

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

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—If there is any triumph to which more than another the honest politician and the gentleman attaches more importance, it is that of living down prejudice, and being able to justify a course for which he has suffered insult and contumely. When your choice in 1835 placed me in that position which I have since endeavoured honestly and consistently to maintain, I then informed you that "I should have much to contend against; that though unnoticed in the outset, and while gathering strength, my path might appear smooth yet when that strength came to be directed for your service, my troubles would begin." One reason why I was not assailed in the commencement of my career was, because the great and the powerful assumed themselves that if my popularity became dangerous to misrule, like most of my predecessors, could be seduced by the *Golden Rule* from the advocacy of your cause. This is the usual, and by much the easiest mode of staying the march of democracy. In plain English, by buying the leaders, and thereby creating doubt and distrust in the popular ranks. Not being able to injure you by purchasing me, they have had recourse to the usual alternative in such cases, of persecuting me.

My friends, it is not sufficient that a public man prove his honesty or his consistency; he should also be able to establish his character for sound judgment and prudence. He should be able to prove that he was not impetuously visionary. That he did not oppose for opposition sake, but because his opposition was necessary, and therefore justified. You are aware that upon the 26th of Sept. 1841, a deputation of my countrymen waited upon me at Exeter, to request that I would abstain from abusing Mr. O'Connell. My abuse (if such it could be called) was at all times merely a defence of myself, my party, and my policy against his charges. However, I did make the promise; and from that time to the present I have not mentioned Mr. O'Connell's name disrespectfully, while he has not abandoned his former course of slander and demagogic me and my party. I then told the Irish to watch him and to watch me, and to judge for themselves; and now I come to the questions at issue between us. All Ireland professed to sorrow for the differences between Mr. O'Connell and me; but, of course, I must be in the wrong. You, however, thought otherwise; and my principal object in writing this letter is to justify your judgment.

I was twice returned for my native county, upon a pledge to abolish the payment of tithes by the Catholic people to the Protestant Church, and to effect, if possible, a Repeal of the Legislative Union. Mr. O'Connell was returned upon the same pledge. In 1833, when seated, and having discovered that the Irish mind would go with him for a while in error, he endeavoured to back out of his pledges for the purpose of conciliating the respectables. To me my pledges were sacred; while Mr. O'Connell bled to nibble and to advocate the instalment system. He called a meeting of Irish Members, at which he proposed his instalment principle of reducing tithes, instead of abolishing them. I moved an amendment for the total abolition, and carried it. He made an appointment with Lord Althorpe and Mr. Littleton, to receive a deputation of Irish members upon the question of tithes, and proposed a series of amiable-pamphlet resolutions, as the ground-work of discussion. My amendment, however, overruled the attempt; and we, thirteen of us, waited upon Lord Althorpe and Mr. Littleton, when, in violation of the terms, Mr. O'Connell pledged himself for the tranquillity of Ireland if the instalment principle was adopted. This startled and astonished me; and I told Lord Althorpe and Mr. Littleton that I did not come there to decide them; that Mr. O'Connell had not the sanction of the delegates to make such a statement; and that for myself I would under no take that Ireland should never rest satisfied with any measure short of the total abolition of the tithes. You are aware of the use that Mr. O'Connell has made of the instalment plan, "as much as you can, and look for more." And you are also aware of my reply. Look for all, if it is your due, and be satisfied with no less. This bit by bit reform only disgusts your supporters, and arms your opponents with arguments against altering session after session what was said to be satisfactory when conceded.

Well, my friends, I have now before me Mr. O'Connell's last letter to the Irish people; and in it he lays down the five great objects to be achieved by Ireland as follows, and in the following order:—

Firstly, THE TOTAL ABOLITION OF THE TITHES NEXT CHARGE.

Secondly, Fairly of tenure for the occupying tenants.

Thirdly, The encouraging and perfecting of Irish manufactures.

Fourthly, Complete Suffrage and Vote by Ballot.

Fifthly, Abolition of the present Poor Law, and augmentation of well-regulated charitable institutions.

Now, such, my friends, are the five great objects for which the people of Ireland are now to contend.

Firstly, the repeal of Mr. O'Connell's own act, and falling back upon that principle for which I have ever contended.

Secondly, the fixity of tenure; to accomplish which I gave notice of my intention to bring a Bill into Parliament in 1833, substantially to the following purport, "To compel landlords to give leases in perpetuity at a corn rent; to take away the power to distress, and in all cases where lands are held under lease, and let at a rack rent, to empower a Jury to assess the real value in like manner as the Crown or public bodies assess the value of private property intended for public uses." When I rose to give the above notice, Mr. O'Connell laughed in my face; while in nearly eight years after he lays it down as one of those grand objects for which the Irish people are to contend!

His fourth proposition is Complete Suffrage, with Vote by Ballot, which he has done more than any other man living to frustrate its accomplishment, and is well aware that without that, his other objects must fail.

His fifth and last is for the abolition of the present Poor Law; and this, while for three years he opposed me in a measure which he told me, out of the House, was splendidly arranged, while he invariably opposed me in the House. My plan was a graduated scale of taxation, commencing with occupying farmers who paid 21/6 rent, and increasing to double upon absence. The major portion of the fund to be applied to agricultural and labour premiums to promote the encouragement of native industry, and the remainder to be applied to charitable institutions. I explained my plan to Lord Althorpe, and he assured me that in several cases where his family had tried the experiment of agricultural and labour premiums, the value of the land had been nearly doubled in seven years. Now, my friends, you who accepted me as a free gift at the hands of Mr. O'Connell, and you also who joined in the offer, because I was too honest to do otherwise; I ask you, whether the trial was complete than Mr. O'Connell himself has made his triumph over him! The very policy which he now proposes, I was scouted as one of the impracticable for adhering to. My trials have been many and severe during this struggle between principle and expediency. Principle has triumphed; and justice proclaims not only that I was right, but that I was wise!

Also! my friends, it is hard that I should have been branded as a traitor to my country because I would not join in his sale or a party to her degradation; but it is more than payment to find that my accuser and most implacable foe has been compelled to abandon his own, and acquiesce in my policy.

I have thought it but justice to myself to lay this statement before you; and now I turn to matters of more vital importance. I have shown you that the Irish abandoned me while honestly fighting the battles of my country. I have shown you that Mr.

O'Connell now justifies my policy, which should strengthen your opinion of my prudence. Hear me then! Never within the memory of the oldest man living did England present such a picture as this which is now in a state of preparation. In less than one month from this date, those elements which have been long gathering, will come into collision, and the shock to our common country will be regulated in its force and effects by the part the people take. If you lend yourselves as tools to those who have coined wealth out of your heart's blood, you are ruined, and for ever! If you give pliant ear to those emissaries who are NOW among you, you will lose that triumph, which, if you are wise and discreet, you are sure to gain from the clash of contending interests. If you arm authority with a feasible pretext for bridling the most passionate of the powerful and the wealthy, you become a prey to individual malice and the law's vengeance. I caution you against Secret Associations; against giving ear to those who are paid out of the £100,000 wrung from you, and who, when pushed, will get up another outbreak to back them; a moral appeal for a license to still further subjugate you to their control. All are bidding for you and bidding against me. I'll be at it till all. If you but remain true to me and to myself. Have no secret I do not let writing! no conspiracies! I seek every rogue from your district who would urge you on to acts of violence! stand by yourselves and for your own principles. Bear this one fact in mind, when entertaining the question of free trade. The trade of spinning has been incalculably increased. It has become the great trade, that of exporting spun yarn, and in the same ratio in which that branch of trade has increased, has machinery been improved, to make it worth the foreigner's acceptance, and in the same ratio has hands been dismissed, to the great reduction.

Now mind, my good friends, that not one-third of the number of hands formerly engaged in the limited trade of spinning are now employed in the increased trade of spinning! while the wages of those employed have been reduced to about one-third of the former amount! and then those displaced by machinery constitute a reserve for the masters to fall back upon. The same rule that applies to the spinners, also applies to the "piecers." Their numbers have been reduced, and their wages also have been reduced. I mention these striking facts to put you upon your guard, because I know the influence which will be brought to bear against you. I know that some of our old friends are in the market, and they perhaps may hope to carry you along with them. I know the influence the masters have over their starving slaves. I know the influence that talkers have at public meetings. But God I know your power, and only ask for his righteous exercises to be at all known. While you are starving these freemen who can squander your money to accomplish their own ends. TERTIUM QUID I shall not DESPISE, however, if I can help it. They are dead beat. Now then the whole case is before you—earth and hell is being moved to destroy me, because faction is aware that I am not for sale.

Mr. O'Connell has justified my former policy, and I rely upon subsequent results to justify me in my present course. I am not in doubt, nor yet alarmed, if you remain steady, and resist temptation. We cannot be beaten except by ourselves. In twenty-five days from this time, you will have learned what course the several parties mean to pursue. My course is plain, and I stand firm upon the rock of principle, holding justice in one hand, and right in the other.

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Secondly, the fixity of tenure; to accomplish which I gave notice of my intention to bring a Bill into Parliament in 1833, substantially to the following purport, "To compel landlords to give leases in perpetuity at a corn rent; to take away the power to distress, and in all cases where lands are held under lease, and let at a rack rent, to empower a Jury to assess the real value in like manner as the Crown or public bodies assess the value of private property intended for public uses." When I rose to give the above notice, Mr. O'Connell laughed in my face; while in nearly eight years after he lays it down as one of those grand objects for which the Irish people are to contend!

His fourth proposition is Complete Suffrage, with Vote by Ballot, which he has done more than any other man living to frustrate its accomplishment, and is well aware that without that, his other objects must fail.

His fifth and last is for the abolition of the present Poor Law; and this, while for three years he opposed me in a measure which he told me, out of the House, was splendidly arranged, while he invariably opposed me in the House. My plan was a graduated scale of taxation, commencing with occupying farmers who paid 21/6 rent, and increasing to double upon absence. The major portion of the fund to be applied to agricultural and labour premiums to promote the encouragement of native industry, and the remainder to be applied to charitable institutions. I explained my plan to Lord Althorpe, and he assured me that in several cases where his family had tried the experiment of agricultural and labour premiums, the value of the land had been nearly doubled in seven years. Now, my friends, you who accepted me as a free gift at the hands of Mr. O'Connell, and you also who joined in the offer, because I was too honest to do otherwise; I ask you, whether the trial was complete than Mr. O'Connell himself has made his triumph over him! The very policy which he now proposes, I was scouted as one of the impracticable for adhering to. My trials have been many and severe during this struggle between principle and expediency. Principle has triumphed; and justice proclaims not only that I was right, but that I was wise!

Also! my friends, it is hard that I should have been branded as a traitor to my country because I would not join in his sale or a party to her degradation; but it is more than payment to find that my accuser and most implacable foe has been compelled to abandon his own, and acquiesce in my policy.

I have thought it but justice to myself to lay this statement before you; and now I turn to matters of more vital importance. I have shown you that the Irish abandoned me while honestly fighting the battles of my country. I have shown you that Mr.

O'Connell now justifies my policy, which should strengthen your opinion of my prudence. Hear me then! Never within the memory of the oldest man living did England present such a picture as this which is now in a state of preparation. In less than one month from this date, those elements which have been long gathering, will come into collision, and the shock to our common country will be regulated in its force and effects by the part the people take. If you lend yourselves as tools to those who have coined wealth out of your heart's blood, you are ruined, and for ever! If you give pliant ear to those emissaries who are NOW among you, you will lose that triumph, which, if you are wise and discreet, you are sure to gain from the clash of contending interests. If you arm authority with a feasible pretext for bridling the most passionate of the powerful and the wealthy, you become a prey to individual malice and the law's vengeance. I caution you against Secret Associations; against giving ear to those who are paid out of the £100,000 wrung from you, and who, when pushed, will get up another outbreak to back them; a moral appeal for a license to still further subjugate you to their control. All are bidding for you and bidding against me. I'll be at it till all. If you but remain true to me and to myself. Have no secret I do not let writing! no conspiracies! I seek every rogue from your district who would urge you on to acts of violence! stand by yourselves and for your own principles. Bear this one fact in mind, when entertaining the question of free trade. The trade of spinning has been incalculably increased. It has become the great trade, that of exporting spun yarn, and in the same ratio in which that branch of trade has increased, has machinery been improved, to make it worth the foreigner's acceptance, and in the same ratio has hands been dismissed, to the great reduction.

Now mind, my good friends, that not one-third of the number of hands formerly engaged in the limited trade of spinning are now employed in the increased trade of spinning! while the wages of those employed have been reduced to about one-third of the former amount! and then those displaced by machinery constitute a reserve for the masters to fall back upon. The same rule that applies to the spinners, also applies to the "piecers." Their numbers have been reduced, and their wages also have been reduced. I mention these striking facts to put you upon your guard, because I know the influence which will be brought to bear against you. I know that some of our old friends are in the market, and they perhaps may hope to carry you along with them. I know the influence the masters have over their starving slaves. I know the influence that talkers have at public meetings. But God I know your power, and only ask for his righteous exercises to be at all known. While you are starving these freemen who can squander your money to accomplish their own ends. TERTIUM QUID I shall not DESPISE, however, if I can help it. They are dead beat. Now then the whole case is before you—earth and hell is being moved to destroy me, because faction is aware that I am not for sale.

Mr. O'Connell has justified my former policy, and I rely upon subsequent results to justify me in my present course. I am not in doubt, nor yet alarmed, if you remain steady, and resist temptation. We cannot be beaten except by ourselves. In twenty-five days from this time, you will have learned what course the several parties mean to pursue. My course is plain, and I stand firm upon the rock of principle, holding justice in one hand, and right in the other.

In conclusion I have only to request that this week's *Star*. It appeared in the *Chronicle* of Tuesday, and when you are reading that letter upon tenure, and the land, and the advantage of having a large population of independent farming labourers, then think of the words ten thousand times repeated upon the same subject by

Your faithful Friend,

FEARLESS O'CONNOR.

"The letter to which Mr. O'Connell here alludes, is the reply to the letter which he published in the *Chronicle* of Tuesday, in which he attempted to recur to the question in my next, it will then be all in good time.—Ed. N.S."

MEETING IN HONOUR OF THE NORTHERN STAR, AND THE REV. WM. HILL.

The Charists of Hull held a high festival on Monday, in the Free Masons' Lodge, to evince their sense of the services rendered to the cause by the *Northern Star* and its conductor, the Rev. Wm. Hill.

Now, such, my friends, are the five great objects for which the people of Ireland are now to contend.

Firstly, the repeal of Mr. O'

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THE SILENT FRIEND,

A MEDICAL WORK ON THE INFIRMITIES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire—SOLITARY OBSESSION on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE AND INFECTION; and the constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWER, and the means of recovery; and the destructive effects of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is embellished with ENGRAVINGS, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, the eruptions on the face, and the effects of the venereal virus on the face, and followed by observations on the OBLIGATIONS of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications, and the only mode of attaining to the enjoyment of the SILENT FRIEND, without consulting without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

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CONSULTING SURGEONS, London and Birmingham.

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THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.

Is a gentlesstimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional, or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in the consequences arising from this dangerous system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, in which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical nature, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seductive error, into a gradual but total degradation of manhood—the loss of the vigour and energy of the system, and the loss of the faculties which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species; bringing on premature decrepitude, and all the habits and age of age—such a one carrying with him the form and aspect of other men, but without the vigour and energy of that season which his early youth bade him hope to attain. How many men cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy manhood at thirty! How many at eighteen receive the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease, and the seeds of the venereal virus, which travel on in the ordinary track of bodily ailment, convey the virus, with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and impregnating the wholesome stream of life with mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic affection, and striking at the very soul of human intercourse.

The fearfully abused powers of the humane Generative System require the most cautious preservation, and the debility and disease resulting from any indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful evils, that such medicine should be employed that is most certain to be successful. It is for these cases that the CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM, particularly designed and intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of a very deplorable disease, convey the virus of any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excoeres, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, indigestion, barrenness, &c.

As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, than that nothing can be generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, and a cold, which deprives the system of its efficacy in all cases of syphilis, its, head-ache, weakness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysterical and nervous affections, which are attended with even where the disease of Syphilis appears to have taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum will warm and purify the blood and juices, and thereby destroy the virus, and eradicate it from the whole animal machine, and remove the usual impediment to maturity.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the MATRIMONIAL STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear stamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility and vicious actions, a malignant tendency, that is most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in a Family bottle for 33s., by which one bottle is saved.

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impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings) may be had at Messrs. PERRY & Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America.

Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter, the usual fee one pound, without which, no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general condition of the system, and to send a note to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Secondary Symptoms, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, and all the various affections of the Urinary and Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and are equally efficacious in the cure of the Venereal disease, Scorbatic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taints, being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore the system to its accustomed constitution to pristine health and vigour.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to the fatal disease, arising from the selfishness 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 cough, and all the various affections of the system, and the disease, passed nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from the Theatre Royal, Birmingham), and at Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice as may be necessary, and to administer the most effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and all who Stockkeep can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by post of the principle Wholesale Patent Medicine Venders, at

orns" His speech was a good one for the purpose.

Mr. Lovett did not ask the Council to withdraw their Bill. He did not offer any objections to the spirit, or even the form, of the resolutions. He merely asked that the very fair and reasonable position might be given to the Conference of having *the basis* of their discussion and consultation, a Bill with which they were all familiar, which was simple in its terms, and brief in its provisions, and which had the confidence of almost the whole working people, in preference to the one now introduced, which, though avowedly maintaining the same principles, was, in detail and phraseology, as perfect stranger to all but the Surgemmen themselves;—and, indeed, to all of them except a chosen few;—the Council. They were at full liberty to put their Bill against the Charter; to compare their Charter and contest its several clauses one by one. They were at full liberty to demonstrate the superiority of their Bill, clause by clause; and, as a Conference, to reject the Charter and to substitute its own Bill, if they had prepared. This would have been a fair position. Every man in the Conference had a right to bring there a Bill of his own preparing; and he thought proper to do so, and to submit it to the Council.

was recognised in the circular by which the Conference was called. The Conference was called *not to*

agree to THE BILL to be then and there presented; but to prepare A Bill," &c. This was all LOVELL had to say. He asked. He said "Let the Charter be read: we all know all about that; and then if you have anything better to suggest to us, we are ready to consider it, if we approve, to adopt it." This was the true spirit of fair play; the true spirit of "Conference"; the only thing which could make the Conference more than a farce. But the "Sucking Pigs" said "NO". We have called you here, not to confer

THE TWO IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

The other document, the Minutes of the Conference, is well deserving of the attention of the people. *There* they have the *business* of the Conference before them at a glance. There they will find the revision which sent the "Sucking Pigs" to seek their mother; for that division let them know, for that first time, that they "were out"! Let the people look well at the recorded vote: they will learn from

The suggested alterations and emendations of the CHARTER will also there be found. The people will have learned before this, that no alteration has been absolutely made; the amendments agreed to by the Conference being agreed to the distinct understanding, come to by an unanimous vote, that they should be considered and determined upon by the people themselves, in their several localities. We beg to call public attention to them.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Thompson, our publisher, in accordance with an intention made to, and sanctioned by the Conference, to publish the Minutes, including the People's

nerary, in a neat pamphlet form. It will thus be of ready access on future occasions; and will be of value to the people in their consideration of the several suggested amendments in the Charter, inasmuch as they will have the whole before them at once. The pamphlet, we understand, will be ready next week; it will consist of sixteen pages of royal octavo; and will be sold for 2d.

From an advertisement in another portion of this Sheet it will also be seen that Mr. CLEAVE intends to print the CHARTER, with its suggested amendments, in his *Charter Circular*, for 1d. Thus the *Charist* body will have that document in two shapes: in a neat pamphlet form, together with all the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Conference, &c. 2d.; and in the *Charist Circular*, minus the minutes, for 1d.

To Readers and Correspondents.

THE "THREE LEEDS DELEGATES."—Mr. William Brooke, of Leeds, has sent a letter here, denying that he noted with the "arful dodgers" in the *minutes of the committee referred to in last Star*, and affirming that he noted for the motion made by Mr. Hill and seconded by Mr. Hobson. All I have to say upon the subject is, that Mr.

Brooke did not vote for the motion made by me, and seconded by Mr. Hobson. He voted for the amendment moved by Mr. Thompson, and se-

condemned by Mr. Mitchell, the Complete Suffrage men. I saw him vote.—WM. HILL.
A. CONSTANT READER.—We do not know what Mr. Carpenter is now doing.
JAMES HALL.—Never mind the scrawler.
WILLIAM MATTISON desires us to say, that, of the sum of £2 18s., published some time ago, for the Victim Fund, from Preston, 8s. 4½d. was from Bamboor-bridge.
ROYDON CHARTISTS.—We have not room for their address to Mr. Duncombe.
B. SIMNITT, NEWARK, would be glad to know if

the Mr. Boothby, to whose pen the Sturge document is attributed, be the same Mr. Boothby who has been so long in the "cage" as the agent of Sir T. Wile, M.P.?

MYSTICUS SECRETUS—"We received his letter while sitting in Conference at Birmingham, and do not know whether it was sent to the Conference, or to some kind friend send B. Buttery, Back Abchurch-lane, Halfpenny, a Northern Star of May 11, 1833?"

GENERAL CONCILIATORS—"We have ever and ever stated that lists of Council which arrive after Wednesday morning cannot appear in the current week's Star."

THE SOUTH WALES DELEGATES write to the individual who has the address on the breaking up of the Birmingham Conference, at an early date?

THESE MAUNDERS—His letter is reserved.

SOUND ADVISERS—A political writer thus writes to the Chartists of Great Britain:—

all following may, and ought, to serve as an example to all true Christians :-

The people gained a moral revolution in 1820. From a servile despotism they became a democracy, without even a bloody nose or an angry word. They were called the sovereign people. They were told, by sincere friends, to be sure to manage the Government, but not to be seduced by the seductive Constitutional Charter, and all would be right. A set of lawyers forced themselves upon the people as their leaders; said they were democrats; persuaded the people that they wanted to be advised, secured themselves in power, and sold their employers. One of these said lawyers is now one of the Queen's Ministers, at Lisbon.

The people fought in 1830, and gained, by blood, a glorious revolution. They drove a tyrant from his throne; but, then, they could not manage their own affairs, or they would not. What was the result? The people wanted to be advised, and they accepted the title of Citizen King; and he has done, with impunity, that which the despotism king only talked of doing, and the French are still slaves.

In the following year the Belgians gained as complete a victory over despotism as any to be found recorded in history. The whole was done by the working people; but when the middle classes came in, they found the tyrant still there. The people put their affairs into their hands, and they sold them. The Belgians are new slaves again, with the difference, that under the tyrant they were slaves in name only; and now they have a whole one to maintain, and that likely to be a large one.

You see by these recorded examples, that it is of no use to agitate for, and gain by any means at all, a despotic Government, if you have not the power to get rid of it. Let merit alone be a qualification for candidates who wish to serve you,—and beware of humbug!

I. That when the list of voters is made out from the names noticed and struck on the church doors and *places* aforesaid, any person who finds his name not duly inserted in the list, and who believes he is duly qualified to vote, shall, on presenting to the registration clerk notice in the following form, have his name added to the list of voters:—

I, John Jones, carpenter, residing at _____ in the district of _____, being twenty-one years of age, and having resided at the above place during the last three months, require to be placed on the list of voters, as a qualified elector for the said district.

II. That any person who is qualified as a voter in the electoral district, and shall have removed to any other parish within the said district, on presenting to the registration clerk of the parish he then resides in, a voter's certificate as proof of this, or the written testimony of any registration clerk who has previously qualified him, he shall be entitled to be placed on the list of voters as aforesaid.

V. That if an elector of any parish in the district be on any just grounds for believing that any person so qualified by this Act has been put upon any parish in the electoral district, at any time between the 1st day, between the 1st and the 20th day of March, see the following notices to be delivered: one at the residence of the registration clerk; and the other at the residence of the person objected to; and the registration clerk shall be bound to enquire into the grounds of objection to all persons he may object to, aforesaid:—

To the Registration Clerk.
I, William Smith, elector of the parish of _____ in the district of _____, object to A. B. being placed on the register of voters, believing him to be disqualified.

To the person objected to.
Mr. A. B., of _____, I, William Smith, elector of the parish of _____ in the district of _____, object to your name being on the register of voters for the following reasons:— [here state the reasons]— and I will support my objections by proofs before the returning officer of the district.

Dated this day, &c.

VI. That if the person thus objecting neglect to attend at the court of returning officer at the proper time to state his objections, he shall be fined ten shillings and six pence and costs, provided he is not prevented from attending by sickness or accident, in which case his officer shall certify that fact, and the returning officer, on satisfying such fact, shall be forwarded to the returning officer, who shall then determine whether the claim to be put on the register be allowed or not.

VII. That if the person objected to fails to attend the court of returning officer, or neglects to appear there to state his claim, his name shall be erased from the register; provided he is not prevented by sickness or accident, in which case a certificate shall be forwarded, and the returning officer shall determine, as above directed.

VIII. That if it should be proved before the returning officer, in his open court of adjudication, that any person frivolously or vexatiously objected to any one being added on the list of voters, such person objecting shall be fined twice the sum and expenses, the same to be paid on his goods and chattels, and paid to the person objected to.

IX. That as early as possible after the lists are made up as aforesaid, the returning officer shall cause a copy of the same to be forwarded to every registration clerk within his district.

X. That the registration clerk of every parish shall send on correctly copy from such list the name, age, and occupation of every elector in his parish to the registration clerk of the district, who shall place the same in a book made for that purpose, and shall place a number opposite each name. He shall send, within days, to be taken, to each elector, a voter's certificate of the following tenor:— My number on the list shall correspond with the number in the aforesaid book:—

No. 123. This is to certify that James Jones, of _____ is a duly qualified voter for any person to be returned to Parliament (as well as for the returning officer) for the district of _____, for one year from the date hereof.

Dated _____

Registration Clerk.

XI. That any person lose his voter's certificate by loss, or any other accident, he may have a new certificate till the next registration; but on the day any election, if he can establish his identity, on the testimony of two witnesses, to the satisfaction of the registration clerk, as being the qualified voter mentioned in the registration book, he shall be allowed to vote.

XII. That the returning officer is hereby authorised and commanded to attach any small parishes to any vacant parish within his district, for the purpose of the better conducting of the business to be done at the said several parochial places to some adjacent parish, or parishes.

See Allotments.

ARRANGEMENT FOR NOMINATIONS.

I. Be it enacted, that for the purpose of guarding the electors too great a number, who might otherwise be unnecessarily proposed, as well as for giving time for the electors to consider of the persons who may be proposed for nomination for Members of Parliament, as well as for returning officers, that all nominations be taken by ballot directed.

II. That for all general elections of Members of Parliament, the nomination shall be in the following form, signed by at least one hundred qualified electors of the district, be delivered to the returning officer of the district between the first and the tenth day of May in each year; and from such regulation constitute the nomination of such person as a candidate for the said election.

We, the undersigned electors of the district of _____, recommend A. B. of _____ as a fit and proper person to represent the people of this district in the Commons House of Parliament. The said A. B. being capable of sitting in the House of Commons according to the provisions of his Act, &c.

Dated, &c.,
Signed.

II. That the returning officer of every electoral district shall, on or before the 13th of May in each year, make a list of all the candidates thus nominated to be put up against all church and chapel doors, market-places, town-halls, session-houses, *poor-houses* and *workhouses*, and such other conspicuous places within the district as he may deem necessary.

III. That whenever a Member of Parliament, or a Member of the House of Commons, or a Member of the House of Lords, by the death, resignation, or other cause, ceases to be a Member of Parliament, the returning officer of that district shall within three days after the receipt of his

ers from the Speaker of the House of Commons give
vice thereof in all the parishes of his district in the

nor described for giving notices, and he shall at the same time request all nominations to be made as aforesaid, and within the days from the day of election until the day of election within eighteen days from the receipt of such order from the Speaker of the House of Commons.

VI. That if, by any circumstance no person has been nominated as a Candidate for the district on or more the 10th of May, persons may then be nominated the manner described as aforesaid at any time previous to the 15th of May, but *not after that date.*

VII. That at the first sitting of the House of Commons after the Act, and at the expiration of every year, the nomination of candidates for the returning officer be made in the same manner as for Members of Parliament, and nominations for vacancies that may occur in the same manner.

VIII. That if two or more persons are nominated as a candidate for Members to serve in Parliament for the same district, the election shall be held at the same time, between the 15th and 31st of May, (Sundays excepted), at such times and places (not exceeding three) as he shall think most convenient to the electors of the district, for the candidates to appear before them, then to read there to them their views and solicit the suffrages of the electors.

VIII. That the returning officer see that the places
ve described be convenient for the purpose, and

(f. That no other qualification shall be required for the choice of the electors according to the provisions of the law.

on of this act, providing that no person, excepting the
 inet Ministers, be eligible to serve in the Commons
 use of Parliament.

ARRANGEMENT FOR ELECTIONS.

Be it enacted, That a general election of Members of Parliament for the electoral districts of the United Kingdom take place on the first Monday in June in any year; and that all vacancies by death or otherwise, shall be filled up as nearly as possible within fifteen days after they occur.

And it is further enacted, That a general election of returning officers for the electoral districts take place at the expiration of three years on the first Monday in June, and at the

that all vacancies be filled up, as nearly as possi-

II. That every person who has been registered as a resident, and who has a voter's certificate, shall be the right of voting in the district in which he has been registered, and in that only, and of voting the Member of Parliament for that district, and returning officer for the district, and for these

(Continued from our seventh page.)

IV. That for the purpose of taking the votes of the qualified electors, the parish officer in every parish of the district, or in every two or more parishes if united for that purpose, shall cause proper places to be provided, and as to the arrangement of the places, shall be guided by the following rules:—

(a) That the places shall be so arranged as to be accessible to all the electors; and so constructed (either permanently or temporarily as they may think proper) that the votes may be taken with due dispatch, and so as to secure the elector while voting from being "observed" by any person other than the parish officer.

V. That the parish officer of every parish in the district provide a sufficient number of ballot boxes, made after a model described in Schedule B, (or made on one plan by persons appointed to make them, as was the case with weights and measures, and one but such boxes, duly certified, shall be used.)

VI. That immediately preceding the commencement of the ballotting, each ballot-box shall be opened by the deputy returning officer (or otherwise examined, as the case may be), in the presence of an agent appointed by each candidate, and shall then be sealed by him and by the agents of the candidates, and not again be opened until the ballotting has finally closed, when the ballot-box shall be given to the agents of the candidates as may then be directed.

VII. That the deputy returning officer preside in the front of the hall, and that the ballotting is conducted with strict impartiality and that the various clerks, assistants, and parish constables, properly perform their respective duties, and that strict order and decorum be preserved among the friends of the candidates, as well as among all persons employed in conducting the election, and that no person be allowed to enter the hall, or to pass in or out by the entrance assigned them.

VIII. That the deputy returning officer shall be given to the agents of the candidates as may then be directed, and that the ballotting is conducted with strict impartiality and that the various clerks, assistants, and parish constables, properly perform their respective duties, and that strict order and decorum be preserved among the friends of the candidates, as well as among all persons employed in conducting the election, and that no person be allowed to enter the hall, or to pass in or out by the entrance assigned them.

IX. That the deputy returning officer shall be given to the agents of the candidates as may then be directed, and that the ballotting is conducted with strict impartiality and that the various clerks, assistants, and parish constables, properly perform their respective duties, and that strict order and decorum be preserved among the friends of the candidates, as well as among all persons employed in conducting the election, and that no person be allowed to enter the hall, or to pass in or out by the entrance assigned them.

X. That the parish constables and the officers stationed at the entrance of the hall, shall not permit any person to enter unless he shows his voters' certificate, except the persons employed in conducting the election, or those persons who have proved the loss of their voters' certificate.

XI. That at the end of every year, or whenever the returning officer is elected at the same time as the member for the district, a division shall be made in the hall, and the boxes and ballotting shall be arranged as to be accessible to all the electors, and that the boxes and ballotting shall be arranged as to be accessible to all the electors, and that the boxes and ballotting shall be arranged as to be accessible to all the electors.

XII. That on the day of election, the ballotting commences at six o'clock in the forenoon, and terminates at six o'clock in the afternoon.

XIII. That the voters' certificate is examined by the registration clerk, and found to be correct, he shall be allowed to pass on to the next barrier, where a ballotting shall be given him by the person appointed for that purpose; he shall then pass on to the hall, and there deposit his ballot, and then return to the hall, and there deposit his ballot, and then return to the hall.

XIV. That at the close of the ballotting, the deputy returning officer, in the presence of the agents of the candidates and other persons present, shall break open the seals of the ballotting box, and ascertain the number of each candidate, and shall then give a copy of the same to the parish officer, and shall then give a copy of the same to the parish officer, and shall then give a copy of the same to the parish officer.

XV. That the persons employed as assistants for inspecting the certificates, and attending on the ballotting, shall be paid for their services, and shall be paid for their services, and shall be paid for their services, and shall be paid for their services, and shall be paid for their services.

XVI. That all the expenses of registration, nomination and election, as aforesaid, together with the salaries of the returning officers, registration clerks, assistants, constables, and all other persons as may be necessary, as well as the expenses of all ballotting boxes, ballotting bags, and all other necessary articles for the purpose of this Act, shall be paid out of an equitable district rate, which a District Board, composed of one parochial officer chosen by each of the parishes in the district, or for any two or more parishes, if united for the purposes of this Act, shall be empowered to levy.

XVII. That all the expenses necessary for the purpose of this Act incurred within the district be paid by the District Board as aforesaid, or their treasurer; and that the salaries of all officers, and the expenses of all ballotting boxes, ballotting bags, and all other necessary articles for the purpose of this Act, shall be paid out of an equitable district rate.

XVIII. That all accounts of receipts and expenditure for electoral purposes be kept by the District Board, and be audited by auditors appointed by the District Board as aforesaid; copies of which accounts shall be printed for the use of the respective parishes in the district.

XIX. That all canvassing for Members of Parliament, as well as for members of the House of Commons, shall be conducted in a fair and equitable manner, and that the canvassing shall be conducted in a fair and equitable manner, and that the canvassing shall be conducted in a fair and equitable manner.

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ASHTON.—Mr. Joseph Carter, of Stockport, will lecture here on Sunday evening next.

STOCKPORT.—The members of the National Charitable Association are requested to attend a meeting of members at the association room, at two o'clock to-morrow evening, to consider Mr. Cooper's new paper of organization.

NEWBURY.—A district council meeting will be held on Sunday next, in the room over the stores, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when delegates are requested to attend from all parts of the district.

BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting of Charitists will be held at the hall, at seven o'clock, on Monday evening next, at seven o'clock, when the state of the cause in this town will be entered into with a view to its improvement.

EARLHARTON.—A lecture will be delivered in the Association Room, Earlharton, this day (Saturday), by Mr. H. Marsden, from Holmiston, a young and talented man, who will deliver a lecture on the subject of "The Cause of the Poor." The lecture will commence at eight o'clock in the evening.

MOSLEY.—Mr. Christopher Doyle, of Manchester, will lecture in the Association Room, on Monday evening next; subject—war and taxation. A collection will be made towards the defence fund.

BACUP.—A public tea party will be held in the Church Room, on Saturday next, in honour of Mr. Tegg and Mr. James Stott, the Charitist advocates, being released from their confinement in Preston House of Correction. Tickets for females, sixpence; males, ninepence.

SHEFFIELD.—A fig tree-lane.—Mr. Peter Foden will deliver a lecture on Sunday evening, January 15th, at eight o'clock, at the fig tree-lane, on the subject of "The Cause of the Poor." The lecture will commence at eight o'clock in the evening.

MURRAY.—Mr. J. H. Murray will deliver a lecture on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the fig tree-lane, on the subject of "The Cause of the Poor." The lecture will commence at eight o'clock in the evening.

THE ALBION LECTURE.—Having removed from Mr. Martin's to Mrs. Smith's, Gloucester C.-office, Church-street, Sherdiffe, will hold their first meeting on Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock, to hear a lecture on the People's Charter.

MR. KLAN will lecture at the Star Coffee-house, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock, on the subject of "The Cause of the Poor." The lecture will commence at eight o'clock in the evening.

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SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Parkes preached a sermon in the Fig Tree Lane Room, on Sunday evening last, on the subject of "The Cause of the Poor." The lecture will commence at eight o'clock in the evening.

MR. SAMUEL KID, of Glasgow, one of the delegates from that city to the late Conference, visited Sheffield on Monday last, and the same evening lectured in the Fig Tree Lane Room. Mr. Parkes delivered an eloquent and stirring address, which occupied two hours in the delivery. The room was crowded by an enthusiastic audience, who testified their approbation of the eloquent lecturer's address by a hearty and prolonged applause.

MR. CON MURRAY, another of the delegates from Glasgow, should have lectured on Tuesday evening, but did not reach Sheffield in time. Mr. Murray, accompanied by Mr. Harney, left Hull by the Thorne packet, at ten o'clock, on Tuesday morning, and arrived at Sheffield at five o'clock in the evening, but owing to the weather, the packet did not reach Thorne till five o'clock. As the night advanced, the storm increased, and the coach did not reach Sheffield till half-past nine o'clock. The meeting was of course disappointed, but Mr. Murray, whose place was, however, ably supplied by Mr. Kidd, who delivered a second address replete with sound argument and sterling eloquence. On the motion of Mr. Cartledge, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Murray, and Mr. Kidd acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting dissolved.

DUNSMY.—Mr. Fox, of this place, has received the sum of £5 from Mr. O'Connor, for the defence of the Charitists of Dunsmay, for which they return most sincere thanks.

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Local and General Intelligence.

RELEASE OF MR. ROBERT PEDDIE.—Under the head "Bradford," in last week's Star, it is stated that Mr. Peddie's time will expire on the 17th of March. This is a mistake. Mr. Peddie's time commenced on the 5th of March, 1844, and will expire on the 4th of March, 1845. Let his friends therefore look to it.

TODMORRAN.—MAGISTRATES' ROOM, FRIDAY, JAN. 11.—Those persons brought before James Taylor Esq., whose names are John Crowther, Wm. Overend, and Thomas Stunsfield, for cutting Mr. Joseph King's coat. It appeared from the evidence of William Crossley, that Crowther and Stunsfield kept the complainant in talk while Overend cut his coat. Mr. Bloothey, attorney, appeared for the prisoners; he cross-examined Crossley but without shaking his evidence at all. He then called Richard Chaffey, Ashworth Earnshaw, and Thomas Smith, and they all swore that Overend was not in the room when the coat was cut, but his worship committed Overend and Stunsfield to the gaol, each and expenses, and Crowther to find sureties, or in default thereof they were to go a month to prison, but eventually he liberated Crowther, and committed the other two fourteen days.

THE LEAGUE AND THE LEAGUE'S FUND.—On Wednesday week, placards appeared on the walls of Todmorden, informing the people that an anti-Corn Law tea party would take place on Monday, in the Wesleyan Association School Room, after which they would adjourn to the Chapel, to hear a lecture on the subject of "The Cause of the Poor." The charge to the tea party was one shilling, or sixpence to the lecture. When Mr. O'Connor came to Todmorden, the Council waited upon the trustees, to try to take a room, and the trustees refused to let a room, but they did not let it for a political purpose, they informed them that the League had had it once for such a purpose. They said, "Y-s, but they were not aware at the time that there was a rule upon their books strictly prohibiting all such meetings. They distinctively stated that neither the League nor any other party should have it again. The Charitists, seeing that the League were for making money out of them, came to the conclusion to keep away. The Bill stated that no tickets would be issued after Saturday night, but when