on the line of gunpowder, and which, since the commencement of to obstruct the progress of the engine. At the time the various great railway and other undertakings, have of the accident we were going twenty-five miles an been of too frequent occurrence in this kingdom, took hour. It was quite light. I cannot form an opinion place yesterday (Monday), on the line of the Gloucester and Bristol Railway (now in course of construction) in the neighbourhood of the small town of Wickwar. Gioncestershire. The accident was of the most serious description; three of the unfortunate labourers employed on the line were killed upon the spot, their bodies being frightfully mutilated by the force of the explosion; and five others were so seriously injured as to render it necessary that they should be immediately conveyed to the infirmary in this city, where they now lie, one or two of them in a dangerous state. This nfternoon one of them, John Hodges, is sufficiently revived to admit of his conversing on the subject of the melancholy and fatal occurrence; he does not seem capable of giving a very clear account of the matter, but his statement is as follows :- The labourers in the employ of one of the contractors were engaged in excavating closed. some earth-work in the neighbourhood of Wickwar. for the purpose of making a tunnel, and on their leaving off work at the close of the last week, they placed a barrel, containing about half a cwt. of gunpowder, in the mouth of the excavation, thinking that by so doing they should secure it at once from depredation, and from the action of the weather. On Monday morning, one of the men, named Henry Williams, who is a aware or not of the presence of the gunpowder does John Morris, Esq., of Hunslet. I was on the Wake- not seem very clear, but he went on working in the field road on Wednesday afternoon, on the new cut- usual manner, by heating the iron and beating it on ting, near the bridge. It was about a quarter to four the anvil, until at length a spark came in contact with exposing very mildly, but firmly, the atrocious cha- below Dr. Hall and the Noble Earl, and yet he is o'clock. I saw the train coming down; it did not the powder, and a tremendous explosion ensued. At racter of this attempt to extinguish every vestige of upwards of three millions above the existing popusitions above the existing popusitions. strike me that it was going at an unusual rate. I did the time of the accident there were eight men in the not see anything on the line to retard its progress. I tunnel and its immediate neighbourhood. Three of was looking at the train at the time the accident hap them were killed immediately, their bodies being ties for protection, and, in case of their dereliction quite twenty-seven millions. Another writer of stones of potatees; twenty stone pened. I observed the engine all in a moment dark blown to a considerable distance, where they were across the line, and the carriages seemed to be passing afterwards found dreadfully scorched and mutilated: one of them was without his head, which was forced to a great distance from the trunk. Hodges states that two of the dead men were named Matthew Stephens gine was entirely off the line, and down the embank- and James Bennet; the name of the third be does not remember having heard, but he says he is quite sure that three were killed. The names of the five men at prehe said he was dead. One of the rails, over which sent in the infirmary are, Thomas White, who has the engine had crossed was broken, but there was no lost one eye, and the other is dreadfully injured, and obstruction at all on the line on which the train was whose body is burnt and bruised in every part; George Collins, much burnt, and has received an extensive wound of the leg; John Hodges, much burnt on the who was also on the Wallefield read, corroborated the face and legs; Lewis Crew, much burnt and bruised; Henry Williams, ditto, ditto. The explosion blew the John Take, fishmonger, of Barnaley. I was on the blacksmith's shop and a mili-pound on the works all to train when the accident happened on Wednesday last atoms, and scattered the stones, &c., in all directions. I joined it at Cudworth station; the train was sixteen It may be readily imagined that the utmost consternaminutes behind its time; we left Cudworth at four tion and alarm was produced in Wickwar and the minutes past three. In my opinion, we travelled too neighbourheod, the inhabitants being for some time quick all the way. The time to arrive in Leeds is four at a loss to account for the very violent shock. A o'clock; when we got to Normanton, we were before working man who came here this afterneon, and who says he was in Wickwar at the time, gives a somewhat different version of the matter. He says the workmen were lowering the powder into a shaft, and let a spark fall o'clock a very short time before the accident happened into it. Hedge's account, however, is generally received as being the most correct. The force of the explosion accident happened, an unusual quantity of hot coals was felt to within five or six miles of this city. At were blown into the carriage in which I was, and I the villages of Almondsbury, Tockington, &c., the then thought something was about to happen; I was houses were shaken in such a manner as to greatly afraid and stood up; I have travelled a great deal on alarm the inhabitants, who imagined for some time that the line, and never experienced the coals fly into the they had been visited by an earthquake. Almondabury is

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1842.

SINCE our last, the arrival of the American Packet something of the colour of port wine. A surgeon was Ship "Independence," has put us in possession of of unprincipled speculators with gold wrung from unproved assertions of a nameless scribbler in a cial market. the American President's Message. This important the labour of the unfortunate exiles, is with them Whig-Radical newspaper. State document presents, as usual, a striking con- a favourite project. In the article to which we hour. We were before time at Normanton, and were trast to the "infinite deal of nothing" which we are allude on Colonial Government and Taxation, the readers to the following table: drawn up, as it has deficiency of food, so much complained of, is not to in the habit of enduring under the name of a royal writer takes vast pains to persuade his readers been from official sources, it has high claims to the be attributed to a want of capability in the land, speech. The document is much too long for us to print. that he is most anxious to promote the welfare most attentive consideration of the whole people but to a want of justice in the system and common and Munchester; the York carriages heave before we But we are glad to perceive that, in so far as the rela- and prosperity of the colonists. His zeal, however, Reasonings may be fallacious, but figures, like facts, sense in the landlords. We now proceed to show do; we were not kept at Normanton because we were tionships of the United States with this country are has carried him too far; and he has let us into the are stubborn things. concerned, its tone is everything that could be desired-mild and conciliatory, but firm and inde- distant dependencies is to be promoted for the landwould be near four, by my time-piece, when the acci- pendent—such as befits the mouthpiece of a great able purpose of compelling them to yield a considerdent happened, but I did not look at it particularly; and free people. The result of the M'LEOD affair able portion of revenue, in addition to the local is referred to in terms of satisfactory gratulation; while, in reference to the right claimed by the State than twenty-five miles an hour at any time of our of New York to adjudicate independently of the Federal Government, in a matter which, by the rennevenness in the line at the place where the accident cognition of M'LEOD's acts by the British Government had become international in character, the President says :-

propriety, and, in some degree, the necessity, of last; on that occasion the flange was repaired, it had making such provisions by law, so far as they may given way a little longitudinally; there had been an constitutionally do so, for the removal at their comunsoundness in the iron; the tire was all taken off, mencement, and at the option of the party, of all and a new piece of flange was welled on; I considered such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may it quite sound. It is the duty of Wakefield to exa- involve the faithful observance and execution of our mine the engines before they go out; they come into international obligations, from the state to the my hands when they want repairing. My opinion of federal judiciary. This Government, by our instituthe quality of the iron from which this tire is made, is tions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and that, on the whole, it is tolerably good iron, and suffi- the preservation of amicable relations with the nacient for the purpose for which it is intended; some tions of the earth, and ought to possess, without parts of it are good and others indifferent. It was a question, all the reasonable and proper means of very severe frost on Wednesday, and this, in my maintaining the one and preserving the other. opinion, had acted upon the iron, and had assisted any Whilst just confidence is felt in the judiciary of the mischief which might have been going on. I cannot states, yet this Government ought to be competent detect any flaw in any part of it. If the line was in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which nneven it might accelerate an accident. I do not think have been devolved upon it under the organic law by

"No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by the invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her the power of taxation were altogether surrendered to rights as an independent power, has yet been made,"

He denies the right of any country to invade the territories of another under any pretext unless when time—we were then going very quick. I can form no a confessed and voluntarily acknowledged inability opinion as to the time it occured. I should think we to enforce its own laws renders the Government nugatory and helpless. He puts the question we in a moment. I stood up, and saw the engine going think in a very clear and just light, in the follow-

the tire all detached from the wheel; it was laid on shall appear that the Caroline was governed by a the down line, about thirty yards from the engine. I hostile intent, or had made common cause with those eximined the metal, and having been amengst it all who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so my life, I should say that it is of a very indifferent far as he [the owner] is concerned, there can be no quality; it appeared to me at the time to be more like claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat cast metal than wrought. I had no idea at the time which the Government would feel itself bound to prothat it was wrought iron. I did not hear any of the secute; since he would have acted not only in derogapassengers complain of the speed, nor did I hear any tion of the rights of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; that is a question which, however settled, in no manner involves Railway. I knew Hoyle, the deceased, and have done the higher consideration of the violation of territorial ever since the Sheffeld and Rotherham line opened, sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognise it as an He has been an engine driver since that period; he admissible practice that each Government in its turn, did not go out every day, but was two days out and one upon any sudden and unauthorised outbreak on a in. I was with him when the accident happened. It frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible wanted twenty minutes to four when we started from for either to have an efficient force on every mile of Normanton: we travelled at the rate of from twenty- it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able Normanion: we travelled at the rate of from twenty- it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able five to thirty miles an hour: we had very little fire in by the Imperial Parliament, at any time, in any marriageable,) with a spent £20 per earth, puts it into a bank that never refuses paywhen the accident happened; I had thrown on all the own hands, and, without even a remonstrance, and way, and to any extent, that our necessities may coke we had at Normanton. The speed had begun to in the absence of any pressing or overruling nedecrease before the accident happened; and I did not cessity, invade the territory of the other, would

Having thus frankly stated the grounds which abroad." the American nation have to think themselves ill happened. I do not know that there is any defect. I used in the affair, it is passed by as unworthy of further notice, with the mere expression of a

> "Hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action. the precedent which has been set in the affair at

On the subject of the new regulations among European nations for the suppression of the slave trade, by which the right to detain and search all suspected vessels is recognised, the President holds most unequivocal language. He deprecates the slave traffic as strongly as possible, but demurs, in toto any code of maritime regulations to which they have | conviction cannot fail to force itself upon the most

deny the right of any such interpolation to any one. or all the nations of the earth, without our consent. alterations of that code. Certain it is, that if the ight to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and which the United States may not be a party. This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain full and ample remuneration for all to which American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, subjected by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognise as legitimate and proper."

This very proper spirit is characterised by the factious papers as an evidence that the professed anxiety of the President for the annihilation of the wicked traffic" is insincere. No honest man can find any such thing in it.

The latter portion of the Message is occupied the fatal mischiefs of the bank system.

since our last, and the "Citizen King" exhibited his confidence in his people by opening them in person; proceeding to the duty in a close carriage drawn by four horses, and attended by four other the approach of any person within musket-shot, of our disposal. the line of march, except the military on duty;

portion of the newspaper press, and by the one hundred and eighty millions! chief literary characters of the Kingdom; of duty, to the elective body. It remains to be seen whether the throne of the tyrant be so firmly set as that this last atrocity will be borne.

MAINTAIN ITS POPULATION.

Among the various attempts which political economists are continually making to throw dust into the eves of the people, in order that they may carry out their nefarious schemes of despotism and plunder, there is one aim, one determined purpose. from which they never turn aside even for a moment. They never forget to put forth their claims to tax the people in every part of the empire for their own especial profit and advantage. It is not, however, on all occasions that they exhibit their purposes. The cloak of patriotism and the mask somewhat startling secret that the prosperity of our taxation, for the support of the central government at home. We have taken some pains in our recent articles on Emigration to give to our readers such information, as might enable them to arrive at just conclusions as to the designs and effects of the new. S fangled scheme of wholesale transportation. We never had a doubt! as to the fact, that either Whigs "I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the or Tories would starve, hang, or banish the people, providing they could realise a profit by the speculation; and we are happy to find that the "liberal" writer in this "liberal" journal fully bears us out in the opinion we had formed of the unblushing rascality of both the rival factions.

> That we may not be accused of misrepresentation. we will quote the writer's own words:-

" It must be a principle in the consideration of the subject that the unoccupied lands of our colonial territories belong to the empire; such being the case, of course they are not to be given away to any body of applicants without due return for the benefit of their original owner, the empire; and that return must consist of the utmost possible advantage, which can be obtained from the grantees. Settlements therefore the spot twenty-one millions in affluence, comfort, founded on these lands should be conducted in such and splendour, at the end of twenty-one years, and In reference to the burning of the Caroline, the manner as not only to be no burden to the parent state, but to furnish their quota of aid towards the strength and welfare of the empire at large. In order to that, they must be governed on a scale commensurate with imperial requirements. But if the settlers, they would forget the larger interests in their own pettier objects, and would laugh at exhortations to tax themselves for imperial interests."

Truly, and so they ought. Of what earthly use or noment are "imperial interests" to those whom "imperial" tyram ty has compelled to leave their native shores, and to seek an asylum in the distant wilderness. We especially request our readers to note carefully the sentences which we have printed in Italics "If, upon a full investigation of all the facts, it and then ask them selves what the plain English of it all comes to. To us it appears marvellously like this. "We have color les which are almost unproftable to us for want of hands to cultivate them. The Government has, by its wasteful extravagance, impoverished the people and exhausted the treasury. Ministers want money, and the aristocracy want places, sincoures, and pensions. The colonies must take off our surplus population and recruit our finances. But how! We have it: we'll sell the unappropriated lands at such a rate as shall tempt purchasers: but under such well arranged conditions as shall secure an aristocratic government, and at the same time, subject the colonists to be taxed render desirable, or circumstances advisable." We

engineer whistled twice, and I ran to the break on the Gov rnment, general war must be the inevitable to destroy the aristocratic influence at home, instead the same for dinner, from the 1st of January to the of making it take deeper root in our possessions and keep the stock together, and if, in the twenty-five

conviction long since expressed by us, that there is To the daughters he gives £100 each; the second son plenty for every man at home; that the land, if he marries to another farmer's daughter, with whom properly cultivated, would yield a supply of food he gets one hundred pounds; the eldest son remains sufficient for four times the number of the present for some time unmarried, and when his parents meet inhabitants. And this fact we now proceed to de- with the gossoon (the youngest son) give up the farm monstrate.

"The Causes of the National Distress." thus coolly insults his countrymen, and libels Providence:-

"When the extent of the superfices of the British Islands, and the sum of their actual population, shewn by the recent census to amount to nearly to the subjection of American ships and citizens to twenty-seven millions of souls, are compared, the necessary to quote here, he proceeds:offuscate understanding, that the time is fairly come. when England, even if every acre of her soil were "However desirous the United States may be for cultivated, can no longer, of herself, supply either the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot con- food or employment for a very large proportion of produce :sent to interpolations into the maritime code at the her children; and though certainly it does not mere will and pleasure of other Governments. We follow, as a principle of justice, that one portion should quit the common territorial inheritance for the mere accommodation of the rest, yet self-preser-We claim to have a voice in all amendments or vation is an influence that will not the less suggest the expediency of sacrifice which minor influences might prove insufficient to enforce."

Such are the bold and unblushing statements put forth for the evident purpose of inducing the sons enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties to of labour to forsake the land of their fathers, and to seek a distant home; not for the sake of any real advantage it would be to them, but simply that they losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, may become more entirely the bond slaves of the profit-mongers and the colonial aristocracy. The writer says "the conviction cannot fail to force itself upon the most offuscate understanding that the time is fairly come, when England, even if every acre of her soil were cultivated, can no longer of herself supply either food or employment, for very large portion of her children." Our understandings may be "most offuscate," at least in the estimation of Whig traffickers in sophistry and dewith domestic matters. It contains an outline of lusion, but we have the vanity to suppose ourselves the projected new treasury arrangements, which, if not quite destitute of common sense; by the use of adopted, will do much to prevent the recurrence of which we hope to show our readers, firstly, that the lands of the United Kingdom are amply sufficient The French Chambers have been also opened to produce all the necessaries of life for at least he lays by, if all goes well! And what is his remunera four times the number of the existing population: tion? Just the amount of comfort that I have shewn secondly, point out the best means by which the him to be partaker of ! And thus, for twenty-five natural capabilities of the land may be developed: and thirdly, exhibit some of the results which would than happy if remunerated with "his Honour's" bond carriages, precautions having been taken to prevent flow from a proper appropriation of the means at for £250."

As to the first point, we will cite authorities system, he proceeds to contrast it with what would even the terraces of the Tuileries gardens were from which our opponents will hardly venture to be accomplished by a more just and rational system dissent. M'Culloch, generally considered an au- of management. He says :-The trial of the conspirators, Quenisser and his thority by the "Liberals," states that the United fellows, has been concluded. Three of them are Kingdom could produce food for one hundred of ground subdivided into ten farms of ten acres each sentenced to death, and seven to various terms of millions of inhabitants. Bishop Warson says that is capable of doing; how many it would maintain; the imprisonment, ranging from five years to life: Great Britain is capable of maintaining thirty among whom is M. Dupory, the conductor of the millions of inhabitants; another writer, Dr. HALL, traffic in the manufacturing and commercial market. I fourpence per acre in lots of fifteen acres, with a capi-Journal du Peuple, in whose person the utter pros- says it would support, with ease, ninety millions; shall, according to promise, take the rudest calculations; tal of one hundred pounds advanced to each tenant, blacksmith, was directed to point and sharpen some tration of the French press is aimed at. A while the Earl of LAUDERDALE, one of the modern and, firstly, as to the gross produce. of the tools used in excavating. Whether he was spirited protest has been published by the greater political economist school, declares it might support one acre of lay (sward) cats, two acres of wheat, half pounds at four per cent; that is, one pound for land

Here it will be seen that Bishop Warson is vastly the "liberty of the press;" appealing to the Depu- ation, which, according to the recent census is not stones of wheat; fifty stones of oatmeal; five hundred considerable eminence says :-

"On the most moderate calculation, Great Britain and Ireland are capable of maintaining, in ease and affluence, one hund ed and twenty millions of inhabi-CAPABILITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN TO tants. This proceeds on the supposition, that the whole deducting seven weeks for Lent, (a time when Cathomountain and waste land is deducted as altogether unlies abstain from meat,) two pounds of bacon on Sunprofitable, and that the remaining arable land is divided | days, Mondays, and Tuesdays, every week in the year into three parts, of which two-thirds are entirely set and three quarts of new milk per day, twenty one quarts aside for luxuries and conveniences, and that the re- per week, thus estimating a cow's milk at twelve maining third alone is devoted to the staple food of quarts a-day for the summer season, and allowing one man, partly in wheat and partly in potatoes."-Sheriff quarter of her milk in summer and the other quarter to

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Allison's "Principles of Population," p. 51, vol. 1.
  Ireland .....48,000,000
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'The British Islands 123,000,000

This calculation, though much below that of the Earl of Lauderdale, is four times greater than that of Bishop Watson, one-fourth more than Dr. HALL of philanthropy are most frequently assumed; and one-sixth more than Mr. M'Culloch. These intense selfishness is not unfrequently made to as- five gentlemen have all considered the subject—they sume the appearance of regard for national honour have arrived at widely different results; the numand public prosperity. Sometimes, however, the bers of population which they severally give as cunning of the serpent is ound inadequate; and capable of being supported in the British islands the foul form peeps through its drapery; of which from our own produce, amounts in the aggregate to the first article in the Colonial Gazette of last five hundred and twenty-three millions, which week affords a striking proof. The Colonial Gazette divided by five, gives, as the average result of their is the organ of the "Liberals" of the Whig- labours, one hundred and four millions six hundred Radical party, and is devoted to the support of thousand, which is four millions six hundred the men and measures which have been a curse, thousand more than the population allowed by and would still further be a curse to some M'Cullock, and nearly seventy-eight millions above of the fairest portions of the globe. Of course the actual population of the present time. We pre-"Ships. Colouies. and Commerce" is their motto: sume these authorities will be deemed by all reflectand emigration, for the purpose of filling the pockets ing men, much more worthy of attention, than the annually expended in the manufacturing and commer-

We beg to call the particular attention of our

QUANTITY OF LAND IN THE UNITED

KINGDOM.						
	Cultivated	Uncitivated but cpble of imprvement	oble wete	Total.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Ingland	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400		
Vales	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000		
cotland	5,265,000	5 950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930		
reland	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,664	19,441,944		
Brit Isles	383,690	166,000	569,469	1,119,159		
Total	46,522,970	15,000,000	15,871,463	77,394,433		

From this table it appears that there are fifteen millions of acres of uncultivated land capable of cultivation in the British Islands; and these, according to Mr. O'Connon's calculation, would "im- was about twelve pounds, on one-seventh of an acre coal or iron mines is a subject of no small impormediately produce food for seven millions of people; in producing order. If the whole was highly culti- ance where such advantages can be obtained. It is and in less than ten years would provide for fifteen vated, as the grass land yields little or nothing, it not likely that all the various mechanical arts and millions of people; and at the expiration of twentyone years, the original farms of fifteen acres each five pounds per annum. These are facts, and they nor is it at all necessary that they should. Local would be capable of being subdivided for the warrant us in coming to the conclusion that the circumstances would mainly determine the peculiar families, into farms of five acres each, if necessary. waste lands alone, if highly cultivated, would avocations to which the skill, industry, and capital Thus would our present waste lands, New England, produce the necessaries and comforts of life for at could be most profitably applied; and each colony Ireland, and Scotland, of themselves, support on least three persons per acre, that is, for forty-five would interchange its surplus productions with its

as we shall show presently.

reasoning in the English language : which ought to be conned till all its principles are familiar to him by every honest man; and which being now published in the "Labourer's Library," by J. Hobson. for twopence, may be and should be obtained by evel working man. We beg the especial attention of our readers to the following details. The calculation is made upon the produce of a farm of one hundred acres, and on this subject Mr. O'CONNOR thus write 3:-

annum in the man unfacturing market. They live very ment, and always pays in interest tenfold more than little, if anything, better than their labourers, with it receives in principal. expect we should have steam to see the train in. I inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by leave any man to judge if this be not a fair inter- breakfast being potator w, and thick milk, "blue," from

first heard a bit of a rap under the engine: the sanction, or to be made on the authority of either be, then, we say, "Don't emigrate at all. Endeavour | curds and whey, and sometimes cold; and they have social system has draw a hundreds of thousands of 31st of December. If the farmer can hold possession years he has scraped together £250 for his children's When we say "Don't emigrate," we say so from the portions, he considers himself right well off. We will with a suitable match for him in their old age, they to the heir, (with "his Honour's" consent, and some-A writer in the Colonial Gazette, in an article on thing more,) and live themselves upon a few acres of which the son pays the rent; and the fifty pounds spared after the daughters' portion remains for which couple.

After some further observations, which it is not

" Let us now see what surplus, after such support the farm leaves for traffic and supply, in the consuming and manufacturing markets. We will take a year's

62 10 0

Fifty bags of wheat at £1 5s. per bag...

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Sixteen cwts. of butter, seconds and
 thirds, at £3 5s. per cwt...... 52
Twenty barrels of oats, spared from
 horses, at 10s. per barrel ...... 10
Ten fat pigs, at 2½ cwt per pig, at £1
 per cwt ...... 25 0
Spared potatoes ..... 21 10 0
Rent, say 20s. per acre...... 100 •
Tithe and county rate ...... 10 0
Paid to five labourers, besides diet..... 20 0 •
Renewal of cattle for dairy ...... 10 0
Wear and tear, smith's work, and addi-
 tional men at harvest...... 20 0
Laid by for children ...... 10 0 0
Spent in manufacturing market ...... 0 10 0
                               £170 10 0
"Now what interest has the farmer for his capital em
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ployed as follows?--

"What interest has he for that which requires £10 a year to keep it up, by the renewal of dairy stock to its original value? He has just the £10 a year, which years he and his family undertake great risk and responsibility, and at the end of that time are more

Price of twenty cows, at £7 a head..... 140 0 0

Carts, tackling, ploughs, harrows, &c... 20 0 0

Four horses, at £10 each 40 0

Having thus shown the effects of the present

"Landlords! let us now consider what a hundred acres description of maintainance; and the surplus, after

clover, one rood of kitchen garden, one ditto of vetches, spring and summer; and four acres of pasture. Produce for family's consumption for one year, (family conhalf the milk of a cow; with poultry, eggs, and

"Let us now see what this will afford the family per week. More than a stone of wheat flour; a stone of oatmeal; ten stones of potatoes; for forty-five weeks, be used in butter during winter; but I take all as milk. Value of produce, after the above amount for consump-

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tion shall have been deducted :-
 Nine bags of wheat, at twenty stone the
 £8 per cow.....
 Five barrels of oats, at fourteen stone
   the barrel, at 10s. the barrel, or less
   than 9d. per stone
 Profit on four bacon pigs, fed from May
   to March, and bought at nine months
   old, £2 10s each ..... 10 0
 Profit on four sheep, fatted after shear-
   ing. 10s. 2 head .....
 Eggs, poultry, linen, (or spun flax) ..... 5 0 0
       Those amounts, added, make ... £42 15 0
From which deduct:-
 Rent and rates...... 11 0 0
 Laid by for the girls' por-
   tion and casualities, per
   annum ......
                               — 18 15 0
                 Total.....£24 0 0
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which deducted from the £42 15s. leaves £24 to be

These statements we think are sufficient to convince any mind capable of being convinced that the that the land is capable of doing much more than Mr. O'Connor has calculated. In Mr. O'Connor's certain experiments, made by Mr. Linton, upon one-fifth of an acre of land. It appears that he has produce was so much greater than the demand, that foreign markets for ever. he has this year two cows, a flock of geese, some pigs. &c. Last year, with only twenty-four perches jected colonies too important to be omitted, though cultivated, the profit, over all expences, after our space forbids us to go into the subject paying four pounds rent, and after paying for at length. Good water is an absolute requilabour, for seed, and all other expences, the profit site; and the proximity of stone quarries and would leave profit, after outlay and rent, eighty- manufactories can be combined in one settlement.

We think we have now proved beyond the pos- established throughout the whole. The buildings sibility of successful contradiction, that the British This calculation is, however, far below the mark, Islands can produce food for four times the number of the existing population. We will, however, add We will, however, first see how the present sys- one calculation more, which will put the matter tem works in reference to what is called cultivated beyond all reasonable doubt. We will take the lands, because we shall then discover how it is that population at twenty-seven millions, and we find by we have a "scarcity of food," and a "surplus po- the above table that the number of cultivated acres pulation." We presume the average lands of Eng- is 46,522,970, to which add 15,000,000, making a land and Ireland are pretty much alike—equally total of 61,522,970. Suppose that only 45,000,000 defective under bad management, and equally pro- out of this 61,522,970 acres are cultivated so as to ductive under good. We will, therefore, avail our- produce food, per acre, for three persons, they selves of the calculations of Mr. O'Connon, in his would provide the means of subsistence for "Letters to the Landlords of Ireland;" a work 135,000,000 human beings, which is just five times which has no equal for practical utility and mederate the amount of the population taken at 27,000,000

We leave these facts to speak for themselves, and proceed to point out, secondly, the best means by which the natural capabilities of the land may be maintained. developed. Labour is the best manure, and the land will flourish more under the subduing power of the spade, in connection with a human foot and hand than by all the steam ploughs and new-fangled machinery that has ever been applied to it. The labourer who puts his earnings into the Swindling Bank truly earns wages to put them into a bag "Ten farm, 'ts, then, holding one thousand acres of land in the country of Cork, and living upon these farms wages to put them into a bag energy, and capital if he has it, into a bank of

our agricul u al population from the healthy and invigorating pursuits of country life into those terrestrial hells-Leeds, Manchester, Stockport, and the other dens of darkness, which have sprung up with mushroom rapidity under the blasting ininfluence of the manufacturing system-a system which has said to gold "Thou art my hope :" and to the fine gold, "Thou art my confidence." A system which, under due and proper arrangements. might have been, and will one day be, an incalculable blessing; but which at present, under the directing influences of selfishness, avarice, and ambition. ever shall be survivor, to live with the youngest, who like the locusts of Egypt, devours, with an insatiable seldom or never marries during the life of the old appetite, every green thing. In connection with this system, we have a machine power which though in its infancy, is capable of producing more of the necessaries of life in five years, than the whole population of the Globe could consume in fifty. Thus, then, we have a producing power which encourages in us a spirit of the most reckless and destructive competition; and we have a landed aristocracy, who neither know their own interests, or care for those of their country. The one party have got power, which they refuse to relinquish: the other party are seeking to gain the power, which, if they had it, they are too ignorant to use for any beneficial purpose. A death-grapple is rapidly approaching between them; and it behaves the people most assiduously to watch every movement of their oppressors, and to seize on every favourable opportunity for elevating their own characters, and improving their own condition. The fact is, the people must have the waste land at all events, and they must have capital, without which to reclaim them is impossible. This capital might be raised by the establishment of joint stock companies; which, if fairly and honourably conducted, would be productive of great good : but these are liable to the objection, that their progress would be unavoidably slow; they would partake too much of the hature of monopoly, and the advancers of capital would be almost certain to obtain more than their fair share of influence in the management of the concern. We do not say that these effects could not be guarded against, but we think a much safer and easier plan, and one more likely to produce immediate beneficial results would be, that suggested by Mr. O'CONNOR to the landlords of Ira-

> Speaking of the waste lands and the means of applying them to the relief of the existing distress. that gentleman says :-

"The value of those afteen millions of acres, at twenty years' purchase, at a rent of one shilling and fourpence per acre, would cost Government £20.000.000.

"Now what I propose is, that Government shall purchase the lands from you, say at that rate, and then, under proper official management, at the head of which should be a Cabinet Minister, to be called the Minister having supplied the family, which it would leave for of Agriculture, lease these lands at one shilling and subjecting the tenant to a rent of five pounds per "One-and-half acres of potatoes, half an acre of fallow, annum; for the land and the interest of one hundred and four pounds for interest.

.44 This sum of £120,000,000 I propose to consolidate into one national fund, which shall stand as a mortgage upon the fifteen millions of acres, and over which the Parliament alone shall have control; and that it shall not be a transferable stock, or a stock allowed to be made the medium of exchange, barter, or traffic in the Jews' temple; but that the Government shall merely be agent for the fund-holder and fund-payerreceiving from the one and paying to the other. "I propose that after the first eleven years the tenant

shall yearly pay ten pounds in liquidation of his debt; thereby liquidating the whole amount in Ithe next ten years, or with the twenty-first year of his tenancy; at the close of which period-twenty-one years-I propese that the tenant shall pay no more than the orlginal chief-rent, of one shilling and fourpence per acre. and all local taxes; or a pound per annum for his holding for ever and ever, and Amen—until some future generation, in its wisdom, shall see the State necessity of making the then occupiers—(themselves being parties)—pay something more as a quota of any national requirement. Now, those who are in love with a national debt as a bond of union, have it here in the flesh and the spirit; those who so loudly call out for the cultivation of our waste lands have here the only chance by which their desire, which is improvement and the bettering of the poor man's condition, can be simultaneously effected; those who fear that population presses too hardly upon the means of subsistence have here the means of obviating that disaster; those of the school of political economy have here the practical illustration of one of their darling principles—that when circumstances close up one channel of speculation and industry, other circumstances open another channel;' those who would gladly find a resting place for the 'surplus population,' made such by the substitution of artificial for natural labour, have here the harbour open for them; those who would add to our now. as they say, 'too scanty surface of wheat-producing land,' have here an extension offered to them; while, although I would much prefer the more improved field for the establishment of a free labour standard of value. I have no objection, provided he gets the means, to allow my client to work out his own salvation in the more barren

We know of no better way for the establishment of a system of home colonisation; and we know of nothing but such a system of co-operative unity as is involved in home colonisation, that is capable of preserving the country from inevitable destruction, Let the people be drawn away from the manufacturing districts, and located upon the land, in companies of from twelve hundred to two thousand persons, of various ages, and capable of performing the various operations of mechanics, artists, manufacturers, and agriculturists; and let these be proaccount of his visit to Selby we find an account of vided with the means of subsistence, and the materials for labour, and we have no fear for the result. We are satisfied that if the locality was well three-fourths of an acre, for which he pays four chosen, and the arrangements judiciously made, these pounds per annum rent; of this only one-fifth is in actively producing would soon become self-supa high state of cultivation, from which, after paying porting colonies; and that in a comparatively short a labourer three shillings per day for ten hours time they would be able to repay the money advanced work, he is able to make profit at the rate of sixteen for their establishment, and would become indepenpounds per sere. He last year had one cow, but the dent of money-mongers, capitalists, Corn Laws, and

There are some things connected with these proneighbour, and thus a fraternal union would be would be no unimportant matter. They should be so constructed as to aid the purposes of health, cleanliness, convenience, and to combine the advantages of sociabilty with the most perfect adaptation for individual and domestic privacy. We would have them surrounded with every appliance for the most perfect developement of agricultural science, and with all the beauties of nature and art, which the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants could procure or produce. Thus, a community of interests and all that is really valuable in social institutions would be obtained. while every man would feel himself invested with not only a right to the possession of the fruits of his own industry, but also of the power to exercise such right. All would be equal before the law, while the rights of private property would be individually recognised and collectively Let us now look at some of the results which

would flow from a proper appropriation of the means at our disposal.

From all that we have said, it is plain that the only elements requisite for the securing of national prosperity, are land and labour and capital, in combinative unity. Of the first we have five times more than would suffice for our present wants; of labour, we have a superabundance-willing and

anxious to be employed; and of capital nobody ever dreams that there is any lack. How is it, then, we ask, that we have millions in a We have got what is called a surplus population; state of pauperism, or fast approaching to that was on the foot plate when the accident happened; I both. When border collisions come to receive the pretation of the sentiments quoted above; and if it sixty to eighty-four ho was old, sometimes boiled into that is to say, the mingled folly and rascality of our state! How is it that with plenty of land, plenty

labour, land, and capital in unity, we might laugh at the threatenings of want, and at the prognostics of national insolvency. The landlord would get ing the whole earth.

These are some of the results which would flow from this glorious combination of means, for the regeneration of society. But how are we to get these means? By getting a power over the laws by which all these means are controlled and thus securing to this mighty people an ness, and prosperity.

WAGES OF LABOUR AND "EXTENSIONS" OF COMMERCE.

It is extremely important that the question of Extension of Commerce: is it desirable?" should be speedily set at rest. If the effects of former "extensions" upon the wages and well-being of the labouring portion of the community have been advantageous; if they have added to the labourer's store of provisions and stock of clothing, in God's name let us have more of them! let us join the Corn Law Repealers, and badger "total Repeal" out of Sir ROBERT PREL and the "People's House"! But if former "extensions" have not had this effect; if the condition of the producer of wealth has not been bettered by them, to say nothing of its being made worse; if the many and numerous "extensions" we have already had, have not put more food upon the tables, and more clothing upon the backs of the werkers, to say nothing of the possibility of their having run away with have not had this effect, should we not pause, and system fundamentally wrong, when it takes ALL the most of what were there; if former "extensions" ask the owners of machinery why we should demand another?

To settle this question we must have the tables we their thousands and millions! Do any other parties | PATRICK BURKE - There is no new point in his letter esked for in a former article. We must see what ask for such an "extension"? effect these "extensions" have had upon wages. Are wages as high now as they were in 1810? Will they purchase as much bread and beef as they did the tables to answer these questions. To work, then, masters :- "Your system has been 'extended' then for an answer to the Corn Law Repealers! KNOW HOW WE ARE. You have told the whole

should be prepared, we subjoin one we have received appear, it is nevertheless true, that in some dwelweavers of that city, accords most certainly with one bed, for want of means to provide better accom-Manchester, but does not say much in favour of children, have no change of clothes of any descripfurther "extension." Here the table is however; tion; the linea of both men, women, and children

the present period.

Yrs.	Reed	Picks	Width	Length	No. of Shut- tles	Price per Cut.
1805	1408	17	1 dyds	28	3	30 shillings
1810	-		-	-	•	29 ~
Mar. 1815			_			15 ~
1818		-	~		~	11
1830		16	là yds	24	~	5
1838	1090	-	36 in.	45}	2	5 6d.
1841	1000	9	39]	31	2	3 ld. double strng. crossover
1841	1290	15	36 🗻	31	4	43. 6d.
	1000	9	52	31	2	3s. 3d.
1841	1200	11	36 🗻	31	5	4s. 3d. Tar- an gingham.

ferent periods mentioned; and, up to 1818, a cut was considered a tolerably good week's work; so that the weaver experienced a reduction of 192 per cut from 1805 up to 1818. From 1830, the fabrica have been such that a weaver will average a cut and a half per where about 7s. per week; from which the following necessary deductions must be made:

Twopence in the shilling for winding..... 0 1 2 Candles, Fire, &c. 0 0 6 Beaming, Twisting, &c 0 0 3

Nett earnings for one week when fully employed. At the time of the Commis- every extension' has taken from us: until at last sioners' inquiry in 1838, there were engaged in this branch 2,200 persons; that number has been con- we are in the situation you describe. The system siderably reduced from the above period up to the may be well enough for you; but we must have an present time.

Hurrah! lais, for "extensions" of commerce! footing that we can have enough to eat and enough The reductions in the wages of the hand-loom to wear in return for our labour. And this Weavers in Carlisle were only 50 per cent. from we will have. There are means in our hands 1805 to 1815, BEFORE the present "atrocious" and to produce enough: we are willing to produce, "infamous" Corn Laws were enacted! Hurrah! as we have formerly produced: but we must for "extension"! the reductions since 1815 only live, and live well, too. There is no reason amount to 60 per cent. more! Shout! lads, why we should not, except it be to enable shout! for more "extension"! "Down with the you to boast of being so rich as to be able to Corn Laws." "Up with steam." "More ma- buy up the aristocracy: and we see no fun in chinery." "More commerce." Hurrah! for that! You tell us aristocracies are bad things:

The senders of the above table accompany it cracy or no aristocracy; mill-lords with millions, with a note from which we give the following or no mill-lords; fortunes or no fortunes, we must

Week to inquire into the present distress and suffering of the working classes; and he informs us that the our present commerce!" distress is far greater than he had ever anticipated. One house he visited there was a wretched, half-starved rade covering; a grate with no fire, and cupboards without any articles of food! 'I cannot' (said the gentleman, tears trickling down his cheeks), 'as an Englishman and the father of a family, go on with the picture !" "

And is this the "home," the Christmas "home" of an "independent" English labourer?! Is this the condition of those who formerly had plenty !! Are those who do all the work, and fight all the battles, in this pitiable plight !! How has this change in their condition been brought about? Why is it that they are now so destitute, as, in many to their sufferings before morning"! How comes there to be so much poverty and misery in England? England was formerly famed for its good living; that is to say, for the plenty in which the whole of the people lived; for the abundance of good clothing and good food which they had. It was the richest and most powerful country in Europe;

of labour, and plenty of capital, thousands are who had heard talk of the English nation. Good great cotton district" were the "schemers" in both Support For and Co., income the same as if he raid the same dying for want, and hundreds of thousands are only God! how changed! How, then, did this hor- instances. At present we can only just quote the sustaining a miserable existence by robbery and rible, this disgraceful, this cruel, poverty come article from the Spectator: next week we shall have prostitution! How is this! The cause is not far to be upon this once happy nation! Where has the something to say upon it. This last scheme shows to seek. We have a trinity of means, but not a plenty fled to! Where is the food, and clothing, and the nature of the "sympathy" of the "great" trinity in unity. That's the mischief. If we had furniture that once made the homes of the working men masters with those who have been worked to death happy and comfortable? Who has gotten it ! to fill their money bags. O! yes, they are full Where is it all! We have vastly improved our of sympathy! Read!!! means of producing wealth. Science has been called .. The Stockport Chronicle of yesterday calls attention in to our aid; Chemistry and Mechanics have been to a 'tremendous power' which the manufacturers more rent, and the tenant would be more able to pay enlisted in our service; we have inanimate power possess over the agriculturists, immediately available it. Machinery, which neither can nor ought to alone equal to the labour of six hundred and fifty and perfectly legal in its exercise. A committee of be turned back in its career would become millions of men; how is it that the people are so port; and it finds that of the 10,000 families in the poor? How is it, that just in proportion as this borough, 3,000 belong to rural districts. There are labour. The powers of the intellect would inanimate power has increased in amount, the wages 4,000 persons in the houses visited totally unemployed. be rendered receptive of all the discoveries of and home comforts of the workman have decreased! 2,800 partially employed. It is calculated that there science, and all the truths of philosophy, by a prac- How has this come to pass ! That such is the fact, are at least 4,000 persons too many for the employment tically useful education, and the affections of the the revelations made by the "great" cotton masters at want of labour; and it is proposed to send back the will would flow forth in their natural and appro- their own meeting, as to the utterly destitute condi- people belonging to those districts, to be maintained priste channels, blessing and fertilising and adorn- tion of the working people of their "great" district, out of the local rates. Reckoning that each family of fully prove. That such is the fact the table of wages five persons would consume in poor-rates as much as above given is sufficient evidence. How, then, comes turned from Stockport would consume the rental of all this to be? And especially, how comes it to pass, 75,000 acres. Lancashire could send back 50,000 famithat while this poverty, and misery, and absolute lies, to consume the rental of tracts equal to many small destitution has been coming over the workers, the counties. Some manufacturers already begin to think owners of machinery have been amassing wealth in a of 'clearing their estates'—the manufactories—of their manner unprecedented in the annals of the whole beware of the manufacturers' 'army of desolation.'" and regulated. By getting Universal Suffrage, world? How is it, that while the beds of the together with the other points of the Charter. workpeople have disappeared from their cots, "fortunes" unequalled in amount have been rapidly made honest and an efficient Government. A Govern- by the great factory masters! How comes it, that THE NATIONAL PETITION.—Our publisher, Mr. Hobment which looking neither to the right or to the while the "meal-kist" and the beer-barrel, and the left, would make the interest of the whole people "haver-bread" creel have departed from the workits first and cheifest care, and which would, by man's home, the Manshalls' of Leeds have been destroying the influence of faction, secure to ages able to pile up such heaps of money, that they can yet unborn, the invaluable blessings of peace, happinow boast of being possessed of millions! and that the greatest difficulty they have now to contend with is to find "investments" for their enormous capital! How is it, that while the labourer that produceth has been reduced from plenty to such a deplorable state, that their masters actually find them "wishing the Almighty would terminate their sufferings before morning," these same masters should have gathered together such heaps of wealth, that they can publicly boast of being able buy up the aristocracy of England! Have the "great" fortunes of the masters anything to do with causing the destitution of the "hands"! Would the workpeople have been in their present situation, had another system of distribution prevailed, which would have circulated " the millions" now in Marshaus' hands through the pockets and tills of the labourer and shopkeeper! Would it have been any werse for the producer and distributor of wealth, had not Messrs. EDMUND ASHWORTH and ROBERT HYDE GREG. with a few compeers, become possessed of such vast accumulations, as to be able to buy up the aristocracy?

Can such heaps of wealth be accumulated without

CAUSING poverty to others? Is not our commercial

from the worker and gives all to the employer?

Will an " extension" of it be of any use to any but

These queries we leave to be answered by the judgment of those who read them. The answers to them will lead the working people to agitate for a then? Does the workman get as much of the far different measure of relief to the one recomeatables, drinkables, and wearables now as he did mended by the Leagued Anti-Corn Law Gentry. then! Has he the means of doing so? We want We fancy they will be inclined to say to the "great" The "Northern Star" in the East Indies.—
the tables to answer these questions. To work, then, masters:—"Your system has been 'extended'

J. H. writes us that he lately received a letter those who are not already engaged. Look up your far enough. It may have worked well enough for work and wage books. Make out your statements. you. You have amassed wealth almost beyond Be very particular. Let us have the truth; and bounds; but you have done so at our expence. You A who prate about the necessity of Repealing the world that the effect of your system upon us has been Corn Laws, so as to extend commerce to secure to to reduce us from comfort to destitution. You have the labouring men " High wages, cheap food, and proclaimed that many of us have neither beds nor bedding, nor anything but the bare floor to lie down As a sample of the sort of information we want, upon when nature is exhausted.' You have trumand a guide as to the way in which the tables peted forth the fact that however unnatural it may from Carlisle. The tale it tells, as to the effects of lings old age, youth, and infancy, six, seven, and "extensions" of commerce upon the hand-loom eight in number, are obliged to huddle together in the statements made by the "great" mooters of the modation! You have also borne testimony to the s great" cotton district, at their recent gathering in fact that hundreds of our families, both parents and having to be washed on the Saturday night, the parties Table, shewing the state of the hand-loom-wearing having to remain entirely destitute [NARED !!!] in the city of Carlisle, from the year 1805, up to until it is dried!' You have also testified that 'many of our dwellings contain scarcely anything but the bare walls, and you found the inmates so pressed upon by gaunt hunger and the appalling difficulties under which they laboured, that they wished the Almighty might terminate their sufferings before morning!' You KNOW, and have avowed, that this is our present condition. You know, too. what our condition was, before your system came into operation. You know that we then were able to live, and live comfortably. You know that we had wages which purchased for us both beds, and furniture, and food, and plenty of them. You know, too, that we know how most of you then were. You know that we know that Benny Gorrsat upon a stool in the counting-house, as a hired book-keeper. You know that we know that John Marshall was a journeyman flax-heckler. You know The above are the gross earnings per cut, at the dif- that we know that Tom STARKEY and JOE STARKEY were journeymen croppers. You know that we know that John left the shear-board in his clogs to go get wed. You know that we know the particulars of most of you; and that we know week: so that his average gross earnings will be some- the particulars relating to ourselves. And you also know that we know that while you have become immensely rich, we have become deplorably poor. Your 0 7 0 system has taken from us, to give to rou! 'Extension' of it may be desirable to you. 'Much would have more! But what interest have we in extension'! Ought we not rather to wish to return back to our full pantry, our well-filled 'meal-kist,' our flowing milk bowl, our "bread-creel," and our flitch 0 2 11 of bacon. These are the things we want, -not extension.' If extension' will give them back again to us, we ask for extension.' But former extensions' The above are the earnings of the very best workmen have not added to our store! On the contrary,

"The condition of this patient and industrious body system cannot afford to let us do this, we must of men is now wretched in the extreme; indeed, their alter it. We will not remain as we are! You can-Pale, emaciated, and dejected appearance is a con- not expect it, nor can you expect that we should vincing proof of their abject poverty. We have con- aid you in further reducing us in the scale of being. Tersed with a member of the Committee appointed last Away, then, with your projects of 'Extensions' of Such, we opine, will be the answer of the opelooking creature in a room containing no articles of ratives to the "great" masters, who ask for their furniture; a little straw in a corner for a bed, with a " sweet voices" and blistered hands in aid of their wicked schemes to wring more wealth out of the bones and blood of the producing many. In fact, such has been, and such is, the answer enunciated in the wee-begone condition of the Leaguers' agitation, and in the life and vigour of the people's own agitation for right and power. The former is down: the other is rising in importance and sted-

we do not want another! At all events, aristo-

and will live, and live well! If your commercial

There are several things connected with the recent gathering of the "great" masters at Manchester the other day; that we must have a word or two instances, to "wish the Almighty may put an end upon. Want of space will prevent this for the present. We can only here put on record the following, which we take from the Spectator of Saturday. It developes a "scheme" of the "great" masters, equalled only in cold-bloodedness and atrocity by the one which was laid and played off. to entrap the agricultural labourers into the manufacalways, ever since it bore the name of England, turing districts to lower the wages of all engaged in manufacturing labour.

fastness every day!

but its good living, its superiority in this particular The men assembled lately in Manchester as the respect, was proverbial amongst all who knew, or "Deputies from the various towns comprised in the

agricultural burdens. The landlords are warned to

To Beaders and Correspondents.

son, has printed the National Petition for 1842, on a neat sheet, for the purpose of being extensively distributed amongst those from whom signatures are asked, that they may know for what they are signing. He is ready to supply them to the Associations and to individuals at the following charges:—100 copies for 2s; 1,000 for 15s. Petition sheets, of good strong paper, ruled in four columns, and holding two hundred names when filled, may also be had, price 2d. each. The Petition and sheets may also be had from Mr. Cleave, London; Messrs. Paton and Love, Glasgow; and Mr. Heywood, Manchester. But in all cases the money must be sent in advance—the price being so low as to preclude credit.

HENRY GIBBS.—Had the money he mentions been received at the Star-office it would have been acknowledged. ANTHONY HAIGH.—His letter has been forwarded to the general secretary, 18. Adderley-street, Shaw's

Brow, Manchester. THE PORTS.—Our poetical friends have been as usual exceedingly bounteous: we have so large a stock of poetry and apologies for poetry on hand, and our friends supply us constantly so liberally, that we shall not henceforth particularly notice this department in our "Notices to Correspondents." We shall select from the mass sent us as much as we have room for, with as much impartiality as possible. Accepted pieces will, therefore, be known by their appearance in the paper; and authors whose communications do not appear will not, therefore, conclude that they are rejected because of demerit, as it would be impos sible for us to find room for half of even the readable poetry that comes to us. those who have accumulated and are accumulating CHARLES DAVIDSON. - We have no room.

> to entitle it to the space it would occupy. GRACCHUS writes to call the attention of Chartists to the importance of the land and its cultivation; and suggests to Mr. O'Connor the propriety of placing his principles on this subject, and the plan contained in his letter, published by Mr. Hobson, in the "Labourers' Library," before

from a brother now at Bangalore, East Indies, who states that he had there read the Northern

DUNDER CHARTIST.—Should have sent us his name and address: though we should not, even then, have inserted his letter. We have much better occupation for our space than to fill it up with further attacks upon, and exposures of, Mr. R. J. Richardson. Until that person clears himself of the horrible imputations which now rest upon him, his character must be sufficiently appreciated by all honest Charlists. There is no need of more light upon it. GENERAL COUNCIL.—The hatters' list is omitted

because we neither know from whom or whence it comes, nor are the residences appended. The Merthyr Tydvil list is left out for the latter reason. The Colchester list because it is incorrect, and we have no means of putting it right. JOHN HALL, BYKER HILL.—We have not got the

information he mentions, and shall be glad to receive all particulars from him. GEORGE LINDSAY, Eccles, will oblige us by writing on one side of his paper only. OBSERVERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND. -- We shall

always be glad to receive any information from NORTHERN STAR" PLATES.—Hull Subscribers wishing to have the large Plates are requested to send in their names immediately to Mr. Robert Lundy,

Mytongate. THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.—We thank the people of Carlisle for their statistics. We pray for more from all parts of the country. Let all trudes bestir them. The communications we have yet had are too exclusive in their character. We want the amount of wages, and their gradual rise or fall, for the last thirty years, from all trades.

B. CAMPBELL, General Secretary, would wish par ticularly to hear from Mr. Candy, Mr. Sinclair. and other parties to whom he has written lately; and he also wishes that the sub-Secretaries would immediately convene the General Council to settle the accounts with the Executive as soon as possible. There will be no more cards printed until the accounts are settled. Mr. Campbell also wishes to know why Mr. Sidaway, of Gloucester, Mr. Edwards, of Newport, and Mr. Collett, of Banbury, have not communicated with

NDER'S CHARTIST BLACKING.—We are glad to see that this patriotic Chartist is doing some good and we think that he ought to be enabled to do a gteat deal more. Mr. Robert Lundy, newsvender, &c., of Mytongate, Hull, authorises us to say that he has opened a retail agency for Pinder's blacking, and that out of the four pence in the shilling allowed as the retail vendor's profit he has determined to give threepence to the Executive, reserving only one penny for the trouble and expence of conducting the sale. This is an example worth following: we recommend it to the notice of the friends in every other town: there must surely be some good Chartist found in every town who will have enough of patriolism to sell this blacking, and let the profits of it go to the support of the cause; he maintaining himself as now. This done to any considerable extent would provide abundant funds for all the purposes of the Executive, and prevent the necessity for the continual appeals which we are Do let it be done. alteration of it. We must have things on that John M'Whirnie.- The best way to get Pinder's

No. 5, Weatherill's Place, Carr-lane, Hull, enclosing a post-office order for the amount wanted.

THE EXECUTIVE cannot possibly meet in Bristol, on the 3rd, for want of funds. JOHN LISTER takes us somewhat severely to task for what he thinks and designates our " too violent straightforward, persevering young man," and describes him as being "honoured and respected classes."
by all the Chartist body in Huddersfield;" and How, Clayton. Mr. Clayton may have been very useful to the Huddersfield Chartists-we have asserted nothing to the contrary; other persons, leaders of the Old Northern Union in Huddersfield." may have been very "unprincipled," and may have been concerned in "circumstances that would make us startle, if related;" we know nothing of it, and therefore don't believe it: nor do we see what earthly connection it has with Suppose, then, a landlord with an income of a £1,000 Mr. Clayton's attack upon us. We have no objection to Mr. Clayton's being "honoured and respected by the Huddersfield Chartists;" we have a great desire to honour and respect him cannot make him "honoured and respected" by

sense about it. If you go to law, you will be the tax upon them in the price of the article, the tax

Arnett's square, North-street, Hill, manufacand fishing rods, tape inch measures, and yard | Well might Byron exclaimsticks, and every other article in the rule-making way, are willing to give five and a half per cent, on their receipts to the Executive: pay carriage to all parts of England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, for all orders to the amount of £1 and upwards. Persons who favour them with orders to send a letter to the Executive, informing them of the amount. Money to be remitted with all orders. They warrant their articles of commerce to be as good and as cheap as can be manufactured by any other house in the trade.-Mr. George Gray, 29, West-street, Hull, munufacturer cent. of his receipts to the Executive.

alludes is honorary: there is no salary at all. measure?" WILL P. M. BROPHY, of Dublin, be kind enough to inform Edmund Stallwood, 6, Vale-place, Hammersmith, London, if Mrs. Elizabeth Ford, an Englishwoman, may be allowed to aid and assist becoming a member of the Dublin Universal per week will be a sufficient contribution? LLIAN COOK, JUN., sub-Secretary of the Chartist

Association of Hackney, wishes to have his name inserted amongst the list of Total Abstinence Chartists.

. S. WILSON.—Yes, by entering his name with the SINCERE CHARTIST, ALLISTRIE.—Send his address,

and he will have an answer. TO AGENTS.—The Agents are requested to send in the balance of their accounts: those who do not do so will not receive any Papers after this week. JOHN SHIELD.—Yes: how can we send it!

FOR PROST. WILLIAMS, AND JONES. £. s. d. From D. M'Dougali, Dunfermline ... 0 0 6 FOR THE O'BRIEN PRESS FUND.

From the Members of the Portsea National Union 5 0 0 FOR MRS. PROST-THE "WHIG-MADE WIDOW." From W.T. Bristol J. A. Heckmandwike... Sunderland, per J. Williams 1 0 0 Rochdale, per J. Leach ... 1 0 0 W. Cook, Hackney ... 0 1 0 FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From John W. R., Leeds ... 0 0 6

... R. Pinder, Hull

the O'Brien and Binns Fund

THE SMALL PORTRAITS. To meet the wishes of many who desire to have the Small Portraits formerly issued with the Star, and who say that 4 dd. is an awkward price to remit, we have determined to offer them at 4d. each. The list comprises Portraits of-F. O'Connor, H. Hunt.

sent from Wingate Grange 0 10 0

Andrew Marvel, R. Oastler, J. R. Stephens, Arthur O'Connor, Sir W. Molesworth Thos. Attwood. and Wm. Cobbett, Bronterre O'Brien. All these will be allowed to the Agents and Booksellers.

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

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

A person wishing to subscribe for any one of the large 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, and no more. The Agent will be charged for Paper and Plate for that

for his trouble. The Papers will cost him nothing for carriage, as they go by post; and we will contrive to get the Plates to him for as little cost as possible.

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

can have any of the under-mentioned plates :-John Colling. The Convention. Dr. M'Douall. John Frost J. R. Stephens. R. Emmett, and F. O'Connor. Richard Oastler.

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, " Monmouth Court House," shall have been distributed. When one Portrait, or Plate has been obtained in enter his name for another; and so on till he receive all he may desire to have. Every person he may not need.

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

HAMER STANSFELD. SIR,—I had intended to return to the subject of the impracticability and injustice of a repeal of the Corn Laws, so long as our present fixed monetary payments remain; and I had also intended to have examined the subject in that point of view in which you seem so confident of the success of your arguments; but, having seen what you mooted at the late Leeds anti-Corn Law | Northumberland and Durham Meeting, I will forego my former intention for a time, and at present address you upon what you are reported to have said at that meeting. In the Leeds Times of the 18th instant, you are reported to have said:-

"We must go still further, and ask for a re-adjustment of the national taxation, as some compensation now compelled to make for direct subscriptions. to the working classes; though it is an odd sort of compensation after all, to ask for what is only another measure of justice. The annual expenditure, in round Warwick and Worcestershire, Geo. White. blacking is to address a letter to Roger Pinder, numbers, is £50,000,000,—£30,000,000 of which is required for the interest of the National Debt. Let Monmouth and Herefordshire, Morgan Williams,* £10,000,000 of this be raised by a tax upon rent, and £20,000,000 by a tax upon funded and other property, and then there will be other £20,000,000 to be raised by taxes on articles of consumption, which are chiefly paid by the working classes. Until you, the middle classes, demand full justice for the working classes, you attack on Mr. Ciayton, of Huddersfield." He never will have their support; and without it your says he knows Mr. Claylon to be a " steady, sober, efforts will be in vain. I beg leave to propose full justice, and nothing more than justice, to the working

How, in the name of all that is good and great! is this he thinks quite "sufficient to make a young this "odd sort of compensation," as you justly call it, man like him proud of himself." He states that to "give full justice to the working classes?" By all the Chartists of Huddersfield owe much to that is ridiculous, but you middle class theorists do Mr. Clayton's exertions, and gives several spur your Rosinante at a famous rate, when you get hints about the "unprincipled" leaders of for- astride 1 Just tell us, Mr. Stansfeld, how this ceasing tell us how it is!!

a-year, and that his taxes which he has now indirectly, to pay upon the articles he consumes in the expending of his £1,000 amount to £300, leaving £700 net for the articles themselves. And let us also too; we would willingly be as proud of Mr. suppose, that Hamer Stansfeld, Esq., has come in with Clayton as he is stated by his friend to be of himber his truly "odd sort of compensation," which is to do self; but we cannot think the assertion and insinuation of known, witful, and malicious false and let us suppose that he proposes, in "King Camhoods to be matters that can justly make Mr. C. bysus vien," to demand, in order to "do full justice "proud of himself," or "honoured and respected to the working classes," mind, that every £1,000 of by all the Charlist body." At all events, they rent shall have laid upon it a direct tax of £300; and suppose that he has the power to make his proposition us. Mr. Clayton thought proper to write to the become the law of the land! Suppose all this, what Scottish Patriot a lie; he knew it to be a lie would you gain by it? Would the £300 taken in direct when he wrote it : he so couched and worded it as taxes affect either the landlord or the labourer any to make it the exponent of a very petty and more than the like sum taken by indirect taxes? malicious effort at " bearing false witness against Would you be any nearer doing full justice to the worka neighbour," who had deserved differently of ing classes," or would it in any way tend to restore his and from him. This may, in Mr. Lister's opinion, "meal-kist?" But I had forgot—your very clever entitle him to the "honour and respect of all the associate, Mr. Plint, has told you that "taxes have Chartist body in Huddersfield," but we do not nothing to do with the price of articles;" and that consequently when the landlord was pur-WM. DUFF.—Better, by all means, take the train-chasing his tobacco, his tea, his coffee, sugar, hire and the day's wages, and have no more non-his mait—in short, his everything, and paid

formed no part of the price, and did not affect his

diately to the tax-gatherer ! Really, this "Science of turers of box rules of every description, gun rods. Political Economy" makes strange creatures of us all.

"Tell us what you think of your great thinkers!" But, perhaps, you will tell me that you will not proportion the direct and indirect taxes so exactly, but that you mean to lay on a greater proportion of direct tax upon the landford, and that in such a way as shall decidedly affect him. Why, really, Sir, are you sincere? Do you think, that so long as they have the making of the laws, they will not take care that the consumer of the produce of the land has the tax to pay. as effectually as if he, the consumer, was paying it as usual in the price of his articles of consumption? Are you really so bewitched with "theory run mad," of blacking, and proprieter of Dr. Darley's as to suppose that those who command both estates Universal Life Restoring Vegetable Pills (1s. 13d. per bex, duty included), offers to give ten per really suppose that they will cease to be "the power working underneath, and which will reap even more NQUIRER, BARNSLEY.—The appointment to which he than all the advantages resulting from any such

But you may reply, that you intend to give this 'odd sort of compensation"—this "full justice" to the labourers, in order that they may give you their support in obtaining a total and immediate repeal of the Corn her oppressed brethren and sisters of Ireland by Laws. What! and this, too, after you have laid a direct tax upon the produce of your own land? Would Suffrage Association; and if a Northern Sta. you compel the English farmer to pay, in consequence of the poverty occasioned by taxation, ten times the amount of poor-rates, and ten times the amount of county rates? Would you compel him to pay these, and compel him, too, to allow the parson to take his tenth sheaf, his tenth potato, and his tenth pig; and, in addition to all these, lay a direct | Illustrated with upwards of Fifty Humorous Cuts tax upon his produce; and then would you allow the of the World as it is to be in 1842. It will also be foreigner, who had paid none of our poor rates, none of enriched with FIVE HUNDRED ORIGINAL our county rates, who was unacquainted with the tith- JOKES! at the irresistably Comic Charge of THREEingman, either in his wheat field or piggery; who had PENCE, being the first Number of the NEW VOLUME; none of the direct tax to pay, you have laid upon the Punch is Published in Weekly Numbers and British farmer; I ask, Sir, would you allow the Monthly Parts, at the Office, 13, Wellington Street, foreigner, who had none of these things to pay, to Strand, and Sold by all Booksellers; Supplied compete. (or rather engross,) in the market with the Wholesale and Retail by SLOCOMBE and SIMMS, English farmer?

What would you think of the Government which should lay a tax upon the English railway proprietor, of one penny per head per mile, and which should allow the foreigner to come in and lay down a railway, and suffer him to run without any tax at all? Would not you think it a curious exemplification of the principles of free trade? But what would you think of a people who should petition for such " justice?" Would you not think it an "odd kind of compensation," and a singular measure of "justice" which was meted out to them, in consideration of all their skill and capital? Remove the taxes: place the English farmer upon an equal footing, in all things, with the foreigner you wish him to compete with. But without this, I think you will find it difficult to persuade the people of England for such an "odd compensation" and "full measure of justice," to support you in the perpetration of such monstrous wrong.

But, Sir, even allowing that the shifting of the taxes from articles of consumption to rents, funds, and other property: even allowing that the "changing of the species without diminishing the quantity," would have a tendency to act to your heart's desire, how do you suppose that it is to be come at? Is it not the everlasting pretence, that if the Charter became the law of the land, it would be a measure of confiscation? that it would have a tendency to take the estates of the aristocracy, and give them to God knows who? We know well that these charges are false; we know well, too, that those who make them know them to be false; but they are made; and are made the basis of all the immeasureable insults and injury heaped upon the devoted heads of the too-patient, too-enduring wealthproducers of this country. And, Sir, let me ask you what would your proposition be, allowing it to act as you would insinuate, but a measure of direct and violent confiscation? Would it not be, if your implied opinions be correct, a taking of £30,000,000 a-year from the present owners of property, and distributing it among the other classes of society? In the warmth of your feelings, you may perhaps be ready to exclaim, "that they deserve it! that they have wrung infinitely more from the industrious classes of this country; and that it will only be a sort of compensation for their long course of plunder and wrong they have inflicted upon the country." Well, Sir, be that as it may, how are you to bring about the end you profess to have in view? You will answer, by bringing the voice of the people to bear upon the aristocracy-by the "pressure from without." And, can you really have hopes that the aristocracy will yield to any "pressure" that, on its onset, preclaims it will deprive them of £30,000,000 a-year? Chartism may be foolish; it may be wild; it might tend to produce distress and anarchy; but, Sir, at all events, it could not be worse than confiscation! Plates, must enter his name with his News agent, and, therefore, Chartism would be a great deal likelier and Subscribe regularly for the paper for six to be conceded, than a proposition which, at the first blush, proposes to deprive the landlord and fundlord of property to the amount of £30,000,00011

But you perhaps will tell me, that I have overreceive the Plate along with his Paper for that drawn the picture, and that it will not act week, for both of which he will be charged is. by as a system of confiscation to the extent that I seem to suppose. Not act to the extent that I suppose! week 9d.; so that he will have 25 per cent. profit of compensation," and "demanding full justice for the labourer?" If it be only to "change the species without diminishing the quantity" wherefore this attempt to that the aristocracy are such old women in breeches | highly popular. - Weekly Dispatch. that they will sooner pass a measure which will deprive them of their power, than they would grant UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE? Universal Suffrage could but confiscate, at the worst; but your measure is confiscation to begin with!!! if your words have any meaning. But they have no meaning!! You know that they are words which are "full of sound and fury, -signifying

nothing"! Let me beg of you, Sir, to give over this mode of procedure. It is unworthy of you. Be assured from me that it is perfectly in vain to attempt to mislead the people by any such claptraps. You acknowledge that accordance with this plan, the Subscriber may you cannot obtain your ends without the people's support. Then be honest at once! Hold out the right hand of fellowship to the labourer, and tell him that can have just those which he pleases to subscribe you go with him for "full justice," UNIVERSAL SUPfor ; and is not expected or desired to take others | FRAGE ; and then they are with you to a man. Nothing less can serve you. Causes are at work which will assuredly reduce this country to a second or third rate in the scale of nations, unless the power of the people, in the shape of Universal Suffrage, be at the back of the country's intelligence. That you may take that part which becomes an honest man and a patriot, is the sincere desire of

JAMES PENNY. Millbridge, Dec. 27, 1841.

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

Cumberland and Westmorland, Bronterre O'Brien. Yorkshire, Feargus O'Connor, Geo. Julian Harney, Edward Clayton, John West, Geo. Binns.

Lancashire, James Leach, John Beesly. Cheshire, William Griffin, John Campbell.* Derbyshire, Leicester, Nottingham, Thomas Raynor Smart. John Skevington, Dean Taylor, George Harrison Farmer, Jonathan Bairstow. Staffordshire, G. B. Mart, John Mason, John Richards Northampton and Oxfordshire

Devon, Cornwall, and Dorset, Thomas Smith. Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts, William Prowting Roberts, Robert Kemp Philp,* George Merse Bartlett, Felix William Simeon, John Copp.

Hants, Sussex, and Isle of Wight, Nathaniel Morling, William Woodward. Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, P. M. M'Donall.* William Carrier, William Prowting Roberts,

William Benbow, Goodwin Barmby, J. W. Parker, John Fussell, Edmund Stallwood, Ruffy whose totals are presented and commented upon in William Fox, John Watkins, -- Rainsley, — Robson, — Balls. London, John Knight, John Maynard.

Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge. It will be seen that in the above list there are no mer times, as if for the purpose of contrasting Mr. Clayton with them. We do not think him at all happy in his defence of Mr. justice" to the labourers as to cause them to give you their names, reisdences, &c., have not yet been for nominations for several of the Electoral Districts. We their support? Do tell us how "this changing of the Warded to the General Secretary, without which it species, without diminishing the quantity," (as M'Culloch foolishly said on another occasion,) is either to fill nominations not yet forwarded must be immediately the bellies, or clothe the backs, or in any way do "full sent in, when the complete list will be issued, and justice to the working classes?" Come, out with it! a day for the Ballot fixed. Those who desire information on this subject should consult the instruc-Let us take a case or two, by way of example, to tions issued after the sitting of the Executive in see how your "full-justice" plan would be likely to act. Birmingham.

* Those marked thus * are members of the Ex-

CASE OF REEVE .- Mr. Watkins has received and paid the following sums, for which Reeve begs to express his sincere thanks ----

Mr. Williams, Sunderland A few female friends, Walworth... 0 8 Mr. Larkin, do. 1 6 Mr. Thwaites, do. ... Mrs. Thwaites, do 0 6 A poor man, Bristol

PINDER'S BLACKING.—The money due to the Executive, from R. Pinder, is as follows:-

Mr. Haigh, Hawick, ... 3 1 The Association of Sutton-in-Ashfield, ... 0
The Association of Females, do. ... 0
The Association of Mansfield, ... 0 ... 0 ... 0 Mr. Derry, Mountsorrell, ... Mr. Jackson, Hull, Mr. Lundy, Hull,...

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"This little compendium of useful information is frighten the aristocracy, or gull the people, by the entitled to our warm commendation. The statistical pompous parade of "demanding a re-adjustment of our details bear ample evidence of having been prepared national taxation?" Come, Sir, what did the words with much care, and the tables relative to taxation, mean? Either the measure will have the effect of and the appropriation of the monies thereby derived. giving the working classes "full justice" and "an odd are not more curious than useful, while the commenfrom an agent.

Here, then, is an easy manner by which all who desire will not. If it will cause a confiscation, do you think 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 accustomed to speak thus so often that the very iteration of the remark causes it to loose its force, and to pass harmless. Honce the necessity for details: and details, come from whatever quarter they may, if 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. and really they tell a dark and fearful tale. Unhappily we have too good grounds to believe them correct. Mr. Hobson refers to dates and state documents-for it is a mercy that we have a precedent which forces the public plunderers to trumpet forth their robberies. In a word we may state that the national taxation-who pay it-who devour it-are set forth in a lucid manner in this ' Poor Man's Companion."-Leeds Times.

"This is verily a Poor Man's vade mecum: the cheapest and best book of general reference for almost all subjects in which the people's interests are immediately involved that we have ever seen. In addition to all the usual information of an Almanack, it contains a mass of statistical information crammed into the smallest possible space upon most important subjects. We feel persuaded that there is not a working man in the kingdom, who will be without his 'Companion,' if he can possibly procure one."-Northern Star.

"This is a Political Almanack for 1842, showing the amount and application of the taxes raised from the industry of the working classes, and containing much information for them, and some also that may be useful to those born only to consume their productions. Among other statistical tables, it gives a summary of the resources of Great Britain, a comparison between the productive and unproductive classes, and long and instructive answers to the question, 'how are the taxes applied?' The Cost of the Church,' and the Black List,' may also be perused with advantage." - Sun. "This is a threepenny Almanack, and worth twice

the money at which it can be purchased. The Almanack is equal to any other we have yet seen ; and the work contains besides a great variety, as well as condensation, of political information with which it is important the Poor Man' should be acquainted."-British Queen and Statesman.' "A Chartist Almanack, in which much use is made of the now readily accessible Parliamentary Returns,

Ridley, William Robson French, Philip M'Grath, the style to be expected from a shrewd and vigorous mind."-Spectator." * 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. Fleet-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.

TRIAL OF QUENISSET AND HIS ACCOMPLICES .- On Thursday week the trial of Quenisset and his accomplices for their attempt to assassinate Louis Phillippe was brought to a close. The Court of Peers assembled at twelve o'clock, and at half-past one, the doors were thrown open to the public. There was a tolerable muster of peers in full uniform, but the tribunes appropriated to the public were not nearly full, nor did the verdict excite any extraordinary interest. The reading of the judgment occupied a space of upwards of itwenty minutes. None of the prisoners were brought into Court, but after the official promulgation of the sentence, the Registrar of the Court of Peers, M. Cauchy, proceeded to THERE respective cells and communicated the decision this supreme tribunal. The following is the award: Quenisset is condemned to Death.

Quenisset is condemned to Death.
Colombier—Death,
Juste (Brazier)—Death,
Boucheron—Ten Years' Imprisonment (detention
Jarasse, Dufour, and Petit—Transportation of Beggio (dit Martin)—15 Years' Imprisonment
Mollet—15 Years' Imprisonment (detention
Launois (dit Chasseur) 10 Years' Imprisonment
Bazin—Five Years' Imprisonment (detention
Dupoty—Five Years' Imprisonment (ditto.
Prioul, Martin, Fougeray, and Considere—Acquitted

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

"This is the only country in the world in which every labouring man can by industry obtain a competency."-Duke of Wellington.

STOCKPORT.

The cries of the starving thousands in this unfortunate Borough have at length reached the hearts of the more for bread continually piercing their hearts.—Mona's opulent, and a public meeting was held in the Court Herald. House, on Wednesday week, to devise some immediate means of relief, a requisition, signed by 186 individuals, having been presented to the Mayor. Before they separated, upwards of £1,400 was subscribed, including a grant of £500 from the Manufacturers Relief Committee, in London, established some years ago. Of all the Whig members of the corporation—the "Liberals," as they are called only the Mayor and the Town Cierk's names are announced. Where are ing the mesting. At twelve o'clock, the hour appointed, the friends of the poor now the municipal elections about thirty gentlemen assembled in the Town-Hall,

BRADFORD.

CASE 1. A woolcomber—without work for six weeks -has four children earning 5s. 6d. per week-rent Is 1d -4s laid out for catmeal and water, potatoes, and salt. When the visitor entered, a child was crying for food; there was none in the house, and a trifle given them was quickly spent for meal; the poor child was highly pleased with her meal and water, without milk.

2. A woolcomber from Ireland, out of work seven Weeks—has four children, the eldest eight years—has travelled in seach of work in vain. They have not a pentry to depend upon; their furniture was sold up a formed their bed; have applied twice to overseers, but ward to second the resolution; he said, I cannot but were refused unless they would return to Ireland, Where they supposed they should be no better off. The mother would die in the house rather than beg. 3. A stout good-looking man of 40-son 23 years of

family, without any income but 1s. per head from their township (Siladen). This is expended on brown bread, oatmeal, and potatoes—drink herb tea, without sugar or milk—they are just alive, and that's all. Mother and son were found weeping in the house, utterly unable to discover sufficient means of subsistence, though willing to do anything.

4. A healthy single man, twenty-four years of agesix mouths out of work—has not had a change of linen, or lain on a bed for two weeks; is now living on food usually given to pigs. 5. A woolcomber in work—six children; income for

last three months, 10s. 6d. per week, out of which 2s. 2d. for rent is paid; live on coarse food, and not having sufficient of that, disease is evidently advancing only, but for months to come I beg leave most cordion them The last case is a fair sample of two thirds of the

Working families of Bradford, reduced, not by sickness, but by inadequate employment. In several cases of sickness, the medical gentlemen called in have said it was not physic, but food that was required. One half purpose of ascertaining the amount of distress of the working men of Bracford appear to be sinking under privation or exhaustion. One sixth of the operative families of Bradford are unemployed. Twothirds are suffering from deficient employment. Not Society, and a Committee was formed for the purpose of above one-third are in full work and comfortable circumstances.

An able-bodied comber, in full work, fifteen hours per day, earns 9s. to 10s., but a considerable majority of those who have work can only earn 7s. or 7s. 6d; on account of delay in obtaining renewal of work on carrying it in. The above cases and report are furnished (the cases

extreme cases, by two gentlemen who have for some sent were small. Where were our Members for the time visited the working population of Bradford for societies of a religious and moral nature. 6. A widow and seven children receive 44 from the

township and 3s 6d. wages-pay for rent 1s 2d., leaving 6s. 4d. for food, coal, candles, clothing, &c .- can purchase nothing but flour and sharps for brown bread, potatoes, ostmeal-very rarely get milk to their meal and water. 7. Woolcomber, wife, and four children-out of work

water from Thursday afternoon to Saturday morning; yesterday had borrowed a shovel full of coals, now consumed, and did not know where to get more; have subsisted by charitable aid and sale of their furniture; clothing, nothing but rage.

8. Woolcomber, nine in family-income, 2s. per head; every one of them could eat half a stone of flour weekly, could they get it; cannot obtain more than half supply.

9. Woolcomber and weaver out of work—four children earn 7s., which is the only source of income. 10. Woolcomber-family, six in number; income, 1s 9d each; some of them sick, and reduced to great

distress. 11. Woolcomber—seven in family; income, 92. The above cases are a fair sample of weolcombers'

families throughout the town; their houses are almost destitute of furniture, and they are strangers to the comforts of life. Much sickness prevails, and the miserable, care-worn appearance of the parents is appalling. Rags, coarse food, ignerance and degradation are their portion.

months; now breaking stones at 8d. per day. This is the during the last year the exactions on the owners of

the highway; cannot at his age turn to a new trade; though nothing was lost thereby, and statements prejuhas for some years had only partial work, and has ex-dicial to the town's credit, were placed in the hands obliged to work at power looms in consequence; one dition to this, the adherents of the same party in the child waits on the family; two female lodgers make up conneil during the last five days, gave currency to ano-

day to procure a miserable subsistence.

16. Mechanic, has travelled nine months unsuccessfully in search of employment; has at last found full work at Bristol on machinery for exportation; his employer is aware that he is thus destroying the ultimate prospects of himself and workmen, but has no alter-

17. Woolcomber, could earn in 1836, 14s. or 15s. on the same nominal sort of wool, which now occupies him more closely to earn 9s. 18. Three years ago another comber earned 16s. or 17s with less labour than he now can earn 19s.

19. Comber of fine wool, could earn 24s. three years ago, where he can now only earn 10s.! 20. Cabinet maker, a pious and respectable man. out of work eighteen months, has been obliged to leave his family in destitution to seek work elsewhere. Cases 6 to 29 are furnished by a Society of Opera-

MANSFIELD.

Mansfield so bad as at present. Starvation is doing its greatly to the misery existing in Paisley. But we had work, and, as it was naturally to be expected, is fast no idea that the corporation of Paisley itself would go reducing the middle classes to the verge of ruin. How to the wall-would be found to be in an utter and absoharrowing is it to the feelings of intelligent, honest, in- lute state of insolvency. Yet such is the fact, which dustrious, and once respectable parishioners, to be we publish on the authority of a most respectable party obliged to submit to the embarrassing alternative, of connected officially with the town of Paisley, and who either applying to the Union House for relief, or as- writes to us as follows :tually perish in a land of plenty. But, is it not still more distressing to be told by the minions in office, that they have no right to relief while their homes possess a remnant of furniture, by which they could public and reporters were ordered to withdraw, and all their sufferings, a wish that death might at once put an be instructed to stop paying or receiving any money, fathers are traversing the streets in mental agony, unthe mothers, surrounded by their famishing offspring, worn in the day.

beginning to be felt here. In the town and district River Cart or Corporation of Paisley. there are about 2,060 looms, and till within these two "The true state of our corporation finances is, that find for a long while, at length she found it unhurt months next they have been all wall amplianced and within these two months past they have been all well employed, and yet there is a deficiency of income to meet the expenditure our trade has been long in a lauguishing state—two by at least £700 annually, and no prospect whatever of facts which can only be reconciled by supposing, what matters mending in this respect; the income is about we believe to be the case, that our manufacturers manage £3,300, and the unavoidable expenditure not under their affairs with more prudence than happens else- £4,000, so that to continue is just to make bad worse where. But a sad change is now taking place; we But of course these matters will have to be inquired see many of the weavers going about seeking work, and into by proper and legal authority now.—Yours, &c." cannot find it; and it will still be worse with them, as the manufacturers, unable to go on any longer, are daily drawing in Scolsman.

DISTRESS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

12s to 20s per week, in actual starvation, willing, indeed, to work, but "ashamed to beg." As an illustration we may here record the fact, that one day last tions of connected lines have found it convenient

home. Having entered the house, to his astonishment he there beheld the poor woman, having an infant at her breast, with her husband and four children, eagerly devouring the grains-not having tasted food for four days! And we are daily informed of lacourers and tradesmen similarly circumstanced—themselves actually in a state of physical exhaustion for want of food, and the cries of their helpless children

CARLISLE.

(Received too late for our last.) PUBLIC MEETING TO RELIEVE THE PRESENT EXISTING DISTRESS .- A requisition having been sent to the Mayor, (G. G. Mounsey, Req.) requesting him to call a public meeting for the above object. He readily complied, and appointed Tuesday, Dec. 21st, for holdwhen the Mayor was called to the chair, he ebserved that the present meeting was called, for the purpose of devising means to relieve the public distress, which he was sorry to say prevailed to a very great extent. He was glad to find there was a disposition on the part of those who were able to relieve the great sufferings of the poor and destitute; there are probably some gentlemen present, who are prepared to bring forward resolutions on the subject. The Rev. John Fawcett then came forward to move the first resolution, which was to the following effect :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the distress being at present so great, a public subscription should be immediately entered into for the purpose of affording immediate fortuight since; an old pack sheet and a little straw relief." G. H. Head, Esq., banker, then came for express my sincere regret, that those who were the means of calling the present meeting, had not come prepared with facts to prove to what a frightful extent the present distress prevailed. I know there are nearly age: three young children, with mother, make six in one thousand persons in Carlisle at present, who have no means of support. There are about two hundred labourers out of work. Those in employment are receiving very low wages. Nine hundred were at present not earning more than from four to five shillings a week, and two hundred not more than from three to four shillings a week. Under these circumstances, is it not painful to see so few persons present? I know many who ought to have been here. I hope that those gentlemen who have agitated the town for these last twelve months, will now come forward liberally with subscriptions, and convince the town that they are serious; and that the poor and distressed are not to be fed upon words any longer. I hope the subscription will be sufficient to relieve the distressed, not for weeks ally to second the resolution which has been moved by the Rev. Mr. Fawcett. The resolution was then put and carried. Major Wild then moved, and the Rev. Mr. Thwaites seconded the following resolution:-That a committee be now formed for the for the purpose of relieving the same." This resolution was also carried. The Mayor and some other gentlemen then spoke of the propriety of forming a Mendicity considering the subject, and reporting to a public meeting to be held next week. A Committee of thirty persons was then formed to inquire into the present prevailing distress. A subscription was then entered into, headed by the Mayor, who very liberally subscribed £10, Mr. Head following it up with the still more liberal donation of £100, reserving to himself the right of its appropriation. Upwards of £160 would be merely as specimens) of general suffering, and not subscribed in the meeting, although the numbers preborough on this laudable occasion? Where were the Messrs. Dixon's, the leading manufacturers of the town, and who have been constantly professing to have a great feeling for the poor, from whose hard carnings they have amassed princely fortunes, and who are erecting formidable castles, the walls of which may be said to be cemented with the blood of the hand-loom weaver, commingled with the tears of the emaciated factory child? Aye, where were they? Doubtless these mine months; had only had one meal of oatmeal and were the men to whom the benevolent gentleman, Mr. Head, alluded.

> STOPPAGE OF PAYMENTS BY THE TOWN OF PAISLEY.

(From the Glasgow Chronicle.)

Partly on account of the great depression of trade, and partly on account of a run raised by the circulation of malicious and false statements regarding the affairs of the community of Paisley, the town council, at a meeting on Wednesday evening, ordered the chamberlain to suspend receipt or payment of deposits in the meantime, but to proceed with all possible despatch in realising the outstanding debts due to the community for the regular payment of the interest on the money borrowed, and other current engagements of the burgh. It is pretty generally known that a small portion of the would-be political leaders of the town who have not the influence to get themselves placed in municipal authority, have for a good number of years endeavoured to embarrass the party in power, by attacking the credit of the community. The unfavourable state 12. Mechanic, usual wage 22s., out of work eighteen of trade and the leniency of the council in not enforcing property, for entries, &c., falling due, caused a defi-13. Mechanic, 56 years of age; former wage 22s. to ciency of nearly £300 in the usual amount of revenue. 24s; out of work nine months; now breaking stones for This simple circumstance was taken advantage of, of every creditor that could be found by the individuals 14 Mechanic, out of work eighteen months; wife referred to, and thus uncalled-for alarm raised. In adther statement which they knew to be quite untrue, 15. Mechanic, ont of work a long time; clothing worn about the late provost having commenced to secure out; wife, mother, and two children in consequence himself by drawing a thousand pounds, when the fact obtain a living by preparing and hawking whitening was he had not drawn out a penny. From the position for cleaning floors; obliged to labour almost night and to which the affairs of the town are now driven, a full and public exposure of these matters will soon be sub-Such cases as the above are now of common occur- mitted to the creditors. The council have been negotiating for such a loan of money as will pay off those who are dissatisfied, which in the ordinary state of the money market they would long since have obtained, though at present that is difficult. As regards risk to the creditors, from the best informed quarters we are Reading hospital in the morning. Mr. Seymour Clark, assured there is none. More than one-third of the whole debts of the town are due to the bank, and the members of council, or their immediate friends, and fully a half of the debt against the river is due to the same parties. This we should conceive the strongest proof that could be adduced of the confidence of those who should best know the state of the town's

BANKRUPTCY OF THE INCORPORATION OF

PAISLEY. (From the Scotch Reformers' Gazette.)

Misfortunes, it is said, seldom come singly. The The bankruptcies, one after another, in Paisley, within Never, we believe, was the condition of the poor at these few months past were alarming enough, and added

" Paisley, Dec. 23, 1841. "DEAR SIR,-At last meeting of our council, the supply their exigences. We know men, whose lives the important business was transacted afterwards. Last are in every respect irreproachable, living in such a night, there was another meeting (private), at which it end to their struggles. We could enumerate instances thus virtually suspending payments in the meantime of the most appalling destitution, in Mansfield-where and to-day our unfortunate town is in a perfect ferment on the subject-and no wonder, when there are moneys able to bear the sight of their unhappy homes whilst lodged in the Town and River Cart Savings Banks to the amount of £19,000. These banks were set agoing have scarcely a morsel in the world, to appease their by the influence of the present Provost, who is connected craving appetites-with scarcely any other covering to with the Saturday Post and Renfrewshire Reformer, shield them from the inclemency of a winter's night, and who, in style similar to other puffers, lauded the than the scanty and tattered apparel which they have security to the skies—and at the same time did all that those dead. I heard the surgeon say that he was was possible to prevent money being lodged in the just going to take off one person's foot. I believe Government Savings Banks, by endeavouring to call in most of them were greatly injured. The engine was question the security of the Government !- which was driven into the fallen earthwork to a considerable STATE OF TRADE.—The general distress is only rated as nothing, when compared with that of the depth. There was one baby there belonging to a

CHEAPNESS OF RAILWAYS IN AMERICA.-The extent of communication by railways in America is In our immediate locality, though hitherto not a like the meshes of a net. About 7,000 miles of railsubject of much public remark, distress, deep and wide- ing have already been made, or are in actual prospread distress, exists, and that, too, we regret to say, gress. This would be incredible in a country where amongst a class hitherto occupying a respectable station capital is so valuable, were the railways laid out on in society. As a direct issue of the recent mismanage, the same expensive scale with ours. British railment of our circulating medium, and in a great mea- ways have cost from £20,000 to £50,000 a mile. sure in consequence of the ruin which that mismanage. Those of America have not cost, on the average, inment so extensively entailed, we have at the present cluding buildings and all requisite investment, more time absolutely no trade; artisans of every description, than £4,500 per mile, being from one-fourth to onejoiners, masons, painters, and those belonging to every tenth of the expence of British railways; that is te other occupation, have been many weeks out of employ- say, a given sum of money expended in America has and last of all the company are condemned for the ment; the result we need not repeat. It is far from provided the benefit of railway communication to an being the pauper population alone who are now in a extent of from five to ten times as great as an equal state of misery and destitution; we have the names of one in Great Britain. Although these lines were scores of individuals, the heads of helpless families, not originally laid out on a pre-arranged plan, yet who, if they could find work, could easily earn from the detached lines have gradually been conweek the wife of a respectable artisan went to a to amalgamate—the route between Baltimore and that triffing sum. The person in charge of the brewery One reat chain of railroad, commencing at Portsman followed, and evertook her when she had reached miles.—Athenaum.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. (From the Reading Mercury.)

record one of the most lamentable railway accidents that, we believe, has ever occurred in this country. Allen. and which took place this morning on that part of the Great Western line, called "the gullet," the deepest part of the Sunning-hill cutting, rather more than two miles from Reading. It appears that during the interim that elapsed between the passing down of the goods train about midnight, and the arrival of a similar train at half-past six this morning, the embankment of the south side of the gullet, and about one hundred yards east of the wooden bridge gave way, completely covering about forty yards of the south or down line of rails. This unfortunate occurrence being unobserved by the policeman at this district, no intimation could possibly about half-past six o'clock, a most terrific scene oc- and friend, No. 8, Jabez Cleave, (erroneously supcurred. The train, which was progressing at its posed to have been a preacher), on whose person a accustomed pace, and consisted of twelve or fourteen waggons, two trucks, and the engine and was identified as a stone-mason by Mr. Allen, the tender, was suddenly thrown off the rails, and partially shattered to atoms. The engine, which was Grissell and Peto. called the "Hecla," ran into the mass of earth, in The process of in which it was more than half buried, while the mains of the sufferers in the miserable shed or hut try. A wife, with the assistance of her husband, has tender and passenger trucks were turned over, and in which they were deposited, led to indescribable jammed against the waggons immediately behind. The consternation at this moment, amid the expiring yells of some of the passengers, and the shricks of others less injured, may be more easily conceived than detailed. One of the most distressing features perhaps of this awful scene, was the lamentable cries of an aged father, who saw his son, who had accompanied him in this unhappy journey, literally crushed between the tender and the truck, and instantaneously killed. Another of the sufferers, apparently an aged man, was so shockingly mutilated, that his countenance was entirely indiscernable. In-Reading as speedily as possible, and several medical gentlemen were shortly on the spot. There were injuries, as detailed in the books of the hospital, we victim had been in the habit of correcting these chilabout thirty passengers, including some females, nearly the whole of whom were more or less injured; about twenty were brought on to Reading, in a carrisge sent up for that purpose, and their appearance on their arrival at the station, was of the most depressing character. It is a remarkable fact, that neither the driver of the engine nor his assistant sustained any injury; the conductor and the guard also escaped unhurt, although the former, we believe, was thrown from his seat over to the bank, upon which he fell with great force. The guard was thrown upon the opposite embankment, and the other officers were saved by leaping from their blaces. By about half-past eight o'clock a great number of persons had reached the spot, and the most active exertions were made to extricate the poor fellows who were lying dead beneath the wheels and among the shattered fragments of the trucks. This, however, was a work of difficulty as well as hazard; and several hours elapsed before the trucks were raised. The removal of each presented a dreadful spectacle; five of the unhappy men were extricated without much delay, but the three remaining were so entangled with the wheels and shattered trucks that they were for a long time unapproachable. One of these, a decently dressed mechanic, was taken in the waist by the tender and the truck, in an upright position, his back being nearly severed by the crash. They were all at length removed to a small hut in the Londen-road, where the eight bodies were depo sited and covered with straw. One of them appeared about eighteen years old, while the others, so far as we could judge, were from about twenty to thirty years of age, except one man, who appeared to be

somewhat older. The number conveyed to the hospital is 17, being twelve men and five women: thirteen were immediately placed in bed, more or less seriously injured. combining fractures and dislocations; but, with one exception, no amputation will be necessary; the most serious are two or three spinal cases. their recovery. The other four, although much hurt and bruised, will be shortly enabled to proceed readily afforded to all the unfortunate sufferers. We would submit, with deference, that the passenger trucks should be placed in a less dangerous situation than that in which they are generally (being attached to the engine); had they been placed behind the luggage waggons, this afflicting loss of life would, in all probability, have been avoided, as several of the last waggons retained their positions on the rails without receiving the slightest injury. The names of the deceased we have not yet learned; but, from their appearance. they are principally mechanics and labourers, and

were journeying towards Cirencester and Bristol. SATURDAY NIGHT .- Throughout this day a vast number of the relations and friends of the passengers who left London by the ill-fated train on Friday morning, called at the Paddington terminus to inquire as to the fate of their respective friends. General inquiries were also made by a great number of disinterested persons; indeed, the superintendent and other officers were nearly besieged with applicants for information respecting this sad affair; but, with very few exceptions, no intelligence could be gained. There were several persons, however, who were believed to be intimately connected with the unfortunate sufferers, who were permitted to proceed to Reading and return to town free of expense. In the morning, Sir Fred. Smith, the surveyor of railways, repaired to the spot where the accident happened, and after remaining for some time, returned to the terminus, and examined the engine driver, stoker, and some others, in the boardroom; they were each examined separately, but no other person was allowed to be present, nor was a sinfour of the unfortunate individuals expired in the the superintendent, left town by the two o'clock train for the purpose (as it was understood) of making names of the sufferers.

MRS. CARPENTER'S STATEMENT. ONE OF THE PASand laid upon the bank side, but I saw no policemen at all. At the time the accident occurred we were going at a fast rate. I and my three relatives were enabled to come to Bristol. After the accident, a messenger was dispatched and brought persons. In about an hour afterwards some policemen and several surgeons arrived, and afterwards a train came broken, or were otherwise seriously injured, excepting I and my friends. When we came away there was a young woman expected to die every minute. I heard that she was a servant girl. I do not know how many were taken into the hospital; but I heard the matron say that eighteen were taken besides woman, which after the accident she was unable to and asleep between two dead men."

FURTHER PARTICULARS. Reading, Saturday Evening, Dec. 26.

As may naturally be supposed, the utmost excitement and consternation still prevail in this town and its neighbourhood in consequence of the truly Mr. Saunders said, I can assure the Jury that her, I shoul lamentable and fatal accident, some of the details of many accidents have been avoided by placing the road, stiff." which are given above. Those details, as published, are admitted to be tolerably correct by the railway at the luggage trains in front. There are at a some trains which go at eighteen miles an hour, and afterwards went to authorities here. We hear in numerous quarters that the state of the Sunning-hill cutting, the scene that the state of the Sunning-hill cutting, the scene impossible, notwithstanding every precaution that is almost here for some time past engaged the impossible, notwithstanding every precaution that is almost here are demanded the surrender of ner watch. The former demanded the surrender of ner which are details, as published, passengers in the luggage trains in front. There are some time nouse or watch. The former demanded the surrender of ner which are a surrender of ner which are sufficient. She then all she went to her sister in an adjoining room, who gave them all she went to her death, and invite her to the funeral. When she impossible, notwithstanding every precaution that is almost here of dumpling which she took.

Still they demanded the surrender of ner which are and others which go at forty miles, and there are dumpling to the funeral. When she impossible, notwithstanding every precaution that is almost here death, and delivered the message the female prigaged upon works which were supposed to be of a terday that the Government Railway Inspector dismany acquainted with the nature of the soil which coa- The luggage-train should start at half-past four stitutes the cutting, and with the degree of angle of o'clock in the merning, but it seldom gets away which that cutting is formed, as being reprehensible, before five o'clock, and it puts aside generally at continuance of their system of affixing the passengertrucks next the tender—a system which expe. ensure safety and punctuality has been adopted by the rience has proved to be fraught with danger to the Directors. If it was to be continued on my responsilives of the passengers. In the present instance bility, I would again have the passengers in the lugit appears clear that if the passenger-trucks had been the last in the train, no lives would have been The Coroner then read over the whole of the avioff the line. It has already been stated that eight individuals

nised by his father.

No. 2. Charles Williams, aged 32, a stonemason, residing in Cheltenham, but in the employ of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, upon the New Houses of Parliament. This corpse was identified by Mr. Allen, the foreman of Messrs. Grissell and Peto.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we have to No. 3, C. Sweetland, of Gloucester, stone-mason, aged 30, identified by his father, but not known to No. 4. - Mabbott, also of Gloucester, stone

mason, aged 34, also in the employ of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, and identified by Allen. No. 5. Richard Ralph, of Harwell, near Steventon, Berks, aged 25, recognised and identified by

No. 6. The remains of a labouring man apparently, and dressed like a waggoner. Not yet identified. No. 7. Joseph Hands, of Clarence-gardens, Regent's-park, aged 26. The name of this unfortunate young man was first ascertained by a quarterly ticket, dated December, 1841, of the Wesleyan employing a sufficient watch when it was most neces-Methodist Society, being found in his possession. sarily required. be conveyed to the driver of the approaching train, His mutilated remains have since been recognised by consequently, on the arrival of the luggage train, at his father, who also identified those of his companion similar ticket of the same date was found, but who foreman at the Houses of Parliament for Messrs.

The process of identification of the mutilated rescenes of agonised distress. The public have also been informed that eighteen other individuals were conveyed to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, and they were promptly attended by Mr. T. Blessett Maurice, the surgeon of the week, assisted by Mr. G. May, Mr. F. A. Bulley, and the resident surgeon, Mr. of these individuals, together with the nature of the with the prisoners. It appears that the deceased

John Stainsbury, age 30, by trade a navigator, her for it, and this is the only motive that can at pre-resident in Lambeth. Contusion of the back. sent be assigned for the deed, which has caused such Thomas M. Wheeler, age 30, of Mills-buildings, general horror in the neighbourhood. Knightsbridge, newspaper reporter. Contusion of the face. Since discharged at his own request. contusion of the head and back.

Thos. Hughes, age 15, of Hammersmith, painter. Concussion of the brain and contusion of the face. Thomas Hawkins, age 24, of Freshford, near neighbour to whom the female prisoner had given the Bath, stonemason. Compound dislocation of the remainder of the poisoned food. great toe; the metatarsal bone protruding, which has since been removed by an operation.

James Stapleton, age 30, of Cheltenham, stonemason. Dislocation of the shoulder, since reduced. William Baldwin, age 52, of Cheltenham, stonemason. Fracture of the ribs. Eliza Barnes, age 20, of Addle-street, City, servant.

Severe laceration of the scalp. Blackfriars. Contusion of the leg. thicken the gravy. Witness ate heartily and felt very Hannah Cooper, aged 40, of Thomas-street, Ken-sick afterwards, going to bed ill, and remaining so all nington-common. Fracture of the metatarsal bones night. Got up the next morning very unwell, and satand dislocation of the right foot.

was also admitted as an in-patient at the same time, neighbour, named John Edwards, there. Witness a man who still remains in a state of insensibility, returned to dinner, but was too unwell to eat. The deemed necessary to take them to the infirmary it is not and whose name still remains unknown. He has first dish was an apple-dumpling, of which the deceased the appearance of a stone mason, is apparently about ate heartly, but witness was too poorly to taste it forty years of age, and the injuries he has received Within five minutes after eating it, the deceased ran was a work of greater time, and they have suffered consist of a compound fracture of the skull. The towards the door, and, throwing it open, said, "Oh unfortunate man has undergone the operation of dear, how ill I am !" and retched violently. The de- about six o'clock, with his skull fractured, and suffering trepanning, and still lies in a most dangerous state; ceased then went into the garden, supported by the indeed, his recovery is almost hopeless.

THE INQUEST. was opened at Reading on Friday

on their route to the city of Bristol. Fortunately, witnesses were examined, and the dead bodies were ness had occasion to go out afterwards, leaving the and crushed, whilst his head was completely scalped. there were fewer patients in the hospital than has been known for some weeks past, from which circumstance every accommodation and assistance was ance, as well as Mr. Brunel, the chief engineer. that flour." The two prisoners lived in the same house After all the witnesses had been examined, Mr. with witness, but ate at a separate table, and found Saunders called Mr. Brunel to give evidence as to their own victuals. They had their dinner at the same the actual state of the embankment where the acci- time as the deceased, but not at the same table. The dent occurred. The public are aware of the nature female prisoner assisted deceased to bed, but neither of of the accident from the facts detailed above, and the prisoners made any remark at her sudden death to we only give therefore Mr. Brunel's examination. | witness. Mary Jones, a neighbour, was in the room at Isambert Kingdom Brunel-I am chief engineer the time deceased expired. The female prisoner made on the Great Western Railway. With respect to a dumpling at the same time as deceased, but did not was found standing upright amongst a heap of bricks, the system of watching along the line, six different take the flour from the same bag. The deceased did in which his body was so firmly imbedded, that nearly assistants have instructions to appoint night watch- not eat all the dumpling, and the following morning men whenever there is any appearance of danger. witness said to the female prisoner, "There's some In case of slips in the cuttings, when they are super- nice dumpling, give it the children," and she answered, ficial, it is found better to drain them well, and to "No, I may not do that." He again requested her to. remove the loose earth, and leave the slips open to give it them, and she replied, "No, no, I munna givedry. These are watched for a time, and if it be it them." A neighbour, named Betty Miushull, had found that no further movement takes place within been washing at the house on Monday morning, and a short time, experience has shown that this drain- went on an errand the same day. On Wednesday wit, extent of the fatality got abroad. The wives, children, ing is sufficient. In this particular case of the Sun- ness asked the female prisoner where the remainder of and friends of many of these men had been at work ning cutting I saw a small slip about three weeks the dumpling was, and she replied, "I have given it during the day in the different factories, and on returnago. I inquired of Mr. Berkham what had been the children, and they have eaten it." The male prining home, and hearing the prevailing reports, they done, and I found it had been drained, and as I ob- soner had frequently words with the deceased about the served that it was only a superficial one, I did not children, but nothing of any consequence. When the consider that there was any danger. I passed many female prisoner was taken into custody she said, "I am times since, and have not observed any change. On innocent, and I believe I can swear for him." Witness and Roche, have not yet been found, there is now no Friday morning, I arrived on the spot, a few hours knew there was poison kept in the house, having some doubt as to their being amongst the killed. The former after the accident, and I examined the slip that sugar of lead in a paper which he used for dressing had then taken place. It was a totally distinct cows, but it was not kept near the bag which contained slip, and I pointed out to Mr. Berkham the drain the flour. The male prisoner had some powdered arsethat had been cut round the former slip, and nic in a bottle which he used for destroying rats, and which was quite distinct from the new one. The disturbed ground of the new slip touched the old Povey's, of Whixale, in a large bag, and a small quan. slip, but the slips themselves had begun in dif- tity was put in another bag, and hung in the kitchen ferent parts of the slope and in different strata, for trifling purposes; but the bread was always made upon him for support. Patrick Tully and John Donally, gle syllable of their evidence allowed to transpire. It There were some questions the Foreman wished me from the large bag. After deceased was dead, witness was very currently reported, up to two o'clock, that to answer, which I shall now state. The width of saw the male prisoner go into the pantry, and while he the cutting at bottom is forty feet, the depth is fifty- was there his wife said, "What are you plundering at, seven feet, the width of the top of the cutting is is there anything I can reach you?" To which he antwo hundred and sixty-eight feet. The width of the swered, "No, you know nothing about it." spoil bank on the south side is a hundred feet, from John Edwards was at the house of Arthur Williams, further inquiries, and also to procure a list of the the north side about sixty-seven; but of course it on Sunday last, and saw deceased take some flour out varies. From the bottom of the spoil bank to the of a striped bag and make an apple dampling. The edge of the slope is about fifteen feet. It varies, female prisoner likewise made an apple dumpling, but however, because in some places it is twenty and took the flour from another bag, and made it at the Lyne. SENGERS.—"The train left London at half-past four twenty-feet from the edge. The spoil bank is not same time and at the same table as the deceased. The o'clock. There were three trucks containing pas- twenty feet high, and thirty feet from the edge of female prisoner put the dumpling she had made sengers, about forty or fifty in number. There was the slope. That soil would not stand at such a into the pot first, and they were both tied up in only one truck-load of goods, and those were packed slope; it would not even stand at two to one. From cloths. between the passengers. The night was very clear, the railway to the edge of the slope is about twelve and we were going at about the usual speed. All of or thirteen feet. It would require forty feet distance church, was in the neighbourhood of Whixale, on Weda moment we felt a shock, and were tossed against to have the spoil bank twenty feet high. I heard nesday, and met with Arthur Williams. Witness each other, and up into the air and down again, and something of the spoil bank having moved, but I then the carriage was broken all to pieces, and examined it carefully, and I find it has not moved. then we found ourselves on the ground among the There is plenty of room to walk between the spoil been foul play," and requested witness to go into the nggage. I cannot say how my husband got out; bank and the top of the slope. I am not afraid of the house, which he did, and saw the female prisoner and but after he got out he dragged me out, and also weight of the spoil bank having any effect on its another woman. Witness asked the eld man if he my sister-in-law, both of whom were insensible, but slopes. There is no part of the spoil bank so close suspected any one of the foul play, and he said he was afterwards recovered. The persons who sat on the to the top of the slope as ten feet. I ex- afraid it was his son-in-law, for he had been frequently right and left of me were killed. We were assisted out by our friends, who were not to much injured, and laid upon the bank side, but I saw no policement at all. At the time the accident occurred we were six or eight feet in height of spoil bank. There are a large of the slope as ten feet. I examined it was his soul-in-law, for he made been frequently cross with the old woman. Witness then went up stairs with Mary Jones to look at the deceased, and at the same time to ask Mary Jones some questions. The female prisoner endeavoured to follow them up stairs at a fast rate. I and my three relatives were have been discussions here and elsewhere as to the which witness prevented. He examined the deceased. the only persons who were so little injured as to be best place for the passenger trucks, and the reason but found no outward marks of violence. He had for putting them next to the engine has been, that also made a pest mortem examination of the body, in the dangers to which a luggage train is considered company with Mr. Groom, surgeon, of Whitchurch. most liable, are its being overtaken by another train and found the heart, lungs, and liver in a healthy state, in consequence of its being unavoidably less punc- with the exception of some little congestion of the left are in every respect irreproschable, living in such a night, there was another meeting (private), at which it is being unavoidably less punc- with the exception of some little congestion of the left and took us to the hospital at Reading. They took that the chamberlain should state of destitution, as to express, in the intensity of was resolved unanimously that the chamberlain should state of destitution, as to express, in the intensity of was resolved unanimously that the chamberlain should state of destitution, as to express, in the intensity of was resolved unanimously that the chamberlain should state of destitution, as to express, in the intensity of was resolved unanimously that the chamberlain should state of destitution, as to express, in the intensity of was resolved unanimously that the chamberlain should state of destitution, as to express, in the intensity of was resolved unanimously that the chamberlain should state of destitution. all the persons to Reading. I saw myself ten dead from breaking of axles in the luggage train, in They then cut into it, and found larger patches of inbodies, and I heard that was the number killed. I either of which cases the front of the train is the dammation extending over the atomach, and appearbelieve that every one of the passengers had limbs best. The reason why the passenger trucks were ances extending over it like the white of an egg. The put in the middle of the train next day was by my internal or bilious coat was entirely destroyed, and it directions, merely as a concession to an opinion which I knew was frequently expressed. On the evening in question we discussed the question with Mr. Saunders and Mr. Clarke, and we had some doubts about the propriety of taking any passengers; but being Christmas-eve, we knew there would be many applications, and although we retained our arsenic. previous opinion as to the front being the safest part, we made the alteration in deference to public opinion.

By a Juror.—There have been instances of luggage waggons having been overtaken by other trains. Our feelings and interests are of course involved in providing the best place for the passenrs. The axles of luggage trains are much more liable to break than the passenger-trains. Placing the carriages for passengers behind would be a very dangerous thing.

Mr. Sannders said, I can assure the Jury that more pressing nature. This prograstination is held by | tinctly told me that he fully concurred in our views. Slough, to allow the six o'clock quick train to passit. Every precaution that could possibly be thought of to

lost, because not one of the luggage carriages were dence which had been adduced on both days, and called upon the jury to dismiss from their minds all they had heard on the subject elsewhere, and calmly arsenie in a basket among other bottles. He likewise brewery in this town and purchased twopenny worth Philadelphia consisted of four companies on four were killed upon the spot. The following are their and dispassionately attend only to the evidence parts of the line, which are now incorporated in names in the numerical order in which they were which had been submitted to them. They would cattle and pigs, secretly creeping away without paying one company, under a single board of management. No. 1. John Pook, of Stoke Canon, near Exeter, giving such weight to the statements of Mr. Saunaged thirty, was identified by a letter which was ders and Mr. Brunel as their importance deserved. the affirmative, said he might as well tell all. He Twenty-five pounds is offered as a reward for the dedesired the workmen to run after Mrs.——, mouth, in New Hampshire, extends across the United aged thirty, was identified by a letter which was ders and Mr. Brunel as their importance deserved, the affirmative, said he might as well tell all. He Twenty-five pounds is offered as a reward for the desired and made a statement to the effect that he had told the run of the grains." The States to Pensacola, in Florida, a distance of 1,600 found in his pocket, and subsequently was recognited by a letter which was identified by a le consider their verdict.

The jury retired at three o'clock. had left the spartment where the inquest was held, their verdict, which was "Accidental death in all the deceased really was poisoned. the cases, and a decdand of £1,000 on the engine, tender, and carriages."

Mr. C. Russell, M. P., inquired whether the Jury had stated any and what grounds for their verdict. The Coroner said they had assigned two reasons but he was not bound to state them, and he would rather not.

The following, we have the best reason to know, were the reasons assigned by the jury for the above verdict :-

trucks so near the engine.

"2 That great neglect had occurred in not

ATROCIOUS MURDER AT WHIXALE, NEAR WEM, SHROPSHIRE.

(From a Second Edition of the Shrewsbury News.) Another murder has been perpetrated in this county during the present week, under circumstances of greater strocity even than the one at Bronvgarth, near Oswes-

administered poison to both her parents, and the mother

has fallen a victim to the diabolical deed, the father

escaping by a mere accident, and an innocent person

(according to the last report) has since died in extreme agony from the effects of the deadly food of which he had been a partaker. The name of the old man is Arthur Williams, who James Dunn. The wounds and injuries of some resided at Whixale, within three miles of Wem, in this were dressed, and they were speedily enabled to county, and the perpetrators of this horrid crime, Thos. proceed to their respective homes. Twelve of the Harries and his wife Mary, lived in the same cottage unhappy sufferers were so materially injured, that with the father and his deceased wife Eliza Williams. their further removal was deemed to be dangerous, The prisoner. Themas Harries, had been previously and they were, by the medical officers of the institu- married, his former wife having died four years ago, formation of the dreadful catastrophe was conveyed to tion, admitted in-patients. The names and addresses leaving two children, who resided in the same cottage

dren, and Harries had said that he would remember

sent be assigned for the deed, which has caused such On Sunday, the 19th, the deceased partook of an apple-dumpling at dinner, and was instantly taken ill. Ann Wheeler, age 31, wife of the above-named the symptoms increasing so rapidly that by nine o'clock. Thomas M. Wheeler. Fracture of the fore arm, and the same evening she was a corpse. Her husband did not eat any of the dumpling, being too ill from having taken a small portion of the poisonous mineral on the previous night; and the third party was the son of a

remainder of the poisoned food. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, Eliza Williams, on Friday, before Joseph Dietrim, Esq. Anthony Batten, age 43, of Manchester Mews, coroner (who had only returned home on Wednesday Manchester street. Contusion of the back and loins. from holding an inquest on the murdered woman near Oswestry, when the following evidence was adduced:-Arthur Williams, husband of the deceased, lives in a cottage at Whixale, and the prisoners, Thomas and Mary Harries, with two children of the former, resided

with him. On Saturday last witness had a pig's fry for his supper, which was cooked by the deceased, who Elizabeth Carpenter, aged 29, of Charles-street, took some flour from a bag hanging in the kitchen to in the house till eleven o'clock, when he went out. In addition to the above-named sufferers, there leaving the deceased, the prisoners, the children, and a female prisoner, and being a long time away, witness went out, and finding her too ill to walk, carried her

asked him if it was not true that his wife died suddenly. The old man said "Yes; and I fear there has was the opinion of witness that deceased's death was occasioned by some corrosive poison. Witness thought arsenic would produce the exact effect in which he found deceased's stomach. Witness likewise took some flour from the bag and examined it with Mr. Groom, and a chemist, and was positive it contained

Mr. Thomas Groom, surgeon of Whitchurch, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Arthur, and was positive that arsenic was the poison which occasioned deceased's

Mary Jones, a neighbour, saw the deceased when she was ill, and was with her when she died. Wit. Argus. ness had frequently heard the male prisoner say he DARING BURGLARY IN WILTSHIRE.—Some thieves would knock her brains out, if she interfered with his children; and about three weeks ago, on a Friday, hall, on Tuesday night. They proceeded up stairs there was a snow, and the deceased had walked to and tapped at the bed-room door of one of the young Whitchurch. Witness said to him, "The poor old ladies who, supposing that it was a maid-servant,

of the accident, has for some time past engaged the attention of the railway engineer, and that its repair taken, to prevent a quick train running into a slow soner gave her a piece of dumpling, which she took had long been contemplated, but had been postponed in consequence of the railway labourers being entered and the grant train running into a slow soner gave her a piece of dumpling, which she took more, and the young ladies, apprehensive, from the husband, was in the house, and she gave it him for his would resist and be murdered by the ruffians,

boat on the causi near Whixale, and saw John Haycock in another boat very ill, and vomiting. Witness all the other portable valuables, which they took to the extent of half a sack full, carefully selecting the killed him, and she would never see him again,

Richard Jones, constable, searched the house, and when searching for the arsenic in the house, was told by the female prisoner that she had thrown it away remained in the house between four and five hours three months before. She afterwards said that she had without any signs of alarm or apprehension. The emptied the poison out, and washed the bottle clean. Witness, however, found a bottle which had contained found the sugar of lead in a drawer in the kitchen.

his wife on Siturday night that something was the thieves. Bath Journal.

matter with the meal to make the old man so ill. He At a few minutes before five the Coroner, who said he had purchased the arsenic from Mr. Gough, chemist, of Wem, for the purpose of destroying rats, returned and announced that the jury had agreed to and hinted that his wife must have administered it, if

> The female said if any one knew about it, it was her husband.

The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased's death was occasioned by poison, administered by Thomas Harries, and that his wife assisted him; and they were both fully committed for our next assizes.

The male prisener is a brickmaker by trade, and has borne but an indifferent character. The female is very far advanced in pregnancy, and on Thursday feigned "The Jury are of opinion that great blame that she was in labour, but on examinination by a attached to the company in placing the passenger surgeon the attempt to postpone the investigation

> John Haycock was taken into Cheshire by the boat, and a report has reached this town that he has expired, making a second victim of this unparalleled atrocity

DREADFUL ACCIDENT BY THE FALL OF A BUILDING, IN MANCHESTER. FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND TEN SERIOUSLY HURT

On Friday evening the site of the late fire, in Manchester, (the particulars of which we gave last week.) was rendered the scene of a most appalling accident by the falling of one of the walls of the building in which the late fire occurred upon some workmen employed to take it down. The fire occurred on Monday week, when 2000 bags of cotton were destroyed, worth about £16,000, and a quantity of corn, flour, groceries, and tallow. The whole damage was estimated at upwards of £30,000. Though the warehouse had been completely gutted by the fire, two of the entire walls were left standing, and that at the back of the building, to the south of Picadilly, about 19 feet high by 100 feet in length, was carried by means of two stone arches over the Rochdale canal. This wall was about to be removed at four o'clock on Friday afternoon, when the stone of one of the arches, which had become rotten, giving way, the arch collapsed, and the wall dividing into two portions fell a heap of ruins upon the men who

The whole accident was the work of but a moment. The men had no chance of escape; they had barely time to perceive their awful situation and raise one loud shrick of terror ere they were silenced and hidden from view beneath the falling mass. Fortunately Sir Charles Shaw, the chief commissioner

were below.

of police, having heard of the accident within a few minutes of its occurrence, sent a body of police to the spot. Sir Charles himself superintended the execution of the order, and barriers were then thrown across to prevent the access of the public. The number of men employed about the building when the accident occured was one hundred and three, and had the wall come down in an unbroken mass, instead of falling as described above, the probability is that the whole of them would have been sacrificed. As the following did not answer to their names they

were supposed to be in the ruins:-James Perkins, Thomas Finnigan, Patrick Conlan, George Prowdman, Peter Radical, Michael Mahon, Thomas Garland, John Donally, Patrick Finnigan, William Harrison, Michael Dolan, Patrick Tully, William Hurly, John Locke, and Thomas Silcox-in all fifteen persons. Besides these, however, a great number had received injuries from falling bricks and other materials, but were not seriously hurt. The four men whose names are placed first on the list were rescued from the ruins almost directly the search began, and though so much hurt that it was supposed that their lives are endangered by their wounds. The search for the remainder of the sufferers much more severely. Peter Radical was discovered from internal injuries; he was conveyed to the infrmary, but there are slight hopes of his recovery. Michael Mahon was also taken out of the ruins about into the house, and placed her in a chair. She continued getting worse till four o'clock, when witness car- he had evidently received such internal injuries as leave injuries being so severe, that there is little hope of evening, but no new fact was elicited so far as the ried her up to bed, and went to bed himself, feeling but faint hope of his recovery. About half-past six, proceedings went that day. The inquest was ad- very unwell He got up about nine o'clock, as his wife. Thomas Garland, another of the sufferers, was found, journed to Monday. On the latter day a number of became much worse, and she died shortly after. Wit and though still alive his body was frightfully mangled Patrick Finnigan and William Harrison were taken from the ruins about this time to the infirmary. Both of them were much hurt, the former having one shoulder dislocated and being otherwise injured, and the other having two of his ribs broken. Hurly was found with several of his left ribs broken. The left leg of one of the sufferers, supposed to be Silcox's, was found about this time. John Donally was next taken out dead; and two hours afterwards Dolan, also dead. Near him, also dead, were found the remains of Tully. The latter an hour elapsed after his head and shoulders had been bared before it could be extricated.

A more painful and heart-rending scene than was presented at the infirmary about nine o'clock on Friday evening was never witnessed. Upwards of one hundred men were employed in the building at the time of the accident, and the most exaggerated report as to the naturally rushed to the scene of the accident to learn

the fate of those near and dear to them. Though the bodies of two of the men, named Silcox was some years ago a master builder at Leeds, but had been reduced in circumstances, and of late employed on the works of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway. street, Ancoats, has a wife and six children dependent both killed, were young men, the latter a native of Stockport, and unmarried; but the former is married, and has left a wife and three children. He was a resident at Oir Mill Brow, Great Ancoats. The other sufferers were mostly married men. Garland has a wife and four children, living in Buxton-street. Patrick Finnigan has a wife and three children, resident in Mason-street, Manchester; and Thomas Finnigan has a wife and three children, resident at Ashton-under-

Though the ruins of the warehouse had been played noon all the week by the fire-engines they still smouldered; and, during the time occupied in searching for the bodies on Friday night, they again broke out into flames. a great quantity of unconsumed cotton being amongst the ruins, and considerable exertions had to be used during the night by the firemen to subdue them.

REMARKABLE STORM OF HAIL AND LIGHTNING. An esteemed correspondent wishes us to put on record some particulars of a storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by hail, that passed over the peninsula of Lleyn, on the morning of the 17th inst. In its passage over the park at Madryn it was of a most awful and alarming character, and did immense damage to a long range of glass-houses, pits, and frames, that are used for forcing, besides nutting in imminent danger a large collection of valuable plants. Some of the hailstones, we are assured, measured no less than three inches and oneeighth round the base—all of them being of a conical shape. Hail of the same magnitude and quantity has not fallen in that part of the country within the memory of the present age. - Carnarvon Herald.

A BARBAROUS TRICK.—An eastern shoreman stepped into a barber's shop in our city and requested the barber to take off 123 cents worth of his hair. The barber trimmed his locks very neatly, and then combed and brushed them in the most particular style. "Are you done?" asked the Eastern shoreman, as the barber removed the napkin from his neck. "Yes, sir," returned the man of the razor with a bow. "Are you certain you took off elevenpence worth?" "Yes, sir," returned the barber. here's a glass you can see for yourself." "Well," said the Eastern man, "if you think you have got a leven pence worth off, I don't know as I have any use for it, and I haven't got no change; so you may just keep the hair for your trouble."—Baltimore

tered the house of Mr. Awdrey, at South Wrax-fellows were left below as out-door and in-door husband,) was in the nouse, and she gave it thin for his would resist and be murdered by the runnand, supper. He eat it and went to his boat on the canal, repaired to his bed-room, apprised him of what was going on, and besought him to give up his money. Having obtained this, they next demanded the surhim to tell his mother that the dumpling had nearly solid silver articles, and leaving the plated behind. They next demanded wine, of which they drank a bottle, besides a quantity of brandy, and finally decamped between three and four o'clock, having without any signs of alarm or apprehension. The plunder, in addition to £30 in money, was prodigious, in plate, watches, jewellery, linen, pistels, &c. The daring character of the outrage has greatly alarmed all the neighbourhood about Bradford, more espe-This concluded the evidence.

The male prisoner asked the coroner if the examinadread a similar midnight visit from a gang whose tion would finish that evening, and being answered in numbers are sufficient to overpower a whole family.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. LETTER III.

"The people the source of all legitimate power." SIE,—Many pledge themselves to the above senti-ment, who little think what is required to carry it into effect. To place all power in the hands of the people is to establish a pure democracy. Were the steps necessary to attain this known, and all who acquiesce in the hove axiom sincere in their intentions, Britain pospesses a power in itself quite enough to attain the

How it comes, a consummation so very desirable. and so often made mention of, should be so ill understood, can only be accounted for by placing men on a jevel with parrets, and monkeys, in as far as reason is concerned. Those talk and act, but know not the meaning of what they say or do; so do they who use the above adage; and know not the means, nor trouble themselves about its being carried into effect. That too many of this kidney are among us, the dilapidated state of the democratic movement is the best proof. The fable of Pandora's box is an exact representation of the people in this respect; they are deprived of all their legitimate rights, and the hope of regaining them is the only stimulating power that remains. All are agreed that the evils are fied from the box; that is. that the people are deprived of their rights, but anything concerning the nature and extent of these is all but unknown among us.

Speak of regaining our rights, and the sparkling eve of intelligence points to one or other of the hundred schemes lately propounded for that purpose. Ask what our rights are, and the stupid vacant stare is the best proof of what has been done to enlighten the minds of men on this all-important topic; the consequence of which is, farther than the right of voting great body of the people can tell.

Although the people have been awindled out of valued as much as ever, and may be regained, would they only take the necessary trouble to ascertain the nature, extent, and true position of their claims These are not altered from what they ever were—time has not defaced them, although men have all along tiled to enforce them; from the beginning they were, now are, and ever will remain the same-unalterably fixed, eternal as nature itself. The line of demarcation earth to disregard it in forming laws for us to live under

If attended to, the result is definite; nor is it possible all the different views concerning it. Turn to nature who begat you, and the earth which sustains you, and know from whence you derive your organisation, who formed the powers of their mind, of reason, of percention, of moral rectitude, of refined sentiment, and of these cling to their respective objects; has nature elected. formed them so in vain? or shall man dare to nullify eternal justice and benevolence, on purpose to counteract nature's law, by depriving them of their legitimate gratification? Shall he thus defy "the powers that be," and set up his own authority instead?

Has nature withdrawn its prerogative?—are the laws of the mind changed ?- is natural justice not the same as at the beginning? Then why hesitate to follow it to its several results as regards the management of the affairs of this earth? I have said the objects of seven inherent principles are involved in these matters, each enjoying a complete circle quite distinct and altogether different from any of the rest; and that these as a whole include all the grounds of our tions, so that all and each should meet their respective inclination or capacity of the pupil. objects in such a way that all possessing these principles. should have a like opportunity of gratifying them; such was the original design of nature; so it now is, and ever will remain whether we think proper to form our constitutional laws in accordance therewith or

Of the nature and bearing of the principles in question little need be said in this place; those who view the deplorable results arising to the human race from their being deprived of their legitimate gratification, will soon perceive that their existence and power are to apparent to admit of being questioned, and that it is necessary that justice should preside over them to grand and maintain their relations to their respecfive objects, not as is now the case, to obstruct their passage, and thus deprive them of their legitimate rights; but to uphold and defend free intercourse, devoid of all costs: these are our rights; he who is possessed of these principles and deprived of the means of gratifying them, is deprived of that much that nature intended he should have, and that natural justice awards; could these principles be erased from the mind, the right of their several objects might be dispensed with, not otherwise; as these are stedfast, so must the way to their several objects be secured and maintained by Act of Parliament before we have a right to expect to have harmony or peace on this earth. The objects of these principles are our rights, and the action of a principle of justice bearing thereon, will establish a pure democracy, and only requires to be more in Pandora's box.

The following heads of constitutional law form an outline of what is required to effect this, and although the innate nature of the several principles here legisktedfor, is not discussed in this letter, still these lines have been drawn with a pre-conceived knowledge, both mind nor the dictates of revelation been overlooked, either to their legitimate gratification.

These who would have the people the source of all egitimate power, will see from the difference of the constitution here propounded, and that now in exist ence, how much is required to effect that object, and be the to discern whether their conduct is consistent with the attainment of that boasted axiom or not.

REMARES ON THE PHISIOLOGY OF MAN. That man is a creature under certain laws peculiar to My breach of any of these, however small, is prejudicial to him, and subversive of his well being and happiness, though prepared for active exertion in many respects, Jet too much or too little is in any case injurious; and part of mankind, and what nature has provided for their use, or would administer, or endeavour to uphold takes poison is of his physical nature; and, moreover, but cannot cover them from the injuries sustained from the laws upheld by him; hence the necessity of using merre to deprive men of the power to hurt each other. As human nature is the active agent, so is it the Protetype of that constitution which is required to gorem our movements: and as seven human faculties are impolved in our relation towards this earth, and to each other, be the bent and objects of these carefully attended to, and laws made in accordance with natural jurice, to defend their several objects from being monopolized by any part of the species to the exclusion

Steing that mankind, if left to themselves, are prone strife, confusion, and misery; to prevent which, and

SECTION L-LAW OF TEMPERANCE. Be it enacted, that nothing calculated to hurt, mislead, or ensuare unwary man be allowed to remain Within his reach; Whether acting mentally, to the danger of his mental powers, or physically, to the danger of his physical powers; in either case, cursed is he that gives from his hand or lays in the way of his neighbour what he knows will prove hurtful to him; cursed is he who prepares the enemaring net, and cursed is he who

SECTION IL-LAW OF PROPERTY. As the body of man is not a marketable commodity, neither is his patrimony, therefore be it enacted, that every house inhabited by human beings be provided with 1600 acres of land, or more, according to its relathe value or powers of production; that each such endownent be as nearly equal as possible, and upon the whole, calculating on all the advantages derivable from the different sources connected therewith; that each be equal to 1000 acres of good land, that all born within the precincts of such endowments, are members of that amnonwealth, holding equal privileges, and in every respect on an equal footing, to cultivate, hold, and defend the characteristics. led this their patrimony, as their natural mother, from Thom they receive the necessaries of life, without

ind whatever, who has not been duly elected and justice can effect

"bona fide" member of some or other of those con- cient for that purpose, not only as regards sufficiency of quired may be. Males to elect males; females to elect ther any plan yet propounded is preferable to that now means is necessary, we remain yours, by proxy be permitted, and that none so elected remain in office more than one year, subject to be re-elected,

SECTION IV. LAW OF COMMERCE-RELATIONS OF

As money is not a legal tender for the body of man. nor for its patrimony, neither is it for the fruits of his labour, therefore be it enacted, that all public works, of TO THE CHARTISTS OF NORTHUMBERLAND whatever character, are the bona fide property of the commonwealth, or commonwealths, deriving advantage therefrom, to be maintained and upheld by them at their own proper charges, not transferable, nor liable to be let on lease; nor can one commonwealth act or do business for another, but each taking part for themselves for the two counties, to take into consideration: 1st, according to the nature of the transaction; and be it the nomination of a fit and proper person to represent that he should commence his labours when two weeks' further enacted, that no individual or individuals do them in the coming Petition Convention; 2ndly, the best subscriptions had come in to the district secretary for manufacture either by machinery or otherwise, or ex- means of raising the necessary funds; and 3rdly, the pose for sale any of the productions of nature or art, improvement of the district organization, so as to effect for his, her, or their private emolument; and that no the engagement and exchange of lecturers, and to carry resolution, I am sorry to say, has not been adhered to dens. isolated house or houses do exist for that or any other on the cause with increased vigour and unanimity; the no money having come in from any place but Clithero. purpose, within the range of the boundaries prescribed by these laws; that all things connected with manufactures and transfer are in conjunction with and for the indiscriminate benefits of the commonwealth or commonwealths concerned in such undertakings. SECTION V .- LAW OF COMMONWEALTH-PATERNAL RELATIONS.

That all born in one commonwealth are brothers and sisters, tracing their origin to Nature, who begat them. and the earth, which sustains them. To their father they look for laws to direct them, and to their mother their application is for nourishment to sustain them. for Members of Parliament, our rights may be either Nature's laws are the "powers that be," and these all fish or flesh, or just nothing at all, for anything the are alike called on to obey: these alone are legitimate. Mother earth is the source from which all necessaries and earthly comforts are derived; and as nothing can be their rights, they still exist and are discernable and obtained therefrom without application, all are alike bound to take their part. With this understanding, and mouth." Nature's laws as our guide, that none be exempted or deprived of either the toils or pleasures imposed by Nature, in using the means necessary to maintain our independence without being burdensome to others, and that the several parts of labour, whether mental or physical, be conducted in all its ramifications with regu larity and skill sufficient to ensure the desired effect stands, whether we permit the law-makers of this be it enacted, that each commonwealth have a Council consisting of twenty-five males and twenty-four females; all out-door business to devolve on the male portion, and all in-door business on the female portion; and that b form two opnions about the matter, notwithstand. each are responsible, in their respective capacities, for the regularity, ability, harmony, and comfort of the whole concern; to hold their veto and surveillance over all, according to the spirit and intent of the constitutional laws, which powers they are bound to obey, and bound likewise not to permit their infringement by corporeal and carnal solicitude. If a stone falling from others. These shall be elected at two stated periods the house top descends to the earth, so do each of annually, half retiring at each period, subject to be re-

> SECTION VI.-LAW OF EDUCATION-DIRECTION OF From the New Houses of Parliament, and Nelson's Mo-TOUTH.

That these are mentally, and physically, under the 70 THE PUBLIC AND THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN paternal care of the directors of commonwealths, with this understanding, that the primary object of all education is to teach all, indiscriminately, concerning the laws imposed by nature, affecting their relations toward the material world and to each other, and their reciprocal duties towards others required of them, and towards themselves required of others. That faithful copies of the constitutional laws, as standing, be always referred to, and the reasons why these laws are as they are expounded, their bearing on human nature and relations to the material world and to each other, and their relation to Christianity, be this the primary object that the object of a principle of Justice, is to give of all educational boards, and church services. In all direction and regularity to these in their several avoca- other respects education may be supplied to meet the

SECTION VIL-SEXUAL LAW.

Be it enacted, that those born in the same common. ceive, and every effort the allurements of wealth, are in the capacity of brothers and sisters, and would tempt their underlings to persevere in, have consequently, are not eligible as man and wife; that the been put in requisition to defeat us; but notwithstand-ordered them to be taken into the kitchen, and be procommunity undisturbed, and that the different common, ments, we are still as determined to persevere in the wealths be joined together by the sexual tie, holy and righteous contest as at the first moment we entered uncontaminated blood alliance, be it enacted, that upon it. With your pecuniary aid (and with such an each man at the age of twenty-five, and each woman at enormous amount of capital and means opposed to men should not be sent away empty handed, but take the age of twenty-one are eligible to marry, (this scale us, we need it to a very liberal extent) we are reto vary according to circumstances,) and may form such solved to oppose them in every possible, lawful manone of the parties shall leave their paternal community, unbecoming the character of men. on account of the other; and whether the man leaves his community in virtue of his wife or " fathers and way the union is complete, and the incomer a member of the others' commonwealth, on the same footing as any so long, unless it was to furnish Allen with the nature in it, nor can such union, or any rights arising there- of our movements, and which, from his known infrom, be withdrawn or repealed; such man and woman tercourse with one of Allen's tools, we have every may live together on friendly terms or not, but while reason to suspect he did do. It is therefore probable, they both exist, neither are permitted to marry that in his apparent departure from principle, we

N. B. All laws in opposition to, or having a tendency worked out to place all the evils that afflict society once to nulify or frustrate the working of the foregoing seven laws are repealed.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF THESE LAWS.

That the high moral tone of these commonwealths be untainted with crime, be it enacted, that all defaulters convicted on any clause be unceremoniously delivered and the action of a principle of justice as receiving the the protecting influence of the above laws, and all means through which these principles fulfil their several rights, privileges, and advantages arising therefrom, functions. Nor has the vent of the other faculties of the | (and with the understanding that corporal punishmen to shall in no way be inflicted; that these ever after live: healties from their objects, nor obstruct the passage of convict when necessary, are themselves liable to the in no manner be overlooked.

MODE OF MANAGEMENNT UNDER THE FOREGOING As the storm precedes a calm placid stillness in the elements, so the spirit of agitation the resigned quiet of political apathy; hence the iniquity of introducing half measures, and the difficulty of completing or himself on which his very existence depend, and that correcting them, to prevent which, and to give tangibility and direction to the foregoing heads as the basis of all law, and that these may be applied with becoming spirit and regularity, he it enacted, that every forty-nine commonwealths form a convention, to meet though, having many resources and much latitude, yet once a month, each community sending one representaone "jot or tittle" of the law he is under cannot be tive; that such sit in the several communities alterriolated with impunity. No one can force another out nately; that its object be general business of every of his natural course, or deprive any of any part of their description, in as far as the working out of the legitimate rights without overstepping the grounds that spirit of the constitutional laws require, without Esture prescribes to him. He who stands in the way of the powers to alter or overlook these. That each others, or draws a cable in the shape of law between forty-nine conventions shall form a conference; the sphere of each Convention, to send one, to sit in is subversive of his moral nature; the same as he who country, to concoct such alterations, and present the is answerable for the consequences, namely, the misery them, and to all similar conferences within the realm; as then standing, under its respective head or heads; such improved edition of said laws to be faithfully transmitted to all commonwealths within the realm, after which an imperial legislature shall be summoned to consider the same; invested with powers to adopt or reject said improvements according to a majority; that the imperial legislature shall consist of five hundred members, an equal proportion to come from the boundaries of each Convention; that all contemplated alterainvolved, be each of these the object of legislation so measure affecting the organic laws, which has not thus conditions to touch a single stone for these parties. transmitted, and dismissed, by the commonwealths, as dented support we have received, earnestly to solicit its before; three months after which a second imperial continuance. legislature shall be elected as before; and, should elected on the same footing as either of the others, hold; but supplied with the means to counteract its de-But no more. Should these fail to attain a majority basing influence, victory is ultimately ours. in favour of such alterations, they must in no ways form a part of the organic laws.

N.B.—In cases of emergency, an Imperial Legislature may be called at one month's notice; but in such cases nothing affecting the organic laws can be interfered with.

small compass indeed; nor is it your's alone, but that the working classes of Devonshire act in concert with the of the whole human race. Ponder over it, and try to working men of Sutherland. Let the working men of reconcile it as applicable to meet your case, or point Britain make common cause with each other, and indoout what is unjust, or unreasonable, in it; and know if lent wealth will lose its influence. justice demands this much, that all short of this is In our present struggle we need the essence of this short of justice. Think how you would be under laws common cause; we need a concentration of energy and of this character, or whether such a state of things is exertion; the amalgamation of mind and means for one money or price, to be preserved in endless feu, as a porth contending for; would any part of the community spread purpose, and that purpose being human right, are in no way a marketable cemmodity, nor transfer bald, nor in any case to be changed, nullified, abround in a port of the season deprive you of the season deprive you of the would the inclemency of the season deprive you of the season deprive you of the would the inclemency of the season deprive you of the would the inclemency of the season deprive you of the would the inclemency of the season deprive you of the would the inclemency of the season deprive you of the would any part of the community great purpose, and that purpose being human right, will thaw the frosty influence of brute compulsion. That the brute force with which we have been treated any the first of your labour, while poverty hunted will thaw the frosty influence of brute compulsion. That the brute force with which we have been treated any the first of your labour, while poverty hunted will the frosty influence of brute community great purpose, and that purpose being human right, will the will the frosty influence of brute community great purpose, and that purpose being human right, will the will the community great purpose, and that purpose being human right, will the means of subsistence? All I can say, if justice, shall brotherhood, imbued with feelings of social levingness means of subsistence: and I want to the common good. Let each, then, as the right direction of the material feelings in their who has a neighbour still standing aloof, surround him Be it eracted, that none hold commission or trust of relation to their several objects, is all a principle of with a moral and social influence, and show him his

tion of the commonwealth or commonwealths, whose country, from its own internal resources, is capable of of our struggle, or who think self-love paramount to business such are to be intrusted with; those who act maintaining one hundred millions of human beings; social happiness, such ignorance should be torn up root or one community to be a " bone fide" member of that the question being put—under what laws and regula- and branch, and such minds besieged with perpetual community; those who do business for more to be a tions it could do so? I submit the foregoing as suffi- persuasion.

cerned; this in every case, whatever the duties re- food, but in full possession of all their rights; and whe- ceived, and respectfully informing you that to prosecute with energy our present contest, an early supply of

> I have the honour to be, Your obedient Servant. CHARLES DUNCAN. Cannon Street, Cannon Mills. Edinbro', Dec. 25th, 184L

AND DURHAM.

BRETHREN,-The Council of the Sunderland Charter Association having received a letter from their brethren of Ouseburn, urging the propriety of a delegate meeting said letter was taken into consideration at our Council meeting yesterday evening, when it was unanimously resolved :--

1. " That this meeting fully concurs in the necessity of a delegate meeting for the purposes stated in the letter from the Ouseburn Charter Association, and this meeting further considers that the said meeting should be held on New Year's Day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon."

2. "That as it is highly probable delegates will be in attendance from Darlington, Stockton, Middlesbro', Auckland, Wingste, and Hartlepool, as well as from places north of Newcastle, this meeting respectfully a glorious one it was. A fine spirit was manifested by submit to their brethren in Northumberland and Durham, that Sunderland is most centrally situated, and therefore that the said meeting should be held at the Joint-stock Store Room, Bridge-street, Bishopwear-

3. "That a letter, embodying the foregoing resolutions and also appealing to the Chartists of Durham and Northumberland for aid, should be drawn up by Mr. Williams, for insertion in this week's Star, and signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting." As there is not a moment to be lost, we trust, that

the above resolutions will meet with the unanimous approval of our brethren, and hope that you will immedistely appoint delegates to attend the same. Let 1842 be the most memorable and glorious year in the annals of British history! It is in our power to make it so, and we will!

I am. Brethren. On behalf the Sunderland Chartists. Your's, faithfully, WM. BOND, Chairman.

THE STONE MASONS ON STRIKE,

nument, London, and the Woolwich Dockyard,

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow holds the power of granting can refuse it without guilt."-Sir Waller Scott.

FELLOW MEN.-We have commenced the fifteenth week, struggling against the cruel dispositions and combined efforts of a base and unfeeling government, leagued with money-mongering and un-Christian at Stonyhurst When they reached the place, they paternal feeling of brotherly love may reign in each ing all their evil machinations, and all their allureilliance with any person in any commonwealth, so that ner-to assail their haughty "dignity" in the very both do not belong to one and the same, (which would citadel of its cruelty, and to teach them, that although constitute an intercourse of this nature, a direct breach it is our lot to labour, we have minds sufficiently of this law.) The act of constituting a marriage is that susceptible of wrong not patiently to endure treatment

· Since we last addressed you, two have turned traitors to the cause of justice in which they had emmothers' as scripture has it, or the woman leave barked, one at Woolwich, and the notorious William father and mother" in virtue of her husband, either Geggie at the New Houses of Parliament. Respecting Geggie, our only wonder is that he remained with us have experienced a gain rather than a loss. In confirmation of a portion of the evidence already submitted to you, in support of the charges of cruelty alleged to Allen, and of the brutal system these individuals have lent themselves to perpetuate, we submit the following copy of a letter from one of its vic-

"I received a letter from Manchester on a Tuesday, intimating the death of my mother. I showed it to Mr. d the natural principles and their objects respectively, over to the boards of trade, and law, to be deprived of Allen, and requested that he would allow me a week or a fornight to go and see her interred, and settle some other business connected with her death...

'Mr. Allen asked me if I wanted my money, that is my discharge; not immediately understanding him, 1 and the whole is formed to support the human constitu- under such subordination as those boards may deem replied that I was not in actual want of it for the pretion on national grounds, not to divert the different necessary; that directors of commonwealths failing to sent. He replied that if I was going off for that length of time, I had better take my money with me, for he full amount of a breach of these laws, which crime can would be damned if he would keep a job open for any man there. I then told him I would strive to manage with one week. 'I be damned,' said he, 'but one day in their quota, to bring him out. And those places to go down to Manchester (a distance of two hundred miles), one to bury her, and another to come back, is I will assist them to the utmost of my power in carryquite sufficient, and he would be damned if I should have any longer time.' I went without leave, and on supplying those places with lecturers, that they will my return, having been absent four working days, I never send in their share of his expences. went to ask whether I may start to work. He replied, replied, 'That I had said nothing, only such as he had remonstrated with him on the subject.

> "AMBROSE PROTHEROE, "Stone Mason.

"6, Felix-street, Westminster."

that the chairman of the meeting who remonstrated with Allen on this occasion, was almost immediately | been wrung from the life's blood of the labouring popuafter discharged. By referring to our last report, it lation; then there is the iron-hearted Duke of Wellingthe boundaries of the respective Conventions alter. will be seen that those who prepared the stone at Dart- ton, the great wholesale murderer of ancient or modern or defend an unjust law, on any pretence whatever, nately; its object shall be to consider all improvements moor for Woolwich Dock-yard and Nelson Monument, times, who has made more widows and orphan does violence to himself in a mental point of view, and attainable or necessary in the existing laws of the works contracted for by Grissell and Peto, had, with a children, and destroyed more lives than any other spirit of magnanimity beyond all praise, resolved to man in existence—no human butcher has ever destroyed moved. These men, ninety in number, are all out, and, blockheads, I mean the House of Lords. Then there inflicted en others, and the irregularities they may com- and who, if a majority of said conferences agree on any to their credit be it spoken, evince a determination to is the Jump Jim Crow, Graham and Stanley, and the mit through being deprived by the action of such laws, point or points, that such be incorporated with the law remain so until the objects of their sympathy receive empty-headed foppish Lyndhurst, with agrumber of the full measure of justice from those who, while dis- ethers too low and insignificant to name here; and if sipating in affluence the produce of their toil, haughtily any thing is obtained from this remorseless crew. I am asserted that they had "lowered their dignity" in persuaded that we must at once arouse from our deigning to hold converse with them.

It will also be seen in the same report that "the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,

- Egyptian-like, had " vow'd

To break the spirit which the yoke had bow'd," tions of the organic laws be incorporated with the laws; by desiring Burgess and Walker, their agents, to conthen standing, and forwarded to each commonwealth, sult with G. and P. as to the practicability of procuring before such election, where such must be discussed and granite elsewhere, and that B. and W. had recomexplained, and its actual bearing pointed out before the mended several places for that purpose. We have, spies or minious into partial outbreaks, and party riets, to manageress against the laws of their nature, to their members of each commonwealth assembled for that however, the pleasure to inform you, that the places for be assured no money will be spared to accomplish own personal hurt, and that of each other, creating purpose, at least three times, in the most free and open named from whence danger was at all to be appremanner, where all may speak who will; three months hended, have been visited by delegates, who still rethat the seeds of dissension may for ever be withdrawn after which, the general election shall take place; nor main in their vicinity, meetings called, and resolutions the law that will be brought against you with a venfrom among men, as the objects of seven faculties are can such imperial legislature introduce, or discuss, any unanimously passed by those concerned, not upon any gence if you get within its power. far as to secure the legitimate gratification of each faculty alike to all who possess them.

SECTION 1—14 H. OF TENNENA VCP.

Interest a secure the legislation so been handled hefore they were elected; they may reject from the Land's End almost to John O'Groat's, and the if sustained by a majority of their body, must be transnumber out increased to three hundred and seven, our mitted to the several conferences when they dissolve, and expences have necessarily increased in proportion; should a majority of said conferences, as before, agree; and which renders it incumbent on us, while with on the utility of any part, such part to be incorporated, heartfelt gratitude we return thanks for the unprece-

It is through the instrumentality of the "wealth" with these fail to agree, and still the clause, or clauses, be con- which we have supplied our opponents, that they have sidered worthy, a third imperial legislature must be so long maintained the position they now so desperately

Let us take example by the amount of strict and intimate union existing amongst the nobility and capitalists; how well they are ALL known to each other, throughout the length and breadth of the land; how systematically they concert, plan, and execute in a body for their own interest and our enslavement. The Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Sutherland know each Britons, behold the Charter of your rights in very other's proceedings, and concert and act in common. Let

helplessness when standing alone; and if any have constituted through the suffrages of the adult popula. Sir,—It is admitted, by Whigs and Tories, that our shopmates yet pretending to be ignorant of the nature

Again, gratefully thanking you for the support re-

In the cause of human regeneration, THE MASONS' SOCIETY. THOMAS SHORT? 6, Agnes-street, Waterloo-road, Lambeth.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NORTH LANCASHIRE.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,-You are aware that at the last delegate meeting, held at Accrington, Dec. 3rd, it was agreed that Mr. Thomas Land, of Lancaster, should be engaged as the lecturer for North Lancashire, and the support of the lecturer; so that we should be enabled to pay him one week's salary before hand. This I would have sent him round the week after Mr. Marsden had finished his route had I had the means in my power to do so, for I do assure you we must not street. give up the agitation we have so successfully begun in this district, if we intend to carry out our principles, for the agitation that has already taken place has done an amount of good. New members are being added daily to our Association; our principles are spreading, and taking deep root in every town, hamlet, and village. Meeting places are about to be formed in numerous places. Oswaldtwistle, Basenden, Grindleton, Sanley, and Harwood. Harwood has already enrolled sixtyfive members. I held a meeting there last week, and the workies of this little place. I have also been at Lancaster and Kendal, and held good meetings there. All that is wanting is agitation to blow into a flame the spirit of liberty that is sparkling in so many bosoms of the hardy sons of the North. The men of Kendal are desirous of having the service of the lecturer. Much good may be done in the North by agitation; and it was agreed that several fresh places should be broken. into. At the delegate meeting, Settle, Leng Preston, Higher Bentham, Milnthorpe, and others. The men of Kendal will give every assistance in their power to the lecturer in opening any of the above places; and they are a very intelligent set of men—very zealous in the cause—and likely for getting on rapidly, and will be a great auxiliary to the lecturer in the North. I also held, on Christmas Day, a meeting at Sawley, in a room under the Methodist Chapel of that place. The people were very attentive, and, at the conclusion, acknowledged the justice of our claims. There is some brave fellows in this place, but, God help them, they are in a miserable condition, being all of them handloom weavers, and not able to earn more than from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per week. After the meeting at this place, I proceeded to Grindieton, about two miles distant, and there held an openair meeting. The day was far advanced, and cold. We had a good sprinkling of the women there. It began to hail and rain, but the people stood to the last; and when the meeting broke up, three cheers were given for Mr. O'Connor, three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and

rated. Chartism has taken deep root in this little I hope, my friends, you will do your utmost to get out other lecturers: I have more than I can possibly of the dying, WE CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT MU- do: I cannot go out as much as I de at present. I have Secretary. TUAL HELP. All, therefore, that need aid, have a this week to attend a meeting at Blackburn, Basenden, right to ask it of their fellow-mortals; no one who Clithero, Harwood, and most likely Bacup; so that you perceive my time is occupied nearly every night

three for the Charter, when the meeting quietly sepa-

this week, and has been so for the last five or six weeks. Whilst I have been off this week, I have been informed that two of our Clithero Chartists went with enquired for the head priest. In a sl attended to them, and, after learning their errand, he vided with something to eat, and he would get their Petition filled. He took the Petition, and in a short time returned with sixty-seven male signatures, and forty-seven females, ordering, at the same time, the something for their families. And what think you, my friends, did they give them? a crust of bread or a morsel of cheese? No, but they tied them up twenty-two ples each, to take back, the priest telling them that he had read some of the Chartist works, and he quite agreed with them; and he further said, that he wished the world was filled with such men as the Chartists could boast of having in their ranks.

Now, my friends, do you think that if some of our Cambridge friends were to take the Petition to the College there, would they be treated in the same manner? or to the College at Oxford? Would the Sons of Old Mother Church at Cambridge have obtained for them the signatures? or would the pious solons at Oxford have fed the poor fellows whilst they obtained for them signatures, and after doing so, would have sent them away laden with provisions for their starving families, like Joseph sent away his brethren from Egypt, when they went to him to purchase corn? Yes, most likely they would have sent them where they would have been provided for, but it would have been with skilly. They would sooner have sent them to the tread mill for having the honesty to endeavour to obtain for themselves and posterity, that freedom which must come, and shortly, or there will

soon be shaking amongst the dry bones. I am informed that Hurstgreen or Stonyhurst, is not far from Clithero. If not, I will be obliged to my Clithero friends to obtain either a room or a piece of land, and I will go over some day and have a meeting

at the above named place. I am extremely sorry that our lecturer has not been enabled to commence his labours amongst us, but I hope the district will now bestir themselves, and without delay raise the necessary funds, so as to enable me to call him out. I have made up my mind not to go out any more, nor lecture in any place that does not send that come up to the resolution passed at the meeting, ing on the agitation, for I am of opinion that if I keep

I will be obliged to the different sub-Secretaries, if What damned lies have you been telling the men!' I they will send me word how many subscribers they have or can obtain for the North Lancashire and Teelotal said to me.' He then said, 'I may go to work;' he Letter Bag. We cannot publish it until we get 800 knowing the men on the works had held a meeting and subscribers, at the least. The sub-Secretaries will therefore see the necessity of sending an early report, so that we may bring out the paper without delay. I am convinced, my friends, if we intend to do any good, we must begin to be more in earnest; there must be no lagging, for we have now at the head of affairs in This letter needs no comment, and we merely add, England the most cruel set of monsters that ever

existed. There is Sir Rohert Peel whose fortune has their ill-gotten gain. We must become united as one man; show ourselves no cowards; but by our united efforts we must be determined to pull down the citadel of corruption, and in its stead raise the glorious temple f liberty. Beware of spies, take care not to be entrapped into any secret conspiracy, but act openly, manfully, and determinedly, and then you may laugh at the efforts of a government to entrap you by their jealous eye, in order that you may escape the lash of Hoping you will take up the question of agitation

I remain. Accrington, Dec. 26, 1841.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE MANCHESTER DEMONSTRATION AND SOIREE COM-MITTEE, HELD SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1841, IN HONOUR OF MESSRS. O'CONNOR. O'BRIEN, &c.

Dec. 11.-Monies received for Demon-

stration as per Mr. Mit-per Mr. Davis..... Dec. 11.-Monies paid by Mr. Mitchell, as per balance..... Monies paid by Mr. Davies, as debt of late Demonstration Ditto Mr. Snape, ditto...... Ditto Mr. Linney, ditto Ditto Town Council, to delegate to Hebdenbridge

Ditto, ditto, towards forwarding the National Petition ... Money owing to Committee

for tickets to Soirce...... £97 12 7½ Audited and found correct by

PETER SHORROCKS. SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN, THOMAS DAVIS. GEORGE MITCHELL. JOHN PULLEN. JAMES WOOD.

Chartist Untelligence.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL. SKIPTON.

Mr. Richard Barret, woolcomber, Embsay. Mr. Charles Wilkinson, labourer, Skipton Club Mr. James Whitham, weaver, Carlton.

Mr. Henry Hardcastle, weaver, High-street, Skipton, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Hallem, overlooker, Milfield's, Skipton, sub-Secretary. NORTHAMPTON.

Mr. William Johnson, shoe-maker, Tannerstreet. Mr. John Barker, shoe-maker, Upper Mount-Mr. William Miller, mason, Horse-market, Gar-Mr. John M'Farlan, watch and clock-maker, Scarlet Well-street.

Mr. William Helliwell, shoemaker, Grafton-Mr. William Coleman, shoemaker, Oak-street. Mr. Charles Spencer, shoe manufacturer, Hope-Mr. John Cherry, baker, Harding-street. Mr. William Clark, shoemaker, Francis-street.

Mr. John Carby, shoemaker, Regent-street. Mr. James Tipler, shoemaker, Oak-street. Mr. William Jones, bookseller, Horse-market, ub-Treasurer. Mr. Christopher Harrison, sawyer, Grey-Friar's

street, sub-Secretary. TRURO.

Mr. Thos. Venn, Union-street, painter. Mr. J. H. Longmaid, Calmuck-street, tailor. Mr. John Thomas, Coomb's-lane, woolsorter. Mr. Stephen Cumming, St. Clement's-street labourer. Mr. William Mathews, George-street, plas-

Mr. John Endean, Castle-street, bookseller, sub Treasurer. Mr. Wm. Wall, jun., Goodwill's-lane, shoemaker, sub Secretary. DUCKENFIELD.

Mr. Abraham Lee, block-printer, Oxford-place. Mr. Robert Foden, shoemaker, Town-lane. Mr. William Cook, news-agent, do. Mr. James Haigh, hatter, Crescent-road. Mr. James Moss, spinner, Furnace-hill. Mr. William Smith, tin plate worker, Clayhouses. sub-Treasurer. Mr. George Roberts, weaver, Astley-street, sub RADFORD.

Mr. Wm. Swan, Pelican-street. Mr. Edmund Ball, Bloomsgrove-street. Mr. Wm. Shepperd, Birch-row. Mr. Thomas Ellis, Kyme-street. Mr. Charles Reddish, Pelican-street, Mr. James Saunders, Denman-street. Mr. John Burrows, Bottom Buildings. Mr. Robert Sands, No. 6, Birch-row, sub-Trea-Mr. William West, No. 2, Fearfield-street, sub-

ECCLES. Mr. William Clegg mechanic. King-street Mr. Henry Worthington, plasterer, Regent-road Mr. William Guthrie, mechanic, Scotch-row, Winton.

Mr. Henry Hornsby, mechanic, Pittsey-moor. Mr. James Schofield, small ware weaver, Victoriaplace. Eccles Mr. James Willock, small ware weaver, Victoriaplace. Mr. George Butterworth. small ware weaver, College-croft.

Mr. George Lindsey, weaver, Patricroft. Mr. John Raukin, hammerman, Patricroft. Mr. David Morrison, mechanic, Green-lane, Patriproft. sub Treasurer. Mr. Robert Humphrey, hammerman, Green-lane, Patricroft, sub-Secretary.

HAMMERSHITH. Mr. Edmund Stallwood, 6, Little Vale-place. Mr. Andrew Callaghan, gardener, 2, Prospectolace. Brook-green. Mr. John Daly, innkeeper, Hammersmith-road. Mr. James Millwood, builder, 1, Brook-green. Mr. Henry Cullingham, carpenter, King-street. Mr. James Mortimer general dealer, Lower Vale-

Mr. Walter Reed, nurseryman, 4, Portland-place, North-end, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Henry Dobson, gardener, Angel-lane, sub-

BYKER HILL. Mr. Thomas Croft, tailor, Byker-hill. Mr. Martin Jude, pitman, near Byker-bar. Mr. Wm. Scott, labourer, Bank-top. Mr. George Dixon, fitter-up, near Byker-bar. Mr. Thomas Greener, pitman, Byker-hill. Mr. John Hebden, ditto, Bank-top. Mr. Joseph Kidd, waterman, Byker-hill. Mr. Wm. H. Robson, grocer, ditto. Mr. John Scott, smith, Bank-top.

Mr. George Bell, waterman, Dents-hole. Mr. John A. Middleton, grocer, Byker-hill. Mr. James Harrison, pitman, ditto. Mr. John Ramsey, ditto, ditto. Mr. Thomas Rand, ditto, ditto. Mr. Isaac Bruce, flax-dresser, Lime-street, sub-

Treasurer. Mr. John Hall, flax dresser, Lime-street, sub-Secretary.

Mr. James Stott, stonemason, Lane Head. Mr. William Fogg, calico-printer, Smelt. Mr. Thomas Bradley, calico-printer, Pippin Mr. Charles Connor, calico-printer, Pippin Bank

Mr. James Dawson, piece-looker, Moss Gap. Mr. John Howson, tailor, Jewell-street. Mr. Harley Holgate, power-loom weaver, King-Mr. Thos. Skackleton, cordwainer, Jewell-street

sub-Secretary. Mr. James Barker, twister, Smithy-nook, sub-Treasurer.

way, expecting us A room had been engaged for the not to give it up, we made application to two others: they both refused. Between hope and fear, our friend Cook tried a fourth, to no effect. Our pilot, Newman, directed, that, not to be done, we should sing the Trumpet of Liberty through the streets. This we did. lethargy and make our tyrant rulers uneasy amidst and even brought out brooms and besom-sticks to daunt he would preach his sermon, and by challenging any us; in spite of all we went our round singing, and person or persons who might feel so disposed to discuss at last entered a house to get a little refreshment. While doing so, a number of people gathered in and he only asked "a clear stage and no favour." around the house. Determined to show them that The second resolution was proposed by Mr. Copp, and truth must prevail, Mr. Hatton rose and urged upon all the question of good government, and having sucopinion that all the various systems of political agitaceeded in gaining their attention, he read the National tion now existing will fail to benefit the people of this Petition, and moved its adoption. A man named John put by half-a-crown a week." Pilot Newman addressed the meeting at great length, and won upon Circulars were bought by the persons present, and notice O Connor was of the same opinion, for he said Market-place, at the early part of the year 1842.-Cor-

prevailed in this place during the last week, among the Chartists and Corn Law repealers, in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Paulton, the anti-Corn Law advocate. who had been sent for to give two or three lectures on the evils of the Corn Laws, and the blessings which would follow their immediate abolition. Bills should take place on the succeeding evening, and that Feargus O'Connor, Esq., after which, Master Powell a Committee should be appointed to draw up resolu- presented another from the Youths' Association, both tions embodying the views of both parties. At the of which were received with evident satisfaction by appointed time the Public Hall was densely crowded. Mr. O'Connor and all assembled, after which Mr. O'Con-At the conclusion of Mr. Paulton's speech, the Rev. J. nor did indeed fulfil his promise—his sermon was Watts proposed a resolution denouncing the Corn one of the most profound and eloquent we ever heard, laws as unjust, which was seconded by Mr. Daniel Cox, and lasted little short of two hours. It is only sufficient and passed unanimously. Mr. J. Witts, on the part of the Chartists, rose to propose the second resolution, now of opinion that the Chartists have reason on their embodying the Charter, and was received with the side, and are even anxious for Mr. O'Connor's return, most tremendous cheering and clapping of hands. At which he has kindly promised will be in a fortnight. this time some signs of equivocation began to be ex- Mr. O'Connor left the hall about half-past ten, surhibited by the Corn Law gentlemen; but the meeting, rounded by his admiring friends, and greeted upon which consisted of nearly all Chartists, would not be all sides by numbers of respectable persons, who yied humbugged. Mr. Witts, at some length, proved that with each other to obtain a parting adieu with this the Charter was the only true remedy for all evils, and friend and patriot. The meeting dissolved at twelve was loudly cheered. Mr. Lewis, a cloth manufacturer, o'clock, without the least annoyance or accident, and seconded the resolution, which was passed amidst the thus ended a day which will be remembered long in plaudits and cheers of the vast assembly. Bristol.

LONDON.—SPITALPIRLDS, (CARPENTERS' ARMS, BRICK-LANE.)—On Sunday December 26, the inhabitants of this locality prefering Chartism to the boisterous revelry usually resorted to on such occasions, assembled in goodly numbers to hear a lecture from Mr. Stallwood. The lecturer addressed them on the institutions of society as at present constituted, for an hour and a quarter; the andience consisted of persons of both sexes, who listened with breathless attention, and appeared much gratified. At the conclusion Mr. McGarth moved, and Mr. Drakeseconded a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried by acclamation. On Monday, Dec. 27, Dr. M'Douall lectured for the benefit of the masons, at the Large School Room, Harp Alley, Farringdon-street.

an impressive address in the Chartist meeting room, on Christmas Eve, to a very good audience, and on the following day, (Christmas Day) preached two sermons in the Market-place, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a better congregation assembled than was even expected. The day follwing (Sunday.) the Rev. J. Arran, of Bradford, preached two sermous in the Chartist meeting room, one in the afternoon, the other in the evening. A collection was made at the close of each sermon, and the proceeds, after paying the expences of getting up the sermons, is to be appropriated to the benefit of the ferthcoming Convention. CARLISLE. - Messrs. Marsden and Tattersall

BINGLEY.-Mr. T. B. Smith, of Leeds, delivered

visited this place a few nights ago, on their way to Scotland. During their stay in Carlisle they visited the town of Wigton, where they held a public meeting, and addressed the people of that place on the present state of public affairs, and called upon them to support the National Petition. They also visited the spirited village of Dalston, at which place they held two or three meetings. They attended a public meeting in Carlisle, on Friday evening, the 23rd inst. in Mr. Blythe's beaming machine; Mr. James in the chair; when they addressed the people at considerable length. These gentlemen also addressed a very large meeting in the above-named place, on Sunday WIGTON. CUMBERLAND .- A Chartist meeting

was held here. Dec. 23d, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, when Mr. John Bryce moved the adoption of the National Petition, which was seconded by Mr. Marsden, and supported by Mr. Tattersall. It was rapturously adopted. After a vote of thanks to the Primitive Methodists for the loan of the chapel. and the usual forms, comprising cheers and thanks to certain personages, was gone through, the meeting quietly dispersed.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT.—On Sunday last, the Chartists of Burton paid their fourth visit to the only poor man's church in Needwood Forest, accompanied by the Chartists of Swadlingcote, and heard an excellent sermon from the Rev. Humphrey Price. The poor man's church was crowded more than ever was known. except once. Many of the middle class were present from Burton and Tutbury and the villages round, and all went home highly delighted, after a sermon which lasted two hours. The old hundredth psalm was sung by the Chartists, and the eyes of all were fixed upon

PAISLEY,-FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES -At a public meeting of the Town Council of Paisley, held on the 21st instant, the Provost in the chair, on the motion of Mr. John Campbell, seconded by Mr. William Barr, and supported by Messrs. Blair and Hastie, a petition to her Mejesty, on behalf of the exiled patriots, was agreed to. The following is a copy:—

"To the Queen's most Excellent Maiesty. The humble petition of the Provost, Bailies, and Town Council of Paisley,

"SHEWETH, -That we your Majesty's loval and dutiful subjects, the Provost, Baillies, and Town Council of Paisley, in Common Council assembled, hereby beg leave to approach the Throne, with the expression of our most profound respect and attachment to your Majesty's person and government.

"We, your petitioners, were among the first to lay at the foot of the Throne our unfeigned congratulations on the auspicious event of the birth of a Prince of Wales, and prayed that Divine Providence might continue to watch over your Majesty and your Royal

We accordingly now rejoice at your Majesty's happy recovery to your wonted health and strength, to enable your Majesty to perform your royal functions with your accustomed tenderness and mercy.

"In the midst of these national rejoicings, your petitioners would most humbly beseech your Majesty for a free pardon in favour of the poor hapless exiles. Frost. Williams, and Jones. We do not ask this for the sake of these political offenders; far less do we intend to palliate their offences. We ask it entirely as an act of grace, and for the sake of their disconsulate families, who are placed in a worse position than the widew and the fatherless; and because we think that such an act of grace will shed a holy lustre on your Majesty's name to the latest posterity.
"Moreover, we humbly presume to think the present

the most fitting occasion to make this petition for a free pardon for these men. Your Majesty may safely take it for granted, that it would be in strict accordance withthe national feeling from this fact alone, that the last Parliament were equally agreed on the subject, and that this concession of mercy was withheld by the single voice of the Speaker alone, of the last House of Commons; and thus prevented, by a single voice, the exercise of your Majesty's most benignant and most exalted prerogative, that of mercy towards helpless and penitent offenders.

"May it therefore please your Majesty, to consider this petition, and do therein as to your Majesty shall seem proper; and as in duty bound, your petitioners shall ever pray." The petition was sent off on Thursday week to Sir

Frederick Pollock, to be presented by him to her

BRISTOL.—A public meeting was held in the Hall of Science, in honour of Feargus O Connor, Esq., on Tuesday, December the 21st. Shortly after twelve o'clock, Mr. O'Connor, accompanied by Messrs. Roberts and Vincent, entered the hall, and on Mr. Newman being called to the chair, Mr. Simeon proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Tudor. and supported by Mr. Roberts in a very humourous and matter-of-fact speech-it, was as follows :- "That this meeting views with regret and dismay the evils arising out of the present corrupt system of representation. and which are daily increasing to an enormous extent. And having witnessed the failure of the Reform Bill. as a means of improving the condition of the working classes, we pledge ourselves to agitate for nothing short of the People's Charter." The resolution having been unanimously adopted amidst loud cheers, Mr. O Connor came forward amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the ladies BISLEY.—A public meeting was held in the Tory- in the gallery, and which continued for several ridden town of Bisley, on Friday last. There only went minutes. It would be injustice to attempt anything from Stroud, Mr. Newman, our pilot, and two others, like a garbled report of his most powerful and eloquent not daunted at trifles. Found our friend Cook on our address. He completely exposed the trickery of the Corn Law League, and so forcible were his arguments, night, and on our going to light the candles and begin that the Tory reporter, who was present, scarcely the meeting, behold the doors were locked and barred waited until he had finished, before he disappeared same to the several commonwealths represented by prepare no more stone for them until Allen was re- so many lives as has the present leader of the house of against us. The bills had been torn down. Determined from the platform. Mr. O'Connor did not forget his countrymen on the occasion. He declared himself in favour of a repeal of the union, and declared he would never cease to agitate for Ireland's right until he raised her from the condition of a poor province to be a happy and flourishing nation. He concluded by stating that followed by a great number, who began to stone us, he had only then given his text, and that in the evening

> country, and that the plan laid down in the People's Davis exclaimed, "We have got enough wages, I can Charter is, of all others, the most certain to obtain that political power whereby they will be enabled to repeal the Corn Laws, and put an end to class legislation. the audience by a few good home remarks. Mr. Abel It was supported by Mr. Vincent, who, although Cook, a native of Bisley, rose and in a speech of an labouring under a severe cold and soreness of the chest, hour long, told well upon the hearers; his arguments delivered a most eloquent and powerful speech, and told home, and many were brought to view the Chartists which so nettled the "Corn Law press" of the city, in a different spirit. The petition was read by Mr. that it declared it was "high-flown nonsense." Any-Cook, as a great many had not heard it before. A few thing is a compliment from such parties, and even Mr. was given that a public meeting would be held in the better to be spoken ill of than not spoken of at all. We regret to say that Mr. Vincent should have been se indisposed, as he was unable to speak for so long a WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE -Great excitement period as the meeting were desirous of. The resolution being put to the vote and carried, and a vote of thanks given to the chairman, and several loud and heartstirring cheers given for the Charter, O'Connor. Frost, Williams, and Jones, the meeting separated to meet again in the evening, in the same place, to a ball and soirce. In the evening, Mr. O'Connor and his friends were posted, announcing that public discussion would made their appearance on the platform, which, as well be allowed. The Chartists were immediately on the as the pillars which supported the house, were tastealert, and appointed a deputation to wait upon Mr. fully decorated with banners, flags, laurel, &c. The Paulton, to know on what principles the meeting would number of persons assembled were about eight hunbe conducted. Mr. Paulton assured them that the dred, and never did we witness more enthusiasm than Chartists should be allowed a fair hearing. Mr. Paulton on this occasion. After the chairman had taken his delivered two lectures, which gave great satisfaction seat, Mr. Philps was called upon, who delivered a very to the Chartists, inasmuch as he very fairly ascribed all excellent address. Mr. Roberts next addressed the the evils of the country to the monster class legisla- meeting, and delighted the audience by his racy wit tion. At the conclusion of his second lecture, after and humourous satire. Mr. Clifton then read an some discussion, it was agreed that a public meeting address from the Chartists of the City of Bristol to

the principles of the Charter with them, and as he said

seconded by Mr. Clifton. It was:-" That we are of

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Support is now offered to the Executive, and also a means of sending missionaries. Will you accept it? BROTHER CHARTISTS, - Our patriotic friend, Roger Pinder, has issued an incomparable jet blacking, giving one twelfth of his receipts to the Executive. Many portions of the country have taken up the matter in good earnest. Shall we be behind? We have now an opportunity, let us avail ourselves of it. become agent for the same; send your orders to him

and are determined to possess the Charter of your liberties. Mr. Ford, (who is a first-rate workman), a master boot and shoe maker, will give five per cent on all committed in the city of Bristol. One of them was orders he may receive for ladies or gentlemen's boots upon the Custom-house, and although every effort and shoes, for the same purpose.

immediatey, and thus shew you really and truly desire.

Up then, men and women of Lendon, do your duty. The whole Charter, nothing less, and no surrender.

Your brother, In the good cause, EDMUND STALLWOOD.

SOUTHAMPTON. PUBLIC MEETING OF THE TRADES IN BEHALF OF THE MASONS.

A very numerously attended public meeting was held in this town on Taesday evening, Dec. 21st, to take into consideration the best means to assist the masons now on strike at the New Houses of Parliament, and to express public opinion as to the justice of their proceedings. The meeting was held in a very spacious and commodious bailding called the "Long Room," capable of holding from seven to eight hundred persons; this was filled with a very attentive and respectable audience. In this case, as in many others, the harmony of the meeting was not suffered to proceed without being disturbed by the over-flowing love and kindness of a chaplain of some Union Workhouse trespassing his pragmatical observations upon the attention of the meeting in energetically exherting them to "Fear God and honour the rich!!" This and a few other minor interruptions drew forth much disapprobation from the great body of the meeting.

Mr. HERNE, carpenter, was called to the chair. He said that they were called together to express their sympathy towards a very ill-used and oppressed class of British subjects. He was not himself minutely explain the affair. He called upon all present, who serve order, whilst the various speakers delivered their adjudication. sentiments. He then called upon Mr. Turner, mason and delegate, to address the meeting.

Mr. JURNER then rose and said that he had worked under the employ of Allen, for fourteen months, and on the work that added, in the least, to the comforts of his work-people he would destroy it; in fact, what he was about to state he would defy either Grissell, Peto, or Ailen, to contradict; he being an eye-witness to many of his tyrannical acts-acts which were truly disgusting and disgraceful to him as a man. After having recapitulated the many charges brought against Allen, which have already appeared in the columns of the Star, and are well understood by its readers, Mr. T.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. Jennings, a

awob tes

what he had seen, and from what he had also felt. On pects of Chartism." one occasion, he recollected a most glaring piece of in- MR. W. D. TAYLOR'S ROUTE.-Nottingham, justice committed by him. It was a request on the Sunday and Monday; Carrington, Tuesday, Lambpart of some of the workmen, to have a certain door ley, Wednesday, and Beeston, on Thursday. opened that was locked, which would have saved them much trouble and loss of time in going to and from will lecture in the Chartist room, on Sunday, (totheir meals; but such was the stubborn and vindictive temper of Allen, that this most ressonable request was denied them, and the denial Was accompanied with an insulting threat, that if they were dissatisfied they might " pack up their traps and be off." He had known cases where Allen had called up men from the country, hundreds of miles from their home, and had discharged them for the most trifling cause. He could go on the whole of the night enumerating incidents of injustice endured by the masons before they resorted to their last alternative—the strike. He concluded a very interesting speech, much to the satisfaction of the

Mr. PALMER, shoemaker, then moved the first resolution. He spoke with great energy and effect, and said that the power which they complained of was of their own creation. Five men in a natural state of society were sufficient to restrain the violence of any one man in it. But how was it that in the present civilised society, which boasted of so high a state of cultivated human nature, one man (as in the case of Allen) was enough to outrage the rights, the liberties, and the feelings of 270 of his fellow-beings? Such was an anomolous state of society, and called aloud for an organic change in the institutions of the country, such a change as would give unto all equal political power. (Cheers.) Then and not till then could man breathe the pure exhibarating breath of freedom.-(Applianse.) Mr. Palmer spoke for some length of time in a pleasing strain of elequence, and concluded by moving the following resolution:-

"That this meeting fully justifies the conduct of the masons lately employed at the New Houses of Parlinment, in withdrawing from their employment until such time as the tyrant (Allen) is deprived of the authority which, by his inhuman conduct, he has shown himse f unit to hold."

Mr. HULBERT, in a short and manly speech, seconded the resolution, which being put from the chair, was carried unanimously. Mr. GREENLAW, mason, moved the second reso-

"That this meeting view with feelings of contempt the mean manner in which Grissell and Peto have met the charges brought against their foreman, Allen, and deem them, by upholding him in his outrageous conduct, alike guilty of the charges which have been sosubstantially proved against Allen."

Mr. ROBERTS, stoker, seconded the resolution. He knew the condition of the working classes to be wretched; he knew they suffered privations, because they were not represented. He hoped they would be manner in which the call of the masons had been Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

responded to generally by the working classes, reflected the greatest honour upon them. He would ask how could Grissell and Peto but support Allen in his concerning. He will lecture at Manchester, on Monday adoption. We well know that a tract is often read duct when they knew that their interest was identified duct when they knew that their interest was identified with it. That they endeavoured to get their work. done as cheap as possible, to meet the conditions of their estimates, which he heard were £14,000 lower than any other that were given in. This then accounted for the treatment which the men suffered. They (the contractors) found that they could not finish the works at the rate of wages they were paying, so they adopted every expedient to force as much labour from the workmen as possible; but he hoped there was a day not far off when the working classes would be able to resist every act of oppression. Mr. Roberts, after a few other remarks, retired amidst much cheering.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. MURRAY, shoemaker, in a brief speech, moved-

"That this meeting pass a vote of censure on those unprincipled men, who have been so have as to go and supplant their fellow-workmen now on strike, and that this meeting consider they merit the contempt of every on the Natural Law of Wages, in contradistinction working man in the British empire."

Mr. TURNER seconded the resolution. The CHAIRMAN put it to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. BARTLETT, shoemaker, then came forward to move a resolution to the following effect:— "That it is the bounden duty of this meeting to support, by every pecuniary means, the masons now on

Mr. Bartlett spoke at great length upon the evils of Mr. Bartiett spoke at great the spoke at the land by the suffering in liberty's cause. Tickets, single Is. each; meeting. He said that until they get the People's Char-

Mr. WEEKS briefly seconded the resolution, which was agreed to. After a few remarks from Messes. OWEN, PALMER, and others, the meeting broke up, much delighted with

its proceedings, by giving three tremendous cheers for the first Chartist meeting in Southampton. A good collection was made for the masons at the door.

SEEFFIELD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE.—Mr. Otley lectured in the Association Room, Figuree-lane, on Sunday evening last:-Subject, "The fallacies of the free traders." As usual, the lecturer did ample justice to his subject.

MR. BAIRSTOW.—This gentleman lectured in the requested that every locality where the association Town Hall on Monday evening. That stanch veteran has gained an establishment, will appoint a delegate in liberty's cause, Mr. Ludlam, presided; the subject to represent them, or else on no account to fail sendof the lecturer's discourse was,-"Class legislation-its ing letters for or against Mr. Taylor's reappointnature and effects." The address was an eloquent and nature and effects." The address was an eloquent and ment, addressed, post paid, to Mr. Wm. Russell, admirable exposition of the curses and evils of the present legislative system, and was received with ment, addressed, post paid, to Mr. Wm. Russell, secretary to missionary fund, care of Mr. J. Sweet, sent legislative system, and was received with enths. miastic cheers.

of November, Mr. Price, Venni Vach, near Brecon missed several sheep off a part of his farm, and after s long and fruitless search gave them up for lost; but, strange to say, on the 10th December, they were discovered alive in a shed which had not been used for a long period of time, and which did not contain a single particle of food. It is supposed Arthur-street, King's Road, Chelsea, into the cirthat they went into the shed for refuge from the storms lately so prevalent, and that the power of the wind closed the door after them; the shed being generally kept shut, was never thought of during Mr. S. Ford, of 23, High-row, Knightsbridge, has the search. They are now, like Mr. Cavanagh, rapidly recovering from the effects of their long abstinence.—Carmarthen Journal.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES AT BRISTOL.—Within the last fortnight forgeries to a large amount have been has been used to capture the delinquent he has not yet been taken into custody. In another case, it appears that on or about the 7th inst., Edward Charles Clarke, ship-chandler, late in the employ of Messrs. Pilter, and Co., Bristol, absconded from the city in question, and it was then ascertained that he had by means of forged signatures negotiated bills purporting to be of the value of several hundred pounds. A warrant having been issued for his apprehension, Mr. Bosworth, inspector of the Bristol police, with Inspector Tedman, have exerted themselves to the utmost with the view of finding the forger, who is described as being a well-dressed man. about twenty-six years of age. They ascertained that on Friday last a man, answering exactly his description, dined at a public-house at Harrow, and there is reason to believe that he is about to make

his way to some foreign port.—Bath Herald. FATAL ACCIDENT. - An alarming and fatal accident-occurred at Edgbaston-pool, on Sunday morning. A number of boys had assembled for the purpose posed that on Wednesday last, between twelve and of skating. Owing to the sudden thaw which took one o'clock, while visiting in the neighbourhood, he place on Friday and Saturday, the greater part of first saw the deceased sitting on a chair in a yard in the ice was covered with water. It was again the Royal Hospital Row, Chelsea, with several poor frozen over, but when the boys ventured upon it, persons round her, who stated that she was dying owing to the rotten state of the ice, it separated, and from cold and want. Witness immediately inquired eight or nine of them were instantly immersed in the if she had had anything given her, and found she had water. All except one succeeded in getting upon had some brandy. He instantly got the first conveycertain portions of the ice, and eventually reached ance he could procure, and had her brought to that the shore; but we are sorry to say that one unfor- workhouse, where she was immediately admitted. The tunate fellow was unavoidably drowned in sight of persons around her appeared to be strangers to her, thirty or forty persons, who stood near the spot but when witness said he would send her to the workwithout the means of rescuing him.

CITY SOBRIETY. - From the circumstance of Satur- there before and been refused admission. Deceased acquainted with the whole of the proceedings con- day being Christmas Day, the reports brought by appeared too ill to speak. nected with the strike of the masons; he should leave the police under the notice of the city magistrates Robert Hall Adcock, porter at the workhouse, that in the hands of the delegates present, who would embraced two days and two nights, notwithstanding proved that the deceased had two or three times which not more than five charges of drunkenness been admitted for a night's lodging, but he never reason, were determined to go; and if they thought result of joining in a clamour for the repeal of the had placed him in the situation which he lield, to pre- and disorder appeared in the charge-sheets for their knew her to apply for an order of admission and be that the League's objects were preferable to their Corn Laws.—A. B. C.

A SHORT TIME ago, there was dug up in the garden of E. C. Knubley, Esq., at Shatton, in Lorion, a shilling coined in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and bearing date 1568. The coin is in an excellent state he had invariably found him to be an outrageous cha- of preservation, and presents little of the appearance racter in all his proceedings with the work-people; which might have been expected from the circumsuch was his disposition, that if there was anything stances under which it was found, after a lapse of 273 years.—Carlisle Patriot.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

to-morrow, Jan. 2nd; York, on Monday and Tuesday Newington parish, and that she had applied for relief ruption, until they submitted a resolution; then a evenings, the 3rd and 4th inst.; at Darlington, on at Chelsea, but had been refused, and having a bad working man in the gallery of the chapel, asked if mason and delegate, to address the meeting, who, in a very next speech did honour to the cause he advo- will be held on Sunday next (to-morrow), at offer. He had never seen her in liquor, and he not allow discussion there; and if any opposition to liquor, and he not allow discussion there; and if any opposition to liquor, and he not allow discussion there; and if any opposition to liquor, and he not allow discussion there; and if any opposition to liquor, and he not allow discussion there; and if any opposition to liquor, and he not allow discussion there; and if any opposition to liquor, and he not allow discussion there; and if any opposition to liquor, and he not allow discussion there; and if any opposition to liquor, and he not allow discussion there; and if any opposition to liquor, and he not allow discussion there is not allow discussion there; and if any opposition to liquor, and he not allow discussion there is not allow discussion there is not allow discussion there is not allow discussion there.

Dewsbury. which he was called upon to perform had not failen in the Pavilion, on Sunday next (to-morrow), in the in the Pavilion, on Sunday next (to-morrow), in the language on the present occasion to depict the shameler of Allen. He had worked under him and the common necessaries of life, and without the states of the Said no more; for there was not have not been allowed by the Government to take the said no more; for there was not have not been allowed by the Government to take the said no more; for there was not have not been allowed by the Government to take the said no more; for there was not have not been allowed by the Government to take the said no more; for there was not have not been allowed by the Government to take the said no more; for there was not have not been allowed by the Government to take the said no more; for there was not have not been allowed by the Government to take the said no more; for there was not have not been allowed by the Government to take the said no more; for there was not have not been allowed by the Government to take the said no more; for there was not have not been allowed by the Government to take the said no more; for there was not have not been allowed by the Government to take the said no more; for there was not have not been allowed by the Government to take the said no more; for the States General of Handward and the common necessaries of life, and without the said not provided the said that the slight improvement to five feelings up, for if you do; but bethinking the feelings up, for if you do; but bethinking the feelings up, for if you do; but bethinking the feelings up, for if you do; but bethinking the feelings up, for if you do; but bethinking the feelings up, for if you do; but bethinking the feelings up, for if you do; but bethinking the feelings up, for if you do; but bethinking the feelings up, for if you do; but bethinking the feelings up, for if you do; but bethinking the feelings up, for if you do; but bethinking the feelings up, for if you do; but bethinking the character of Allen. He had worked under him, and, ing next, January 3rd, at six o'clock, in the same default on the part of the parochial authorities of therefore, what he said was not from hearsny, but from place. Subject-" The origin, principles, and pros-

Oldham -Mr. William Griffin, of Manchester. morrow) at six o'clock in the evening.

MANCHESTER .- Mr. Leech will lecture on Sanday evening, (to-morrow,) at six o'clock, in the Brownstreet Chartist room.
HOLBECH.—On Wednesday next, Mr. J. Smith will lecture at the Chartist Association room, at

half-past seven o'clock. noon, at two o'clock, and in the evening at six

LONDON.—A public meeting will be held on Sun-

Shoreditch.

Convention, at the Social Institution, Westminsterroad. Single ticket, ls.; double do., ls. 6d.

MR. WILLIAM JONES, the East and North Riding ecturer, will visit the following places, during the next week :-blonday, at Seloy; Tuesday, at Leeds; Frost, Williams, and Jones." Wednesday and Thursday, at Knaresborough; Friday and Saturday, at York.

DELPH .- Mr. James Leach will deliver a lecture sionary Fund. o the people of Saddleworth, in their lecture room, Delph, Saddleworth, on Monday, the 3rd of Jan., at seven o'clock in the evening.

CHOWBENT.—Two lectures will be delivered to-

of Stockport, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, original resolution carried. January 2nd.

a lecture at Olcham, on Sunday evening next, in ing of the Hunslet Chartists, it was resolved unaniwhich he engages to prove that it is the duty of every mously, "That a Chartist Loan Tract Society be tectotaller to become a Chartist, and of every Chartist formed for Hunslet; and that six districts, of fortyto become a tectotaller.

Rechard -Mr. William Bell will lecture in the Association Room, Yorkshire-street, on Sunday next, that six of each number, from 47, be purchased at half-past two.

MR, LINNEY, of Manchester, will lecture at Shaw more united for their just protection. (Cheers) The on Sunday evening, at six o'clock; and at Bury, on be in operation almost immediately, and we

evening; at Liverpool, on Tuesday; at Bolton, on where a conversation would not be allowed. We Wednesday; at Wigan, on Thursday; at Oldham, also know that much misrepresentation has gone on Friday; and at Stockport, on Sunday, the 16th. abroad as to our motives and principles, and that Persons wishing his services must apply to Mr. much ignorance prevails both as to the state and Griffin, Brown's Temperance Hotel, New Cross, burdens of the country, and the characters and pro-Manchester.

BATH.—Mr. C. Bolwell will lecture in the room, 3. Galloway's Buildings, on Sunday evening next, on The condition of the people, and the causes of their discontent.

NEWPORT AND PONTYPOOL -Mr. Bolwell will lecture on Monday evening next, in the new room of the National Charter Association, Newport, on lecture was delivered in the Association Room, Freeevening, at half-past seven, at the rooms, Canal Bank, Pontypool, on the same subject.

MACCLESFIELD.-Mr. J. West will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Association Rooms, Watercotes, to a pamphict published by Lawrence Heyworth, street, on Monday evening last, Mr. Richard Thomp-Esq., of Liverpool, purporting to be the only natural son, of Hurst-street, in the chair. The meeting laws by which wages can be regulated.

cert and ball, will be given in the spacious Temperance Hall, Lower George-street, Sloane-square, for meeting. He said that until they get the People's Chardouble do. ls. 6d. Tickets to be obtained of Mr. ter they would not have a salutary corrective for all their Staliwood, Little Vale Place; Mr. Ford, High-row, Knightsbridge; Mr. Cuffay, 409, Strand.

SHOREDITCH.-Mr. Stallwood will lecture, in accordence with the request of that locality, at the Albion Coffee House, Caurch-street, on Sunday evening next, Jan. 2., at seven o'clock in the evening, on the Principles of the Charter.

MARPLE-Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stockport, will address the inhabitants of this place on Saturday evening next. The friends at New Mills and Comp- names, together with the parts they meant to canvas, stale Bridge are requested to attend, as the National Petition will be adopted.

WINCHCOMB.—On Tuesday next a meeting will be held for agreeing to a memorial to the Queen, for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Sunday, Jan. 2, a county delegate meeting will be held in the Democratic chapel

are to be appropriated to a patriotic purpose. swell their ranks.

BERNARD CAVANAGE CUTDONE.—On the 29th day DREADFUL DEATH OF A FEMALE FROM SKIPTON.—The association met as usual at 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 Room of Chelses Workhouse. oumstances attendant upon the death of Maria Mausfield, aged 32 years, who died in the above

Mary Ann M'Keen deposed that she was one of

Workhouse on Thursday last.

the nurses in Chelsea Workhouse. On Wednesday. the 15th inst., the deceased was brought into that Workhouse, and was delivered into witness s 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 siastic and numerous audience, hour, and sat up with her during the night. Deceased was in a most miserable and weak state, and one of her legs had a bad sore. Deceased, when carried to witness's room was hardly able to speak, but ried to witness's room was hardly able to speak, but and gave a very interesting and edifying account of after she was washed, and clean clothes put on her, his tour in Yorkshire. The sub-secretary introshe exclaimed, "Oh, how nice." Mrs. Fox, duced to the members a new plan for the better another nurse in the house, on seeing the deceased, asked her if she had not slept there about a week ago, to which the deceased replied in the affirmative; when Mrs. Fox asked her why she had not before applied for an order for admission into the workhouse, to which she replied that she had done so, but had been refused by Mr. Newsom, the relieving officer. Deceased did not say why Mr. Newsom had refused her, nor did she say when or where he had so done. Deceased's feet were as cold as ice all night, and witness applied hot water to them, but could get no warmth in them. Deceased in the course and died about half-past one o'clock on Thursday on Monday. Four new members were enrolled, afternoon.

The Rev. Wm. Jay, curate of Upper Chelsea, de-

refused. Mr. Newsom, the relieving-officer; John Slade, a the master of the workhouse, swore most positively would not listen to reason; they said they had no presence of a crowded congregation, publicly abjured that the deceased never applied for admission into objections against the five points of the Charter; the workhouse nor had been refused either directly that, in a moral point of view, they were just, and r indirectly.

John Webb, a miserable-looking man, residing in man; but that it would be better to get a repeal or indirectly.

Lawrence-yard, Jews-row, Chelsea, deposed that the of the Corn Laws first, and then agitate for the deceased had for three months slept on the stairs of Charter. There was one observation that the house where he resided, where she had nightly the Rev. Mr. Baker made which is worthy Mr. O'BRIEN will lecture at Leeds and Holbeck told the persons of the house that she belonged to the lads allowed them to proceed without any inter-Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Monday the 8th instant. tried to persuade her to go into the workhouse, and liberty-loving humanity-monger, and fair-dealing

Association met on Monday evening, as usual, for forward and sign their names to become members; business. Mr. Harrison having been appointed to there were just three that put down their names. vention, when it was decided that it should be room immediately, and wished all to adjourn thereto; deferred until Mr. O'Brien's arrival, as they recog- and another individual then stated that if the Renised no other representative, either in the House pealers would go with them, they would give them of Commons or the Convention, than Mr. O'B. The following resolution was agreed to unanimously:

Moved by Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Crothers, had done speaking, three tremendous cheers were Sermons to-morrow, at Silver-royd-hill, in the afternoon, at two o'clock, and in the evening at six Anight on the same evening.

Mr. Stallwood lectures next Sunday evening, at on next Monday evening:—By Mr. Cockburn at Mr. Martin's Coffee House, 3, Church-street, "That a Debating Society be formed in connection with this Association, and arrangements enteredinto

tists of Fereman's Row, was received for the Mis-

DURHAM .- At the meeting lately held in this the Chartists, brought forward an amendment, morrow, in Harrison's Chapel. Mr. Barrow, of Colton, will lecture in the afternoon and Mr. Wm. Colton, will lecture in the afternoon and Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Wigan, in the evening.

Stalybridge.—A lecture will be delivered in the Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the liberation of National Charter Association Room, Vaudry-street, all political prisoners; but which the Mayor, (being the Chartist room. They are sorry to observe the lat 3s to 3s 1d per 45 lbs for fair qualities, and Meal back of the Moulders' Arms, by Mr. John Wright, presiding officer) declared to be lost, and the apathy manifested by the trades of Leeds, and at 27s to 28s per 240 lbs. Very few transactions have back of the Moulders' Arms, by Mr. John Wright, presiding officer) declared to be lost, and the

HUNSLET.-THE CHARTIST PRESS.--MEANS OLDHAM. - Mr. Griffin, of Manchester, will deliver of extending its Efficiency. - At a recent meetfive houses each, be laid out to be visited weekly with Chartist tracis; the tracts to be the English Chartist Circular, from No. 1 to 46 inclusive, and weekly, in order to have a stock ready when the others have gone their rounds." This plan will ceedings 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,

as the Circular. BIRMINGHAM .- CHARTIST MEETINGS .- A the present aspect of affairs;" and on Tuesday man-street, on Sunday evening last, by Mr. John Mason, the talented lecturer for this district, which gave general satisfaction. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. J. Williamson.

A MEETING of members of the National Charter Association, was held at the room in Freemanwhich 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 dividing the town into proper districts, to procure signatures to the National Petition, Mr. Rous in the chair. The members present gave in their going two together. The whole was entered by the Secretary; when the meeting adjourned to the following Wednesday, when each member will be expected to deliver his report.

STERLHOUSE LANE.—The members of the National Charter Association, who meet at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, are progressing in numbers, and are effecting much good through the perseverance of IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—At a meeting lately held in the public office, to hear an address from Mr. Salt, the lecturer informed his audience (composed solely of burgesses) that the chief cause of the

ance will also be brought under the consideration of the meeting relating to the forthcoming convention.

We have to announce the death of John Beatty
West, Eq., M.P. for Dublin, which took place at an arry hour on Monday morning, after a few days'

National Charter Association Room, Bomber's Brow, on Monday, January 10. The proceeds of which lines are to be appropriated to a patrictic purpose.

Mr. Higgins missed his product the was some steaks from it, the was boatman, with his wife and Anti-Corn Law Tactics.—The liberal members but nothing was heard of it till Friday, when the prisoner's house was searched on suspicion of sheep into the canal, and by great exertions were all saved. National Charter Association, and are thus endeavouring to liberal members but nothing was heard of it till Friday, when the prisoner's house was searched on suspicion of sheep into the canal, and by great exertions were all saved. National Charter Association, and the beef was found. Mr. Higgins on Monday, January 10. The proceeds of which their ranks.

the room on Saturday night, when it was addressed by the chairman (Henry Hardcastle.) and other members, and cheering accounts were given of the having stolen a deal box (which he was seen to take

SUBBEY .- The Council met on Sunday, and transacted a variety of local business, after which they adjourned to the Joan of Arc, East-lane, Wal-

worth, on Sunday next, at half-past four. LONDON .- 55, OLD BAILLY, -Mr. Farrer lec-

tured here on Tuesday evening. LAMBETH.-Mr. Stallwood lectured at the Chartist Hall, 1. China-walk, on Tuesday evening.

LIMEHOUSE.-Mr. Ridley lectured at the Association Room, Limehouse Causeway, to an enthu-FINSBURY.—A numerous and well attended meet- after the Star had gone to press. ing took place at Lunt's Coffee House, Clerkenwell

Green, on Monday evening. Mr. Stallwood attended, 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 Sunday

evening lectures, at the Golden Anchor, St. Johnstreet, was then notified to the meeting by Mr. Martin, and a lecture committee, consisting of Messrs. Martin, Fussell, Chapman, Wacey, and Watts, were authorised to make arrangements for a lecture on Sunday evening, Jan. 2nd.

ASHBURTON (DEVONSHIRE.) - The National Petition was adopted here on Monday evening; excellent speeches were made by Messrs. Foal, Woodley, Folland, and Rapsey.

meeting was held in this town, on Monday evening. Mr. Beesley addressed the meeting in a most eloquent manner, and was followed by Mr. Mooney. from Colne.

own, after they had fairly and calmly discussed each point, to give in. But lo! the fair-dealing Whigs pauper, who attends the applicants for relief; and (for they are virtually deserving of that name) Liverpool, five persons, all of mature years, in the

> ashamed of the proceedings. When he saw that no have been called on to sit in their stead. way could be done but what would throw disgrace

LEEDS.-WATER WORKS.-On Monday last, a special meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held at the Court House, Wm. Beckett, LAMBETH. - A ball and concert will take place on for the immediate carrying out of the same on this Esq, M.P., in the chair. The meeting was called diminution of the number of the unemployed. The Monday next, in aid of the funds of the Petition night week." By Mr. Kirke—"That an address for the purpose of considering the propriety of in- numbers are :- Males, 1,914; dependents, 4,785; be sent from this Association to Sir Frederick increasing the capital of the company, by adopting females, 1,637; dependents, 3,274—total, 11,610. Pollock, congratulatory of his appointment to the high office he now holds, and respectfully requesting increased number of shares, as empowered to do by him to use his influence, in the proper quarter, to pro- the act, or by borrowing money at a given rate of Argus. cure the immediate return of those ill-used patriots, interest. After hearing a statement by the law clerk, Robert Barr, Esq., of the state of the works, Subscription.—The sum of 7s. 6d., from the Charantee and also the opinion of George Leather, E.q., the 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 city, to congratulate her Majesty on the birth of a extent allowed. This will make the capital of the prince, Messrs. Mowbray and Carr, on behalf of company about one thousand pounds more than it is sion has been appointed to inquire into the manner extent allowed. This will make the capital of the calculated will be required. It is satisfactory to in which exchequer bills have been made out and state the works are progressing very fast towards issued under the act of William IV., and " to point

> completion. MASON'S STRIKE COMMITTEE.—This body continues to meet every Friday night at seven o'clock, in

the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Perring, of 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 pened at the Park End Iron Works on Sunday scarcely more than 200 beasts had been disposed of smouldering for some time. It was fortunately dis- night last. The furnace being very much out of neight, and on alarm being given, the engines were speedily on the spet, 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 could be obtained; notwithstanding this, we are happy to say, that the flames were soon got under, human aid, and we are sorry to add, poor Conrov

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 was recently found dead near Denton-green. St. night milder with rain; but since then frost has that Jackson, some time since, enlisted in the 4th Helen's; £50 by her Majesty's Government, £50 by returned, and during last night it was very keen Dragoons, in which his conduct was so bad, that the personal representatives of the deceased, and he was drummed out, and has since lodged with £50 by the Earl of Derby. Her Majesty's pardon is for English Wheat at last week's prices, and a Mrs. C., from whose house he decamped last week, also held out to any one giving the information, not moderate sale was experienced for free foreign taking with him a pair of silver spectacles, some | being the person who actually committed the murder | spoons, a pair of razors, and other articles. He was apprehended at Halifax; he had pledged the pro- wide range, and the unhappy sufferers endure more 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 leading from Holbeck to Wellington Road. Wm. was addressed by Mr. George White, who exposed Price, a respectable youth, apprentice with Mr. toms are recognised, and therefore the hasty con-MR. Doyle's Route for the first week in January. The attempts which are being made by the Whig Joseph Wood, painter, Briggate, was returning from clusion is jumped at, that all the ailments of the Stockport, Sunday the 2d; Wilmslow, Monday the 3rd; Chester, Wednesday the 5th; and Northwich, Friday the 7th.

Chelsel.—A public festival, consisting of a coning a strong committee for the purpose of gaining purse containing a penny, and finding this was all the who signatures to the National Petition and distributing the booty they were likely to obtain, they stripped state." Chartist tracts, and concluded by advising them to him of his jacket, took two silk handkerchiefs from Alarming Fire.—Great Loss of Property.—
Support The Commonwealthsman, edited by Mr. his neck, and his hat off his head. They then left An alarm of fire was given between twelve and Cooper, of Leicester, who was a valuable member of the Association. A letter was read from Mr. Philp on the subject of the omission in the list of candilly, least noise. The men are described as one wearing the building, thirty-six yards by dates complained of at the previous meeting, after a velvet jacket, and the other dark-coloured clothes.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION .- At a meeting of the members of this body, held at Scarborough's was the property of Lord Francis Egerton, and said Hotel, last week, Mr. Joseph Thompson, of the George and Dragon, Briggate, was elected President, and Mr. Henry Hord, of the Phoenix Inn, Kirkgate, Secretary, for the ensuing year.

SHOPLIFTING .- On Saturday last, Ann Lumb and Mary Ward, mother and daughter, were charged before the borough justices, at the Court House, with having stolen a shawl from the shop of Messrs. Grower and Hill, drapers, Kirkgate, whither they had gone under pretence of purchasing. A pair of gloves were also found upon Lumb, identified as the property of Messrs. Hemmant, Briggate, who, however, declined to prosecute. The younger prisoner Messrs. Horsley, Emes, Richards, Davis, and others; (Ward) was discharged, and Lumb was committed they hold their meetings every Tuesday evening. for trial. She is an old offender.

trial.

Frienr.-On Saturday last, George Woodhead, a painter, residing in Purday-street, was committed for trial, by the borough magistrates, on a charge of away) from the shop-door of Mrs. Sharp, broker,

Kirkgate. Distress was assigned as the cause. STEALING SHEAR WEIGHTS-On Saturday last, Sampson Spender, a shear grinder, residing in Paley's 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 broker at the New Road End, and being identified, he was committed for trial.

still continue their labours; the subscriptions from different shops still continue; the amount published by us a fortnight ago was £23. 11s. 4 % d.; it is now £29. 17s. 8d. We did not receive their accounts till HUDDERSFIELD, -EXTREME DESTIUTION.-

On Sunday morning last a poor woman named Crossly, whilst in a fit of de spair arising from the incessant cry of her children for bread, and not having any in her house, ran out and threw herself 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 1 till-house, near this town, was entered by some v. llain or villains, and property stolen to a consi derable amount, with which they got clear off.

AT THE CHARTIST ROOM, on Tuesday night, Mr. STALYBRIDGE.-Mr. Joseph Linney lectured in the Joseph Bray in the chair, a memorial to her Maje sty of the night said she should not trouble any one long, National Charter Association Room, Vaudrey-street, on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, was moved by Mr. Vovers, and seconded by Mr. Rushworth, and carried by a large majority.

ECCLESALL.—A FAIR SAMPLE.—Mode of thin attendance of farmers, and a small quantity of Electing Anti-Corn Law Delegates.—In looking 6 rain offering. Wheat was in good demand at last over the report of the West Biding massing held in over the report of the West Riding meeting, held in HARWOOD (NEAR ACCRINGTON.)—A Chartist had the honour of two delegates at the above place, meeting was held in this town, on Monday evening.

Mr. Beesley addressed the meeting in a most elo-Law, low wages, and class legislation-one of the solons is so anxious about spiritual as well as earthly affairs, that he likes to know the religious TODMORDEN.—THE CORN LAW REPEALERS as well as political opinions of an applicant for AT THEIR DIRTY WORK AGAIN !- Last Sunday, the labour before he can give him employment. On Rev. Mr. Baker, Baptist Minister, gave out to his seeing this, the next question that arose in my mind house, they said it would be of no use, as she had been audience that there would be a meeting in the chapel was, who sent them? and on inquiry I find that there on Tuesday night, to take into consideration the were not a dozen persons at the meeting; and they propriety of forming a Branch Society to the great called by circular, out of a population of three League in Manchester, as he termed it. Accordingly, thousand and upwards! The operatives of this the Chartists of Todmorden, ever willing to hear country may expect, therefore, what would be the

> On Wednesday afternoon, in St. Jude's Church, the errors of the Church of Rome, in which they had able symptom as to the con idition of the market. In been nurtured. Three other Roman Catholics will. goods, however, there is not much improvement; to the great mortification of Dr. Pusey, make a and the extremely low price s which have ruled for similar abjuration in a few days.

evening, between six and seven o'clock, the body of pulled off her bonnet and sat down. She had nothing of notice here—that he was aware that a boy, aged apparently about ten years, was found to subsist on but half-a-pint of beer and a bit of there was not a dissenting minister in England, in Stable-lane, Pembroke-road. The body presented fidently looked for. During the two last years, this bread, which persons sometimes gave her. Deceased but was favourable to the principles of the Charter; a shocking appearance, and was lying in a pool of expectation was defeated by the unfavourable position of the house that she belonged to the lads allowed them to proceed without any interthroat, extending from ear to ear. Great sensation pressure upon the money market. There is some Thursday and Friday, the 6th and 7th; and at leg, could not walk so far as Newington. He had they would allow him to state his opinion, but the rence, the circumstances attending which are not be in operation, as the Bank is now understood.

> more than a dozen persons there that was favourable | their seats, have quitted the capital, and returned to to their nostrum; and half of those were actually their constituencies. The supplementary Deputies diau, of Wednesday.

NEWCASTLE. - The Newcastle Chartist upon them, he called upon any one present to come Census, read before the Statistical Society on Monday, stated that in all Great Britain there are day, stated that in all Great Distant value one 13,500 idiots, lunatics, &c., and in England alone one 73d down to 63d per lb.

73d down to 63d per lb.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, Dec. 24.—Owing to MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, Dec. 24.—Owing to beld this morning. take the chair, the Secretary read the minutes of the The Chairman then dissolved the meeting. A per- in 500. In 1831, there were 800,000 female servants last meeting. A lengthy discussion took place respecting a delegate to the forthcoming Coning that there would be a meeting in the Chartist alone, they formed one-tenth part of the population. A lengthy discussion took place respecting a delegate to the forthcoming Coning that there would be a meeting in the Chartist alone, they formed one-tenth part of the population. In the action of Pisani, chief dragoman or without change in the quotations of this day interpreter to the British Embassy at Constantino- se'nnight; few transactions of importance occurred ple, against Lawson, printer and publisher of the in any article. Times, for alleged libel, contained in the articles of THIRSK CORN MARKET, DEC. 27.-A very good that journal, the jury returned a verdict for the supply of all kinds of grain, except Beans, which defendant.

Tuesday being the day to which the Parliament Department, respectfully requesting him, in his were a many of the constables in attendance. The was prorogued, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to amount of business was done without any alteration appointments of gentlemen to the Commission of the meeting in the Chartist Room was very numerously the House of Lords shortly after three o'clock, and Peace, not to forget that there are Chartists in this attended, and there were some very good remarks the Commons having been summoned to the bar, the day evening, at eight o'clock, at the Hit or Miss locality as capable of performing the duties of that Tavern, 79, West-street, Globe-fields, to elect from the General Council of this locality a delegate to the Majesty's subjects." Alr. Sinclair was appointed to Middlesex Conneil, and also to hear a lecture by Mr. Knight on the same evening.

Induction of the League generally. It is made upon the conduct of the League generally. It is made upon the con whatever, and, besides the Lords Commissioners, only market was held on Friday, the 24th. It was 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

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.

eut whether any and what defects are to be found in arrive at moderate rates. Barrel Flour has moved

THE CUSTOM of Christmas boxes arose with sailors. invite the delegates from every trade to attend their or danger, dropped money in the box, for prayers meetings. returned safe, they presented to the Church. These FIRE.—On Monday morning, about half-past one gifts, received at the time of the Nativity at the clock, a fire was discovered to have broken out in entrance of the chapels and cathedrals, were called Christmas boxes.

Forest of Dean.—A melancholy occurrence hap covered before the flames had attained any great repair, sulphuretted hydrogen gas escaped from the full 2d, per 8ibs, and a large number was turned out height, and on alarm being given, the engines were side, and passed into a house adjoining, occupied by unsold. Sheep were tolerably plentiful, while the and were confined to the room in which they were lingered till Tuesday morning, when death put an first discovered.

His wife and Bradley are doing well.—Gloucester paper.

THE ST. HELEN'S MURDER.-A reward of £150 NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.—" This class embraces a

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 symp-

eighteen, and eight stories in height, is reduced to a heap of ruins, with the valuable contents therein, to be insured. The building is funderstood to have been completely filled, chiefly with cotton, sugar, wheat and flour. The estimated loss is £50,000 besides the building. There are but few of the owners of the cotton, &c., who are said to be insured, so that the loss will be a total one to all who were so unfortunate as to have had property within the building. The cause is said to have arisen from the circumstance of there having been two or three boats lying in a branch of the Rochdale Canal within the warehouse, and that the fire or fires in the cabins ignited the first floor. Mr. Occleshaw's lead mill and glass warehouse, on the opposite side of the street, must inevitably have been destroyed, had it not been for the prompt aid afforded by Mr. Rose and his most efficient fire engine establishment STEALING BEEF. On Saturday last, a young man (six engines having been at work), who rendered named John Parker, was charged at the Court the most timely assistance. This makes the seventh House, with having stolen a piece of beef, the property of Mr. Thomas Higgins, butcher, Briggate. the last three or four weeks, most of which have Goosegate, Nottingham. Other business of import- distress that exists in this country, arises from the Mr. Higgins missed his beef on the Wednesday pre- involved the loss of property to a serious amount Infirmary.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET. DEC. 28.—The arrivals of Wheat, Oats, and Barley to this day's market are larger than last week; Beans smaller. Very fine white and red Wheat have supported last week's price, but all other descriptions are very dull sale. and inferior ls. per quarter lower. Fine heavy Barley full as dear, the secondary qualities continue in very limited demand. Oats a farthing to a halfpenny per stone, and Beans ls. per quarter

lower. THE ENUMERATION COMMITTEE.—This Committee THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 28, 1841. Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas.

£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

3 7 21 1 12 61 1 1 81 0 0 0 1 19 31 0 0 0 LEEDS CLOTH MARKET, DEC. 28.—The last market day in the year has passed off as flat as can be well imagined. The fact is there has been nothing at all done in the Cloth Halls, though we believe a general average run of business has been transacted in the warehouses.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, Dec. 28.—Our concluding market for this year was indeed a dull one; indeed it may be said to be about the same as last week. Wools, Oils, &c. remain nominal.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 27. -The business to-day has been very limited, as is usually the case on these Mondays that fall between Christmas-day and the new market, which is always held on the first Monday after the 6th of January. MALTON CORN MARKET, DEC. 24.—Our market not being held on the usual day, on account of Christ-

mas day falling on the Saturday, there was only a

we sk's rates. Barley and Oats as before. Wheat.

YORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 24.—There is a large quantity of Oats offering to-day. Barley a fair supply, at d but few samples of Wheat. Our millers are free bu, vers of the latter, at very full prices, and fine White is extremely scarce, and much wanted.

Barley is dul. sale. Oats #d to #d per stone lower.

STATE OF The LADE.—Although this is a period of the year at which any great degree of activity is hardly to be exp seted, there have been within the last two or three clays, and more particularly during yesterday, some sy mptoms of improvement in our yarn market; and a trifling advance over the very low prices paid about ten days ago, has been pretty generally obtained up on numbers and qualities of yarn suitable to the present demand. Many of the purchasers also have st own a strong inclination to make contracts for future delivery, which is a favoursome weeks past remain with out change. Still there DUBLIN.-MYSTERIOUS MURDER.-On Monday is a rather better feeling in t he market; and, as is indeed usual at this period of the year, a more decided improvement in the course of a 1 nonth or two is conshrouded in mystery. An inquest was held on to be in a comparatively easy and sec. ire position— Tuesday night by Dr. M'Carthy, who adjourned the her stock of coin and bullion at the preatent moment amounting to somewhere about five mil lions and a had no doubt that she had died from the want of the proceedings took place, he would immediately King Ennest, of Hanover, continues to play the half, with every appearance of a prog ressive indissolve the meeting. Yes, said he, you had better despot to admiration. According to the Hamburg crease. We hope these favourable anticipations may

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 27 .- The number of Cattle at market to day has been much sm ller Statistics.—Mr. Porter, in an analysis of the than last week, consequently they were east rly sought after, and all sold at a little advance in pri 38. Best Beef, 61d. down to 6d; best Wether, Mutto 1,

at which there was a very slender attendance, and

were scarce, and those samples which were exhibited, were of very inferior description. An average in price; if there was any difference, it might be that Wheat was a little brisker, and Oats rather slower. Wheat, 7s 3d to 8s 6d per bushel; Oats 16s to 23s; Barley, 26s to 33s per quarter.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, DEC. 24TH.-In consequence of Christmas Day falling on Saturday, our thinly attended; the sale was very dull. Wheat sold from 6s 6d to 9s; Oats, 2s 3d to 3s 8d; Barley, 4s 9d to 5s 3d; and Beans from 5s 3d to 5s 9d per

bushel. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 27 .-With the exception of 9,843 loads of Oatmeal, the supply of Irish produce since Tuesday has been small. From European ports there have arrived 3.325 quarters of Wheat, 2,587 quarters of Barley, 3,527 quarters Beans, 1,329 quarters Peas, 3,510 barrels Flour; and from Canada 2687 quarters Wheat, 3,524 quarters Peas, and 8,096 barrels Flour: the whole of which, with little exception, is for the present placed under the Queen's locks. The Wheat trade, throughout the week, has ruled dull, and where purchasers have appeared they have been enabled to reduce prices of free foriegn and Irish Id to 2d per bushel. There has been inquiry after the finer qualities of Wheat in bond; but of this description there is little now here, and none offering to slowly, but we cannot alter our last quotations. Oats and Oatmeal have both met a dull sale; the former

occurred in either Barley, Beans, or Peas, and the value of each remains unaltered. LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 27. -In our market of to-day the supply of beasts was miserably deficient, both as respects numbers and quality, yet, owing to the unusually thin attendance f buyers, it was more than adequate to the demand. So heavy was the inquiry that up to twelve o'clock and those at a reduction on last week's figures of

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, DEC. 27TH .-

The supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk was limited this morning, but there was a tolerably good show of Barley, Beans, and Peas from these counties, with a moderate fresh arrival of English, Scotch, and Irish Oats. The imports of foreign grain have been fair for the season. The weather up to Wednesday in the past week was sharp and frosty, from that period to Saturday without any change in the value of good useful samples. Flour was dull, and ship marks were procurable on rather lower terms. The best Malting Barley was taken off at quite as much money, whilst other qualities hung heavily on hand, although again offered rather cheaper. Prime old Malt brought last week's rates, in limited quantities, whilst new was very dull, and must be quoted Is per gr. under last Monday's currency. Beans and Peas were in slow request, and soft samples of new have purchasing as much as possible.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET. DEC. 22.-We had a short supply of Beasts at market this morning; of Sheep there was a fair supply; there was a good attendance of buyers, yet the market was heavy for Sheep, but for Beasts the market was fair. Beef, 6s 6d to 7s per stone; Mutton, 6d per ib. Beasts 350; Sheep 5630. There was a fair show of lean

cattle and calvers. SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29. -There has been a small show of both beasts and sheep to-day than for some weeks past, and the quality of both very inferior. The demand, however, was not so good as last week, but still quite good enough for the supply. Prime beef met ready sale. and brought 7d per lb, and prime wether mutton 63d to 7d per lb. Every thing well sold up.

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