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Chartist Intelligence.

TRIUMPHANT CHARTIST MEETING AND DECLARATION OF WORKING CLASS OPPOSITION TO THE LEAGUE.

RECEPTION OF MR. O'CONNOR IN MANCHESTER.

(From the Evening Star.)

About twelve months ago the Chartists of Manchester, like the Scotch Covenanters, were driven from post to pillar by the free trade agitators; dislodged from every meeting place, and left without a spot wherein to assemble. In this dilemma some of the most spirited of the operatives came to the resolution of battling faction by increased exertion, and a resolve that oppression should but add to their determination to baffle the wily. With this view they took the Carpenters' Hall, at a rent, we believe, of £80 per annum, under a promise from Mr. O'Connor that he would contribute towards the rent by giving a certain number of lectures in the Hall.

This spacious building is capable of holding 5,000 persons, and is admirably adapted for public meetings, having at one end a very large gallery and at the other end an immensely large platform, with rising seats behind, capable of holding some hundreds. The Hall is situated in the very centre of Little Ireland,—that part of the town frequented by the Irish labourers, and by whom Mr. O'Connor and the Chartists were attacked in March last, at the Hall of Science.

A rumour was very generally circulated, that upon the present occasion the Irish hive was again to swarm, and to attack the Hall, *en masse*. This was communicated to Mr. O'Connor, and he was requested to carry something for his defence. "I am always well armed," said Mr. O'Connor, showing his fist, "this is the only weapon I will ever use against a deluded Irishman."

At eight o'clock the spacious building was crammed in every part, while a body-guard of stout mechanics and operatives lined every avenue leading to the door. Precisely at eight o'clock Mr. O'Connor entered, and the cheering outside was re-echoed by the thousands above, and made the building ring. Upon making his appearance in the Hall the sight was most exciting; all rising, jumping, cheering, and waving hats and handkerchiefs. Immediately Mr. James Leach was unanimously called to the chair amid thunders of applause, and opened the business in one of those telling, simple, eloquent speeches for which he is so remarkable, and by which he has made himself so hated by the League, the cotton lords, and the factions. At the conclusion of his address, he introduced Mr. O'Connor, who was received with every demonstration, not only of regard but of love. He told them that he had come there to redeem his pledge of helping them at his own expense, to replenish their exhausted coffers. Many things connected with that meeting gave him pleasure, but above all, the appointment of James Leach to that office as chairman, which, above all working men, he was so pre-eminently entitled to fill (cheers.) Leach, by his simple eloquence, his straightforward opposition to tyranny, and his able exposure of the fallacies of the enemies of the people, had done more than any other man to render hypocrisy harmless—(cheers.) Mr. O'Connor then proceeded to analyse the conduct of the Snurge party at the Conference, in what he termed the first pitched battle between the people and a union of their oppressors. He then explained from the meetings held in last summer in North Lancashire, and the speeches reported by the *Manchester Guardian* and other Whig papers, for Carlist leaders, which never were delivered, the cause of the recent outbreak. He showed that men were hired by the League to go into North Lancashire, and that the press dared him to go to that locality. He did not, however, go until he found that two mills were burned, and that the emissaries of destruction were gaining ground. Then, when danger presented itself, he did go. He traversed all North Lancashire, burnings ceased, inflammatory speeches ceased, uproarious meetings ceased, and the public mind was restored to its wonted calmness. When he returned he told the Executive and the people that we were sold to the League, that emissaries were abroad, and that we should be on the alert; he then traversed Yorkshire, South Lancashire, parts of Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire, and told the people that the League had resolved upon a revolution, and cautioned them to take no part. (Hear, hear, and So you did!) His cautions were, however, unavailing; the £50,000 succeeded. They bought six Chartists in August, and loaded with the most hellish placards, and supplied with money, they started them to North Lancashire to stop the mills, and commence the work of destruction. The first place visited was Preston, and there many murders followed. And for attempting to stop this, said Mr. O'Connor, myself and seventy-one others are conspirators; and we who met on the 17th of August are charged with originating an outbreak that occurred on the 1st of that month. (Hear and laughter.) Mr. O'Connor then entered upon the question of free-trade, saying Now, workingmen, I could tell you all about the cloud-capped mountains with their white night-caps on—(roars of laughter)—and all about your fertile valleys and rippling streams, and how my bursting heart swells with virtuous indignation for your sufferings, and how my inmost soul is wedded to your glorious cause—(renewed laughter);—in short, I could talk nonsense to you till daylight—(hear),—but I am not going to make fools of you or of myself. I am going to speak to you about bread and beef, and coals, and information, and domestic comfort, and how to get them—(loud cheers, and "That's it, Feargus.") They talk of free trade, so do I. You have real capital in your arms, and you want to know how you are to get value for it in provisions. They have got capital in machinery, and they want to know that both things cannot happen; that is, that if you get a fair return for your capital in your arms, they cannot get what they will consider a fair return for their machinery—(cheers). Mr. O'C. then proceeded to review some of the speeches made in Scotland, by the staff of the League, and selected portions of that of a Mr. Lancaster, delivered at the youths' meeting at Glasgow, for dissection, showing that where a shrewd man ventured upon a bit of truth, how he damaged the cause he undertook to advance; and deducing from Mr. Lancaster's speech ample proof that free trade meant nothing more or less than encouragement for increased competition between capitalists and labourers, and which were the very evils of which Mr. Lancaster himself complained. He showed how all who opposed Whigs were called Tories, while Cobden and Co. declared that they had no politics at all—(laughter)—and did not care what name the party who would award free trade was called by; but, said he, if we prefer some of Sir Robert Peel's measures, such as his tariff—(much cheering)—and his income tax—(renewed cheers)—to the nibbling of the Whigs, and their indirect taxation, Oh, then we are all Tories—(hear, hear, and laughter.) Now, said he, the Whigs failed for 2,400,000 pounds; and, curious to say, during their ten years of office, as compared with the ten previous years of Tory rule, the blessed Whigs spent more in the latter ten years, in the two items of prosecuting and transporting Rioters and Chartists, than the Tories spent in the previous ten years by exactly 2,400,000 pounds, the very sum that they failed for, and what the middle classes were now obliged to pay—(cheers.) The fact is, said Mr. O'Connor, this League, talk and prate as it may, is nothing more than the gnawing skeleton of Whiggery,—(cheers and laughter,) the old friend with a *new* face, "*and we want have'em.*"—(No, never, and cheers.) The speaker then proceeded to the question of agriculture and wages, and taxation, and the capabilities of the soil; and concluded a most powerful appeal to his audience, by assuring them that if the League dared to call a public meeting in Manchester, their £50,000 would not save them from abject defeat; and if they supposed that we were going to have a £10,000 upon to-day to be superseded by a £100,000 upon to-morrow, when machinery was in danger—(hear, hear)—they were greatly mistaken. He would not accept £100,000 as the machinery to beat the £50,000; there would be no honour in that; its tongue and their weaponless hands held up in support of his opposition, were all that he would require to complete the triumph of truth over falsehood—the victory of the *poor over their oppressors* —(loud cheers, and you shall have them, Feargus.) Mr. O'Connor then sat down amidst cheers that lasted for several minutes.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. Doyle, who moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, "That we, the working classes of Manchester, to the number of from 4,000 to 5,000, in public meeting assembled, do hereby declare, that after having deliberately considered the question of a repeal of the Corn Laws, have come to the conclusion that a repeal of those laws, under existing circumstances, would be a positive injury to the shopkeeping and working classes, and have, therefore, determined not to join the League in their agitation for a repeal of the Corn Laws; and, that so long as taxes are necessary to uphold the present system, we approve of direct taxation, and will not, therefore, join in any agitation for the repeal of the Income Tax."

Mr. DOYLE proposed the resolution in a very happy and argumentative speech, and Mr. DIXON seconded it, when it was put to the meeting, and adopted without one single dissentient, amidst thunders of applause.

Mr. O'Connor, in his address, had dwelt at considerable length upon the incredible services rendered to the people's cause by the *Evening Star* newspaper, and chastised the working classes most severely for their neglect of that journal; he pointed out the easy manner, without taking the paper themselves, by which its circulation might be made equal to its merits and its usefulness; he explained the position in which it had placed the metropolitan Chartists, and the utility it was of just now, when Parliament was about to assemble; and asked how they could call themselves as good Chartists as Feargus O'Connor, when he gave seven hours a day for nothing to that paper, while they smoked their pipes, and drank their ale or coffee with some free trade or Tory paper lying before them. This appeal appeared to sting the meeting, while its truth was nevertheless acknowledged; and in proof of which, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. T. Clarke, of Stockport, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, and supported by Mr. Cooper, bookseller, was carried amid thunders of applause, some honest voices crying out, "Now, mind you don't forget it when you go away. I won't."

Mr. JACKSON, in seconding the resolution, bore honourable testimony to the services rendered to the cause by the *Evening Star*, and also took that opportunity of stating, that with one single exception, the statement of Mr. O'Connor, in his challenge to the League in last week's *Northern Star*, was true to the letter; the only mistake was, that instead of the amendment of Mr. O'Connor being carried unanimously, there was one solitary free-trader in the gallery, who for want of a companion held up both hands against it. (Cheers and laughter.) In all other points he was ready to corroborate Mr. O'Connor's statement upon oath if necessary. *Mr. Acland never challenged Mr. O'Connor to further discussion*—(cheers)—and Mr. O'Connor repeated to him (Mr. Jackson) and to several others precisely what he stated in the *Northern Star* relative to Acland's announcement, that the League would stop the mills. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. COOPER introduced the following resolution:—"Resolved that the *Evening Star* newspaper has advocated the rights of the working classes with a zeal and ability never before manifested by the daily press of this country, and we therefore hold it to be not only a duty, but an indispensable one, to give to that journal all the support in our power; and with that view we now call upon our brethren throughout the country to establish clubs in their several localities, for the purpose of extending the circulation of that journal; and we would impress upon them the prudence and the necessity of insisting upon all landlords of houses of entertainment, who take a daily paper, to take the *Evening Star*, and we pledge ourselves to set the example by not frequenting any house whose proprietor does not subscribe to that paper, if any daily paper is taken in there."

The above resolution was carried amid the most vociferous cheering, with a pledge to carry it out vigorously.

It was then moved and seconded that the first resolution be signed by the Chairman and transmitted as the resolution of the meeting to Thomas Duncombe, Esq., M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons. The mention of Mr. Duncombe's name was received with waving of hats, and the resolution was carried unanimously with great applause.

A vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor was then proposed and carried by acclamation, when that gentleman in reply said—Now one thing I forgot to mention to-night was this—the League want to give you all a quarter of corn per annum ten shillings cheaper than you can now procure it. Now, if cheap bread be indeed their object, he would point out how the masters could, without a repeal of the Corn Laws, give every operative two quarters of wheat a year, at forty shillings the quarter—(hear, hear). Well, it was part of the system that an operative on being employed should become tenant to a ten pound cottage—(hear, hear)—or that he should pay for it, whether he "took the key or not;" in some cases, however, those cottages were not worth more than six pounds a-year—(hear, and "No, not that.") Very well, the desire to be employed forced the operative to give £4 per annum more than the house was worth. Now that £4 a year would purchase two quarters of wheat a year at 40s. the quarter—(hear, hear). That was a species of free trade which without Act of Parliament, the masters could accomplish—(cheers.) But no, they do not want free trade. Mr. O'Connor then, after a handsome compliment to the exertions of James Leach, proposed a vote of thanks to him as Chairman, which was seconded by acclamation, and carried unanimously, amid loud cheers.

Mr. LEACH then came forward, and was received with great applause. He said, I will now give you just one simple fact, in confirmation of what Mr. O'Connor has advanced upon the question of increased production. One man in M'Connell's mill in Manchester, has turned off more work to-day than in 1778, or sixty-five years ago, it took 9,500 hands to perform, and that one man receives 10s. a week less than any one of the 9,500 received sixty-five years since; and *now* what was become of the wages of the other 9,499? Let the shopkeepers and the quarter's revenue answer that—(Loud cheers, and "Aye, Leach, that's it; let them answer that.") Mr. Leach then thanked the meeting, and pledged himself to meet the League in the pavilion, if they dared to call a public meeting, and to continue his exertions till the people got free trade in legislation.

The meeting was then honoured with a glee by Messrs. Doyle and Grovecot, and then left the Hall in a body, following Mr. O'Connor's carriage to his hotel about a mile, as attack was anticipated, and upon alighting the whole body drew up in front, and giving a hearty round of cheers, separated and departed to their respective homes; and thus ended the most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Manchester, and from which it will be seen that the League has died in its *own hot-bed*.

ROCHDALE.

On Tuesday night last, we had one of the greatest treats that it has been our good fortune ever to participate in. The fact of Mr. Sharman Crawford being our Representative, and his having subscribed towards the League-fund led many to the belief that the Chartists, by whose exertions he was returned, were all free traders; and Mr. Bright, one of our largest manufacturers, being a leading Leaguer, added to the belief that Rochdale was garrisoned and all right. In fact, Bright vouched for our fealty to his Scotch audience. It will also be remembered that Mr. Silk Buckingham, recently delivered a lecture here; and upon Mr. Dickinson venturing to obtrude his presence upon the men thirsting after knowledge, how he was kicked and mangled and ill-treated, and then delivered over to the safe custody of the police. On Tuesday night, Mr. O'Connor came to Rochdale; and his reception was everything that his best friend could desire. The Theatre was engaged, and though very spacious, was not sufficiently so to accommodate one-fourth of those who came from Heywood, Todmorden, Bury, Bacup, and the surrounding towns. The boxes, at sixpence, were literally crammed, as was the entrance to them, with the members of the League and shopkeepers. The stage, the several rooms, and passages were literally crammed; and at half-past seven, when Mr. O'Connor arrived, the cheering was stunning.—Immediately after his arrival, that unceasing supporter of the people's rights, Mr. James Taylor was called to the chair, and briefly introduced Mr. O'Connor, who addressed the meeting for more than an hour and a half, in a speech unanswerable by the League. He exposed their fallacies, while he challenged any of that party present to refute a single word he had uttered. Mr. Bright, the father of the Rochdale free-trader, was in the boxes; and with his associates declined the challenge. Why, said Mr. O'Connor, where is the great Mr. Bright, who told the Scotch Free-traders that the English people were with the League? Why not come here, in his own town, and meet a stranger, "demagogue" or "political trafficker, who lives upon the people?" Where is he? Surely this platform should be his standing place, and his own working men his jury. But where is he? He shan't be handed over to the police, like Mr. Dickenson, neither shall he be kicked as Mr. D. was; but no; he knows that falsehood cannot stand before truth, and he could not stand before me. Now, continued Mr. O'Connor, your masters have coined your sweat into gold to push their own measure, and they are "patriots," "disinterested patriots," while I, who coin my own sweat into gold to repay you what it cost to send our Chairman as your delegate to Birmingham—am a "political trafficker living upon you!" Mr. O'Connor then entered into the whole question of the Repeal of the Corn Law, Free Trade, and the Land; proving that a repeal of the Corn Laws, to advantage the people, must be brought about by making the people producers and consumers, and giving each man an interest, firstly—in a sufficient supply, and, secondly—in a remunerating price. Upon the other hand, he showed that a Repeal of the Corn Laws by act of Parliament must produce a revolution without conferring any single advantage upon the soldiers who would have to bear all the blows. He handled the question of over-production and over-population in a masterly style; and when he came to the question of the land and tenure, and the application of labour to the land, and the loss sustained by the shopkeepers for want of such a system, it was there he carried boxes, gallery, and pit with him. He said I tell you what, they want *to sell your labour cheaply to the* foreigner, and to sell the produce of the foreigners labour dearly to you. In fact, a double barter, *from which they are to have the double profit of* dear sellers to *you*, and cheap sellers *of yours*. In fact, to make one great truck shop of all England. But, said he, *they say they have the people with* them; never as long as I live. I have the people with me, and will keep them with me—(here the excitement was indescribable, all standing and cheering and vociferating, "aye, and we'll stand by you.") Upon the Tariff and Income Tax, Mr. O'Connor threw much new light; he explained why live stock had been made suddenly cheap, and how it would be made permanently cheap; and thanked God for the Income Tax, as the people would not now be persecuted when the middle classes had to pay too dear for their whistle. His burlesque of Cobden's patriotism and philanthropy was ludicrous and laughable in the extreme, while his general challenge to the League to meet him according to the terms of his letter in last week's *Star* roused the hearts of his audience, and caused the chops of the free-traders to fall.

At the close of Mr. O'Connor's lecture the two resolutions proposed and carried upon the previous night in Manchester, were submitted to the meeting and carried all but unanimously, not half-a-dozen hands being held up against the first; and thus ended the most triumphant meeting, under all circumstances, that the Chartists of Rochdale have ever had.

Mr. Bright will now find it difficult to persuade our Scottish brethren that his workmen are with him, nor will Dickey the Rover be able to persuade them that the Manchester Englishmen have forgotten Stephenson's-square, or that the Manchester Irishmen have forgotten his "England, Ireland, and America," in which he thanks God that he was not born a Catholic, and ascribes the immorality of the English operatives to the example of the immoral Irish, and even speaks of their *vermin* and dirt; and yet appeals to their bludgeons in the hour of need to aid him in his war against the English people.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

On Wednesday, the Charlestown meeting room was crowded, to hear a lecture from Mr. O'Connor, who arrived from Manchester soon after eight o'clock, and upon entering the room was greeted with loud cheers. After order was restored, Mr. Richard Pilling was called to the chair, who, after a few preliminary remarks introduced Mr. O'Connor, who delivered an eloquent and powerful address, in which he took occasion to expose the machinations of the Anti-Corn Law League, and showed up in their true colours the many base attempts resorted to by these vile hypocrites to obtain money for the purpose of carrying on their nefarious schemes. He then clearly proved by the most irrefutable arguments that the repeal of the Corn Laws would be a positive injury to the shop-keeping and working classes, instead of being a benefit to those portions of the community. Mr. O'Connor then entered into a defence of the line of conduct he had thought proper to pursue during his political career, and concluded a powerful address, which occupied nearly two hours in its delivery, amidst the most vociferous cheers. The same resolutions agreed to by the meeting in Manchester having been proposed and seconded, were put to the meeting, and carried without a dissentient. The large assembly then dispersed, and Mr. O'Connor proceeded to Stalybridge.

STALYBRIDGE.

A public meeting was convenened by the following placard on Wednesday evening:—

"CHALLENGE TO THE LEAGUE BY THE HERO OF CHARTISM.

"A public meeting will take place in the Town Hall, Stalybridge, on Wednesday evening, January 25th, 1843, at eight o'clock. Mr. Leach, of Manchester, and Feargus O'Connor, Esq., barrister-at-law, late M.P., will address the meeting. Mr. Leach will address the meeting for the first hour, and Mr. O'Connor will proceed from Ashton, and address the meeting for the remainder of the evening. Admission 2d. each, to defray expenses. By order of the Council of the National Charter Association."

Notwithstanding the charge of admission, the spacious building was crowded to excess, among which was a good sprinkling of the middle-class men, and "Leaguers."

Mr. Woodcock was unanimously called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN opened the business by reading the placard calling the meeting, and after a few appropriate remarks, introduced Mr. Davies, from Hawick.

Mr. DAVIES, upon rising, was received with rapturous applause. He addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour, in a strain of eloquence that perfectly electrified the audience, and made the Plague-men wince beneath the castigation received at his hands. Mr. Davies then made a most powerful appeal to the people to stand by the Charter, and never swerve to the right hand or to the left for any clap-trap measure of Whig or Tory juggling; and never to rest satisfied until that document became the law of the land. Mr. Davies sat down amid repeated rounds of applause,

Mr. DIXON, from Manchester, having been called upon by the Chairman, rose and delivered one of the most powerful speeches it has ever been our lot to hear, in which he gave the landed aristocrats, with their more iniquitous opponents, the gentlemen of the Plague, a severe catigation, under the effects of which, we observed many of them writhing like felons under the whip. Mr. Dixon exposed the many fallacies of the free traders, completely overthrowing the arguments adduced by the fellows who boast so much of their sympathy for the starving poor, while, by their continued reductions of the wages of those who are in their employ, and the despicable methods made use of to compel the operatives to reside in houses erected by these local tyrants, for which they charge the most exorbitant rents, prove to demonstration that they are only actuated by the most selfish motives, and influenced by a desire of personal aggrandisement. Mr. Dixon then made a powerful appeal to the minds of his hearers, shewing the superiority of the agitation for the Charter, and clearly proved that nothing short of that document becoming a legislative enactment would save the country from further degradation, and was proceeding to expose the base swindling] resorted to by the League, when Mr. O'Connor entered the hall and was received with loud huzzas, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and other marks of popular esteem, which lasted several minutes. Mr. Dixon was then about to retire, but was requested by Mr. O'Connor to proceed. Mr. Dixon complied and related several anecdotes illustrative of the villany of the lords of the long chimnies, amid shouts from the audience of "It's true, Dixon; and shame, shame." Mr. Dixon then sat down loudly cheered.

The CHAIRMAN then stated that he would much rather have seen some person more capable of fulfilling the office than he was, and especially when they had such a man to address them as Mr. O'Connor. He would however content himself by introducing that gentleman to their notice.

Mr. O'CONNOR rose amid the most rapturous rounds of applause, which continued for several minutes. After the cheering had subsided, Mr. O'Connor said Mr. Chairman and working men of Stalybridge, you have often been blamed with being ignorant of the law, and I have defended you. But I must confess that there is one law that you have neglected to study. I mean Martin's Act against cruelty to animals. Now, when a race horse has run for five minutes, he is allowed to rest for three quarters of an hour, before he is brought out again. But I have been running for two hours harder than any race horse, and you just allow me five minutes; and if that is not cruelty to animals I do not know what is. When he (Mr. O'Connor) came into the room he found by the concluding remarks of Mr. Dixon, that the subject before the meeting was a Repeal of the Corn Laws. Now, there were two questions before the public—the Repeal of the Corn Laws on the one hand, and the Charter on the other. Now, if the League had principle on their side, they would meet us in discussion, and use arguments, and not violence, as their weapons; being strong in truth they would have nothing to fear. But the fact of their not daring to meet us, is a proof, if any proof was wanting, that they have not principle on their side. He would not say anything of the party at present in power. He would represent them as a target at which the Chartists were firing on the one side, and the League on the other. Now, if he (Mr. O'Connor) knew that a Repeal of the Corn Laws would benefit the people, he would be a bad man if he opposed that repeal. If Mr. Dixon thought so, he was a bad man. But he, with them, was convinced that the repeal of the Corn Laws under present circumstances, would be a positive injury to the shop-keeping and working classes. And this was the reason that the working classes would not join the League for their repeal. It was a fortunate thing for this country and the world that the people were determined to stand by the principles of *true democracy*. It was true that in our domestic capacity we were but a small island; but as a nation we were very powerful; and therefore if we succeed in establishing those principles, our example would be followed by the other nations of the earth. Mr. O'Connor then took a rapid glance at the various measures that had been before the country, and showed that the various, so-called, Reforms that had taken place in this country had not benefitted the working people; although during the time of the agitation for them the people were told that they would produce a greater amount of benefit than the repeal of the corn laws would accomplish for the people. Now, said Mr. O'Connor, we will take a retrospective view of what has taken place within the last dozen years, and see whether or not any of the various measures had produced the good that the people were led to believe would accrue from them. In the first place there was Catholic Emancipation, upon which ten millions of money had been expended, and much blood had been shed in the agitation for that measure; and much more importance was attached to Emancipation than is attached to Repeal; but had the people of Ireland been benefitted as a people? No. A few had received honour and emolument, but he (Mr. O'Connor.) did not call that a benefit. He looked upon nothing as a benefit but that which contributed to make the whole people happy. The next was the Reform Bill, for which the reformers had been agitating for forty-one years, and had expended millions of money; and what was the fact? Why, that after eleven years of Reform, we have this anomaly in existence—a Boroughmongering Parliament passed the Reform Bill; and, after eleven years, we have a majority of Boroughmongers who have the power of Reforming the Reform Bill. The emancipation of the black slaves was the next, for which you paid twenty millions. For this the ladies wept, and the parsons prayed; and this measure, according to the League's own showing, was eight hundred times more valuable than the repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. O'Connor then referred to Corporation Reform, the Newspaper Duty, and the Penny Postage; and clearly showed that any of these measures had more value attached to them than the repeal had; and also that they had all failed to benefit the working people; and why? because the people had *no controul over them. And if he* thought that all the laws were to emanate from London under the Charter, he would not advocate for it; he wanted the laws to be digested in the country, and then be sent to London, and be sent down again law. He then entered upon the question of the Land, upon which it is well known that his practical knowledge makes him a complete master; and upon this occasion he laid it down in so clear and straightforward a manner, and at the same time so simply, that all could understand it. He then exposed the fallacies of the League in a masterly manner; indeed, so much so, that one gent. in connection with a banking establishment, who was sitting in the gallery, actually hid himself behind some boards from very shame. He then showed that if they really meant to benefit the people they had the power of doing so by reducing the rents of their cottages to their real value, and by this means they would enable the occupants to purchase two quarters of corn. Mr. O'Connor concluded his powerful speech by asking if the League had the people with them, as Cobden said they had, why do they not come out and hold open-air meetings! for without this they could produce no effect on the Government; and if they would do this, he would meet them and carry his amendment for the Charter, without paying one penny of money. Mr. O'Connor then challenged the whole of the League to meet him at any of the large towns in the kingdom, and he would let them see whether the people were for repeal or the Charter. Mr. O'C. then retired amid the thundering cheers of the meeting.

Mr. DIXON then read and moved the resolutions passed at the Manchester meeting, which were seconded by Mr. Pilling, and being put by the Chairman, were carried unanimously, accompanied by deafening cheers.

Mr. DAVIES moved and Mr. PILLING seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor for his disinterested labours in the cause of suffering humanity, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. DIXON moved and Mr. O'CONNOR seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman; after which there were three cheers for the Charter and three for O'Connor, and the meeting separated.

Upon Mr. O'Connor taking his departure in the carriage from the door of the hall, he was followed by the people, who kept cheering until the vehicle was out of sight.

BIRMINGHAM.—GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.—The members of the Council appointed at the Conference meeting on Monday, the 16th, held their first meeting at the Chartist Room, Aston-street, at three o'clock on Sunday last. Mr. Joseph Reece was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. George White again acted as secretary, and called over the names of those who were elected, thirty-two in number; twenty-two attended and answered to their names. Mr. J. Williamson then moved "That a directing committee consisting of six members of the council be now elected." Mr. John Mason seconded the resolution. A discussion took place as to the number that should be elected, and Mr. Williamson's resolution was ultimately agreed to. Mr. Thorne proposed Mr. Mason as one of the directing council. Mr. White suggested the propriety of taking the votes by ballot. Mr. Mason moved "That the list of councillors be placed on the desk at the other end of the room, and that the members should place a mark over the names of those six they approved of." Mr. Murless seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. The votes were then taken and the following six persons were declared to be elected. John Mason, George White, David Potts, John Follows, Joseph Reece, and Alfred Fussell. Mr. E. Murless moved, "That Mr. George White be appointed to act as secretary to the Council." Mr. J. Mason seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. John Follows, seconded by Mr. David Potts, Mr. Walter Thorne was unanimously appointed to act as assistant secretary. Mr. John Follows was unanimously appointed to act as treasurer. The Chairman then introduced the subject of appointing collectors and laying out collecting districts. Mr. Walter Thorne moved, "That each member of the Council, who was willing to act as a collecter should hand in his name to the chairman." Mr. E. Murless moved "That each member of the council do act in the capacity of a collector." Mr. John Fellows seconded the motion. Several members declared their inability to act as collectors. On the motion of Mr. R. Thompson, seconded by Mr. A. Fussell, it was resolved to call the names over, and ascertain who were willing to act. The names were then called over, and the following persons agreed to act as collectors for Birmingham:—Joseph Reece, Edward Muirless, John Newhouse, Thomas Welsford, Mr. Cowan, William Smith Lindon, Richard Thompson, Walter Thorne, E. Jones, Thos. Vaughan, Mr. Gibbons, P. Higgins, Charles Steward and John Barry. Mr. Edward Murless moved, "That eleven members constitute a quorum, and that those who could not attend should forward a note to the chairman, stating the cause, or be reported absent." Mr. J. Follows seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Murless then brought forward a motion—"That the collecting books be handed in weekly." A long discussion took place on the position of each locality, and the mode in which their funds were to be managed. The subject was deferred till after the General Meeting, at the Royal Oak Inn, on the following evening, Mr. Walter Thorne moved, and Mr. Alfred Fussell seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to—"That the members now present represent to the respective councils the propriety of giving their entire co-operation in order to carry out the objects of this council, and that a deputation be appointed to wait on the Shoemaker's locality, to induce them to act similarly." Messrs. White, Mason, and Reece, were chosen as the deputation. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Joseph Reece, for his excellent conduct in the chair, and the meeting adjourned to three o'clock on Sunday next, at the Chartist room, Aston-street.

CHARTIST CONFERENCE.—An adjourned meeting of the Chartists of Birmingham was held at the Royal Oak Inn, Little Charles-street, on Monday evening last. Mr. John Mason was again called to the chair. The Secretary (Mr. G. White) read over the names of the Council, in order to show to the meeting which of the Councillors attended to their duties; twenty-two out of those that had been elected attended and ten were absent. Messrs. Welsford, Blake, Knight, and Watson gave a satisfactory reason for their inability to attend; after which the minutes were read over, and a discussion ensued regarding the position in which the various localities would stand in relation to the Council which had been appointed. The meeting then proceeded to discuss the minutes of the first council meeting. Mr. White moved, "That the minutes of the Council be confirmed." Mr. Williams seconded the motion. Mr. Knight objected to the directing committee being composed of six members. He thought the number too limited; he suggested the propriety of increasing it to twelve. The Chairman explained that the limited number was chosen for the following reason,—that a directing body consisting of a large number might think themselves authorized to take more power than the other members of the Council, and also that a small body could dispatch business with great activity. It was determined that all power should be vested in the Council. Mr. Richard Thompson moved, "That two of the shoemakers' locality should be added to the number." Mr. Fussell seconded the motion. After some discussion on the subject, Mr. Knight moved, "That the directing committee be increased to nine." Mr. Cowan seconded the motion. The resolution and amendment was put by the chairman, and Mr. Knight's motion was declared to be carried by a large majority. The minutes, as thus amended, were then unanimously confirmed. The names of those who had consented to become collectors, were then read over by the secretary, and books, with printed labels, were handed to each as he answered to his name, each book being duly signed by the secretary. The question of the allotment of districts was then brought forward, and it was agreed that the collectors should meet at the Secretary's on Wednesday evening, in order to draw up a temporary plan, previous to the final arrangement of the council. Mr. Edward Murless moved, "That the Directing Committee be empowered to draw up a code of bye-laws for the proper management and government of our proceedings." Mr. Cowan seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. James Saunders moved, "That *this meeting is of opinion*, that all men have a right to express their opinions upon any public subject, and cannot conceive it proper, that factious motives should be imputed to those who move amendments or counter resolutions; we further believe, that the only hope of this country's prosperity is in the People's Charter; we deem it both prudent and wise to press its noble claims upon the notice of any public meeting called to consider legislative reform, and are therefore resolved to act accordingly." Mr. Thomas Welsford seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to. The question of Mr. White's defence was then brought before the meeting, there being but a few weeks intervening until the commencement of the Warwick Assizes. Mr. Bates moved, "That the entire council constitute a committee for Mr. White's defence." Mr. Williams seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The meeting was then adjourned for one month, to re-assemble at the Royal Oak Inn, Little Charles's-street.

STEELHOUSE-LANE MEETING.—The usual meeting of Chartists was held at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on Tuesday evening last. The following resolution was moved by Mr. Walter Cooper, seconded by Mr. James Mavitty, and carried unanimously, "That we, the Chartists of Steelhouse-lane resolve to give our ardent co-operation, both individually and collectively, to carry out the objects of the General Council for Birmingham."

ASHTON-STREET.—Mr. George White addressed the Chartists in Ashton-street Room, on Sunday evening.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday evening, the members held their half yearly meeting in the Hall. Messrs. Ireland and John Lawrence were elected scrutineers, and Messrs. Richards and Bainbridge were appointed auditors. A discussion arose concerning notices of alteration in the rules. Mr. Linton having given notice the the previous week to that effect; but the rules of the Association stating that one month's notice shall be given prior to the half yearly meeting regarding the alteration in the rules, in consequence, the Chairman decided that it could not be entertained. Mr. Lovett, the Secretary, then gave a report of the committee's exertions for the last half year, of which they complained of the members not supporting the lecturers has they ought, upon which a long discussion took place, the following members taking part:—Messrs. Linton, Lawrence, Lovett, Neesom, Watson, Mitchell, and Hoppy; after which the auditors brought forward the balance sheet, which was adopted, there being £6 18s. 5½d. in hand. The scrutineers then stated that Messrs. Hetherington and Skelton had withdrawn from the committee, and Mr. Watson from the office of treasurer, on account of not being able to attend to its duties; in consequence the following members were elected:—Mr. Mitchell, for treasurer; Mr. Lovett, for secretary; and Messrs. Hoppey, H. B. Marley, Bennett, Woodward, James Lawrence, Jenkinson, Basefield, Wade, Assson, Alexander, Jameson, and Linton, for the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE

POLITICAL VICTIM DEFENCE AND FAMILY SUPPORT FUND.

	£	s	d
Previously acknowledged	167	2	9
A few friends, Sintray, near Aberdeen	0	7	6
Mr. Goslin, Sheffield	0	2	6
Maldon	0	4	0
Rotherham	0	17	9
Sudbury (purchase money of 400 copies of *Chartist Circular*, as Mr. Cleave's proposal in previous week's *Star*	0	10	4

BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS, N.C.A.

Nottingham, ditto	0	10	4
Norwich, ditto	0	10	4
Newton Heath, near Manchester, ditto	0	10	4
	£179	15	10
By subscriptions from Dewsbury and Oldham, intended for Mrs. Ellis, but wrongly added to this fund, last week	1	0	0
	£169	15	10

FOR MRS. ELLIS.

Members of Conference	2	11	6
Mr. Fox, Nottingham...	0	2	6
Mr. P. Higgins, Dublin	0	2	6
[The above per Cooper.]			
Mr. Brooks, Dewsbury	0	10	0
Oldham	0	10	0
Nottingham, (boot and shoemakers)	0	6	0
Sudbury	0	2	0
John Cleave	0	10	0
	£4	14	6

FOR M'DOUALL.

Previously acknowledged	10	12	7½
Northampton*	1	10	0
Norwich	0	10	0
Nottingham, (boot and shoemakers)	0	6	0
Todmorden, (proceeds of, and collection at a tea meeting, got up by the Female Chartists)	5	0	0
Todmorden, (collection by the Male Chartists)	2	0	0
	£19	8	7½
By Post-office order, (Todmorden)	0	0	9
	£19	7	10½

* Although duly entered upon receipt into the subscription book kept by Mr. Cleave, this item was yet inadvertently omitted from the copied list forwarded for publication in last week's *Star*.

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

MY FRIENDS,—I had hoped that my previous week's letter sufficiently developed the plan by which my proposal for placing the back stock of the *Chartist Circular* at your disposal might be carried into effect for the benefit of the Defence Fund. The subsequent receipt, however, of some queries, shows that my intentions, in this respect, have not been fully understood. For instance, a member of the London Delegate Council desires to know whether the 10s. 4d. received from any locality, for circulars, will be acknowledged as a subscription from that locality, or as from myself personally? I need only refer to the subscription list published in this week's *Star*, as my best answer. Another party requires me to send them complete sets of the *Circular*. This I cannot do. I will include several, but not successive numbers in the next parcel of 400 copies. To preclude the possibility of subsequent misunderstanding on this point, I may as well here intimate that I reserve a certain equal quantity of each back number of the *Circular*, as stock to complete sets and volumes—the thousands of quires that are *even then* remaining, I freely present to the Defence Fund, in the manner laid down.

Another friend asks me to shew yet more plainly the advantages that might be made to result from my proposal. This can be eas

THE LATE DREADFUL HURRICANE.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP ENGLAND.

To the already frightful catalogue of wrecks we have to add the total loss of another fine ship, the England, Captain Thomas Lewis, belonging to London, which foundered two days after the hurricane in seventy-eight feet of water, about nine miles off Ostend.

The intelligence was brought by Captain Lewis, who with the chief mate, Mr. Clarke, and the ship's cook, arrived off the Custom-house, at eleven o'clock on Thursday night by the Belgian steamer.

The England was of 425 tons burden, and belonged to Messrs. Ward and Son, shipowners at Shadwell. She was not insured. Her crew, besides Captain Lewis, consisted of first and second mates, carpenter and carpenter's mate, and sixteen seamen. On the seventh inst., she left the river Thames for the coast of Africa with about 200 tons of ballast, and arrived safe in the Downs on the following Thursday. They proceeded on the passage the same evening, having fair weather, the wind blowing a fine breeze from the east. However, at about one o'clock on Friday morning, when the ship had arrived between Fairley and Beachey Head, it commenced blowing a heavy gale, which increased to one of the severest hurricanes ever experienced by the oldest man on board. Capt. Lewis, upon the storm advancing, had the ship secured as snugly as possible; all sail was shortened, and every man was upon deck ready in case of emergency. At about two o'clock the appearance of the weather was awful; hail, snow, and rain descended in torrents, the sea appeared like a boiling surf, the waves rising a terrific height, and making a clear breach over the vessel. Most of the crew had lashed themselves to different parts of the vessel. During the morning the ship laboured very hard, and by her continually pitching shifted her cargo of ballast; so much so, that by daybreak she was completely upon her beam ends, and making a considerable quantity of water. The crew made signals of distress, but no vessel made its appearance during that and the following day; but at seven o'clock on Sunday morning a Dutch pilot-boat hove in sight. In the meanwhile the vessel had become worse, the crew suffering from cold and exhaustion. During Friday they made several attempts to work at the pumps; but the storm still continuing with unabated violence, although several were lashed to the handles, they were unable to keep a footing. Friday night and Saturday passed without any further success, and they remained lashed to the rigging until late on Saturday night when the weather became somewhat fine, which enabled them to free themselves from the quarters where they had been tied nearly forty-eight hours. Such was the situation of the ship then, that it was impossible to work at the pumps, or even to launch the longboat; she lay on the water with her gunwales completely under, and her destruction was expected by all. At daybreak the following morning (Sunday) Captain Lewis and the chief officers determined upon cutting away the mainmast, in the hope of throwing the vessel more in an upright position, and in order to construct a raft. In a few minutes after the order had been given the mast fell overboard, but it had little effect upon the ship. She lay with the bottom of her keel partially out of the water, and the gunwale some feet under. There was then upwards of ten feet of water in the hold, which was fast approaching the deck. Just as they commenced constructing the raft the pilot-boat, to their great delight, hove down towards them, and succeeded in reaching the England, and taking them safely off the wreck.

The Dutch pilot-boat, at the desire of Captain Lewis, remained alongside of the ship until she sank, which took place in about two hours afterwards, about three leagues from the shore.

The crew, upon their arrival at Flushing, were most kindly treated by the authorities, who afforded them every comfort and assistance they could wish. The British Consul at Flushing then forwarded them to Rotterdam, which place they left for London.

Loss of the Lilly of Liverpool.—We regret to state that this splendid vessel, insured by the underwriter's at Lloyd's to the extent of £20,000, the property of Mr. Maxwell, of Liverpool, was totally lost during the tremendous hurricane on Friday week last, together with the Little Test of Southampton, and another (name unknown), upon the Taunton Sands, situate about two miles and a half to the north of the North Lighthouse, in the Bristol Channel. The ship was registered at about 600 tons burden. She had a general cargo on board, consisting of cotton and silk goods, boxes of copper ore, gunpowder, muskets, sabres, swords, pieces of ordnance, &c.; and at the period of the unfortunate catastrophe was upon her passage to Old Calabar, on the coast of Africa. About two hours after she struck, a vessel called the Appledore, Mr. Williams, master, came alongside, and, by means of his boat, took the crew off in safety. They were afterwards conveyed to the lighthouse, where every comfort and kindness was shown to them. We regret to add that some time before the vessel came ashore, a portion of the crew had forcibly broken into the store-room, and drank to such excess of spirits, that some were lying about the deck in a shocking state of madness, and would have perished but for the humanity of their messmates, who secured them to the rigging to prevent the sea washing them overboard; and there they remained until assistance arrived alongside of the wreck. The crew consisted of twenty-three men, besides Captain Townes, the commander, and first and second mates. Immediately before the wreck being observed by the Coast Guard, a strong body of men were stationed along the coast to protect any part of the cargo that should be washed ashore. Towards morning, as the tide rose, the breakers threw the ship higher upon the sands, where she soon broke in half, and her cargo floated out, and was washed upon the beach. As night advanced a band of desperate wreckers made their appearance and commenced plundering the cargo to a great extent. Several were fired at by the Coast Guard without any serious result, but they still continued their depredations with the utmost impunity. Since then several of the principal offenders have been apprehended and committed for trial.

IRELAND.

Narin, Jan. 17.—Last Friday morning, as the boats belonging to the Rosses Herring Fishery were engaged in hauling their nets on the north side of the Isle of Arran, a violent gale of wind suddenly sprung up from the north, and in a very short space of time it increased to a perfect hurricane. Every effort was made by the boatmen to reach the shore, but, alas! twelve poor fellows were doomed to a premature and watery grave; ten of whom formed the crew of one of Mr. F. Forster's large fishing yawl—the other two men were lost out of separate boats. A few days previous to this lamentable occurrence, as a boat was returning from Burton Port to Arran, she was capsized, and six persons out of nine were unfortunately drowned. One of the survivors died the following morning from the effects of the bruises he received on the rocks while struggling to gain the shore. The continual storms which we have had since the 4th, have paralysed the efforts of our hardy fishermen; and although there is every reason to believe that there is a large shoal of herrings off the island of Ronanish, the tempestuous state of the weather has kept them from approaching the usual fishing-ground. Twenty-seven trains of nets, averaging seven each—in all about 190 nets, besides anchors, ropes, &c., have been lost by the Portnoo and Ballyhillagh fishermen on the morning of the 4th inst.

Tubberreum, January 14.—Loss of Fourteen Lives.—I hoped to be able to send you for nxte publication a good account of our herring fishery; but, alas! instead of a pleasing one, I am sorry to tell you that a boat's crew, consisting of ten men, were all swallowed up in the deep by a heavy sea upsetting their boat. Many other boats were in great danger, but, fortunately, escaped with the greatest difficulty. The night previous to the loss the boats all went out and left their nets shot till next morning, when all went out in hopes of getting plenty of fish; but, melancholy to relate, while at the fishing ground at Aroonmore, a storm arose, and all hands strove to gain the shore; one fine young man was swept off his oar by a huge wave, and was never seen more. Another melancholy accident happened a few days previous to the loss above-mentioned. A boat from Aroonmore was returning home, when a storm arose, which upset the boat, and six brave men were thrown out, three of whom escaped a watery grave. I am sorry to have to acquaint you of the loss of so many lives, many of whom have left large families to lament their loss.

Kingstown, Jan. 22.—The schooner Alliance, of Liverpool, James Blair, master, bound to Tralee, put into the harbour this day. When off Bray Head this morning, she picked up four seamen's chests; two with clothes, the other empty. In the first there was found an account book, with the name of James Bell, and the master of his vessel, Grof or Grass. Two letters also were found in the second chest; one a returned letter, addressed by James Blair to his sister, Mrs. Caroline Watford, Manchester; the other from Matthew Peare to his sister, dated; a copy of a manifest of stores, dated on board the Hermes, Wm. Ray Oliphant, Buenos Ayres, 29th of April, 1842. These articles, no doubt, belonged to the crew of some ill-fated vessel wrecked on the Arklow-bank very recently The master of the Alliance states he observed several large ships standing in for the bank last evening, and making much too bold, as he conceived. The chests will be left at the Harbour Master's office, Kingstown, for any claimants.

The Monmouthshire Colliers.—Mr. Superintendent Davies, of the Merthyr district of the Glamorgan constabulary, received information on the morning of the 16th instant of an intended movement of the Gollygaer and Monmouthshire colliers to Mr. Powell's colliery, Duffryn, Aberdare, for the purpose of compelling the men of these works to strike. Mr. Superintendent Davies immediately proceeded to Aberdare, accompanied with a strong force, to act in conjunction with the Aberdare detachment. On arriving at the above station, the superintendent placed himself in immediate communication with Mr. Williams, the manager of the works at that place. About three p.m. information was received that about 2,000 workmen were proceeding from Quakers'-yard to Aberdare. The superintendent accordingly concentrated his force in the neighbourhood of the works, with a view of observing their movements, and, if necessary, to descend upon them, it being arranged that Mr. Williams should try his endeavours, if required, before any appearance of the constabulary took place near the works, and, if required, to forward information to the superintendent. About 4 p.m. near 1000 in number appeared in sight, composed chiefly of Monmouthshire colliers. It was evident that they had received information of the arrival of the police, for they acted with extreme caution; they did not attempt to approach near the works, but halted in a field adjoining, first obtaining the liberty of the owner. The leader began to speak, and impressed upon the rabble to be orderly, and not lay themselves open to the law, for he was informed the police were at hand. They did not ask to see the agent or hold out any intimidation, the colliers being at work in the levels, and appearing determined to remain at work. About 6 o'clock Mr. Williams called them up, when they did not join the mob, but retired apparently to their respective homes. The mob, no doubt alarmed, and finding they were frustrated in their object, dispersed in all directions. Upon their dispersion, Mr. Superintendent Davies stationed officers in different parts of the works, with a view to prevent the committal of damage to the machinery, pits, &c., during the night. The public-houses, beer-houses, and lodging-houses were searched, all strangers and stragglers from the mob were warned to depart, and told that if found begging they would be immediately apprehended. This had the desired effect, for they all, with a few exceptions, being housed by the workmen, left during the night. No intimidation or threats were used towards the colliers composing this colliery. On the following morning the manager was at his post to receive the workmen. Several came in their clean clothes, and refused to continue their work, assigning no reason. Superintendent Davies immediately proceeded to the works, and caused the requisite arrangements to be effected for the protection of property. Another meeting was held on the 18th inst. by the colliers between Pontaberbargoed and Blackwood.—*Merthyr Guardian.*

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The attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the undercited cases, and the most rigid investigation into their authenticity is courted:—

A LONG STANDING CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

To the proprietor of Mr. Kerman's Golden Packets of Specific Medicines.

Sir,—I make no scruple of stating to the public that the medicine recommended for Rheumatism, &c. by you, is one of the best, if not the best, ever discovered, as I have laboured for many years under that very painful affliction, and have tried the most eminent medical men; I have taken and applied every domestic remedy extolled, without any benefit whatever, until I gave your pills a trial, and am most happy to state I found them a direct remedy.

(Signed) John Pickering.

Wincolmlee, Hull Dec. 1842.

Witnessed by me George Henry Perritt, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Apothecaries Company, London.

Hull, December, 19, 1842.

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE OF A LONG-STANDING CASE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

To Mr. George Kerman.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating to you that your Medicine for Gout and Rheumatism has been of the greatest service and blessing to my daughter. Upwards of eight years she has been seriously affected with Chronic Rheumatism, (at the first, medical men called it acute,) that most painful disease; the agonizing pain which she has suffered in her limbs for so long a period, baffles any description that I can possibly give of her then miserable state. She oftentimes could neither secure rest nor sleep, I have procured the best medical advice without obtaining any essential relief,—her joints having become much swollen and her limbs so much contracted, and so to speak, paralysed, that for a long season she had not the ability to assist herself in the least possible way. A short time ago, acting from your advice, my daughter commenced taking your pills, and using the liniment you recommended, she has secured the use of her limbs once again, (thank God,) so much so as to have walked to see you, (as she did on Sunday the 15th.) a distance which she had not travelled for five years before; she is entirely free from pain, and is rapidly recovering her general health, daily getting rid of the distressing remedy. You are at liberty to publish my daughter's case, in the hope thereby that your excellent Pills, &c., may be the means of curing others.

(Signed) Sarah Faucett,

Witness, Mary Ann Cousins.

Church-street, Wincolmlee, Hull, Oct. 1842.

To Mr. Kerman.

When I commenced taking your Pills, I found it all I could do to move, my pain was violent, I could neither sleep, or rest; I could not get on by any means without a stick, but by a very short continuance I was so relieved as to engage myself at harvest work, and was able to do very well, having scarcely any pain, and in the course of taking two small boxes of Pills, I was perfectly cured.

John Polson.

Wincolmlee, Hull, Oct. 1842.

Witnessed by me, George Henry Perritt, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Apothecaries Company, London.

Hull, Dec. 19, 1842.

Agents.—*Leeds*—John Heaton, 7, Briggate; Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T. B. Smith, Medicine vender, 56, Beckett-street, Burmandtofts; Stocks & Co., Medicine venders, &c. 5 Kirkgate.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Case from Luton, Bedfordshire, communicated by Mr. Phillips, Chemist and Druggist, to Mr. T. Prout, 229, Strand, London.

Luton, Bedfordshire, Oct. 19, 1841.

Sir,—I feel desirous of expressing to you the great benefit which I have received from the use of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. I have for several years been afflicted with Rheumatism and Gout, the attacks of which were excessively severe. During one of these painful visitations a kind friend presented me with a box of Blair's Pills, from the use of which I found immediate relief and very soon entirely recovered. At a subsequent period I was so severely attacked that he thought it would be unwise to delay placing myself under medical care. I did so; but not finding the relief which I expected, I again became my own physician. At this time my legs and thighs were swelled to a very great extent. I immediately procured a box of Blair's Pills from Mr. W. Phillips, your agent in this town, and after taking two doses I was free from pain, and the swelling subsided. I now never fail to use them whenever I am attacked by this painful malady, and they invariably give me relief after one or two doses. Several of my acquaintances use them, and experience the same benefit. I trust you will insert this among your list of cases, as I am anxious to bear witness to the efficacy of this excellent medicine.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,
RICHARD STONE.

Sugar Loaf, London Road, Luton.

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Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his Agents.

MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the generative and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of

VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES,

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In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where other practitioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and have previously gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignorant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitution by suffering disease to get into the system, which being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or ignorance.

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee.

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

PURIFYING DROPS,

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

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

COPY of a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Portland to Mrs. Ann Mellish (one of his Tenants), whom his Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this extraordinary Medicine.

Madam,—If Mr. Holloway will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most Honorable the Marquis of Westminster, K.G.

Lord Westminster has just received Mr. Holloway's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long-standing or deeply-rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS *Cured by its agency*, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period (by *persevering* in its use), have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means had failed.*

ALL DISEASES (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, namely, a want of purity in the blood and fluids), are cured by this *Wonderful Medicine*, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities *clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and add strength to bone and sinew.*

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope. but let him make a *proper Trial of the* Mighty Powers of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of following Diseases:—

Ague	Erysipelas	Rheumatism
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Bilious complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
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Debility	Jaundice	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Liver complaints	Weakness, from whatever cause,
Dysentery	Lumbago	&c. & c.
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These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, where advice may be had gratis, and of most respectable Venders of Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free on receipt of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulgence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful Imprudence, or Infection; with Remarks on the Treatment of Ghonorrhœ, Glect, Stricture and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

BY C. J. LUCAS, &CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON;

And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan 11, Paternoster-row; Effingham Wilson, 18, Bishopsgate-st; Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Huett, 141, High Holborn, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; T. Sowler, Courier Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; John Howell, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Birmingham; T. Fryer, 16, Westgate-street, Bath, G. Davey, 1, Broad-street, Bristol, W. and H. Robinson & Co. 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh; and by all Booksellers the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret and hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long continued observation requisite for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

"If we consider the topics upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."—*The Planet.*

"The best of all friends is the Professional Friend: and in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly Vigour." The initiation into vicious indulgence—its progress—its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how "Manly Vigour" temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to encounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often fond parents are deceived by the outward physical appearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption or general decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and instead of being the natural results of congenital debility or disease, are the consequences of an alluring and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body."—*Bell's New Weekly Messenger.*

"Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of a medical work, this remark is open to exception in any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well-told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."—*The Magnet.*

"The security of happiness in the marriage state is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is most particularly addressed to all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovated health."

Messrs. Lucas & Co. are to be daily consulted from ten till two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.

Country 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, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party, The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on.

Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; Mr. J. Sowler *Courier* office, and Mr. H. Whitmore, 109, Market-street, Manchester; by whom this Work is sent (post-paid) 3s. 6d.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

"Gentlemen,—You will oblige by forwarding, at your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, prejudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way she spoke.

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but overhours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their rancour. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessary to their health and prosperity as their daily food.

"The next and last case which I shall mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you the fact as I have received it from his employer, and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him since his convalescence. The man is a working mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little, his disorder would have its periodical return; but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past affliction

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"WILLIAM HICK.

"To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,—I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is generally attended with considerable danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant.

(Signed)

"W. MOAT.

"Witness—John Hough, Cheadle, carrier.

"Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills."

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to

Poetry.

ENIGMA.

I am the king of the innermost thought
With which the mind of man can be fraught,
When the lips are lock'd in revenge or grief,
And the heart is panting to find relief;
My throne must be level'd, my power uptorn,
Ere balm can enter the heart forlorn.
'Tis I who, at eve, in my chariot sweep
On mine airy wing o'er the slumbering deep.
'Tis I who inhabit each mountain or glen,
Ere the cry of the screech owl re-echos again.
Enwrapt in my power o'er the field of the dead,
Where peace is the motto, where turmoil has fled.
No sound dare intrude on the still of the night—
No motion save that of some wandering sprite;
But these are my nurs-lings—each matterless thing
Must tacitly bend to the nod of their king.

How many a bosom, big with earnest love,
Has pin'd in sorrow 'neath my potent sway,
For I can wield the fate of those who move
Ensconced within this fading form of clay;
And though life's passions loud and clamorous prove,
Still mortals woo me at the closing day,
When death's chill threads are o'er their senses wove,
And fate invites them to complete their stay,
As sentient beings on this mortal stage,
I smooth their pillow where no storms can rage.

When the thunders sleep in their airy deep,
And calm and unmoved is the sky,
And the silvery moon her beams hath strown
From her beautiful palace on high;
I tarry awhile by each hoary pile,
And slumber among the trees;
But again I must move, when the oaks of the grove
Are rock'd by the whistling breeze.

I have stood by the side of omnipotent truth
When falsehood hath strode in its might;
I have been with the victims of tyrannous power,
Till hunger drove patience to flight.

When slander's venom aims its poisoned dart
At vestal innocence unstain'd by hate—
And gloats in secret o'er a blasted heart
With demon's joy—
I guard the breast by virtue's star adorned,
And still the voice with deadliest malice fraught;
For I am potent, and have often scorned
Hate's loudest clamour as a thing of nought.
I meet the braggart and the railer's voice
With distant pride and calm dispassioned mein:
I fly the place where debauchees rejoice,
And seldom in the busy world am seen.

And last, not least, the schoolboy looks aghast,
And plays his vision o'er the toilsome page,
When in his ear, like some loud fitful blast
My name resounds portentous of rage.

Though no existence I can rightly claim,
No moral breathing, and no mortal frame;
Yet I am useful when the world's loud war
Hath crush'd a spirit 'neath malignant star;
And all that lives, that vegetates, that grows
I erst have cradled in unmix'd repose.

M. K.

Arbroath, Jan. 10th, 1843.

Reviews.

THE MISER'S DAUGHTER, a tale, by WM. HARRISON AINSWORTH, with illustrations by GEO. CRUIKSHANK. Second edition. London: Cunningham and Mortimer, Adelaide-street, Trafalgar-square.

These volumes do much credit to Mr. Ainsworth's publisher. They are very handsomely got up. The type and the paper are both good. Of the illustrations, it might be enough to say that they are by George Cruikshank: but some of them deserve special notice; the first, particularly, representing the introduction of Randulph Crew to Scarve. The miserable, skinny, long limbs of the old miser seated at his supper of bread and cheese on the wretched looking table, partially covered with a ragged tablecloth, and having before him a snipped earthern trencher, while his strong box is under the table close by his feet; the querulous hard lines of the old miser's care-worn countenance; his shrivelled trembling limbs, and the gaunt form of Jacob the surly porter, contrasting well with the fine figure and handsome, youthful, open, and generous face of Randulph. The scene of Mr. Cripps, and his enamorata, the sly widow, encountering his master in Marylebone gardens, while full dressed in his master's richest clothes, and the after scene of the sport-spoiling by the inopportune entrance of Mr. Villiers and his company, just in time to make guests at Mr Cripps's wedding, are admirably hit off. They are mute volumes that tell their own story, even though no story should accompany them.

The novel of the Miser's Daughter is, we presume, by this time familiar to most readers; and can gain little from what we might say of it. Those who have not read it, we may venture to assure, will experience a high treat in doing so, if they love works of fiction; and we shall not mar their pleasure by anticipating the plot or points of the work. They will find the characters more diversified, and exhibiting a stronger contrast than is usual in such works, while yet they are all drawn and sustained with considerable vigour and precision, and with much less of the unnatural and overstrained, than usually offends the judicious taste in works of this character. Had Mr. Ainsworth written no other work than this, he would have established for himself a place among the very few writers of fictitious narrative whose works and names are likely to descend to posterity with increasing reputation.

THE LADIES' HANDBOOK OF BABY-LINEN. By the Author of the "Ladies' Hand Book of Fancy Needlework, Plain Needlework, Knitting, Netting, and Crotchet," &c. London, H. G. Clarke and Co., 66, Old Bailey.

Such is the title of a very elegant and useful little work, respecting which a lady, in our hearing, observed that it could scarcely be regarded otherwise than as an insult to the sex; its directions were so ample and plain, about things which were so commonly understood. We beg our fair friend's pardon; it may so seem to those who have had the advantage of education and maternal care and culture, and who, in most cases, have in all these necessary things sufficient needful assistance to make up for any deficiency in their own knowledge. To such, the "Hand Book of Baby Linen, containing plain and ample instructions for the preparation of an infant's wardrobe," may seem a very simple and superfluous affair. But we happen to know that in this blessed land there are myriads of mothers whom the infamous arrangements of class-devouring competition have deprived of these advantages, and condemned to assume all the important responsibilities, to endure all the painful cares, and to perform in some way or other all the grave and serious duties of a relationship for which they have had no fitting preparation by previous habits and instruction. To all these,—to the daughters of toil, and of affliction,—whose sorrows are enhanced, and whose poverty is made more galling by their enforced ignorance, we recommend this little "insult" for the very reason urged against it by our friend. "Its directions are so ample and so plain." This is, in our estimation, the best recommendation it can have; and, as we know that it comes from one who is well able to give it, we shall not mar it by attempting to pronounce, of our own judgment, any opinion on matters so delicate. We give the book our fair friend's commendation, and have no doubt that it is well deserved.

LETTERS TO A YOUNG LADY ON THE ADVANTAGES OF EARLY PIETY. London, H. G. Clarke, 66, Old Bailey.

We have read very few books from which we have derived more lively gratification than from this small, but very elegant, very appropriate, and beautifully written volume. The earnestness of friendly and fatherly affection, are in every line blended with the wisdom and kindliness of deep thought, active benevolence, and purely religious feeling. No young female ought to be permitted by her parents to grow up without reading these letters, which are calculated to produce upon the susceptible mind impressions of the most benignant influence and lasting character.

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY NOVELIST, a Journal of Literature and Science. Part I.—Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

This is an age of effort after cheapness. Each man vies with his neighbour in the art of cheap production—cheap food, cheap clothes, cheap furniture, cheap luxuries of all kinds, cheap labour, by which none of them can be procured, and cheap talent, which is generally the absence of talent, are all the order of the day. Among the rest, cheap literature is not behind in its advances in the march of intellectual progression. And, certainly, of all the efforts to supply food for the cheap appetite, we have seen few, if any, equal to this. Sixty-four quarto pages of the horrible, the marvellous, and the miscellaneous, closely printed in very small type, and fifteen illustrations for fourpence! The Lord have mercy on his conscience, who would wish for more for the money! Of its quality we can say but little. We think novel reading, at the best, only an indifferent substitute for a worse occupation of time. But we are not ignorant of the fact, that however we may moralize, many hundreds of the new-born intellects of modern improvement and enlightenment look out for novels with avidity. To all such we recommend the Illustrated Penny Novelist, as one of the cheapest and least objectionable time-wasters that we have seen.

THE AFFLICTED MUSE; by JAMES VERNON. Southmolton: printed for the Author, by B. Dunn, Market-place.

This a small collection of original poems, by a young man, whom the heavy hand of paralysis has, for a long series of years, deprived of all the ordinary enjoyments, and precluded from all the ordinary occupations of life; while poverty has tended to enhance the weight of misery entailed by affliction. The composition of these little pieces has served the poor invalid to wile away the heavy hours, and they have, we believe, remained unwritten until the friendly aid of some neighbour, as an amanuensis, could be obtained; the paralytic being himself unable to write. These circumstances should alone form the passport of these poems to the patronage of the benevolent. But they are not destitute of poetic merit; and though they perhaps seldom rise above mediocrity, we have seen much worse stuff than anything here to be found, most unconscionably puffed and praised by reviews. The pieces generally are "tinged with sombre hue," which, considering the writer's circumstances, is not wonderful.

THE ENGLISH WIFE—A MANUAL OF HOME DUTIES. By the Author of the "English Maiden," &c. London, Clarke, Old Bailey.

We have had this book a long time by us. But many circumstances have combined to prevent our being able to read it with that amount of careful attention which we hold to be the duty of all who read for the purpose of writing an opinion of what they read. We have at last read it carefully, and it has well repaid us. It is, indeed, as it claims to be, "A Manual of Home Duties" for that interesting portion of Society to whom it is addressed. No wife should lack it. Its instructions are at once grave and sober, but cheerfully and pleasantly conveyed; while it contains on almost every subject that involves the happiness and duty of a wife and mother, a large fund of most valuable information, expressed in clear, simple, and yet elegant language, and breathing throughout a spirit of genuine philanthrophy and christian feeling. We have never read a book which we can more cordially and conscientiously recommend to general perusal.

THE PULTENEY LIBRARY, Part 28, December, 1842. The Works of Defoe. London; Clements, Pulteney-street.

The works of this justly celebrated man are much too little known. We trust that this publication of them in a cheap and inviting form will introduce them to more general notice. The present Part contains his verse satires "The True-born Englishman" and "The Divine Right of Kings," with all the valuable notes of the author. There is much in these satires eminently suited to the present times, and which should be constantly kept in mind by all men.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The degree of perfection to which the art of *wood engraving* has arrived in this age of "illustration" is well evidenced in the weekly pages of this novel but spirited undertaking. The chief feature of the work, however, is its colloseum print of London in 1842. This is a magnificent work of art; and does honour both to the designer and the executor.

THE PRACTICAL BREAD BAKER. By G. READ. London: Cleave, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street.

This little book lets us into all the secrets of the art and mystery of London Bread Baking. It is the production of an operative workman of the craft and gives a minute description of all the several processes appertaining to this useful and necessary art. It also contains a graphic exposé of the miseries endured by and the oppression practised on the poor slaves by whom the work is done; of whom the writer affirms that "there is no class of men so completely drudged and so poorly paid."

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN REVIEW; or EUROPEAN QUARTERLY JOURNAL. No. 27. London:—Richard and John Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street; Paris:—Galignani; Berlin:—Asher.

We regard this at the most talented of our quarterly periodicals. There is a depth of thought, a masterliness of dissection, and discrimination in its criticisms which are the evidence of mind such as is not usually occupied on periodical literature.

The present number contains two articles on the poetry and character of Wordsworth and Goethe, which in our estimation, strikingly exemplify and justify the opinion we have given. It has also valuable and lengthy papers on a variety of other subjects.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE.

To the lovers of Romance this monthly visitor must be a welcome friend, if we may judge by the Number now before us. It is the one for January, and opens with the beginning of *Book the Second* of "WINDSOR CASTLE," by the Editor, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, author of the "*Miser's Daughter*," noticed in another part of this sheet. We have not seen the beginning of this "Historical Romance;" for the Magazine, we regret to say, has not been regularly forwarded to us; but if we may venture on an expression of opinion from the slight "sample of the sack" we have seen, we should say that this sober Romance of Mr. Ainsworth's, promises to be every whit as interesting and as *instructive* as his justly famed "Tower of London."

The portion of the Romance given in the Number before us is illustrated with two steel engravings, by George Cruikshank; and by no less than seven lovely wood cuts, representations of the several localities connected with Windsor Castle. In addition to this portion of the new production from Mr. Ainsworth's prolific pen, we have a tolerably sprightly "dream," by Leman Blanchard; a sufficiently *awful* "legend by the Baroness De Calabrella;" a really humourous paper entitled "State and Prospects of the *Legitimate Drama* in China," re-printed from Ainsworth's *Magazine* for January 1840; a true story of "the Monastery of L'Avernia"; and "Part III. of the Elliston Papers, edited by George Raymond." There are besides "Part II. of a Venetian Romance," and an interesting paper, entitled "Three days lost in Tauruz, by Mr. Francis Hainsworth;" and several pieces of poetry, both humourous and serious. In fact, there is in this Magazine a rich fund of amusement blended with instruction; and both of an highly intellectual character. It is, in its way, the best that we have seen for some time. We commend it strongly to the notice of the public, with whom we are glad to find, from an address prefixed to this, the opening number of a new vol., it has become a favourite, and is rewarded with that share of patronage as to warrant its conductors to use the term *success* when speaking of their undertaking. It richly deserves it.

THE LADIES HAND BOOK OF PLAIN NEEDLEWORK. London:—H. G. Clark and Co., 66, Old Bailey.

This is another little manual, neatly and beautifully got up by the same author as the Hand-book of Baby Linen above noticed. We know not whether our fair friend might be inclined to regard it in a like light, but we feel disposed to regard this as an equally useful "insult" to the poor and neglected portion of "God's fairest creatures" with its baby-linen mate; while we doubt not that many a "lady-fair of high degree" may learn much from this most unpretending little manual of instruction, its chief merit is its plainness and perspicuity, which are almost enough to initiate even a clumsy "*he creature*" into all the mysteries of the gentle craft of shirt making, &c., where its comprehensiveness omit no branch or variety of the indispensable occupation on which it treats, and its precision brings the whole of its teachings within a very brief compass.

THE BALL ROOM ANNUAL, FOR 1843. London, H. G. Clark & Co., 66, Old Bailey.

Writing, as we do, for a circulation among the poorest, it may be thought that a ball room annual would be a little out of place in our columns. We think differently. We can discover no reason why the graces and elegances of civilization should not be familiar to those from whom all its value is derived. We know no reason why fine taste and graceful habits should be confined to the drones of society, nor why the bees should not enjoy some of the pleasures and relaxations of the hive. Hence, we conceive that to these, as well as the more opulent, the Ball Room Annual may be an acceptable little offering. It is a very *bijou* of elegance; and it contains a sketch of the History of the Art of Dancing, a Dissertation on Ball Room Etiquette, a Glossary of technicalties and map of information, as to various kinds of dances, which will be best estimated by adopting the accomplishment to which we make no pretensions.

Local and General Intelligence.

BRADFORD.—ANCIENT ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.—A Lodge of this flourishing Order was opened at the house of Mr. James Batty, Royal Oak Inn, Bradford, on Saturday the 21st inst., when about forty-members sat down to an excellent repast, after which they were initiated into the order, and the evening was spent in the most harmonious manner. This Lodge promises to become very strong in numbers, to which all well-meaning men, of proper age, are invited.

CARLISLE.—FRADULENT AFFAIR—A WARNING TO CHARTISTS.—Some time previous to the late strike, a person came into this locality to live. During the great excitement at the strike, he put himself forward as a stirling Chartist and democrat, and took every means in his power to persuade the people to strike work. He unjustly denounced the leading members of the Council of the Chartist Association, because they wished the people to remain at their work. He went about propagating all sorts of falsehoods and base insinuations against them; and finally succeeded in bringing some of them into disrepute with the people, whom they had long and faithfully served, and who were very blamable in thus listening to and confiding in a stranger, who had nothing to recommend him to them, but his violence. He and others finally succeeded in persuading the people to strike work, got himself elevated as chairman of the trades' delegates, the whole of whom he would have caused to be arrested, but for the caution and shrewdness of some of the more active members of the Council; who, seeing the danger that his ignorance and violence were likely to involve them in, very wisely prevented it. At the last quarterly meeting of the members of the Chartist Association, he impudently came forward, and in a most foolish and violent speech, charged many, indeed the whole of the members of the Council with pocketing and misapplying the people's money. This base and false charge was completely upset, by the balance sheet, which gave a faithful account of the income and expenditure. He then made other charges against some members of the Council, all of which were proved to be equally groundless with the one to which we have just alluded. In consequence of some of the members attaching themselves to this fellow, nearly the whole of the old members of the Council retired, after having served the people for many years. A new Council was then chosen, of which this same individual was a member, and in this capacity persuaded a number of his dupes to allow him a certain sum of money and he would supply them with the *Northern Star*. This he did for a number of weeks, but seeing no opportunity of obtaining a larger sum, he absconded with upwards of £1 belonging to a number of poor hard-working men, who had subscribed it for the purpose of getting the *Northern Star*. Had they adhered to its advice, they would not have thus placed confidence in a stranger.

SHEFFIELD.

THE BANKS.—We having nothing particular to communicate this week. It is stated that the liabilities of Messrs. Parker and Shore's Bank amount to £650,000, and that there is about £700,000 due to the bank, besides available property belonging to the partners, to the amount of about £200,000; but the question arises, how many of the parties indebted to the bank will be able to make good in full the demands that will be made upon them? We are of opinion taking into consideration the present state of the town, that a great many of the parties, we are inclined to think a majority, will, when called upon, be found to be insolvent. It now appears that Messrs. Parker and Co., all but stopped payment two months ago, at which time they refused payment of a check for £1,800 which had been given by the overseers of the poor, on account of the county rate, the cause of such refusal is of course well understood now. Among the many evils already produced by the stoppage of the Old Bank, we may mention that a married woman, whose name we omit to give, who had been told by her husband to withdraw some hundreds of pounds they had in—from the bank, and had neglected to do so, was so excited on learning of the stoppage as to be induced to take poison; happily medical assistance was procured in time and the woman recovered. We understand that one or two works have already closed and that others are expected to close in consequence of the stoppage.

REPRESENTATION OF SHEFFIELD.—It is rumoured that Mr. John Parker, our *liberal* and bullet-loving M.P., son of Mr. Hugh Parker, one of the principal partners in the Old Bank, is likly to retire from Parliament. The stoppage of the Bank and his acceptance of the office of steward of the Court of Requests, *conferred* upon him by the Duke of Norfolk, are matters likely to cut short his future career as a legislator. To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and should a vacancy in the representation occur, we hope the Sheffield Chartists will be on the alert, and prove to the Editor of the *Independent* and his patrons, that the Chartists are not the "dormant" party he takes them to be.

CATLIN'S LECTURES.—Mr. Catlin, the famous North American traveller, has been lecturing in Sheffield for some weeks past, on the condition and customs of the North American Indians. We heard him on the evenings of Thursday and Friday last, Jan. 19 and 20. His first lecture was on the history, religion, and warlike customs of the "Red men of the Prairies." His second lecture was on their social condition, habits, &c. Having spent eight years among, and in the course of that time made himself fully acquainted with the character and mode of life of this interesting people, he could speak *confidently in praise of this race so much abused by* living writers, as being barbarous, treacherous and bloodthirsty savages. He showed that the real savages were the Europeans and Anglo Americans, that under the guise of civilization and Christianity the white men had introduced crime, rapine, disease and death among the unsuspecting tribes of the Prairies. His descriptions of the annihilation of whole tribes by the introduction of small pox and other diseases among them by the white men, excited the liveliest feelings of pity; while his description of the misery and crime wrought by those incarnate devils calling themselves Christians—the rum and whiskey sellers, called up corresponding feelings of disgust and indignation. The lectures were illustrated at different points by the introduction on the stage of living characters clad in the splendid and classical dresses worn by the different tribes inhabiting the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains. Each lecture was followed by a series of magnificent *tableaux vivants* illustrating their mode of warfare and social life customs. The enthusiastic applause of the audience each evening testified their approval and delight. Mr. Catlin is at present lecturing in Derby; from there he is expected to proceed to Leeds, and we are informed purposes visiting the principal towns in the North of England and Scotland. We hope that wherever class legislation has left the working classes the means of procuring amusement—(blended in this instance with instruction), they will not fail to afford to Mr. Catlin their patronage; we assure them they will be delighted with the entertainment. Mr. Catlin's lectures breathe the very essence, and pure spirit of truth and freedom, and should be heard and studied by all who love their fellow men, and would

——"mak the warld better yet."

SHEFFIELD.—A STARTLING FACT.—As an instance of the extraordinary depreciation in the value of property, we are enabled to state that a grinding wheel erected in this neighbourhood within the last twenty years, at a cost of £5,300, was lately sold for £1,000!—*Sheffield Iris.*

THE WEATHER IN WALES.—Even on the hills we have not had twenty-four hours frost. Frequently June and July have not been so mild. Snow has totally disappeared before the rays of the sun.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

WE ARE ENABLED to state that Mr. Fox Maule has a bill in reference to the Kirk question, ready to bring in on the opening of the new season. Its precise character has not yet transpired, but if it is in accordance with the opinions which Mr. Maule has hitherto professed in the matter, there need be no doubt as to its fate.—*Fife Herald.*

RAILWAY EXPEDITION.—Previous to the opening of the railways in the north, a letter posted in Aberdeen would reach Hull on the second day, at twelve o'clock; now, a letter posted there at three in the afternoon, does not reach Hull until ten in the morning of the third day.—*Hull Packet.*

THE BEY OF TUNIS has issued a proclamation declaring that all children of slaves, born in that Regency, shall be free from their birth. This act of humanity is said to have been brought about by the representations of M. de Lagde, the Consul-General of France. If so, it is most honourable both to him and the Bey.

A FATAL DRAUGHT.—Ann Salisbury, a servant woman in the employ of Mr. William Coward, publican, Wapping, took an opportunity, afforded, on Thursday, by the absence of her mistress, of drinking three gills of whiskey, which had been left in a jug. The result was that she died on Saturday.

AFFRAY BETWEEN THE WRECKERS AND THE COAST GUARD.—A letter received at Lloyds, states that about 100 wreckers, engaged in plundering the Jessie Logan at Boscastle, attacked the revenue officers and coast guard, but were beaten off, and nine of the ringleaders secured.—*Globe.*

MR. TOWNSEND, Recorder of Macclesfield, is about to produce a "History of the House of Commons, from the Convention of 1688 to the passing of the Reform Bill."

THE BRUSSELS JOURNALS state that such a quantity of snow has fallen in the province of Luxemburg that the roads are become impassible, and that the diligence from Metz to Brussels was on its last journey so impeded by snow that it was necessary for a part of the route to have twelve horses.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, it seems, still assumes, and is allowed, the post of "leader of the Opposition;" he has issued the following ex-official circular summons to the Opposition Members—

"January 1843.

"Lord John Russell presents his compliments to ——, and takes the liberty of informing him that questions of importance affecting the state of the country will be brought forward at the *commencement* of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of February.

HONG-KONG POST-OFFICE.—A large number of letters passed through the Falmouth post-office on the arrival of the last overland mail, bearing the Hong-Kong Post-office stamp. The stamp was of an oval form, with the Royal Arms. Around the edge of the stamp were the words "Hong-Kong Post-office." The stamp was of a red colour and without any date.

PULLING A LADY'S NOSE.—The only case heard at the county petty sessions, on Saturday, was a complaint lodged by a dame in humble life, against one Webster, a labourer on the railway, the gist of which was, that the defendant had pulled her nose to such a degree that she could not wipe it comfortably for a week. The only defence was the old abomination, drunkenness; and, considering that the assault was a very cowardly one, the magistrates fined the defendant in 22s. 6d., including costs, which he was required to pay in a week, or go to the treadmill.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

BIGOTRY.—A correspondent states that a young Pusey parson, having lately to administer the sacrament to a poor man, who was ill, and is since dead, and having gone through the holy rite, informed his wife that the plate on which the bread had been placed, and the cup on which the wine had been drank, were made sacred in consequence, and must never more be used for any other purpose; and, in order to enforce obedience to this dogma, he broke in pieces both, without making the poor woman any recompence for the loss of her property—[This man ought to be prosecuted.]—*Western Times.*

A MATERNAL RETREAT.—Captain Nowlan, a guardian of the South Dublin Union, states that a man, holding a high station in society, has allowed his mother to remain a pauper in the workhouse. He had lately called and paid for her support, but still left her there, with the intention of using the institution "as a cheap boarding-house for his old mother." It has been also ascertained, that the mothers of five other substantial citizens are in the house; and Captain Nowlan threatens to parade them all in an open carriage through the town, and leave them at the doors of their unfeeling children.

MELANCHOLY INCIDENT.—On the 21st of October, when the Clutha, from Greenock for Bombay, was in latitude two deg. 50 min. south, longitude 65 deg. east, one of the boys fell from the bowsprit into the sea. Captain Nainsmith, the commandet, who witnessed the accident, instantly leaped overboard, taking with him a rope made fast to the ship. He caught the boy, but unfortunately, at the same time, let go the rope. The vessel, which had considerable way on her at the same time, soon drifted past. A boat was launched, however, and, on reaching the spot, the boy was found floating, apparently lifeless, but the captain had disappeared. The boy was taken on board, and, after considerable exertions, was restored to consciousness. The first words he uttered were exclamations of grief for the fate of his master, who had saved his life at the expence of his own. Captain Nainsmith, who was a native of Port Glasgow, was a most promising young seaman.—*Greenock paper.*

CONVERSION.—Some sensation has been created amongst the dissenting sects of Rochdale by the recent conversion of Mr. Phelp, the minister of the Unitarian chapel, Blackwater-street, to the Church of England. It would seem that Mr. Phelp was engaged upon a work in opposition to the doctrines of the Trinity, and that, in the course of his researches, instead of meeting with the evidence to support the Unitarian belief, his convictions were opened to the truth of the Trinity. At length, finding that he could doubt no longer, he sought the spiritual advice and assistance of the worthy vicar, and has ended by renouncing his former errors, and publicly avowing himself a convert to the doctrines of the church. We understand that Mr. Phelp purposes preparing and duly offering himself as a candidate for holy orders in the church.

DANGEROUS COURTSHIP.—At the Shropshire county petty sessions, Thomas Davies charged John James and William Jones with assaulting and ducking him in a pond. From the evidence it appeared that Thomas Davis is paying his addresses to a Miss Ann Jones, and that he had been admitted into the house, where he remained, to the great disappointment of the other candidates for the smiles of the fair nymph; and the enamoured T. Davis having boasted of the favourable reception he received caused his rivals to be jealous, and watching the said Thomas, when he was making another visit to his fair, they threw him into a pool near the Corve. Miss Ann in a great measure corroborated the statement, and said she was quite pleased with her dear Thomas, and did not want to have anything to do with the "other chaps"—she should not think of "sich a thing;" Thomas was the man for her; and if he did boast of the favourable reception she gave him, he had a right to do so, and she did not like him a bit the worse for that. The case caused considerable laughter. The defendants were mulcted in the costs, and Thomas Davies and the fair Ann Jones left the court together quite happy, to the great mortification of the unfortunate rivals.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

CURIOUS CHARGE OF OPENING A POSTED LETTER.—At the Bristol sessions, Mary Crewe, a young woman employed in the post-office receiving-house, at Cathay, was charged with having opened a letter in that office. The prosecutor, Mr. Geo. Briggs, an old gentleman, eighty six years of age, stated that on the 31st of October last, between nine and ten o'clock at night, he put into the box a letter containing a money-order for his son at Merthyr, and that on afterwards looking through the window, he saw the prisoner moisten the wafer with her finger, open the letter, and read it. He then went in the office and demanded the letter, which was placed in his hand with the order in it. The paper was then, he said, quite moist. Mr. Smith, who appeared for the prisoner, called witnesses to show that the wafer of another letter, one brought by a young man from Mr. Hazell's, grocer, having started, the young woman wetted it with her finger, in order to refix it; that the prisoner had been in her situation since 1838, bore an excellent character, and was very attentive to her duties. It was also stated by Mr. Briggs that his sight was not so good as it was forty years ago. After a powerful and affecting address from the learned counsel, the jury, who said they would not trouble the recorder (Sir C. Wetherell), to sum up, immediately returned a verdict "Not guilty." The prisoner fainted during the trial.

BURNING OF DEVIZES MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held, in the Town-hall, Devizes, before a Jury of eighteen respectable inhabitants of the town, on view of the body of Charles Brewer, aged twenty-four, who lost his life at the late dreadful fire which, on the morning of Saturday last, occasioned the total destruction of the Mechanics' Institution, situate in New Park-street, besides other valuable property. The circumstances under which the deceased lost his life were as follow:—During the morning, while the firemen were turning over the ruins, for the purpose of more effectually extinguishing the fire, the basement gave way, and precipitated several persons into the cellars beneath—all of whom, however, were soon extricated without receiving severe injuries, except the unfortunate deceased, who got buried up to his neck in red-hot bricks. In this deplorable condition he remained a length of time, no person venturing to go to his assistance until his cries attracted the attention of two gentlemen, who instantly jumped into the cellar and hauled him out. He, however, was shockingly burnt—so much so that he died on Thursday. The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The amount of property consumed was estimated at from £2000 to £4000, part of which will fall on the Sun, Norwich Union, and another insurance offices.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—By a vessel arrived from Sydney we have dates to the 3d of September, a few days later than previous advices. The 19th report of the Commercial Banking Company had been published, from which it appeared, that though from the depressed condition of the colony the capital did not yield so large an amount of profit as formerly, a lucrative business had, nevertheless, been transacted, returning a dividend for the half-year of about 6 per cent. To make this profit, stated at £13,942, divisible among the proprietary at the rate of 6 per cent., a sum of about £650 would have to be taken from the surplus fund, which would, however, be subsequently repaid in almost double proportion by the receipt of remittances from England not expected to arrive in time to be included in the balance sheet then presented. This dividend had been declared, and a reduction of 2 per cent. on the rate of discount to the public assented to, with the view of giving relief to the necessities of the colony. The Legislative Assembly was sitting, but the measures under discussion were not of any great importance. In some quarters it is alleged trade continued to improve, but the *Sydney Gazette of the 3d says*—"General business cannot be said to have exhibited a state of healthy activity yet, nor to have made a single step towards improvement. Speculation, through the long scarcity of money, has been, and is still, dull and stagnant; the non-arrival of ships with merchandise from England has tended also greatly to keep speculators, as well as dealers, in a state of suspense and indecision; and consumers, country and town, finding that English supplies, which are in the market, were looking up, have been induced rather to curtail their expenditure of many commodities, in the indulgence of which their previous easiness of obtaining had tempted them to give orders for freely. It appears clear, this state of things may not last long, unless teetotalism becomes more universal. One thing is, however, to be apprehended from the non-arrivals from England,—vessels for the conveyance of the approaching clip of wool will be greater in demand than supply, and the freight for the conveyance to England of our staple produce must consequently rise." Notwithstanding this asserted straitened supply of cash in the Australian settlements, companies, it appears, are organizing to carry out projected mineral researches, both there and in New Zealand. Copper of superior quality is stated to have been discovered in the last-named place.

THE *Rotterdamsche Courant* says:—"Private letters just arrived inform us that a new and violent conflagration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya, whereby 900 houses, 400 of which were built of stone, and covered with tiles, were reduced to ashes. The details are not yet known, but we have every reason to believe that the Commercial Company has not sustained any loss from this fresh disaster."

EXTERMINATION.—The *Cork Examiner* gives details of a case of extermination which recently occurred on the estate of Sir W. Beecher in that county. The wife of the ejected tenant has *gone mad in consequence of her misfortunes.*

WE HAVE authority for stating that Sir Charles Metcalfe, whose long habits of command in India, and whose subsequent experience in the West Indies so amply qualify him for the office, has been appointed Governor-General of India.—*Times.*

THE CREW OF THE JESSIE LOGAN.—The Lynx, which arrived at Cork on the 18th inst., from Messina, had on board the crew of the Jessie Logan, from Calcutta to Liverpool, which left the former port on the 4th of September. She was struck by a heavy sea on the 13th inst., which carried away her poop, stove in her stern, and swept decks, and was abandoned on the 15th inst. in lat 51, long 5, having at that time 13 feet water in her hold.

ROYAL MARINES.—A detachment of the Chatham division rested in Woolwich the whole of Sunday, and proceeded on Monday morning to London, to be conveyed thence to Bristol by railway. The men are intended to do duty at Pembroke-dockyard in consequence of a number of the Royal Marines recently doing duty there having been withdrawn to assist the authorities in Wales to check the destruction of property which has taken place by parties known only under the designation of "Rebecca and her daughters."

SOMEWHAT TOO ROMANTIC.—It seems there is a weeping willow in the garden at Walmer-castle, which grew from a slip taken from the tree that overhangs Napoleon's grave at St. Helena. "The great conqueror of that wonderful man (says a Kent paper) cherisheth this tree with peculiar care." The great conqueror has never been much reputed for sentiment. Neither he nor his friends cherished Napoleon living, and a captive; to assume a tenderness about his grave would be too bad. His iron highness is surely above it.

INCREASING DISTRESS.—At the meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Stourbridge Union, held on Friday, so great was the number of applicants, that it was necessary to constitute two boards. It was, nevertheless, seven o'clock in the evening before all the cases were disposed of. Many of the applicants were able-bodied, some being persons usually employed at iron-works, blast furnaces, &c.; but the majority were nailers, great numbers of whom are wholly unemployed. The number of new applicants of the able-bodied class, to whom relief was afforded, was 219. The house is full to an unprecedented degree, there being 263 inmates. Such is the state of this district at present, with every prospect of its becoming worse.

IMPRISONING WOMEN FOR DEBT.—At the last meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, a case was brought forward which painfully illustrated the operations of the law of imprisonment for debt. On that occasion Captain Dickson, the secretary, read a letter from Mrs. Passmore, a prisoner in Whitecross-street. The letter stated that Mrs. Passmore, who was in her 63rd year, and whose father and three brothers fell fighting the battles of their country, was confined for a debt of £3 and £5 costs; and that she was reduced to the lowest ebb of poverty. The gallant secretary said that England was the only country in which a woman beyond sixty years of age was confined for debt. The society paid the debt, and released Mrs. Passmore from her imprisonment.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—Since the new tariff came into operation (July last), the following cattle have been imported into Southampton:—From France 6 oxen, 180 cows, 13 calves; Spain (Vigo) 564 oxen; Hamburgh 10 oxen, 2 cows; Stockholm 4 sheep; Jersey and Guernsey (free of duty) 5 oxen, 279 cows, 6 calves, 6 goats. Total 585 oxen, 461 cows, 19 calves, 4 sheep, 6 goats. Arrangements are making for more extensive importations from France and Spain during the ensuing spring and summer.—*Hampshire Independent.*

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 21.—By a private letter just received here it appears that the transport Defiance, Captain R. W. Evatt, was struck by lightning off Nankin on the 30th of August last, between seven and eight p. m. The electric fluid shivered the mainmast from the truck to the keel, and was attracted by the chain cable from the hauseholes on deck to the chain-lockers below. Providentially no further damage was done. The Defiance had troops on board, with Government stores, including gunpowder and rockets. Great consternation naturally prevailed. She is not provided with conductors, a precaution necessary in all parts, but more especially in a climate like that of China, were lightning is so prevalent.

MINING ON A LARGE SCALE.—Dover is likely to be next week the scene of an explosion of gunpowder unparalleled in civil engineering. No less a quantity than 18,000 lbs., in three distinct charges, will be fired by galvanic means in one moment, that being the extent of the enormous power about to be used. It is expected that nearly 2,000,000 tons of material will be displaced by this one operation, saving several thousand pounds to the company. The explosion will take place on Thursday next, at low water, from two to three o'clock, p.m.

ACCIDENT IN THE CATACOMBS AT PARIS.—Before the catacombs were finally closed, it is related that a gentleman having missed the guide, wandered in the immense labyrinth until he was lost, and compelled to seat himself on the damp ground at the risk of losing the use of his limbs. However, it struck him, that by anointing himself with an unguent, a box of which he had in his pocket, he might preserve himself from the noxious qualities of his horrid abode, and be enabled by increased vigour to continue shouting until some one came to his assistance. The unguent diffused a genial warmth, and the gentleman at length made himself heard,—was discovered and rescued. After such an escape, it may easily be conjectured that he will never forget Holloway's Ointment, the unguent alluded to! Nor may it be unnecessary to mention that in gout, paralysis, rheumatism, cancer, scrofula, all wounds and external disorders generally, it is of singular efficacy, and should be universally patronized.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—LONDON, SATURDAY.—I have learned from a good source that her Majesty and her illustrious Consort have determined to visit Ireland during the next summer, and at an earlier period of the season than their recent visit to Scotland. The Royal Victoria and Albert steam yatch, now in a forward state in Pembroke dockyard, will, it is expected, be launched towards the end of March or beginning of April; and her Majesty's first excursion in that splendid vessel will be to the Irish metropolis. The Queen, I have learned, has intimated her desire that her visit to Ireland should be a public one. The visit to Scotland was not so.—*Correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post.*

THE *Perth Courier* states that recently a man was advised by a female doctor in the neighbourhood to rub his body with turpentine, before going to bed, and in the morning he would find himself cured of the rheumatism. Accordingly he obtained the assistance of his wife to rub the upper portion of his body, but while doing so, she accidentally allowed the lighted candle to come in contact with the turpentine which had been placed upon the body, consequently he became enveloped in flame, inflicting serious injury; how easily might this alarming accident have been prevented, if, instead of using turpentine, he had taken that celebrated medicine, Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

ABERDEEN.—DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday night, a sailor, who was in the Infirmary in a state of fever, considering that a conversation he heard about the death of a woman related to his wife, who was also a patient in the house, seized the opportunity of the nurse's momentary absence, and making a dash from the bed on which he lay against the window, leaped through a pane of it, and was precipitated to the ground from the second floor. He was taken up in a dreadful state, and survived only half an hour.—*Aberdeen Banner*

MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER.—In our paper of the 31st ult. we stated that a desperate affray had taken place in the grounds of Mr. J. B. Phillips, at Tean, between the keepers of that

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

BROTHER CHARTISTS—I was elected your Treasurer for the Lecturer's Fund, at the delegate meeting held at Newcastle, December 5th, where a resolution was passed, that as soon as each locality transmitted five shillings to me, Mr. Beesley was to commence his tour through the two counties. I ask you has this been done? I am sorry to say it has not. There are only three localities that have acted up to that resolution, viz., South Shields, Ouseburn, and the "Whole hog Chartist brigade" of Sunderland. What are the Chartists of the city of Durham doing, (the originators of the Lecture Fund,) the Chartists of Newcastle, &c., &c.?

Brother Chartists, waiting anxiously for your response to the above,

I am, yours truly,
JOHN HALL.

Ouseburn, Newcastle, Jan. 23, 1843.

HARMONY HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—The residents of this establishment have read with much interest, the article in your paper of the 21st instant, headed, "The Land; the only means of salvation to the starving workers." It gives them much pleasure to see that the attention of their Chartist brethren is not only called to this important subject; but, that the efforts of the Socialists are brought fairly and prominently before the public eye for examination.

It will be readily seen, by all parties in the state, that the cultivation of our own lands, for the use of our own people; and a sound practical education for every person in the country, are the grand leading remedies for the distress which every where exists; and the chief topic for consideration, is, how is this to be accomplished practically, in the shortest possible time.

You justly state that, no single sect of men have had a tithe of the opposition to contend with that the Socialists have had. In spite of all, they have secured to themselves an "abundant dinner." Not only is this true, but, that they are determined not to rest themselves satisfied, or to relax their exertions, until they have procured an equally abundant dinner for every one of their fellow beings; and in addition to a mere supply of their physical wants, to afford them the opportunity of developing to the highest point the mental and moral portions of their nature.

We believe, however, that the manner in which this opposition has been overcome hitherto, has been by an adherence to certain clearly defined principles, which contain within themselves the basis of unity; and that the progress has been in proportion as these principles have become understood by the members.

You say truly "that we are engaged in an experiment, which, in its issue, may advance or retard the cause of the poor very materially." Of this we are all aware, and we are also aware that our progress will depend upon the extent to which we can procure, and rightly apply, the means of introducing a science of society: for, whatever the public generally may think of our crotchets, or of our talking of extreme circumstances; Socialism, or as we prefer calling it rationalism, is as truly a science as the mathematics, or any other.

If the working classes can be induced to lend their aid to the development of this science, they may immediately command any just terms which they shall dictate to the other classes of society, and it will be a matter of great congratulation to all parties when this shall be the case. What has hitherto been done, has been done by a very limited number of individuals, many of them most unfit for the tasks assigned them; and all labouring under the greatest difficulties; but a strong determined combination of the working classes will be irresistible.

You further state, "The world will now watch us! The public eye is opened upon us; and if we are not careful, rancour will seize upon some false step of ours, and prevent public confidence in us." That this will occur if we deviate in the slightest manner from our principles, I, for one, am well aware; but, if we be true and consistent to those principles which have hitherto carried themselves above all opposition, from the emanation of the mind of a single individual who combined from them a rational system of society to their present advanced position; there is no fear to be entertained for all the scrutiny, nor for all the rancour and falsehood, which the world has to offer.

Our system is either founded entirely on truth, or it contains an admixture of error, and in either case investigation will be alike beneficial; for, what is true cannot be injured by being exposed, and no parties can be more interested in discovering what is erroneous in the system, than those who are staking everything upon it.

You promise on some future occasion to enter into a friendly remonstrance with some of the Socialists on their "insane" and unaccountable policy towards the Chartists; and I trust this remonstrance will not long be delayed. There has hitherto been too great an estrangement between two bodies having in view the same important objects, and this can only be overcome by a clear understanding rendering the subject intelligible to both parties.

Whenever you remonstrate I shall have much pleasure in explaining how far we can coincide with the views you take; and, if a closer union can be effected by the explanation, a proportionate good must be the result; for all that is now required is that the working classes shall ascertain in what manner they can best combine to effect the object desired.

You say the Socialist ought to aid the Chartist in obtaining the power which shall procure the "salvation of the starving workers, by means of the land;" but I trust to be enabled to point out, that the working classes have within themselves all the power and all the means requisite for the most entire success; and, all that they are deficient in, is the knowledge how to combine those means in such a manner as to exhibit to the world a superior state of society; and all must of necessity desire to adopt it.

As the subject of Home Colonization, or the land question, is an all-important one, and will attract more attention; and as we are here combining theory and practice, and acquiring experience on a tolerably extensive scale, I shall have much pleasure in furnishing for your columns a series of letters explanatory of what is contemplated by the Socialists in this experiment, and the degree of progress they have hitherto made.

In the meantime, I am desirous you should bear in mind that the objects of the Socialists are universal, and their practices public; and any persons who desire to inspect their proceedings, from whatever motive it may arise, will have every facility afforded them for doing so; all that will be required of them being an attention to those general regulations of society, which tend to promote the comfort and happiness of all.

Trusting that you will not object to the insertion of this letter in your paper,

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM GALPIN.

Harmony Hall, near Stockbridge, Hants,
Jan. 23, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Last night I heard a better defence of Chartism than ever I heard in all my life before. I have heard a few of the big guns, but Mr. Thomas Davies, of Hawick, has outreached them all. His arguments are all-powerful. His sentiments are short, and clearly distinct. The lectures delivered by him are so beautifully set in order, that his hearers can follow him with the most perfect ease.

The above lecture was delivered in this locality, where general satisfaction was manifested. The police were sent to hear and see that all was right. But these modern figures had to go away as they came, after hearing a full and masterly development of their own immoral character. The anti-Corn Law League are kicking up a shine in this locality. There are men here who have had from three-quarters of a day to three days' work within the last three or four weeks, and yet their employers have deducted from their wages one shilling per slave to augment the £50,000 Plague agitation.

At an anti-Corn Law tea party in Bolton, when gentlemen (?) were going round for an extra subscription, an ex-official gave one shilling in the name of a hand-loom weaver; upon which Mr. M——r, of Manchester, spoke very emphatically, stating that "if a four shillings per week hand-loom weaver hated monopoly so much as to give one-fourth of his weekly income to destroy such monopoly, how much more (not Moore) ought they, as manufacturers, to do all they could to effect their God-like object?" A gentleman who saw the last-mentioned trick played told me of it himself, was one of the League up to the time, but since which time he has left the Plague, because of its plagny depravity. In another cotton mill, the millowner thought he would try the "free-offering" principle, and for that purpose he sent the lick-spittles through the steam-loom rooms to make a collection, when lo! at their return, there was only 1s. booked for the League, by the "free" consent of *one hundred and twelve slaves!* The gentleman was so exasperated at the "free offering" disappointment, that on the following pay day he stopped *one shilling* per slave (112), and told them that if they did not like it, they might have their shillings, and go about their business; and that if they should show any countenance to the Charter, either by werd or deed, they should be discharged from his employ.—(Ashton-under-Lyne.)—The above gentleman is so pious, that his mill goes by the name of "ALL SAINTS' FACTORY."

While in one of the West Riding districts, the following was given to me as a fact, by the sufferer himself. Within the last twelve months, his master returned him (slave) twenty-six pieces, worked by his son at the steam-loom, for which he (master) charged six shillings per piece. While in Manchester market the same quality and quantity of goods were sold at 4s. 6d. per piece. When the slave asked his master why he thus extortioned him? The master answered, "We must have the Corn Laws repealed, and get free trade, and then times will mend." This gentleman takes an active part in the religious (?) movement of the Methodists. In another place, the League are raising a Defence Fund, when *necessary* to be applied—(the Chartists must take the warning given them by Fergus last week, for another game is at hand)—and every slave in certain mills are compelled to contribute towards the same, while at the same time the said slaves are not allowed to contribute towards the Chartist Defence Funds, under pain of being turned out of employ.

By Heavens, Sir, if we only watch a little longer, we shall see the defeat of faction, and the triumph of true democracy. While in Manchester, last week, I learned the following facts connected wit the bleaching department.

In 1839, twenty men could bleach 2,000 pieces per day, for which those twenty men received for wages £30 per week, while, in 1842, seven men could bleach 3,000 pieces per day, for which those seven men receive as wages £10 per week.

In 1829, the pieces to be bleached were only allowed to be twenty-eight yards long each, while, in 1842, such pieces are to be to the bleacher forty-four yards long.

There is in Manchester an establishment upon the above improvement, ninety-eight men employed, for which they receive, in wages, £140. The same number of men, in 1839, got £145 10s. Let alone throwing out of employ 322 men, out of 420 men, for the performing of the above labour, besides dragging out of the money market £483, out of every £630, without ever mentioning the extra sixteen yards, upon every twenty-eight yards, being bleached for the lesser sum.

The above labour, in 1839, cost £1,350 in wages, while, in 1842, it only cost £140, throwing out of the money market £1,210 a week, besides 532 men out of every 630 men out of employ, to seek an existence out of the pauper list.

The late William Cobbett once said, "No damned Paupery." I wonder how soon the shopocracy will learn sense; never till it goes through their "guts."

By giving the above a place in your next number, you will much oblige an enemy to all humbug.

PETER RIGBY,
From Chorley.

Staffordshire Potteries,
Jan. 21, 1843.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1843.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

HER most gracious Majesty the Queen and her illustrious Consort, the young gentleman who does Great Britain the honour to receive his pay, have announced their intention of visiting the Metropolis of the Emerald Isle; but for what purpose the deponents say not. On this, we suppose we must GUESS, as the Yankies say. We opine that it is not for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the two millions three hundred thousand poor victims of misrule, who are perishing in that ill-fated land, for want of the common necessaries of life. No, no; the Queen and "ALBERT dear!" know nothing of all these things. They wallow in profusion at the expence of an oppressed people, and they are too short sighted to see beyond the precints of the Palace.

"Her Majesty," say the organs of the Court, "desires her visit to be as public as possible"; which is tantamount to telling Mick and Norah to mount the chimney-tops and make the welkin ring in praise of the *superlative condescension* of the illustrious pair. Punch and Judy want to be seen, and to see if folly still holds dominion over the minds of the Irish people.

We trust that the sons of Erin will satisfy the admirers of monkeys, parrots, and dogs, that they are not the asses they would have them to be. We trust they will avail themselves of this opportunity to show those sporters of borrowed plumes the manifold evils resulting from the extravagance of misrule; and that they will also give them to understand that they are not the dolts to believe that empty pageantry and tom-foolery,—though conveyed to their shores in a bran new yacht,—will give them better food, better clothing, or more comfortable dwellings.

Wealth, wrung from the bowels of poverty, may be displayed by Punch and Judy and their retinue, but the lot of the poor of Ireland will still be starvation. Sea-weed, offal, and "the infernal root," must remain their dish until the system of misrule be annihilated.

Flatterers may dilate on the beauty of the sovereign; sycophants may talk of her amiable disposition; but the one would be more enhanced in our estimation, and the other would be better exemplified by administering to the necessities of the poor than by exhibitions of consummate folly, intended, no doubt, to feed the unfortunate passion for display of a too-long infatuated people.

The men of Ireland ought to tell the advisers of royalty that they want not raree-show but the comforts of life; and that it would be far better for the nation if some women would learn to knit socks for their children and mend their own stockings, rather than go jaunting about at other people's expence; and some men betake themselves to some honest occupation, rather than pocket other men's hard earnings for merely enlarging the brood of idlers, attending *majesty!* when taking an airing and feeding royal whelps.

Won't Ireland have a treat!!

BIBLE SOCIETY OPPRESSION.

OF all the cants in this canting world, save us from the combined cant of hypocrisy and oppression. When the powerful exert their power for the oppression of the weak in individual cases, our blood stirs; when they do so upon a scale of wholesale class depression, it rises; when the sacred principles of justice and benevolence are openly defied from avowed selfish motives, we feel indignant; but when oppression puts on the face of sanctity and clothes itself in the warm garments of benevolence while it outrages the common feelings of humanity with heartlessness, we have no words to express our contemptuous loathing and abhorrence. Hence we do not trust ourselves to comment on the following simple statement of the journeymen bookbinders employed under the British and Foreign Bible Society:—

"The BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY is an Institution whose 'sole object is to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures,' in doing which its management professes, in the language of the 2nd resolution of the 37th Meeting, Exeter Hall, May 5th, 1841; 'that they desire to cast themselves upon the continued divine blessing of Almighty God, as on that which can alone sustain them in their present prosperous course.'

"About a month since the Committee of this Society thought proper to reduce the price of their Bibles and Testaments bound in sheep, and in roan, gilt edges, to which we refer.

"As what applies to one sort of Bible or Testament in this binding applies to the whole, we only particularise the ruby Bible, 24mo., roan, gilt edges; they reduced the price of this Bible to 1s. 6d., and as before stated, the price of all other Bibles and Testaments in this binding in the same proportion, thereby underselling every other trade in the market.

"To enable them to accomplish this, they did not, as might have been expected, apply any portion of the ample funds of their Society to that purpose, but REDUCED THE PRICE OF ITS BINDING for the WHOLE AMOUNT OF THAT REDUCTION.

"They entered into a calculation of the price of materials, and of the wages of the labour employed thereon, apportioning so much for materials and profit, and so much for wages; and after ascertaining the wages paid to journeymen bookbinders in their trade, considered that these journeymen were paid too much for their labour, and that, therefore, the low price at which they required the work to be done might be easily made to pay the employer by a corresponding reduction in the wages of the men, and also of the women in their employment. A reduction, amounting to nearly one-half the wages formerly paid, was therefore made by the employers who bind for this Society, to whom remonstrance was useless, it being soon found that the price they received would admit of no higher wages.

"Scarcely believing this of the committee of a society which owes its existence to the benevolence of the pious, whose object is the dissemination of the holy volume which, above all others, is heaviest in its denunciations against those who 'grind the faces of the poor,' and who profess to cast 'themselves upon the continued blessing of Almighty God,' we determined to make them acquainted with the circumstances in a Memorial; in the hope that they were not aware of the grievous ruin they were inflicting, and in the hope that what we had heard of their deliberate intention, to effect a reduction out of the wages of labour, was untrue. To this memorial, a copy of which accompanies this,—they returned for answer, that they felt the subject therein referred to was one which they could not take up.

"No portion of the funds of this Society is appropriated to achieve this reduction in price. Indeed, supposing the discount taken from the printer and the binder to be of equal per centage, this Society must obtain on the book we have particularised, the Ruby 24mo. Bible, Roan, gilt edges, 1s. 6d., even at this price, a small profit.

"We submit that it is a contradiction in the conditions of this Society's existence, that the cheapness of this book should be obtained at the almost utter ruin of those (male and female) who are employed in its binding, while this Society reaps a profit by its sale.

"We are aware that wages are regulated by the laws of demand and supply—that where there is a permanent surplus of labour in any trade, wages will fall. But a surplus of labour has not produced this result in the present instance. Worldly-minded men, who possess no zeal for religion, had not discovered that the distress produced by the present unprecedented want of employment, afforded them an opportunity of increasing their profits by a reduction in our wages. It has been reserved for the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose professed object is the glory of God, to take advantage of this deep distress—men who, in their last report, p. xvii, 'would adopt the devout exclamation of Holy Writ, and say, Let the Lord be magnified who hath pleasure in the prosperity of his servants'!

"The Society may thus monopolise the whole trade in Bibles and Testaments; but will not the scoffer and the infidel triumphantly inquire—'Do these men really believe in the divine inspiration of the Book they circulate? Do they really believe that the Almighty has power to inflict the wrath denounced in it against those who aggravate the distresses of the poor?' And with greater triumph exclaim, 'Look to their acts, and judge ye, they *have* oppressed the poor, in the very act of circulating the Book which denounces its heaviest curse upon them for what they have done.'"

A postcript to this address of the oppressed operatives adds:—

"In the above it will be seen we have only referred to two kinds of this Society's work; while it was being put into type, as if in mockery of the injury inflicted, and in contempt of those by whom it is sustained, a reduction has taken place, *at our cost*, upon THE WHOLE of the Society's work. It is of course in the power of this Society, by means of the great capital it possesses, to overwhelm us who possess nothing,—just in the same way as a rich oppressor devours the poor; but surely the Lord will recompense their way. They hope to prosper; but their hope is not in the Lord. They trust in their riches, and in their worldly wisdom; they oppress the poor, while they profess to 'cast themselves upon the continued blessing of Almighty God,' (2nd resolution, 37th meeting, Exeter-hall, May 5, 1841.) But God hath said, 'The hope of the hypocrite shall perish, whose hope shall be cut off, and whose trust shall be a spider's web.—Job viii. 14.'"

We repeat that upon this statement we do not trust ourselves to comment. We leave it to tell its own tale, only pointing the attention of the sleek haired "Saints" to the following texts from their own book, which the poor men have very properly put at the head of their address:—

"He that oppresses the poor reproacheth his Maker: but he that honoureth him hath mercy on the poor."—PROVERBS, xiv. 31.

"Behold the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth: and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Saboath."—JAMES, v. 4.

"And I will come near to you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against the adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow, and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the Lord of Hosts."—MALACHI, iii. 5.

"Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong: that useth his neighbour's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work."—JER. xxii. 13.

ANOTHER SAMPLE OF INJUSTICE.

THE many instances of refined tyranny and barefaced extortion which are almost daily communicated to us, are not only evidences of the extreme degeneracy of the human kind—of the inveterate hatred of man towards his species,—and of the declension existing in our courts of law, but they are manifestly indicative of the speedy overthrow of the rotten system which has too long cursed our father-land. Our forefathers justly complained of the evils of misrule, but they were only flogged with whips—we are lashed with scorpions. Their prospects were gloomy, but we dwell in the midst of thick darkness—darkness that can be felt—that is felt, and cannot be dispelled, save by the energies of an united people determined to possess their rights.

Arguments the most cogent and incontrovertible have been reiterated in the ears of the rulers of the land, but they have been as the deaf adder. Petitions have been laid at their feet repeatedly, praying them to adopt measures to stay the evils of which the people incessantly complain, and over which our legislators have, unquestionably, controul, yet they regarded not the prayers of the needy. Now, facts which none can veil—not even themselves—are staring them in the face at every turn, and they are compelled to acknowledge that something is wrong; but instead of applying the only panacea—a radical reform in the system of Government—they think to amuse the people with their tricks of political jugglery, and thereby perpetuate the reign of despotism. But this cannot be. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The hand-writing is upon the wall, too conspicuous and plain to be misunderstood, and it decrees that the reign of tyranny shall depart.

Yes, the petty tyrants, vested with brief authority must be humbled, as well as their masters whose deeds they ape; for the change must be a radical one, extending through every ramification of the system and to every corner of the land. Aye, even to Middleton, near Manchester, and to Rochdale *too, where acts of atrocity are perpetrated which are a disgrace to our country and kind*; one of which we here subjoin:—

"A poor widow woman named Ann Lees, having six children, residing in the township of Hopwood in the parish of Middleton, was taken into custody on the 18th of January, under a warrant, and put into the lockups of the police station of Middleton, by order of the overseer, for owing six shillings for poor rates, together with costs, amounting to £1 3s. 6d., and was the day after taken to Lancaster. It appears that, previous to that, the overseer's father-in-law had distrained her goods for rent. The sum due he said was £3 0s. 8d., and the charges were £2 11s. 10d; but it appears that after the goods were all sold they had £1 17s. 0d. in hand after all costs were paid, though the goods did not sell at half their value. The overseer knowing that this money was in hand, summoned her to Rochdale before the magistrates, and their worships asked her if she was willing to pay the rates? She answered, I have nothing to pay with, when the magistrates told the overseer he must be paid out of the money that was over; he therefore applied to the auctioneer for the money, but he would not or could not pay him, consequently he took out a warrant, as is before stated. The poor unfortunate woman has applied several times to the overseer for relief, but he has as frequently refused to give her any, telling her she might go to the bastile, which she refused to do."

With what feelings the reader will arise from the perusal of this horrible recital we will not say; but for ourselves we cannot find words sufficiently strong to convey our detestation of such villany. Those fiends in human form who have figured in this deed of infamy ought, for ever, to disown the name of men, and insult society no longer by their presence. They are the wretches which the arm of the law should seize. But, though the principals in this atrocious act are doubtless punishable—firstly, for disposing of more of the widow's goods than paid the rent and other incidental expences, and, secondly, (if this statement be correct, and we see no reason to dispute it,) they are actionable for falsely imprisoning the poor woman; yet, still the piper would have to be paid, for justice cannot be obtained in this *Christian* land, except at a great and ruinous expence, and not then, in most cases, where a middle class jury occupies the box. In fact, justice cannot be obtained for the poor under the present system. Hence the necessity of laying the axe to the root of the tree, and sweeping the augean stable with the broom of Radical Reform.

It will be but poor consolation to the agonised mind of the bereaved widow to be told that there is an insuperable barrier betwixt her and justice. However, so it is. The underlings of corruption may, under present circumstances, drag the poor from the bosom of their families, immure them in dungeons, and complete their ruin with impunity; but they have well nigh reached the extent of their iniquity. Right must ultimately triumph over might, and the haughty tyrants kiss the dust. They have already overcharged their infernal machine, and must politically perish by its explosion, amid the joy of a *too-long* oppressed and insulted people.

ORGANIZATION.

WE receive continually from all parts of the country application for advice and instruction as to how the friends of the cause of good order and good government should proceed, under the anomalous circumstances in which they are now placed; of a national organization without any recognised head or centre of operations. We see that the metropolitan delegates recommend the immediate election of the General Secretary, in order that the business of the Association—the preparation and issuing of cards, the enrollment of members, the correspondence, &c.—may go on. We advise the people to be in no hurry. The conduct of the last Secretary should surely have given them enough of a dose to make them very careful in the matter of appointing a successor. The Secretary is the most important officer in the whole movement. He ought, in fact, to be the very marrow of the movement. Bitter experience must, we presume, have shown the people that a false step in the appointment of Executive officers, and especially of Secretary, may do more mischief than all our exertions can retrieve for a long period. Our Secretary must be a man of business habits, a man of comprehensive mind—a man of some information and intelligence—a man who understands the movement—a man who knows the bearings of the law upon political societies, who thoroughly understands our Organization, and who will have sense and honesty and industry to "work" it. It is no easy task to "work" a national Organization, in the teeth of such laws as we have to contend with and steer clear of. We need for this purpose an educated, intelligent man, an industrious, persevering, and honest man. We do not want an ignorant, impudent, bully, who cannot return a civil answer to a respectful letter; we do not want a fellow to spend his time in public houses, drinking and smoking and playing at cards, instead of minding the duties of his office, and to occupy the chief part of what time he can spare from the public house in his own private business, while he pockets the people's money for doing their work, which is left undone; we don't want a man to leave his duties, and run up and down the country lecturing every time that he may want a fresh "drag" of money, more than his wages. We want a man who knows his work, and can do his work; who will be content with his wages, and content to work for his wages—a man who will devote to the cause his whole time, energy, and talents, and whose time and talents are worth having. With such a secretary, our organisation could not fail to progress, and our cause to prosper. And unless the people can find such an one they had far better have none at all; a vacant office is preferable to an inefficient or dishonest officer. But such a man must be searched for carefully. There must be no hurry in the selection. The people must take time to think and to deliberate, before they decide.

There is one fact to which we would point attention; that no honourable, or even honest, man would be Secretary, under present circumstances; because it would be to associate himself in office with two men who still, in defiance of every principle of democracy, impudently cling to the tenure and name of office, though covered with a load of obloquy and disgrace which would have paralized and kept within doors any men having a grain of decency. The country have no right to expect that any decent and good man will allow himself to be brought in contact with the filth from which the character of these men stands unoleansed. No man who valued his own reputation would for an instant act in any public capacity with either of them. It wants but a few weeks to the time when they must "go out" by the lapse of their term of office; and the people should in the interim be looking out for honest men to supply their places, and making such amendments in the plan of Organization as may render less likely the recurrence of the mischiefs which have resulted from the jobbing and profligacy of the present men.

Some parties seem to think that no steps can be taken in the matter of amending the organization, because we have in reality no Executive. And because CAMPBELL won't give up the books and cards, it is thought that the enrollment of members can't go on. We think quite differently. For the enrollment of members we advise every sub-secretary at once to provide a book for entering the names, trades, and residences of all the members of his own district. Let no regard be paid to the fact of "card or no card," but let the Society for all practical and immediate purposes be a local one for that town or place; every one being acknowledged as a member, whose name is on the Secretary's book and none else. Every newly enrolled member to pay his twopence and all these twopences to go to the formation of a fund for the use of a New Executive when appointed, and the weekly contributions to be applied to the furtherance of the cause in the immediate neighbourhood. No cards need be given; but when a member removes to any other place, he should have a certificate from the sub-Secretary in the following form.

"Hull, Jan. 27th, 1843.

"I certify that *John Smith* is an enrolled member of the Chartist body.

"PETER TRUEMAN, sub-Secretary."

In any town where he presents this certificate, his name would be enrolled among the Chartists of that place, without any additional fee but the payment of the weekly penny. Thus our Association will become a multitude of distinct local societies, all governed by the same laws and acting on the same plan, and ready for amalgamation into one body as soon as the connecting link, a honest Executive, may be supplied.

We shall next week show how the whole matter of considering and arranging, and amending, the Organization, may be effectually done by the people in their localities, and a general vote taken upon it, and recorded, without the intervention of the Executive or the expense of a delegate meeting. We shall also suggest such improvements in the plan of Organization as we think it needs. Meantime we advise most strongly that the registration of members be immediately commenced by all the sub-Secretaries, each acting as Secretary for his district. This is necessary to be done, and to be done in the first place.

MIDDLE CLASS *BENEVOLENCE!*

WE are informed, on the best possible authority, that a firm, whose establishment is not one hundred miles from Mabgate, in this town, and who work on material no less hard than iron, wish to be thought benevolent, and to have their names published as men who commisserate the starving condition of the destitute poor.

At present, we will not gratify the zest of those very *benevolent* gentlemen, by publishing their names—but, on a repetition of their *disinterestedness*, we may do so.

We now merely state their method of "raising the wind." One day, last week, they intimated the necessity of their men subscribing one shilling each in aid of the Public Soup Kitchen. This call the men did not feel disposed to respond to, for one very substantial reason—namely, that their wages had been recently reduced, and, consequently, they thought charity was required at home. However, on Saturday night last a paper was handed to the men, and, *nolens volens*, the shilling *must be paid*.

This act needs no comment. It is quite in keeping with the class, and is a very *genteel* way of obtaining notoriety as a charitable and liberal firm. No doubt, the Bashaws of the establishment will lay all claim to the *generous* act. We have heard of aid being rendered, in this neighbourhood, by the same means, to the Missionary and Bible Societies. What purity of Christian principle!

THE CHALLENGE TO THE CORN-LAW LEAGUE BY MR. O'CONNOR.

THE industry of the *League*, in their efforts to "get rid of FEARGUS" is most untiring! As soon as ever one project is defeated, or one "tool" exposed, another is hatched, and a fresh "tool" *bought*.

They have found, however, that FEARGUS sticks like wax! He is a most troublesome customer! He will not "be got rid of"! With a most provoking equanimity does he sustain every individual and repeated assault; and with vigour undiminished and determination impregnable as the hatred of his would-be destroyers, does he present himself again and again to their notice and vengeance.

In exact proportion to the efforts of the starve-gut crew to get "rid of FEARGUS," should be the efforts and determination as of the people to sustain him in the warfare in which he is engaged with the enemies of the labourer. By so doing they sustain themselves and their own cause. The battle he is fighting is *not his own:* it is the battle of the "Poor Oppressed" against the "RICH OPPRESSOR"!

There is a way, just now, by which the people in their several localities can materially serve themselves, and strengthen the hands of Mr. O'Connor He has entered the field of controversy with the League. To a full and fair *discussion* of the whole question between themselves and the people has he CHALLENGED them. He has offered to meet them in nearly every considerable town in England and Scotland, and to submit his views, in opposition to theirs, to public decision, after a full examination and a due canvassing. He has stipulated that the meetings shall be *open* and *public*; not close or packed. He has offered to bear one-half of the expence; the League to bear the other half; and he has enjoined other conditions necessary to secure "a fair stage, and no favour" for either party.

With this CHALLENGE YOU, the working people, are fully acquainted. But the other classes to whom the Leaguers appeal know not of it. Class prejudice prevents their seeing the *Northern Star*; and you may rest assured that the other portions of the press will take care not to let their readers know the fact that such a CHALLENGE has been given. On this matter both Whig and Tory will act alike. The Tory is as much interested in putting down the LABOURER'S opposition to Corn Law Repeal, as is the Whig himself, who, of all things on earth, affects a desire to obtain Repeal. Tory opposition to "Repeal" is a selfish *class* opposition; the opposition of the LABOURERS springs from principles which are as detrimental to the class interests of the Tories as to the class interests of the Whigs. There is no *sympathy* between the "Landlord's Opposition" and the "Labourer's Opposition" to Corn Law Repeal!

Under these circumstances it is the duty of the people to give *effect* to Mr. O'CONNOR'S CHALLENGE. It is their duty to let all classes *know* that it has been given; and that, as yet, it stands unaccepted. It is their duty to let the League know, that the world knows it is so unaccepted. It is their duty to thrust that CHALLENGE under the nose of every League-man who presumes to appeal to public opinion. It is their duty *to force the League out into discussion*, if it can by any means be accomplished!

These things can be best done, in our opinion, by the mode suggested by the Chartists of Huddersfield. They propose that Mr. O'CONNOR'S CHALLENGE shall be publicly posted in every town and place in which the League are, or have been, making efforts to obtain hold of the public mind.

The suggestion is a good one. It is worthy of immediate adoption. If carried out with spirit and effect, all the world will know what to think of the men who shrink from discussion; and they will also know what it is that prompts the desire and exertions to "get rid of Feargus."

To aid in the carrying out of this suggestion, our publisher, Mr. HOBSON, has prepared the challenge in a large placard for posting; and in a small handbill for distribution. These he is ready to supply at a rate barely covering paper and workmanship, even when a large number are taken. To him we beg to refer the Councilmen of each locality; and press upon them the necessity of *immediate* steps being taken in the matter. For about thirty shillings, a large district may be well supplied with the CHALLENGE in both shapes.

By all means should the Manchester lads instantly bestir themselves. This next week the League *gathers* in their town: let their eyes be blessed with the "UNACCEPTED CHALLENGE" upon the walls of the town in which the *shrinkers* are met! Let this be done at all cost! It will take the *edge* off their anticipated triumphs, and will lower their tone most wonderfully.

The same means will have the same effect in every other place, if they be but followed out. We must make this CHALLENGE TELL. If they accept it,—O! then the triumph of Chartism is certain! for truth and fair-dealing are sure to triumph over double-facedness and egregious error. If they will not accept it, the people must spit upon them, and drive them from the face of day!

We must *force them* to an acceptance of this CHALLENGE, or to an avowal, by conduct, that they dare not! In either case, the cause of the people must triumph.

With the people, then, the matter rests. It must not *rest* long! The first thing is to give *publicity* to the CHALLENGE. Let that be done *instanter*. Then in the event of its continued non-acceptance, we will prepare a pill for the League that shall *work* them well! Our object is *to get them out in discussion*. This we must accomplish; and, with the aid of the people, we will either *do it*, or SMASH UP THE LEAGUE, notwithstanding their £50,000.

To the first step in this business we earnestly call the people.

"UNION" WITH THE WHIGS.

WHATEVER is there in the wind now? The *Chronicle* of Thursday is anticipating a speedy "Union" of the Chartists with the Whigs: *not* to secure the fulfilment of Chartist objects, but the ascendancy of Whig power, through the legislative adoption of Whig nostrums!

Again, we ask, what can be in the wind? The *Chronicle* says, "God grant the 'union' may take place"! to which we respond "Devil doubt you"!

For *what* are we to unite? To carry the Charter. To reduce the overwhelming, crushing, weight of taxation? To annihilate unmerited pensions and sinecures? To throw off the dead-weight? To EQUITABLY ADJUST the *Debt*? To deal honestly with the Nation's property in the possession of the Church? To look after the Crown Lands? To render their revenues available to the people's purposes, in lieu of the Monarch's pay taken from the people's means? To disband the unconstitutional Standing *Army* in time of peace? To revise the half-pay list, and reduce the number of unnecessary officers? To overhaul the Civil List and the Salaries of Judges and Ministers of State, with a view to render them something in accordance with the altered circumstances of the times? Are we to "unite" with the Whigs for these things? Is it THIS the *Chronicle* means, when it ejaculates "God grant the 'union' may take place"? *Not a bit of it!* Carry the Charter? No such thing! Reduce taxation? Horrible sacrilege! He only contemplates *another* "Extension of Commerce," and a re-seating of the Whigs on the Treasury Benches of SAINT STEPHEN'S!

It is pretty *cool* in the *Chronicle* to propose to the Chartists "*union*" for such a purpose as this, after the unequivocal answers the Whig party have received, to all their manœuvres and tricks to accomplish such "*union*"! For the last eighteen months have they constantly been trying to effect it; and as constantly have they failed! And why "unite" *now*? Is Whiggery less odious than it was? Are Whig objects of more importance now than before? Is the *nature* of Whigs and Whiggery altered for the better? Do THEY NOT HATE the CHARTISTS WITH THE SAME UNEXTINGUISHED HATRED THAT THEY SO UNEQUIVOCALLY MANIFESTED WHEN IN POWER; and for which manifestation the Chartists *drove* them from office? Why then "*unite*" *now*? Because Whiggery is helpless! Because Whiggery is *down!* Because it needs the Chartist crutch to enable it to *hobble* into life again!

That *crutch* they will, of course, get! at least they hope so. "God grant we may," piously ejaculate the *Chronicle*. We may just venture to ask WHEN! When the people forget injuries. When the people learn to prefer their deadly enemies to bosom friends. When the people cease to think on stripes, and chains, and dungeons, and penal settlements, and scaffolds, with executioners ready to cut their advocates "into four quarters, to be disposed of as the Queen shall direct!" When the people forget the woeful lessons that an experience of the ascendancy of Free Trade principles has taught them! When the people cease to hate the horrible enactment passed to bring them "*to live on a coarser sort of food.*" When the people become enamoured of the Rural Police, to force the starvation law down their starving throats; and when they cease to recognize in the Whigs and Whiggery the essence of Malthusianism, which denies them the right to live in the land God has given them! When these things come to pass, *then* may the *Chronicle* expect an "Union" of the Chartists with the Whigs for Whig purposes: but not till then!!!

We advice him to save his *wind*. He will "need it to cool his porridge with," before the Whig SIMKINMESS is disposed of!

To Readers and Correspondents.

HUDDERSFIELD.—*John Chapman is Sub-Secretary for this district: his residence, Water-gate, Manchester-street; and to him all communications must be addressed.*

WILLIAM MAGEE.—*His communication is inserted. We are as well aware as he is of the great hurt to a journal of typographical errors and careless printing, and do our best to avoid it: but he must know that these are often the effect of bad manuscript and careless writing.*

D. ABELL.—*4s. 6d.*

EXECUTIVE VOTES OF CONFIDENCE AGAIN.—*We have a letter from James Leach acknowledging that he had no authority whatever from the Chartists of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, or any of them for the statement which he made at Birmingham during the Conference week, about a vote of confidence in him and his colleagues, and afterwards suppressed by us. He says Campbell told him so, but he knows not what authority Campbell had for the statement. From a paragraph in our Chartist intelligence, it will be seen that the Brighton Chartists have by resolution in public meeting disclaimed all knowledge of the resolution which they at the same time were affirmed to have passed and sent to us for publication. Will the country ever be satisfied with the honesty and truthfulness of these men?!*

THE "PLOTTING" AND "CONSPIRACY" LETTERS.—*In reply to our demand of when the letters were to be published, Mr. Leach says,* "it will depend much upon circumstances, when or whether ever those letters will be published or not." *We quite believe this, and we can tell Mr. Leach what the circumstances are. The* circumstance *which prevents their publication, is the little fact that they are not in existence, and that no such letters ever were in existence.*

JOHN M'NAUGHTEN.—*We cannot give him the information he wishes.*

JAMES WEBSTER, YORK.—*We know all about the meeting. We know exactly how many were present. We know that our statement is correct; and Mr. Webster has not impugned it. The resolution was voted by eight persons, and no more.*

JAMES LEESON.—*His letter is forwarded.*

CHARLES STEAD.—*In the National Charter Association there is no such distinction of offices as "Secretary," and "Corresponding Secretary;" but every local and separate body of Chartists may have what offices they please.*

THE MARYLEBONE ELECTION OF DELEGATES.—*We do not conceive that any good can come of publishing the letter from several members of the Committee, which we have received. We gave Mr. Farrar's contradiction to the alleged facts and we do not think reasonable men can require more, especially as the matter is now over and done with.*

J. PEARCE.—*Never mind the chattering fools. Let them lie till they are hoarse.*

W. H. DYOTT *begs to intimate to his English Chartist friends, that there has been a woeful absence of* STAR-*light lately in Ireland. In a political sense, Egyptian bondage, and Egyptian darkness too, prevail in Ireland. The rays of the* Star *could do much to dissipate the latter, and light for Irishmen, too poor to purchase, the true road to freedom.*

THE *address required by the South Wales delegate,—Mr. J. H. Clarke, Surveyor, Ledbury, Herefordshire.*

MR. J. SWEET, *of Nottingham, is still agent for the* Northern *and* Evening Stars; *he also begs to acknowledge the receipt of 4d. from Bleak-hall Buildings, for Mrs. Ellis, and trusts that the men of Nottingham, and its neighbourhood, will

FROM THE SOMERS TOWN VICTIM COMMITTEE.

For Mrs. Roberts, of Birmingham	0	5	0
— Mrs. Wild, of Mottram	0	5	0
— Fund for locating Mrs. Ellis	0	5	0

FOR MRS. ELLIS.

From Joseph Smith, Hunslet	0	0	6
— William Richard, Bedford	0	1	0
— The Chartists of Brighton, meeting at the Cap of Liberty, per Mr. Flower	0	6	0

FOR WIDOW RUSSELL, OF NOTTINGHAM.

From the Chartists of Brighton, meeting at the Cap of Liberty, per Wm. Flower	0	6	0

CLASS-MADE LAWS HAVE MADE THEIR VICTIMS; LET US ENDEAVOUR TO ERASE THEM.

FELLOW-WORKING MEN,—When I sent the advertisement to be published, which has appeared for the last few weeks, and which states that I will give four shillings to the Executive and one shilling to the Victim Fund out of *every one* hundred pounds weight of beverage; I say, my friends, at that time it struck me very forcibly that the Victim Fund stood much need of augmenting, and I think so still, as you may see by their letter; and I also think, I if may judge from appearance, that the country evinces but little disposition to support the cause of Chartism through the Executive, inasmuch as neither myself nor Messrs. Crow and Tyrrel have had much to add to their funds for some weeks past. I therefore propose that the whole of the five shillings per one hundred pounds be given to the Victims' Defence Fund, and it shall appear, as before in Mr. Cleave's Subscription List weekly, until the assizes are over, when we can make fresh arrangements as the times may require.

Now, my friends, it remains with the people, whether those men who have been made victims for no other crime than that of demanding justice at the hands of our oppressors be left to the clemency of a merciless judge and a time-serving jury, or whether they shall have funds sufficiently supplied which will secure to them justice; and we must remember that there is only a few weeks to raise the money in, and we should also remember that we that are at liberty are only so because the law has not got hold of us, but that we perhaps may have said and done more towards the downfall of tyrants than those whom it is our duty to support.

I now leave the matter in your hands, and only have to say, that I pledged myself in 1819 never to rest until we were free—I never have nor never will.

ROGER PINDER, Hull.

BRISTOL.—At a meeting in Bear-lane Chapel, on Tuesday evening, the following were nominated to audit Mr Campbell's accounts, Messrs. Wheeler, Dron, M'Grath, Ruffey Ridley, and Watkins.

BATH.—The plan of organisation, as proposed by Mr. Cooper has been agreed to here.

ALEXANDRIA, VALE OF LEVEN.—At a meeting held here on Saturday last, it was resolved to erect a new Hall, for a church, school house, and other public purposes.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Mr. S. Kidd, of Glasgow, lectured here on Tuesday night.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—A public discussion took place in the Democratic Chapel, on Monday. The discussion was between Mr. Wm. Blackburn, Hebden Bridge-lanes, and Mr. J. West, from Macclesfield. Blackburn undertook to prove that a repeal of the Corn Laws, under existing circumstances, would be a benefit to the working classes of England, and West that a repeal of the Corn Laws would not benefit the working classes under the present system of class legislation.

COVENTRY.—Mr. John Mason lectured in the Association Room on Friday evening, and Mr. R. G. Gammage, of Northampton, on Sunday evening.

NOTTINGHAM.—OPERATIVES' LIBRARY AND PLACE OF MEETING.—A meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, on Tuesday evening, to consider the best means of carrying out the above object. Mr. B. Humphries was called to the chair. Mr. R. T. Morrison said that in consequence of the exclusion of works of the greatest interest and importance to the working classes, from the larger libraries, they had long seen the necessity of having libraries under their own management, in which either political, theological, or any other works approved of by the members, would be admitted. It gave him great pleasure to see them possessed of that independence and soundness of judgment, which had made them determined to consider subjects which so much affected their welfare—to carry out this, libraries had been established by men of similar views, and there were now several of these libraries which agree in these particulars, and have similar rules; now as each were originally established to give to persons holding the same liberal opinions, the advantage of reading books to them all—if they were to carry out still further the principles upon which they all originated, and after connecting men together of similar opinions, for their mutual good, were now to connect libraries together upon the some principle—they would give to each member of the separate libraries, the benefit of the whole.—(hear.) He believed that the reason this had not been accomplished sooner was from the want of a practical and equitable plan to effect it. There was at the present time 3,300 volumes in these libraries, and if they were thus connected it would soon become the most valuable library in Nottingham; though if unconnected, none of them could attain such a position. They had also the resources to obtain a building and place of meeting. He concluded by laying down the outlines of a plan for that purpose. Mr. B. Humphries agreed both with the remarks and plan proposed, and as the object was so desirable, he hoped they would all exert themselves to carry it out. The meeting was unanimous in their approval of it, and a committee consisting of Messrs. R. T. Morrison, B. Humphries, Skerrit, Fletcher, W. H. Mott, Braley, W. Norman, and J. Rogers, was appointed to confer with the various libraries, and further consider the plan to carry it out; and then report the same to a future meeting. A vote of thanks was then proposed and carried to the chairman, and to Mr. R. T. Morrison, for his services in preparing the plan.

BRIGHTON.—*(Omitted in our last.)*—"A public mas held at the Cap of Liberty, Parliament-street, on Monday, January 16, 1843, Mr. Trower in the chair, when it was proposed by Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Flowers, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. William Hill, the Editor af the *Northern Star*, for his bold, honest, and consistent advocacy of the rights of the suffering millions, and also WE FEEL IT OUR DUTY TO STATE THAT WE KNOW OF SO VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE EXECUTIVE *being passed by the Chartists of Brighton, as alluded by Mr James Leach at the Conference held at Birmingham* and we are fully determined to support the *Evening* and *Norther Stars* to the utmost in their power, and we call upon our brethren generally of the industrious classes to do the same." Carried unanimously. Proposed by Mr. Page, and seconded by Mr. Allen, "That the foregoing resolution be sent to the *Northern* and *Evening Stars* for insertion." Carried unanimously.—WILLIAM ELLIL, sub-Secretary.

KIRKHEATON.—The Chartists of this locality held their usual weekly meeting on Saturday. After the business of the locality had been transacted, the following persons were nominated to audit the accounts of the Executive—James Shaw, David Ross, John Watkins, and Feargus O'Connor.

A HORSE RIDDEN TO DEATH.—CARMARTHEN.—On Wednesday last, *William Burnhill*, a son of the gurrener of the county gaol at Carmarthen, appeared before Mr. E. H. Stacy, mayor, and Captain Davies, to answer the complaint of Mr. H. Thomas, the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which charged him with having on the 4th current, at Abergwilly, within the county and borough of Carmarthen, wantonly and cruelly ill-treated, and improperly ridden a certain mare, the property of one Margaret Lewis, in consequence of which the said mare died, whereby the said Margaret Lewis sustained damage to the extent of £8 or thereabout. Mr. Thomas stated that the charge arose out of the following circumstances:—On the 4th current the Hon. John Shafto Vaughan, of Llangennech, was a prisoner in Carmarthen county gaol, and anxious to obtain his discharge on that day, before the arrival of the London mail, the defendant was employed to go to Llandilo to obtain the requisite document. It was necessary that this should be done before the arrival of the London mail, as it was feared that if not obtained before then, a detainer might arrive by the mail, and Mr. Vaughan remain a prisoner. It would be proved that Burnhill went to the house of Margaret Lewis about twelve o'clock, and hired the mare; at half-past twelve he left Carmarthen, and proceeded to Llandilo, where he was detained somewhere about an hour. Having procured the discharge, he started from Llandilo on his return, and witnesses would be called who would describe the distressed condition of the animal, and the violent and wanton conduct of the defendant, who continued to urge on the mare until he reached Abergwilly-bridge, where the poor creature was utterly unable to proceed farther, and as soon as the defendant had dismounted, it dropped down, and shortly afterwards died on the spot from the violent exertions it had been compelled to undergo, and the ill-usage of the defendant. To Llandilo and back to Abergwilly-bridge is about thirty miles. The mayor said, that he and his brother magistrates considered the charge clearly made out, and their judgment was that the defendant pay £7 as the value of the mare, and the costs, and in default of payment five weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction. The defendant was also fined 4s. and 14s costs for cruelly ill-treating the mare. This decision subjects the defendant to seven weeks' imprisonment in default of paying £10.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MR. EDWARD DRUMMOND, SIR ROBT. PEEL'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

(From the Times.)

On Friday afternoon a most determined attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Drummond, the private secretary or Sir Robert Peel, in the open street, and in the broad face of day. The motives of the assassin are at present involved in mystery, not the slightest clue being yet obtained to the cause that could have impelled him to the commission of so aggravated a crime. But, whatever may have been the reasons influencing his mind, it will be seen, from the subjoined account, that his purpose was carried out with the most cold-blooded determination, though, fortunately, no fatal results are at present expected to result from the wound which he succeeded in inflicting on his intended victim:—

It appears, from information on which perfect reliance may be placed, that Mr. Drummond left Downing-street at about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, in company with the Earl of Haddington. They proceeded together as far as the Admiralty, where Mr. Drummond left the Earl of Haddington, and went to the banking-house of his brother of the same name, at Charing-cross. On his return therefrom, and when he had preceded as far as the space between the Admiralty and the Horse Guards, he was shot at by a man who approached him from behind. The assassin walked up to Mr. Drummond, and, showing a determination not to fail in the perpetration of the foul deed which he contemplated, actually put the muzzle of the pistol into the back of the unsuspecting gentleman. He then fired. Immediately after the pistol was discharged, a policeman, who had witnessed the act, rushed up, and seized the criminal. In the mean time he had returned the pistol with which he had shot Mr. Drummond to his breast, and had drawn out another loaded pistol from the same place, and was in the act of pointing it at Mr. Drummond, when the policeman seized him and pinioned his arms from behind. The pistol was discharged, but the aim of the assassin being thus diverted, the contents did not touch Mr. Drummond, nor was any other person injured by them.

Mr. Drummond was immediately conveyed to his brother's bank, which, as our readers are aware, is only a short distance from the spot where the shots were fired. Here a medical man from the immediate neighbourhood was called in, and he examined the wound made by the ball. He found that the ball had penetrated the skin of the back, through the coat and under garments, but he could not trace it further, not having with him at the time the necessary instruments. As, however, Mr. Drummond did not seem too much debilitated by loss of blood to bear being removed to his own residence, he advised his being immediately conveyed there. He was accordingly taken there in a carriage.

Mr. Guthrie, Mr, Bransby Cooper, the eminent surgeons, and Mr. Jackson, surgeon and apothecary, were in attendance, and proceeded more fully to examine the wound. It was then ascertained that the ball had entered near the spine, and that it had made a circuit either over the hip-bone or under the lower rib, and then lodged near the pit of the stomach under the breast; thence the ball was extracted by Mr. Guthrie without any difficulty, as it lay near the surface.

It was first thought that the wound was of a dangerous character, on the supposition that the ball had taken serious effect internally; but, on further examination, it did not appear that any vital part was injured. The symptoms exhibited by the patient, after the ball was extracted, were found to be favourable, and there seemed to be no reason then to apprehend that the event would be attended with fatal effects.

The assassin, on being secured by the policeman, was conveyed to Gardiner's-lane police-station, where he gave his name as M'Naughten. He refused to give his place of residence, but it is supposed that he is either a Scotchman or a native of the north of Ireland, who had been located at Glasgow. He was then searched, and there were found on him two £5 notes, £4 in gold, and a deposit receipt of a Glasgow Bank for £750, made out in the name of "Daniel M'Naughten." Thus the receipt confirmed the statement made by the prisoner with respect to his name. The prisoner was well, though not genteely, dressed.

Nothing transpired that could with certainty lead to a knowledge of the motives which induced the prisoner to commit this dreadful act. It does not appear that he had had any previous correspondence with Mr. Drummond, or that he had preferred any claim or complaint to the Treasury, or was a disappointed applicant for office. His demeanour throughout was cool and collected, nor did there appear any evidence of insanity.

The policeman who apprehended him heard him say, on his being arrested, "He," or "she," (the policeman is uncertain which) "shall not disturb my mind any longer."

It is stated that the prisoner had been seen loitering about the public offices for some days previously. On one occasion the office-keeper of the Council-office, who had observed the prisoner staying about the door, asked him what his object was in so doing, and inquired whether he was in the service of the police. In answer to this question, the prisoner said that he was, and that the gentlemen of the office need not be afraid for their property.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On Saturday morning, the prisoner, who gave his name in a broad Scotch accent, John M'Naughten, was examined at Bow-street, before Mr. Hall. He is described as a young man, rather above the middle height, having the appearance of a mechanic, and was respectably dressed in a black coat and waistcoat and drab trousers. He is rather thin, has a good colour, and his countenance betokened nothing ferocous or determined.

The statement of the affair given above was corroborated by the evidence of the witnesses examined, and Mr. Bransby Cooper, surgeon, described the process of extracting the ball, and explained Mr. Drummond's situation, which he considered not free from danger. The evidence having been all gone through,

Mr. Hall, addressing the prisoner, said, I am about to remand you for a fortnight, and if you wish to say anything in answer to the charge, I am ready to hear you. You are not compelled to say anything unless you think proper. But it is my duty to tell you, that if you do say anything, it will be taken down in writing and made use of, if necessary, hereafter. Now, having given you that caution, do you wish to say anything?

Prisoner—I am much obliged to you, Sir, but I shall say nothing at present.

The Clerk—Then you are remanded for a fortnight.

The prisoner immediately left the dock, and was conducted to one of the cells attached to the court, but had not been there more than a minute or two, when he sent a message to the magistrates intimating that he wished to say something; he was accordingly again placed at the bar.

Mr. Hall—I understand you wish to say something; if so, I am ready to hear you.

The prisoner, after a slight pause, said—The Tories in my native city have compelled me to do this; they follow and persecute me wherever I go, and have entirely destroyed my peace of mind. They followed me to France, into Scotland, and all over England; in fact, they follow me wherever I go; I can get no rest for them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of the course they pursue towards me. I believe they have driven me into a consumption. I am sure I shall never be the man I formerly was. I used to have good health and strength, but I have not now. They have accused me of crimes of which I am not guilty; they have done everything in their power to harass and persecute me; in fact, they wish to murder me. It can be proved by evidence—that's all I wish to say at present.

The clerk—Is that all you wish to say?

Prisoner (hesitatingly)—I can only say they have completely disordered my mind, and I am not capable of doing anything, compared to what I was. I am a very different man to what I was before they commenced this system of persecution.

The clerk—Do you wish to say anything more?

Prisoner—Oh! yes, I wish to know whether I am to be kept in that place (pointing towards the cell) for a fortnight? If so, I am sure I shall not live.

The clerk—Oh, no, you will be taken to a proper place of confinement, where you will be taken care of till you are brought here again.

Prisoner—Oh, very well, then I have nothing more to say.

Mr. HALL—Have you any objection to sign the statement you have made?

Prisoner—No, I have no objection.

The statement having been read over to the prisoner, it was handed to him in the dock, when he immediately signed it.

He was then removed from the bar.

(From the Observer.)

It appears that M'Naughten had resided for the last sixteen weeks in the house of a very respectable widow, named Dutton, residing in Poplar-row, New Kent-road. He had been well known to that lady for a long time previous. It is nearly three years since he first came to lodge in her house, and he occupied at that period the same apartment which he continued to rent up to the period of his apprehension on Friday. He was generally considered by Mrs. Dutton to be of a very quiet turn of mind, and appeared to have no occupation, as he seldom rose before a late hour in the morning, when he left the house, and returned about ten o'clock in the evening. He remained on this occasion three months with Mrs. Dutton, and her general impression was that he was in search of employment. The rent he paid for his apartment was 2s. 6d. per week, and the payments were always regularly made once a week. On leaving Mrs. Dutton's house he stated that he was going to France, and that lady heard no more of him for many months, when he returned and took the same apartment. He stopped only three weeks in England on this occasion, and then told Mrs. Dutton that he was about to leave for Scotland. About the first week in October he again returned, and on Mrs. Dutton opening the door to him he smiled, and said, "I see you have a bill in your window. Is it for my old room?" Mrs. Dutton answered, "Yes Sir;" and M'Naughton replied, "You see I am come back. I said I should do so." Nothing particular was remarked in his manner at this time, but the gloomy temperament which marked his general character was considered to be rather increased than otherwise. He seldom spoke to any one of the lodgers, though always obliging and civil when addressed by any person. He never took meals at home, but on one occasion, about three weeks since, he caught a violent cold, and Mrs. Dutton supplied him during three days in which he was confined to his bed. He was never observed to read a newspaper or any other publication, and during the confinement above alluded to, Mrs. Dutton lent him a religious volume, which he appeared to peruse with much interest. Mrs. Dutton says, that her impression has always been that he had something on his mind. He was not at all communicative, but on one occasion told Mrs. Dutton that he was in Scotland when her Majesty paid her recent visit to that country. He always appeared to be very moderately off, and on his taking up his abode at Mr. Dutton's on the last occasion, had only one shirt. He purchased a second after the first fortnight, and Mrs. Dutton regularly washed them for him alternately. His wardrobe, in other respects, seems to have been miserably provided. He had only two pair of socks and a flannel waistcoat. He had no change of dress, and until within a fortnight, when he purchased a new pair, his trousers were patched and darned in every direction, and full of holes. About a week ago he asked Mrs. Dutton if she could lend him a pair of old boots while his own were mended, and at her instigation he applied to a shoemaker in the neighbourhood, who allowed him the use of an old pair for a day or two during the repair of his own. He had no boxes in his room, or property of any description. M'Naughten's habits were remarkably sober and steady. The room he occupied was the back apartment on the second floor, and he seldom remained in it, if not labouring under indisposition, after nine o'clock in the morning. It was his habit to get up about that time, clean his shoes in the back kitchen, and then go out for the day. He seldom came home after ten o'clock, and sometimes he was earlier.

On Friday morning he went out about nine o'clock as usual, and, after being absent from the house a short time, returned and went up stairs for a few minutes. He went out again soon after, and Mrs. Dutton heard no more of him until she was told that he was taken into custody. Mrs. Dutton states that she never saw much money in his possession, and her belief was that he was a young man in confined circumstances. She also says, distinctly, that she never heard him mention Mr. Drummond's name, or allude in any way to politics. It is very difficult to reconcile the apparent poverty of M'Naughten, as evidenced by his landlady, and borne out by his personal appearance, with the possession of so large a sum of money as £788. There can be very little doubt of the genuineness of the check or receipt of the Glasgow Bank for £750, and that fact proves the sum to have been deposited by the prisoner in the bank alluded to.

DEATH OF MR. DRUMMOND.

(From the Evening Star.)

With feelings of unaffected sorrow and regret it is our melancholy duty to announce the death of this highly respected and most amiable gentleman. Mr. Drummond expired at his residence in Grosvenor-street, on Wednesday morning, at about half-past ten o'clock. We understand that the eminent medical gentlemen by whom he was attended, had but little hope of his recovery from an advanced hour on the evening of Monday; but at ten o'clock on Tuesday night, what little remained to induce the continuance of that hope had fled for ever. It is stated in the morning papers that the departed gentleman experienced but little pain. We understand, however, that this is not exactly the fact. Mr. Drummond is stated to have suffered most acutely during the last twelve hours of his existence, but bore those sufferings with that calmness and resignation which religion alone can inspire. He was sensible to the last, and died in the presence of his afflicted family.

INQUEST ON MR. DRUMMOND.—On Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, an inquest was held before Mr. Gell, coroner for Westminster, at the sign of the Lion and Goat, Grosvenor-street, on view of the body of Mr. Drummond. The proceedings excited the greatest interest, the jury-room being crowded almost to suffocation. The Jury having been sworn, proceeded with the Coroner to view the body, which was lying at the residence of the deceased, and having returned, the Coroner made some observations with respect to the sanity of the prisoner, adding that in his opinion, they had nothing whatever to do with that fact, and after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Daniel M'Naughten."

DUBLIN.—IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—On Sunday last, the association held its weekly meeting, Mr. Rafter in the chair. Mr. O'Higgins made his first appearance after returning from the Conference, at Birmingham, and was received with much cheering. Mr. Dyott opened the business of the meeting, and after reading the objects, &c., of the Association, proceeded to expatiate on the principles of the Charter, and on popular prospects generally. Mr. O'Higgins also addressed the society at some length.

THE EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTS.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Having been nominated in various places as a member of a committee for investigating the accounts of the Executive; while feeling grateful for this mark of your confidence, I must still respectfully decline the office. As a member of the Executive, *pro. tem.*, I have been forced, by circumstances, into the position of an accuser of the Executive, and for me or my brother members of the Executive *pro. tem.*, to sit on that committee, would have the appearance of a jury of accusers being the parties appointed to try the defendants. This I am convinced is not your desire, and I have no doubt you will take immediate steps to rectify the error.

Yours,
THOS. M. WHEELER.

P. S.—Messrs. Dron, Cuffay, and Knight, fully concur in the sentiments above expressed.

THE PROPOSED ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—You will, many of you, have observed in the minutes of the late Conference, published in the *Northern Star* of last Saturday, that on revising that valuable document, the People's Charter, as we there, very happily, had an opportunity of doing; you will have observed, I say, and those of you who were present as delegates may do me the honour to recollect, that when you came to the clause which prescribes the number of Electoral Districts, I venturned to move that the number of those districts be 500, instead of the smaller nnmber, 300, as it had heretofore stood in the Charter.

I contented myself with simply moving this proposition, without occupying the time of the meeting with a statement of my reasons for so doing, and my motion was kindly and spontaneously seconded by a brother delegate, without a speech, and as quickly disposed of in the negative by the meeting.

I have just been reminded of this proposition of mine, by a neighbour who had been reading the minutes, and to whom I found, the proposed advance from 300 to 500 appeared somewhat unreasonable or extravagant.

A brief statement of some of my reasons for the proposition, seemed to alter, very effectually, the earlier impressions of my neighbour; and as deem it a matter of very great moment to the cause we have so much at heart, I now respectfully and earnestly beg your attention to some of these reasons, and venture to hope that you will, in your several meetings, make this proposition of mine a subject of discussion; and if you approve of it, and if you embrace it, as I flatter myself that you will, I hope that you will, on any further revision, or on a confirmation of the Charter, cause the alteration to be made.

Perhaps I was remiss in abstaining as I did, from arguing the matter with my brother delegates. The reasons then present to my mind for so abstaining were, first, a settled aversion to retard the proceedings of the Conference, by raising a discussion on almost any point whatever, and so to incur any risk of prolonging our sittings over Friday, the fourth day; and, second, a pretty confident belief that we should have another revision of the Charter, and an opportunity somewhat more favourable of discussing and settling the point.

We have now that opportunity. The delegates assembled in Conference, after having, on their part, revised the Charter, and made some alterations in the minor details for carrying its great provisions into effect; these delegates, in the honest spirit of representatives, submitted the alterations they have made "to the consideration of the people," as a proper step previous to its final adoption. To your consideration, then, and to that of your late delegates, I would thus, in a more deliberate manner, submit the alteration I have named.

The alteration proposed is, an extension of the number of electoral districts, from three, to five hundred; and, inasmuch as it is wisely designed that each district shall return one representative, and one only, so do I propose that the number of representatives shall be five hundred.

Call to mind, first, if you please, that our CHARTER, as its title announces, is designed "for GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND." And then say, what must be the size, the extent, of most of the proposed districts, seeing that each district is to comprise a three-hundredth part of the whole people of the two islands.

A three hundredth-part, it is true, in the populous cities and towns, will be found within a moderate extent of territory. And so far, the arrangements might serve. But such cities and towns are neither so numerous, nor so overwhelmingly important, as to justify us in adopting our arrangements entirely for them: nay, in every point of view, whether of justice or policy, we ought, as I shall perhaps make manifest, to adopt our scheme rather to the security and due representation of the agricultural districts, the means of comfort and happiness. And consider, I pray you, how unwieldy and how impracticable for any honest or beneficial purpose, in matters of election, must the rural districts throughout the two islands be made, if each be to comprise a three-hundredth part of the population.

It is a matter of little or no moment which of the decennial tables of population we refer to for this purpose, seeing that the propositions in each of them will be much the same. But I will here take the last census, in which I find that the population of Great Britain and Ireland is 26,856,028, a three-hundredth part of which is 89,520.

Now, this is a number so large as, in England, to be nowhere congregated together, save in each of the six Metropolitan boroughs, in the city of London, and in the five large boroughs, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield. In Wales, there is, of course, not a single community approaching this number; Scotland can furnish us with only two compact bodies of people of this amount, namely, Edinburgh and Glasgow; and Dublin and Cork, would be the only solid Electoral Districts to be found in Ireland. So much for the cities and boroughs, as Electoral Districts. And now a few words as to the counties.

We have three entire counties in England, namely Huntingdon, Rutland, and Westmorland, and nine or ten, out of the twelve counties of Wales, not one of which would, of itself, form one of the proposed Electoral Districts. And Scotland, out of her thirty-four counties, has, I see, only twelve that are, each in themselves, possessed of the requisite number of people to form Electoral Districts; so that we should have to lay counties together, forming the Districts so large that no man of modest merit, however qualified by his wisdom and public spirit to preserve and to benefit his country, not SOLON himself, unless possessed of vast estates, could become known and appreciated through a District so extensive. The elections would, it appears to me, under such an arrangement, generally fall upon high and wealthy aristocrats; as our county elections ever have done; or on active and noisy and unprincipled pretenders. So that, through an error on this single point, all our labours and sufferings for the establishment of the Charter might be thrown away, and our country continue to sink as it has done, even since the late abortive Reform.

The desirable thing, it appears to me, is to have the Electoral Districts as compact as may be. To have them within such a compass, that plain and worthy and sensible men, rather than the great wealthy and the showy, should be selected as representatives; that the electors should have an opportunity of becoming well acquainted with the persons, the acquirements, and the character and conduct of the man presented to them; a matter which is scarcely ever to be accomplished in districts so large as those under contemplation.

Towards the accomplishment of the desirable object I have just named, the smaller the electoral districts and the more effectual; and, were I not restrained by other considerations, I should recommend a division of the kingdom into many more districts than the number which I proposed.

But this number, namely, five hundred, was not, originally, of my suggestion. It was suggested by my excellent and chosen examplar, the late MAJOR JOHN CARTWRIGHT, in one of the notes to his admirable "BILL OF RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES," published in 1817.

The worthy Major, in the note which I refer to, is arguing against the existing number of the House of Commons, namely, 658. Some writer has observed that so great a number is fitter for the purposes of a mob, than for those of a deliberative assembly. And the Major says, "It were far better that the number should be reduced to about 500;" and he adds, "An assembly of 500, supposing attendance to be secured (as under a Reform it doubtless will) would be more than sufficient for mere consultation and argument; while yet that number of representatives for carrying to the Common Council of the realm an accurate knowledge of the condition, the interests, and sentiments of their several localities of a great kingdom, and watching over their welfare, might not be thought too many."

With these words of the learned and venerable Major, I beg to recommend the subject to your serious attention. There are other more weighty recommendations than those I have here named, for the adoption of the larger number of electoral districts. Those recommendations I may submit to you on another occasion.

I remain, brother Chartists,
Faithfully yours,
THOMAS SMITH.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th, 1843.

DESTRUCTION OF A VESSEL BY EXPLOSION.

On Tuesday, accounts arrived at Lloyd's of a melancholy catastrophe having occurred on board the schooner New Times, belonging to London, while on her outward passage to the coast of Africa, by which the vessel was totally lost, and all hands on board, consisting of her commander, Captain Alexander Rowe, and a crew of twelve seamen, met with a frightful death. It was occasioned by the explosion of nearly 100 barrels of gunpowder, that were stowed away in the magazine of the ship, but in what manner they ignited is wholly unknown. The particulars below detailed are extracted from a letter furnished by Messrs. Halton and Sons, the owners of the schooner, who received them on Tuesday from a gentleman in the service, and who witnessed the sad calamity. The letter is as follows:—

"Badagry, Oct. 18, 1842.

"When I left Cape Coast on board of the New Times, with her valuable cargo, I was calculating on a successful trading expedition down the coast; and of returning to Cape Coast in due time to perform the pleasing duty of acquainting you with the result of my exertions, and little did I expect that all my hopes and prospects would be in a sudden and extraordinary manner cut off by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, which has at one stroke deprived us both of the vessel and her cargo. To acquaint you with the distressing catastrophe now becomes my painful duty, and, I assure you, I do it with feelings of the deepest anguish and distress.

"On Thursday morning, the 6th inst., we arrived and made a safe anchorage off this place, Badagry, and I went ashore. We landed no cargo, and after Wednesday morning, the 12th, had no communication with the New Times; but, as Captain Rowe was on board, we, of course, calculated on all being well, both with the vessel and her crew. At one o'clock p.m. the following day, Thursday (the 13th,) we were alarmed by a tremendous explosion, and on looking in the direction of the beach, saw an immense volume of black smoke rise immediately over the spot where the vessel was anchored. As I knew we had a large quantity of gunpowder on board, I instantly suspected the destruction of the ship. The shock was terrific, and must have been heard at a great distance. Although the town of Badagry is situated about two miles and a half from the sea, and the ground so low that the hull of a vessel in the roads cannot be seen, yet the concussion was distinctly felt, and every house was shaken. I, with others, immediately hastened to the spot, and discovered that the masts had disappeared. We lost no time, and crossed the river to the beach, and I regret to say that on our arrival there we could not see a vestige of the vessel or any person to give us the least information respecting her. I can form some idea of the distress which you will feel on the receipt of this sad intelligence, and deeply do I sympathise with you in the heavy loss you have sustained. I wish I could add some information relative to the captain and crew of the vessel, as the means of alleviating in some measure the grief which you must feel; but I fear the worst, and must add to the foregoing sad event my conviction that every soul on board of her perished.

"To form an idea of the cause of this sad disaster is impossible; none of her crew being spared, it must for ever remain a mystery. At the time of the explosion I was busily engaged taking stock with Captain Parsons, from whose stores we could have seen the smoke had the vessel been on fire previous to the explosion; and, moreover, had such been the case, the crew would certainly have had sufficient time to take to the boats and to two large canoes which were lying astern of the vessel. This proves that the explosion was instantaneous. Half an hour at least elapsed after we heard the report before we reached the beach, at which time, as I have already stated, not a vestige of the vessel could be seen. I, nevertheless, got a canoe launched, and with the assistance of the two canoes that were lying astern of the vessel, and which had broken loose, search was made for several miles distant for the poor sufferers, but we returned at dusk unsuccessful.

"Shortly after we reached the beach we perceived something in the water where the unfortunate schooner had been anchored; which, on examination proved to be the jib-boom, windlass, and spritsail-yard. They are still stationary, and are a little above water; and not having seen any portion of her hull, with the exception of a piece of coppered plank about a foot square, which was picked up in the bottom of one of the canoes, we conclude that the stern of the vessel was blown out, and that she had sunk at her anchors. Whether her decks or masts are blown out we cannot say, but it is evident that the principal part of the cargo has floated out of her as in two hours after the accident the sea was covered with the tattered remnants of cloth, pieces of puncheons, cases, butt-ends of muskets, &c. In consequence of there being no other boats at hand, we were utterly unable to save anything.

"Besides the original crew, the vessel shipped three others at Cape Coast. I have kept a sharp look out for many miles along the beach; but, as yet, none of the bodies of the unfortunate creatures have been washed ashore.

"J. H. AKHURST."

The New Times was considered a fine sailing craft, about 120 tons burden. She left London

O'CONNOR AND ACLAND.

MR. EDITOR,—I have just seen in the *Northern Star*, that Mr. Acland, in Scotland, has charged F. O'Connor, Esq., with falsehood, in stating that he Mr. Acland did not say at Halifax, that the masters were going to stop their mills. My Dear Sir, I sat as joint chairman at the discussion between Mr. Acland and F. O'Connor, Esq.; Mr. Martin sat for Mr. Acland, I for Mr. O'Connor; and after the discussion was over, Mr. Acland inclined himself towards Mr. O'Connor, and told him that either the Charter would become the law of the land, or the Corn Laws would be repealed, and that in a very short time. Mr. O'Connor said how? The reply he received was just word for word as stated in the *Star*, on Saturday, the 21st. I thought it my duty to the character of our worthy friend, to make this statement, as well as to rebut the falsehood of this hired tool of the League. I have no more to add but my good wishes and support unto our glorious cause, in which I have been a sufferer and defender for the last twenty-seven years.

BENJAMIN RUSHTON.

Ovenden, January 25th. 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I am a middle class man, but had the satisfaction of signing the first "National Petition" for "the People's Charter," and of subscribing in support of the movement. No doubt there have been, and are, false and violent Chartists, just as there are false and violent "physical force," compulsory "Act of Parliament" Christians. But that is no reason why undisguised and upright men should be ashamed of the name of Chartist, more than of that of Christian. And, therefore, why do Mr. Sturge and his friends shrink at the name of Chartist, and slink away from discussing the Charter! But, though thoroughly a Chartist, I have after reading the Charter, as revised at the late Conference, thought it might still be amended. I would submit the following suggestions. The Charter contains no enactment against the intimidation or the treating of voters. It does not assert, define, and secure the people's right publicly to meet and discuss. It sets forth no mode for trying controverted elections. It omits one most effectual provision against bribery; that of always tendering the oath against bribery and treating to all candidates and their agents. It constitutes the returning-officer of an electoral district, also the returning-officer of his own election; should he, after serving three years, seek to be rechosen. I would also render cabinet ministers ineligible as members, but give to them and to the law-officers of the Commonwealth, seats in both houses, without votes, by virtue of their offices. And might it not be useful to levy on members daily fines for non-attendance, to be deducted out of their salaries at the end of the session, except when absent unavoidably, or by permission from a given cause? I own also that thinking we cannot be too jealous, and with the lessons before us in history, of Annual Parliaments having enacted themselves into Triennial, and of a Triennial Parliament having still further treasonably prolonged itself by enactment into a septennial. I think it not unwise to enact that, in case any resolution or motion or proposal of any kind to prolong the duration of Parliament should pass either House, the Parliament then sitting shall be, *ipso facto*, dissolved. I am also disposed to enact that the Parliamentary candidates should be at least twenty-five, if not thirty, years of age, that we may not be legislated for by boys. I am not sure also that it would be improper caution, or unjust, to enact that all electors should be twenty-five years old and able to read.

I will not trench on your valuable space by arguments in support of these suggestions, some of which, it seems to me, every sound representative constitution should comprise; but if you honour and oblige me by inserting this in the British "Polar Star," you may again hear from

A CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTHSMAN.

Pontypool, Jan. 20th, 1843.

GREENOCK.

IMPORTANT TO SEAMEN.

A public meeting of the seamen here was held in the Harvil-lane Hall, at eight o'clock in the evening of the 17th instant, to hear addresses from Messrs. M'Donald and Bailie, seamen from Dundee, on the necessity of having the Merchant Seamen's Act either amended, or, if possible, repealed altogether.

In the course of his address Mr. Bailie made it appear that there are upwards of one hundred thousand pounds sterling exacted annually from the seamen employed in our merchant service, under the pretext of assisting them when disabled through accidents or rendered incapable of going to sea through old age, while it is notorious that this enormous sum is directed to other purposes, and expended none of those from whom it is taken know how. Every seaman, he said, in the merchant service was compelled to pay one shilling per month into what is called the "Seaman's Fund," and yet when a seaman dies a natural death, no matter how long he may have paid into the fund, his relatives receive no benefit whatever from it. Associations are now being formed in all our sea-ports, for the purpose of having the present Merchant Seaman's Act either so amended that those who are plundered by it shall have a hand in the future management of the plunder, or have the Act entirely repealed. Mr. Bailie, who is a genuine specimen of the hardy British tar, concluded his rough-spun, yet perfectly intelligible address, amidst the warm and hearty plaudits of the auditory.

Mr. M'Donald then addressed the meeting in a very frank and animated manner, on the necessity of Greenock doing something in order to have this glaring grievance made known throughout the empire. It was well known, he affirmed, over the whole globe that were it not for her that Britain would not be valued a single straw by other nations, and that if they knew their own value, no Government in existence would long refuse to redress their wrongs. He read a well written address by the seamen of Dundee to the seamen of other places, urging on them the necessity of forming Associations in every port in the Kingdom, to have the Act complained of either amended or repealed. In the course of his address Mr. M'Donald took occasion to depict, in glowing terms, the former inhuman cruelties of the fiendish press-gang. How they used to tear the mariner from his wife and little ones, force him into the navy, and not unfrequently crimson the green sea with his blood. These cruelties, he said, were once familiar to the British seaman; and he had no guarantee that they would not be familiar to him again.

At the conclusion of Mr. M'Donald's affecting address, the following resolutions were moved, seconded, and ably spoken to by several persons in the meeting, and agreed to unanimously:—

Resolved,—"That this meeting consider that the Act of Parliament enforcing the 'Merchant Seaman's Fund,' is a violation of our civil rights as citizens of a free nation; and, further, that we believe it to be unwarrantable, and that we shall agitate unceasingly till we obtain its amendment."

Resolved,—"That, in order to carry out the foregoing

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

At the usual weekly meeting of the London members of the National Association, the following Resolutions and Remonstrance were proposed by Messrs. Lovett and Simmonds, and unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the Liberal papers:—

"1. That at all times the Representatives of a free and intellectual people, studiously seeking to promote the public welfare, are highly entitled and will ever secure public courtesy and public esteem, and will only be lowered in the estimation of every reflecting mind when they absurdly demand that the wants and wishes of the people shall be made known to them in the abject, humble, supplicating terms of a petition.

"That the Commons' House of Parliament, no ways representing the people of those realms, but year after year legislating in open defiance of their wishes and interest, has perpetuated this relic of feudal and despotic barbarism, to the disgust of all mental independence and manly feeling; and unless this *humble supplicating* is soon dispensed with, bids fair to render public applications to the Legislature a bye word and derision.

"3. That we, in conjunction with our fellow countrymen, having complied with this absurd usage of humbly praying and petitioning year after year for a redress of grievances, and only obtaining for our answer new burthens and additional wrongs, now respectfully call upon the people of the United Kingdom to adopt and sign with us the following, as a NATIONAL REMONSTRANCE, to be forwarded to Parliament, preparatory to the motion that is to be made next sessions for the People's Charter."

TO THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT IN THEIR COLLECTIVE CAPACITY ASSEMBLED,

The Remonstrance of the undersigned Inhabitants of this Kingdom,

SHEWETH,—That we have just cause of complaint and remonstrance against you, who, in the name of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, profess to represent, watch over, and legislate for our interests. That as the ancient and constitutional custom of public petitioning has, by your acts, been rendered a mere mockery, we are thus induced to substitute a public remonstrance to you—it being the legitimate means by which any portion of the people, whose political rights have one by one been legislated away by their rulers, can appeal to the public opinion of their country—a tribunal by whose will representation is alone rendered constitutional, and for whose benefit alone Government is established.

We justly complain of your utter disregard, and seeming contempt, of the wants and wishes of the people, as expressed in the prayers and petitions they have been humbly addressing to you, for a number of years past. For while they have been complaining of the unequal, unjust, and cruel laws you have enacted, which in their operation have reduced millions to poverty, and punished them because they were poor, you have been either increasing the catalogue, or mocking them with expensive and fruitless commissions, or telling them that "their poverty was beyond the reach of legislative enactment."

While they have been complaining that you take from them three-fourths of their earning, by your complicated system of taxation—and, by your monopolies, force them into unequal competition with other nations—you have exhibited a contempt for their complaints in your profligate and lavish expenditure at home and abroad, and by a selfish pertinacity in favour of the monopolies you have created for your own especial interests or those of your party.

While they have been praying that the Civil List may be reduced in proportion to the exigencies of the state: and, at a time like the present, when bankruptcy, insolvency, and national destitution prevail to an extent unparalleled in history, that her Majesty and her Consort should be made acquainted with the necessity for dispensing with useless and extravagant frivolities; yet you, in ready compliance with the wishes of the Ministry, have gratified such extravagance at the expence of want and wretchedness. If you had been loyal to your Queen, or just to your country, you would have shown her the necessity for retrenchment in every department of her household.

While the humane and considerate portion of the population have been demonstrating to you the evils of ignorance and source of crime, and have been entreating you to apply to the purposes of education and social improvement the enormous sums which you inhumanly employ in punishing the victims of your vicious institutions and culpable neglect, you have gone on recklessly despising the prayers of humanity and justice, augmenting your police, increasing your soldiers, raising prisons, and devising new means of coercion, in a useless attempt to prevent crime by severity of punishment—instead of cultivating the minds, improving the hearts, and administering to the physical necessities of the people.

While the intelligence and humanity of our countrymen have been loudly expressed against sanguinary and cruel wars—barbarous means for brutalising the people, and perpetuating bull dog courage under the name of glory—you, who profess to watch over our interests, have, in order to gratify aristocratical cupidity, selfishness, and ambition, been supporting unjust and uncalled for wars, by which thousands of human beings have been led on to slaughter and to death, and through which our enormous debt has been increased, and the stigma of cruelty and injustice brought upon our national character.

While our brethren have been praying for religious freedom, you have allowed a state church to take from them upwards of nine millions per annum; independent of the evils it inflicts on them by its troublesome imposts, grasping selfishness, and anti-gospel persecuting spirit.

While our brethren have been contending for the free circulation of thought and opinion, through the channel of an unshackled press, as a means by which truth may be elicited, and our institutions improved—you have been imposing the most arbitrary measures to check public opinion, retard freedom of inquiry, and to prevent knowledge from being cheaply diffused.

While our social evils and anomalies have repeatedly been brought before you, you, whose duty it was to provide a remedy, have looked carelessly on, or been intent only on your interests or your pleasures. Your own commissioners have reported to you, that thousands of infant children are doomed to slavery and ignorance in our mines and factories, while their wretched parents are wanting labour and needing bread—that wives and mothers, to procure a miserable subsistence for their families, are compelled to neglect their offspring and their homes, and all the domestic duties which belong to their sex; that thousands of skilful mechanics are starving on a few pence, which they obtain for fourteen hours' daily toil—that vast numbers, anxious to labour, are left to linger and perish from cold and hunger—that in Ireland alone two million three hundred thousand are in a state of beggary and destitution; and that misery, wretchedness, and crime are fast spreading their deteriorating influence, and gradually undermining the fabric of society.

Nor is your misgovernment confined to this country alone, but its baleful influence is felt in every part of the world where British authority is known. Throughout our dominions you have permitted rights the most sacred to be invaded in order to provide nesting-places for aristocratical fledglings. You have disregarded the constitutions you have given, violated the premises you have made, and, sparing the prayers and petitions of our colonial brethren, you have trampled upon every principle of justice to establish your power, and feed your ravenous lust for gain.

You have, therefore, shown *by your acts* that you do not represent the wants and wishes of the people; on the contrary, self, or party considerations are seen in almost every enactment you have made, or measure you have sanctioned. So far from representing the commons of this country, or legislating for them, the majority of you have neither feelings nor interests in common with them.

It is seen by your proceedings, that while the supposed rights of every class and party can find advocates among you, the *right of labour* is left to find its own "level." Is the justice of tithes questioned, the wisdom of ecclesiastical law doubted, or a repugnance shown by conscientious men to support the church they dissent from, the *church* can always find its zealous defenders among you. Is the expensive and unjust administration of the *law* complained of, together with all its technical and perplexing absurdities—its wisdom and propriety is at once demonstrated by your host of legal advocates. Does any one presume to question the propriety of our very expensive military and naval establishments, or to doubt the justice of flogging as a means of discipline—he will soon find a regiment among you prepared to combat his opinions. Is the justice questioned of allowing the landowners to tax the people of this country to the extent of seventeen millions annually, to support their own especial monopolies, eloquent advocates will at once be found among you to plead for the vested rights of property. In short, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and all interests and professions can find advocates and defenders in the Commons House excepting the common people themselves.

That there are some well-intentioned and benevolent individuals among you, we readily admit; but far too many of those who profess liberal and just principles think more of the safety of their seats, and the predilections of their associates, than they do of any active measures to carry their principles into practice. Instead of boldly proclaiming the dishonesty, hollowness, and injustice of your present legislative system, the party cry, of Whig and Tory, is too often the substance of their speeches—the cheat and phantom which you all use to silence the timid and divert the ignorant.

That you do not represent the people of this country may be further seen from the fact, that those who return you are not more than a *seventh* part of the adult male population; for by the last returns that were laid before you, while in Great Britain and Ireland there are about 5,812,276 males *above twenty years of age*, the registered electors are only 812,916; and it is practically proved, that of those electors only about nine in every twelve *actually vote*; and to these nine, many possess a plurality of votes.

On analysing the constituency of the United Kingdom, it is also proved, that the *majority* of you are returned by 158 870 registered electors, giving an *average* constituency to each of you of only 242 electors.

It is also proved, by the returns that have been made, that 39 of you are returned by less than 300 electors each, 43 by less than 400, 20 by less than 500, 34 by less than 600, 34 by less than 700, 20 by less than 800, 18 by less than 900, and 23 by less than 1,000 registered electors.

It is moreover notorious that, in the Commons House, which is said to be exclusively *the people's!* there are *two hundred and five persons who are immediately or remotely related to the peers of the realm!* That it also contains 3 marquisses, 9 earls, 23 viscounts, 37 lords, 32 right honourables, 63 honourables, 58 baronets, 10 knights, 2 admirals, 8 lord lieutenants, 74 deputy and vice-lieutenants, 1 general, 1 lieutenant-general, 7 major-generals, 22 colonels, 32 lieutenant-colonels, 7 majors, 67 captains in army and navy, 12 lieutenants 2 cornets, 53 magistrates, 63 placemen, besides 108 patrons of church livings having the patronage of 247 livings between them; and there are little more than 200 out of the 658 members of your house, who have not either titles, office, place, pension, or church patronage.

These facts afford abundant proofs that you neither represent the *number* or the *interests* of the millions, but that the greatest portion of you have interests foreign, or directly opposed, to the true interests of the people of this country.

Setting aside your party changes and rival bickerings, important only to those among you who are in possession of the public purse; with a knowledge of your past actions and with these notorious facts before us,—as plain-speaking men, claiming the freedom of speech as our birthright, we hesitate not to declare, that individually and collectively you have all been tried by the test of *public utility*, and with few exception have been found wanting in every requisite for representatives of an intelligent and industrious population.

The wide extent of misery which your legislation has occasioned, and the spread of information which your decrees could not suppress, have called up enquiring minds in every portion of the empire to investigate your actions, to question your authority, and finally to condemn your unjust and exclusive power.

They have demonstrated to their brethren, that the only *rational use* of the institutions and laws of society, is to protect, encourage, and support, all that can be made to contribute to *the happiness of all the people.*

That as the object to be attained is mutual benefit, so ought the enactment of laws to be by *mutual consent.*

That obedience to the laws can only be *justly enforced* on the certainty that those who are called on to obey them have had, either personally or by their representatives, a power to enact, amend, or repeal them.

That all who are *excluded* from this share of political power, are not *justly included* within the operation of the laws. To them the laws are not only despotic enactments; and the assembly from whom they emanate can only be considered an unholy interested compact devising plans and schemes for taxing and subjugating the many.

In consonance with these opinions, they have embodied in a document called "The People's Charter," such just and reasonable principles of representation as, in their opinion, are calculated to secure honest legislation and good government.

That document proposes to confer the franchise on every citizen of twenty-one years of age, who has resided in a district three months, who is of sane mind, and unconvicted of crime.

It proposes to divide the United Kingdom into three hundred electoral districts, containing as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, each district to send one Member to Parliament, and no more.

It proposes to take the votes of the electors by ballot, in order to protect them against unjust influence.

It proposes that Parliament be chosen annually.

It proposes to abolish property qualifications for members of Parliament.

It proposes that members of Parliament be paid for their services: and moreover contains the details by which all these propositions shall be carried into practice.

This document, being so just in its demands, has already received the sanction of a vast portion of the population, and petitions in its favour have already been laid before you, containing a larger number of signatures than, probably, has ever been obtained in favour of any legislative enactment: and though indiscretion among some of its advocates may have retarded public opinion in its favour, we are confident that the conviction in favour of its justice and political efficacy has taken deep root in the mind of the nation, and is making rapid progress among all classes not interested in existing corruptions.

That *you may see the wisdom and propriety of* timely yielding to such opinion in favour of a better representative system, and that you will speedily declare in favour of the PEOPLE'S CHARTER; or, by resigning your seats, prepare the *way for those who will enact it* as the law of these realms, is the ardent prayer of the undersigned inhabitants of this kingdom.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.—The Metropolitan Delegate Meeting was held on Sunday, Mr. Davoc in the chair; credentials were received from Messrs. May and Dron, from Lambeth, and from Mr. Sharp, from the patriots, Clerkenwell-green. Two shillings and sixpence was received for the delegate meeting from the Clock House; two shillings and sixpence from Globe-fields; and two shillings and sixpence from the silk weavers locality. Mr. Rose reported from the Metropolitan Victim Fund Committee; Mr. Simpson moved, and Mr. Wheeler seconded, the following resolution:—"That this delegate meeting recommend to the various localities throughout the metropolis which are not represented on the Metropolitan Victim Defence and Support Fund Committee the propriety of immediately sending a delegate to assist in carrying its operations into effect." Messrs. Humphreys, Dron, Page, Maynard, Rose, and other delegates ably supported the motion, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Wheeler reported regarding the funds of the delegate meeting. Mr. Simpson, as metropolitan treasurer of Mason's Defence Fund, reported the amount of money, &c., which he had remitted. Mr. Humphreys moved, and Mr. Dron seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Simpson for his services as treasurer to the above fund, carried unanimously. Mr. Wheeler moved, and Mr. Rose seconded, the following resolution:—"That this delegate meeting feel highly gratified with the liberal offer of Mr. Cleave in reference to the back numbers of the *English Chartist Circular*, and strongly recommend the metropolitan districts and the country generally to accept of the offer and carry it into immediate operation, it being an easy, and at the same time an efficient mode of realizing funds in aid of those who have been victimized in the Chartist cause." Several delegates having expressed themselves favourable to the motion, it was unanimously agreed to. The subject of the address of the proprietor of the *Evening Star* was spoken to by Messrs. Simpson and Wheeler. Mr. Mudge moved, and Mr. Grew seconded, "That we take into consideration Mr. Cooper's Plan of Organization." Carried. After some little discussion as to the method to be pursued in carrying out the resolution, Mr. Cuffay moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this Delegate Meeting that the new Plan of Organization proposed by Mr. Cooper is by no means equal to the old plan if that is properly acted upon, we therefore respectfully reject it, at the same time we think there is room for amendment in the old plan." He considered the expense of the new plan would be an insurmountable objection, he was opposed to the presidential sittings, and to the aristocratic manner in which the salaries were appointed. He was also opposed to the Convention electing officers for the whole association, and gave the plan his decided opposition. Mr. Maynard seconded the resolution. He should give the plan his most unqualified and determined opposition. He conceived it would require enormous funds to carry it out; in his opinion it was entirely undemocratic to allow a committee to elect a head for the whole association; he was in favour of the present plan, with some slight alterations. He thought that the people had been equally to blame with the Executive in not carrying it out. The Executive should be properly paid for their services, and attend solely to the business of the country. Mr. Simpson entirely disapproved of Mr. Cooper's plan, and considered that he (Mr. C.) had been equally guilty with others in deviating from the old plan. Mr. Rose was in favour of the plan advocated by Mr. Hill, of a paid Secretary and an unpaid committee. Mr. Wheeler was opposed to the main feature of the plan proposed by Mr. Cooper. The election of officers by a limited Convention, would give great scope for the exercise of faction; he could see no utility in having a Vice President or a Vice Secretary, unless it was to make up the number of five, which Mr. Cooper considered to be necessary for an Executive. He was in favour of a paid Secretary, an unpaid Treasurer, and a committee of four residing in the same town as the Secretary, who should act as assistants or advisers to him, and receive a small monthly *salary* for their services. Mr. Dron should record his opinions in opposition to the plan of Mr. Cooper, but was also opposed to an unpaid committee, as proposed by Mr. Hill; he conceived that to be flying from one extreme to the other—he was in favour of a middle course. He was very sorry that the country had ceased to send in contributions to the Executive until they were out of office or had resigned. It was a duty incumbent upon them to afford them their support. Mr. Page was opposed to the principle features of Mr. Cooper's plan, but thought that the system of monthly Balance Sheets and Class Papers would be an improvement upon the present plan. Mr. Mudge agreed with the other speakers in reference to the proposed plan of Mr. Cooper. A delegate expressed his surprise that no member of the Conference from London, should have been made acquainted with the meeting of delegates at which Mr. Cooper's plan was adopted. Mr. Maynard stated he and his brother delegates were in company with Mr. Cooper until a late hour on Friday, but he heard not a syllable of the projected meetings, or he should have stayed in Birmingham to attend it. Other delegates expressed similar opinions. Mr. Cuffay's motion, rejecting the plan of Mr. Cooper, was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Wheeler brought forward a resolution, expressive of the views he entertained relative to an Executive. Mr. Rose seconded the motion, but it was ultimately withdrawn, and a notice of motion given to a similar effect. Mr. Page was instructed by the Bloomsbury locality to lay before them the following resolution, agreed to at a public meeting of that body: "Resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting that on account of the important business transacted by the National Charter Association, we, the Chartists of Bloomsbury, feel called upon to recommend, and think it most important that the Metropolitan delegate meeting should immediately go to the election of a General Secretary (*pro. tem.*); to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. John Campbell; we deem it of the greatest consequence, owing to the very unsettled state of affairs, not knowing where to apply for cards or otherwise to forward communications which it is the business of a General Secretary alone to receive. We therefore take the liberty of suggesting to the said delegate meeting the necessity of purchasing a fresh set of books, in case Mr. Campbell (the late Secretary) do not immediately give up the books, cards, and papers, the same being property belonging to the National Charter Association. We further recommend that the delegate meeting do take into their consideration the propriety of making some alteration in the cards to be issued in future, or take such means as they may think proper, to prevent any cards (held back from the Association) being issued, until the said Association are perfectly satisfied and the accounts settled. We, the Chartists of Bloomsbury, think this a most important question on account of a determination come to by Mr. Campbell not to give up the books, cards, and papers until he the said J. Campbell is paid the sum of £16 15s 9½d. being monies due to him by the said association." The resolution, on the motion of Mr. Rose, was received. Mr. Page then brought his motion for the delegate meeting to appoint a secretary *pro. tem.* Messrs. Wheeler, Dron, Cuffay, and others thought that the delegate meeting had no authority, and that the matter must be left to the decision of the whole body. Mr. Page then postponed the motion until the following Sunday. Mr. Mudge having stated his intention of going for a period into the West of England, the Secretary was instructed to give him a certificate, as being an active and trustworthy Chartist. After the transaction of other minor business, the meeting adjourned.

Mr. PARRY lectured to a very numerous audience on Sunday evening, at the National Association Hall, Holborn, upon "The Life and Genius of Lord Byron." It was an intellectual treat of the highest order, and gave universal satisfaction.

POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.—An important meeting of the Committee was held on Sunday, Mr. J. Coleman in chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Deputations were appointed to visit all the localities in London, to request the members to take up shares in the above Institution immediately, for the purpose of completeing the repairs requisite previous to the opening of the same, which is expected to be in about a month's time. The working committee reported the progress of repairs and recommended some plans regarding the lighting up the large room, and also a plan of the platform which were adopted by the committee and agreed to by this committee. The deputation appointed to collect funds reported the result of their labours, from which it appeared the total amounts collected by gifts, shares, and loans, amounted to about one hundred pounds, which has been expended in repairs and towards paying the premium of £100 for lease. The following prospectus has been issued:—

THE CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

1st.—The objects of the Institute are to establish a cheap and commodious place of meeting, for all ordinary public occasions, (except that of religious discussions) such as Political Meetings of any party, trades meetings, lectures, and innocent recreations.

2nd.—To establish a library and reading room, upon such moderate terms as to allow the working classes to freely profit thereby.

3rd.—To establish a day school, at the lowest possible price, yet of a character calculated to afford sound and useful education.

4th.—The management of the Institute will be under twenty-five directors, nineteen of whom are appointed from and by the shareholders at each of their annual general meetings; the six trustees being *ex officio* directors.

The committee have taken possession of part of a large building in Turnagain-lane, Skinner-street, City of London, which they are converting into a Hall, 76 ft. long by 24 ft. wide, capable of holding one thousand five hundred persons, which will have attached to it a Library room and Committee room. The premises are taken for four years and nine months, from Christmas, 1842, at the yearly rent of thirty guineas, after paying a premium of one hundred pounds, and are held in the names of six trustees. A deposit has been paid to the landlord, and an agreement for a lease executed, with liberty to extend the term to seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years longer. The calculation which the committee have made of the yearly cost of the Hall is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Premium, paid on deposit ...	5	0	0
To be paid by the 20th Feb. 1843	95	0	0
Estimates of repairs and fitting up	200	0	0
	£300	0	0
Which divided by 4¾ years, makes per annum	80	0	0
Rent	31	10	0
Taxes	15	0	0
Insurance	4	0	0
	£130	10	0

The Committee have divided the right in that Hall into five thousand shares of five shillings each, which, when sold, would afford an ample fund for carrying out the objects of the Institute.

But as success in selling the shares will in some measure depend upon the occupation and use of the Hall, the committee have determined to ask the aid of those who agree with them in the great usefulness of their undertaking. Three hundred and forty shares have been sold, and donations to the amount of thirty pounds have been received, independent of others promised.

THEOPHILUS SALMON, Secretary,
5, New Court, Farringdon-street.

The committee in laying the above prospectus before the public, wish to say that the sums therein enumerated will cover every expense requisite to carry out the objects therein contained, as they consider it very important, that the public should not be buoyed up with false hopes, as is the case too often among companies to catch the unwary. The books of rules have also been printed and ordered to be sold at two-pence each only, to be had of the committee and any agent and committee in all the rooms of meeting in London. The deputations appointed to visit various members of Parliament, reported the result of their labours, which were on the whole very encouraging. Mr. O'Connor had also promised to give three lectures on the land in the new hall, when opened for the benefit of the same. Among the noblemen and gentlemen who subscribed to the establishment of the Hall, were the following:—The Right Hon. Earl Radnor, £15; Thomas Penn, Esq., of Greenwich, £5 5s. who promised further assistance; Dr. Fellowes, £2; Dr. Bowring, M. P., £1; Bracey Clark, Esq., 5s., with a promise of five pounds worth of books, as soon as a library is formed. Several other gentlemen had likewise promised to assist the committee as soon as Parliament met. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., had also promised to give the committee £25 to assist them in so laudable an undertaking. Votes of thanks were passed to the above gentlemen for their kindness. Mr. Cleave also made the committee a present of 500 Chartist Circulars, to be sold for the benefit of the hall. The committee meet every Sunday morning, at ten, and every Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, to dispose of shares and receive monies due for the same, at their temporary Hall, 55, Old Bailey. Much praise is due to the committee for their perseverence in waiting upon parties day and night, to endeavour to collect funds to open the Hall, which when done, will form a very commodious and handsome place of meeting, much to the credit of the working men of London, who it is hoped will back the committee in opening the above place, by taking out shares.

AT A MEETING of the United Chartist shoemakers, held at the Star Coffee-house, Golden-lane, Mr. Baxter was called to the chair; upon the motion of Mr. Kearnes, it was unanimously agreed that we adopt the plan of Organization as laid down by Mr. Cooper, but that one penny per fortnight be the contribution of each member; one penny per month to go to the general fund, and one penny per month to defray the expences of the locality.

THE CAMBERWELL LOCALITY met as usual at the Cock Inn, to transact business, after which Mr. Lovett gave a very excellent lecture to a respectable audience, upon the principles of the People's Charter.

LONGTON.—Mr. Davies, of Hawick, preached here on Sunday. The sum of 6s. 3d. was collected for Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Hemmings, and Mrs Cunliffe.

WARWICK.—At the usual weekly meeting on Sunday last, at the Saracen's Head, Little Park-street, Mr. Samuel Price in the chair, the discussion was resumed on the proposed plans of organisation, by Messrs. Green, Shepherd, Plumb, Hodson, Price, and Stanley. The discussion was adjourned till next Sunday evening.

LEAMINGTON.—Mr. J. Mason lectured at the Prince of Wales, on Thursday last, on the present position of Chartism, and the necessity of union in the Chartist ranks. After which several new members joined the Association.

BARNSLEY.—The Council held its weekly meeting on Monday evening, in the school-room, when, after the transaction of general business, a new council for the year was chosen. The letter of Mr. Cleave, in the last Saturday's *Star*, was read to the meeting; and the proposals of that gentleman were well received, and a vote of thanks accorded him for his magnanimity of purpose. The new Council, on their part, pledged themselves, individually and collectively, to give every facility to Mr. Cleave's propositions, and by all other available means to assist the Victim Fund, so that those patriots who are and may be immured in the oppressor's loathsome dungeons, may teach the solons to know that they and their families are not neglected by the people whose rights they are suffering for.

BILSTON.—Mr. Thomason lectured here on Sunday afternoon last, and intends rousing the people of these districts to a sense of their duty by out-door lecturing as soon as the weather becomes a little fine.

DUDLEY.—Mr. Cook has received two shillings and sixpence from Kingswood for Mr. Mason. This is the sixth contribution from the same place.

MIDDLETON.—On Thursday evening week, Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, lectured in the Reformers' Chapel, on the fallacies and rank hypocrises of the Corn Law Repealers, to a numerous and respectable audience.

CARLISLE.—THE WORKING MEN'S MENTAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—The members of this society have had two night's very animated discussion, on the following question—"What hopes are there of a speedy and cordial union between the middle and working classes of society, in this country, from the results of the Birmingham Conference?" Mr. Bowman opened the discussion by taking a review of the proceedings which took place at the various elections, for choosing members to the Conference, and regretted that a spirit of intolerance had been exhibited, not at all compatible with public liberty. This spirit he was sorry to say had been carried into the Conference, and had been the cause of the division which had taken place. He condemned the Sturge party for retiring on being left in a minority on Mr. Lovett's amendment; and concluded a long address, by calling on the people to think and act for themselves. Mr. Gilbertson followed. He took a retrospective view of the conduct of the middle classes during the passing of the Reform Bill, and showed how they had deceived the people on all occasions, when they had an opportunity of doing so; indeed he had no confidence in them whatever, and would advise the people not to trust them again. He then dwelt on the proceedings at the Conference, and strongly condemned the conduct of the Sturge party in wishing for priority, and refusing Mr. Lovett's offer to withdraw his amendment, if they would allow the Charter to be laid on the table and discussed in conjunction with the Bill as drawn up by the Sturge party. He read several quotations from the *Northern Star*, in illustration of his views. Messrs. Hutchinson, Armstrong, and Hanson, severally addressed the meeting, after which Mr. Bowman replied and the discussion closed.

ARBROATH.—Mr. Abram Duncan delivered a very instructive and energetic lecture in the Chartist Hall, Burnside, on Saturday, Jan. 21, on the taxation of the country; Mr. Robert Stevenson in the chair. Mr. D. said the time has not yet arrived when every British subject has got sufficient food and clothing, for we find that tenfold misery has increased of late years by misgovernment, and the people will continue to sink in the scale of moral degradation and wretchedness until equal justice is done to them. Taxes are increased, and the social system is diminishing, and unless the people are enfranchised they will never be free and elevated as rational beings. We toil, and our labour is taxed, and all the articles necessary for existence are taxed. The light of heaven is taxed, and we can only enjoy it in our homes by paying to the Government a tax; if we live, we are taxed; if we die, we are taxed. Ages yet unborn are taxed previous to their coming into existence. There is but one remedy for slavery, and that is union. Liberty is not to be bought with gold: its price is too high; its value too great. The enslaved must themselves unite to break their fetters; must get political power in their own hands; must exercise that power honestly and with discretion; and freedom in this world will speedily be established. Let us swear by all that is sacred and dear to us to make every effort human capability affords us peacefully, though resolutely and determinately, to set up the banner of liberty on the high hills of our native land, that it may be viewed by the world, and that our brethren in all parts of the globe may emulate our patriotic and virtuous example.

MARY-HILL.—A public meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening week, to hear a report of two of the delegates from Glasgow to the Conference at Birmingham. Mr. James Adams gave a very minute detail of the proceedings of the Conference, which met with general approbation; and Mr. John Colquhoun also addressed the meeting at considerable length. It was moved by Mr. Lennie and seconded by Mr. Nicol, "That the thanks of the Chartists of Maryhill be respectfully tendered to each of the delegates who voted for the People's Charter at the Conference at Birmingham," which was carried without a dissentient. A vote of thanks was then carried to the delegates from Glasgow with acclamation, when the meeting quietly dispersed.

NEWCASTLE.—The Suffragists of this locality had the walls placarded, announcing a public meeting of members to hear the report of their delegates to the Conference. Messrs. Kidd and Sinclair (believing they were acting perfectly right) attended in the capacity of reporters to take a report of the proceedings for the *Star*, &c.; but Sinclair had scarcely entered the room, when the "Sucking Pig" General, Wilkie, calculating upon the assistance of the rest of the humbugs, opened a regular tirade of abuse against Sinclair in particular and the Chartists in general; and concluded by stating that they could not proceed with business, if their proceedings were to be reported to the world, and requested the whole of the Chartists to withdraw, whose presence had been attracted by a report that the humbugs intended to use Kidd and Sinclair badly. Kidd said that he attended as a reporter to one of the most popular journals of the day; and that if they requested it, he would instantly retire, and leave them alone in their glory; but before he did so, he would beg to inform Mr. W. that he was ashamed of the conduct of the Sturgites at the Conference. He was prepared to prove their conduct on that occasion to be anti-democratic; and, moreover, he would prove to those present, or to any man at any time or place, that the Sturgemen were either dishonest, or else impolitic, and checked Mr. Wilkie in some insinuations which he had thrown out against Mr. O'Connor in a private company in Birmingham. Mr. W. attempted to deny, but finding that Mr. K. was not to be trifled with, he had to confess, but would not undertake to prove his assertions to be true—the Chartists afterwards extracting a pledge from the "Sucking Pigs," that they would not pass resolutions, and stamp them as the resolutions of a public meeting, then retired. The League having no faith in the honesty of the cause they advocate, found it inexpedient to hold public meetings in Newcastle and Sunderland, as at first intended, but collected their whole forces from Sunderland, South Shields, North Shields, Durham, Stockton, Hexcham, Morpeth, Alnwick, Gateshead, Blyth, and Newcastle, to attend a public meeting in Newcastle, on Friday evening last, as they considered it dangerous to meet the Chartists of Newcastle with a less number at their backs than the humbugs of all the aforesaid towns and districts. After all they were afraid to try the experiment, without surrounding their chairman, the spital knight, with a shilling hedge, for none were admitted to the body of the hall without paying one shilling, and sixpence to the gallery. The Chartists knew better than to enrich their enemies by any such way, and wrote a challenge to the League, appointing Messrs. Frankland and Sinclair as a deputation to present it to them at the public meeting. When they arrived at the door they explained their mission, but would not be admitted without paying one penny each. Sinclair undertook the business by himself, and walking up to the platform presented the following note to the chairman, requesting him to read it aloud, which he did, viz. "The Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead are prepared to prove that a repeal of the Corn Laws, without accompanying measures, cannot benefit the working classes of this country, and do hereby challenge Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Col. P. Thompson, or any other gentleman to prove the contrary, at a public meeting upon equal terms. By order of the Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead, James Sinclair, Secretary."—*No sooner* was the note read than the humbugs were filled with consternation. They declared they would kick Sinclair off the platform for having the impudence to come and challenge them, thinking that as he was the only Chartist there, he would take the *hint and run away*; but they soon found that they had got the wrong sow by the ear—he was not of the run-away sort, but offered to exchange kicks with any of them that should make any such attempt. After the meeting, Messrs. Kidd, Con Murray, and Sinclair, hunted all the hotels in town for Mr. Cobden, to demand an explanation from him respecting the insinuations thrown out against the Chartists by him; but it was no go. It would appear that he avoided coming in contact with them, knowing that they were too heavy metal for him.

BELPER.—Mr. James Vickers has received the following sums for West's Defence Fund:—

	£	s.	d.
Belper, Messrs. Allen and Needham	0	10	0
Swanwick, Mr. Walters	0	13	6
Alfreton, Mr. Wildgoose	0	6	0
Matlock, Mr. Smith...	0	5	0
Ashover, Mr. Boar	0	5	0
Duffield, Mr. Goss	0	3	6
Riddings, Mr. Greggory	0	2	0
	£2	5	0

MANCHESTER.—A public meeting was held in the Chartist Room, Brown-street, on Thursday evening last, to hear a lecture delivered upon the principles of the People's Charter by Mr. Brown, from London. The room was crowded. Mr. Wm. Dixon was called to the chair. Mr. Brown, upon coming forward, was greeted by loud applause. He commenced by stating that nothing could more effectually prove the rapid progress of the principles of democracy than the fact that the working classes had found, that in order to be in possession of their just rights, it was necessary that they themselves should do the work. Some few years ago, it was the general opinion of the working population, that in order to a political agitation it was necessary that they should be in possession of a liberal education. But since the commencement of the present agitation for the Charter, the working men had found out that they could advocate the principles contained that document, because those principles were founded upon truth, and therefore needed no sophistry to recommend them to the people. They had found also that by coming in contact with their opponents in the arena of public discussion, that notwithstanding they were clad in fustian with their faces unwashed and their chins unshorn, that they were more than a match for those who dared to meet them, although they were dressed in the finest of coats, with sleek faces, and the advantages of education on their side; and if any thing was wanting to prove this, he need not go out of Manchester to substantiate the fact. Had they not known Jack, Sam, and Bill to leave the factory and the loom after a hard day's work and go to meet the tools of the League, and by their plain unvarnished tales of truth to make the Corn Law gents. wince beneath the castigations that they had repeatedly given them? (loud cheers.) Mr. Brown then gave a favourable account of the progress of Chartism in the metropolis, and urged the audience to inculcate and encourage the growth of the principles of temperance and virtue, and in a powerful manner depicted the evils of intemperance, nationally, morally, and politically. Mr. Brown sat down amid the most rapturous applause. Some interesting amusements then followed, and the meeting broke up.

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING was held in the Chartist Room, Brown-street, Manchester, on Sunday last. The attendance of delegates was larger than has been the case lately. Mr. Haslem was called to the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed. Mr. Nuttall then rose to bring forward the motion of which he gave notice at the last meeting. As Chartists they were bound to carry out the principles which they advocated as far as possible in their own concerns. He was sorry to say this had not been attended to as much as it ought to have been. One of the points of the Charter was equal representation; and, therefore, the object of the present motion was to amend the constitution of the county council, so as to procure the benefit of equal representation to the Chartists of this division of Lancashire. The principles of the resolution were just, and therefore needed not a long speech upon it. He would, therefore, content himself by reading the resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, in order to provide for the just representation of the Chartists in the county council, that each locality be allowed one delegate for each fifty members; and in order that all may be represented, those that have not the number of members shall have one delegate to the said council." Mr. Dixon seconded the motion. Mr. Isherwood moved an amendment, and in doing so he wished to be distinctly understood. He agreed with the spirit of the resolution moved by his friend Mr. Nuttall, but it was his opinion that if the resolution was passed, it would destroy the very thing it was intended to secure—equal representation; for instance, Warrington, supposing it to have 150 members, it would cost them thirty shillings for delegate expenses, whilst Manchester could send the same number of delegates without any expense whatever, and the same might be said of all the other localities; therefore if the motion was adopted, whilst it made the representation equal, it also made the delegate expenses very unequal. It was with those views that he brought forward his amendment—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that each locality have two votes for every hundred members, and an additional vote for every fifty members above that number, providing they have a delegate present; and all localities not having fifty members shall be allowed one delegate." Mr. Railton seconded the amendment. After a little discussion Mr. Nuttall withdrew his motion in favour of the amendment.—Mr. Millar then moved the original motion as an amendment to Mr. Isherwood's motion, which was seconded by Mr. Cameron. An animated but friendly debate took place upon the relative merits of the two resolutions; and, upon being put to the vote, Mr. Isherwood's motion was carried. Mr. Nuttall moved, and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for this district."—Carried unanimously. Mr. Cameron moved, and Mr. Isherwood seconded, "That the salary of the lecturer be 30s. per week."—Carried. On the motion of Mr. Railton, Mr. C. Doyle was engaged for a fortnight, to commence upon next Monday but one. Moved by Mr. Isherwood, and seconded by Mr. Hibbert—"That Messrs. Railton, Miller, Nuttall, and Dixon be elected as a committee to make out a route for Mr. Doyle, and to bring out the new plan."—Agreed to. The case of Mr. Thomas Dickinson, better known as the Manchester Packer, was brought before the delegates by Mr. Nuttall, and supported by Wm. Dixon; and, after a calm and impartial investigation of all the circumstances of that gentleman's case, the delegates passed the following resolutions unanimously:—"That we, the delegates of South Lancashire, in delegate meeting assembled, after examining the charges brought against Mr. Thos. Dickinson, better known as the Manchester Packer, declare, that unless other evidence can be produced than that brought before us, we exonerate him from all blame, and request that he will continue in the agitation as a general lecturer." Mr. Isherwood moved, and Mr. Hibbert seconded,—"That we, the delegates of South Lancashire, do not interfere with the plan proposed by Mr. Cooper at the present." Carried unanimously. Mr. Isherwood moved the adjournment of the meeting until that day three weeks. Agreed to. The Chartist painters of Manchester paid in ninepence to the Irish lecturer's fund. The thanks of the delegates were then given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

A GENERAL M

MAN-WORSHIP—PART IV.

We first embark in a good cause on principle—we have leaders, that is, men who by talent or honesty are able to take a prominent part—who understanding the principle will speak of it well, and make their arguments in its favour weigh down all opposing arguments—well, these men are naturally confided in—are naturally called on to combat for the cause—the management of the movement is entrusted to them; their advice, their influence is sought on all occasions. This is all fair, and if the men be sincere, they will keep the eyes of the people constantly fixed on the cause and make themselves as nothing in comparison; but if they be not sincere—if they seek to attain a position independent of the cause; if they seek popularity for the sake of power or of pelf; they will encourage the disposition of the people to *god them; they will* intoxicate us with flattery, infatuate us with blind confidence, and frenzy us with fanaticism, till we let them think for us, act for us, and do everything for us, that is, for themselves. They will make themselves as Moloch, to whom the real friends of the cause will be sacrificed, and at last they will turn on their dupes like Mokanna, and destroy them when they can no longer deceive. This it is to deify man.

But this is not the worst of it; where there is one man-god there will assuredly be more, others will arise to dispute the palm with him, and unless, like Aaron's asp, the great man-god of all can swallow up the rest, the cause will be torn piecemeal among them, better the despotism of *one*, than the jarring factions of many.

The true friends of the people, despairing of success, will either seek to compensate themselves for the sacrifices they may have made, or will keep aloof. They will wait till the people become sober, become sensible again; for should they interfere on behalf of the cause, it will be imputed to envy in them: they will be sacrificed to appease the jealousy or to please the pride of the man-god; for a people in that besotted condition will not listen except to the Charmer—will not look at any man unless, like themselves, he is willing to bow the knee to their man-god or their horse-god; for what is a man-ged but a Centaur, half-beast, half-man?

What evils have not been done by man-worship? It was man-worship that first set up kings. Man-worship was the author and continuator of all those evils that have resulted from kingcraft and priestcraft—evils that have defied omnipotence itself, and rendered God's providence vain to man. Man-worship is the source of all we suffer; it has turned the sun to blood—it has made the earth a tomb!—"that tomb a hell, and hell itself a murkier gloom!"

Oh, let not this infernal plague creep into Chartism—let not this all-damning blot infect our holy cause. If it should, Chartism will become a system more accursed than the accursed system itself; its promises will fade like the beautiful colours of the rainbow, dissolved in tears, and there will be no hope for nations. I do not say that man-worship *has* crept into our cause. I would fain hope that we need not fear it—I have much faith in the stern self-respect of the Chartists—in that self-reverence which prevents us from reverencing another improperly. But when we consider the magnitude of the evil, we cannot be too watchful. All history warns us—nature beware—nature itself bids us, take heed. England once had a Commonwealth—was a republic once. The goddess of freedom and Britannia were one—she were not a crown, but the cap of liberty—paradise was regained. What devil was it that caused her at Runnymede? Hoodman's blind and made her lose it? Runnymede! Cromwell, by the most subtle arts of simulation and dissimulation—by gagging all mouths that spoke the truth—leaving open those only that flattered him—Cromwell got himself godded, and the republic that cost so much blood and tears was wrecked. Look at France!—how many thousands sacrificed their lives for freedom, and when gained it was lost again by man-worship. Napoleon was the idol! He struck down freedom with a dart feathered from its own wing, as the eagle is shot. Look at America—liberty was gained there, and would have been lost again but for the singular virtue of Washington who refused to be crowned, and saved his country from itself—from the infatuation of his own countrymen. In fact, the people are generally as prone to worship as their god is to worshipped, but how few refuse that worship. Moses refused it—directed it to God, but the people worshipped a calf. No wonder that such a people, a people that could not do without a king, lost the promised land—lost Canaan, and went into captivity—became a people without a nation, or a nation without a country. The Apostles Peter and Paul refused it, and directed it to where alone it is due. These were sincere; but Cæsar, when he refused the crown, was not sincere; he saw that the Romans were not yet degenerate enough to confirm the gift. And Cromwell, too, who likewise refused the offered crown, fainted away with the effort, overcome by the revulsion of his own feelings. Napoleon was a worshipper of himself; he disdained the worship of the people—no meaner hand than his own was suffered to place the crown upon his head; he crowned himself emperor, and died an exile.

The real man-god is a devil. Alexander the Great was deified and what did he?—he slew his best friend, did Clitus, who had saved his life—pierced him through with a spear because he was too honest to flatter him, too true to worship him as a God. King Canute was not to be fooled by flatterers; but how many kings have been flattered into fierceness? how many have lost their crowns by it, and the flatterers their lives? Many true men have been sacrificed by the false, by those moral bravoes who watch the nods, who wait but for a wink from their god to set off and assassinate those whose truth and honesty have rendered them obnoxious. In Chartism such a species of conduct would be particularly impolitic and cruel—impolitic because it would injure the cause, and cruel because it would injure those advocates of the cause who deserve encouragement and need help. The working man who has worked day and night for the cause—who has travelled winter and summer—who has faced persecution, who has fronted foes—whose poverty alone puts him in the power of the rich oppressors, it is hard for such an one to be broken-hearted or banished by the force of overwhelming calumny or despotism—driven back into private life—or out of the country by cabals or intrigues—stung even by those whom he had served at great personal sacrifices.

Oh, then, if we find any disposition in ourselves to man-worship, let us check it. If we see any one amongst us setting up himself as a god to be worshipped, let him fall like Lucifer, never to rise again. Those who bow at his shrine will persecute those who do not; freedom of thought and independence of action will be gone; the bad will be raised up to put down the good; a tyranny will be established, a despotism; many out of fear or hope will worship, but the people of England are made of firmer stuff, they resent every appearance of dictation, come from what quarter it may; they *will* think for themselves, and among them vaulting ambition will overleap itself and fall on the other side. Daniel O'Connell himself—though he have the prestige of birth and wealth in his favour, though he possesses great forensic and senatorial fame, though he command the purse, and be of great bodily and mental power, though he be the god of poor deluded Ireland—yet were he to come over to England and assume the head of the Chartist cause, would find himself regarded by us but as a brother, not as a master—but as an advocate, not as a leader—but as one of ourselves, not as a more privileged man; he would be as an actor on the Chartist stage—chief, but not sole.

(To be concluded in our next.)

"HE WHO IS NOT WITH US IS AGAINST US."

The New Movers had been praised for their superior learning, they had become proud of their superior knowledge; vanity had turned their heads, and they said to us—"We are more intellectual than you! Dan O'Connell, Hume, Roebuck, and others, all great men, have told us so, you must become learned like us—you must get educated before you will be fit for the franchise—you are drunkards and dunces." These are the Pharisees of the working-classes, who having risen into the middle class, look down upon their humbler but more honest brethren with scorn and contempt. They now associate with the respectables, and they regard the rotten chins, the blistered hands, and the fustian jackets with genteel horror. They say the jacket should have a swallow-tail put to it, the blistered hands should be sweetened with palm oil, and that baths should be built to wash the unwashed in.

We are against all class-distinctions, and these men, the "aristocracy of labour," are for forming a new class; we were united and they threw the apple of discord among us, a bone of contention to set us wrangling with each other when we ought to be fighting the foe; they have severed us, made a gap; a breach between us; and who is to heal it? It is recorded in the History of Rome that once upon a time the earth opened and made a wide gap, whereat the people were in great astonishment and dismay, when a voice came forth, saying, that the gap would close again if one man would throw himself headlong into it. Who was to be the man? None were willing to take the fatal leap—at length one named Curtius offered himself, leaped in, and the breach closed over him. Now, this man had not occasioned the breach, yet he was willing, for the sake of his fellow-countrymen to make a sacrifice of himself to heal it. Had he occasioned the breach, had he done all he could to widen it, instead of to heal it up, would he not have deserved the fate which, innocent as he was, he voluntarily encountered to expiate the guilt of others? But the first "new move" paved the way for the second. Lovettism was the precursor of Sturgeism.

The man who occasioned the breach in our Israel did all he could to widen it, not to heal it up. He came not among us himself—that would have been beneath his dignity—that would have derogated from the reverence which is paid to mystery—and would have been inconsistent in the originator and head of a secret move—so, like an oracle, he kept apart; but he had agents to see for him, and ears to hear for him. He had his emissaries, his spies, who came into our meetings to know up the grand plan of their master, by seeking to retard our movements, and to disunite us by disgusting counsels. These men appeared amongst us as Chartists, to lay traps for the unwary. We could not expel them by force, nor did we wish it; because all our meetings were public and open, not like their's—secret and concealed. But we could have made them known—we can brand them; and until this is done—until their guilt is rendered so apparent, is written so clearly on their brows, that all may mark them, may shun them, and despise them—they will continue to sow dissension amongst us, and draw away our members under some false pretence or other. Why don't these men assume their proper colours? Why do they appear in ours? Villains always put on the disguise of honesty to betray honest men. Once upon a time, when Scarborough Castle was taken, a band of soldiers put on countrymen's frocks, and got admission under that simple guise: and we all know that policemen put on plain clothes when they act as spies. I long since saw the necessity of separating the sheep from the goats, the corn from the chaff, the true from the false; and for this purpose it was that I brought the subject forward in a sermon on false brethren. I used strong language in that sermon; for it would not have answered the purpose to use mild and gentle terms. When we have rats to smoke out of their holes and corners, or wasps out of their nests, we do not burn perfumes—no, we burn brimstone!

I scarcely knew who were new-movers; but I made them discover themselves, I said they were traitors, and up started the very men to say, we are not! I had not named them, but they appeared. No true Chartist was hurt or offended by my remarks, though the false ones were sore. Conscience pricked them—the galled jades winced; I was to prove those charges; no proofs were necessary; the new move itself proved all. We felt the effect and knew the cause. We knew the men—they made themselves known. I wished not to name them—they were unworthy of being named. I should never have taken notice of them but for the sake of the cause. Let no one think for a moment that I have any personal prejudice against these men. Who gave honour where honour was due—who preferred his brethren in honour more than I had done?

Dr. Johnson once said—"I love a good hater"—meaning that such a one is honest. We loved these men while they were true, and hated them as well when they turned false—when they deserted the cause and strove to ruin it. The arch-movers of new movism sit secretly at home, like spiders at the back of their webs, feeling the strings when a poor fly is caught; but none save mere buzzards remain—blue bottles—they cannot boast of one honest working-bee taken in their toils. We know all their secret movements from their first publication, which they styled "Chartism," but which ought more properly to have been called "Whigism"—because it echoed the Whig cry that the people are unfit for the franchise. It did not say so broadly—no; it was too cunning, it was less honest than the Whigs for that; but the whole tone and tendency of that pamphlet was in accordance with Whig principles—it was an echo, and an echo is fainter than the first voice. What better proof can we desire of this than that the Whig organs praised it, and called on Government to advance public money to further its objects? Would a Whig Government do this for genuine Chartism?—would it further our national organization?—no; but it would further any scheme set on foot to retard or destroy that organization.

(To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. O'Connor is earnestly entreated not to give pain to the Chartists by calling them "his party."

I am, dear Sir, your's, respectfully,
Battersea. JOHN WATKINS.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHERS IN THE CAUSE,—Having been nominated as one of five to examine the Executive accounts, &c., I beg most deferentially to decline, as I do not see that the country can come to any further decision on the subject, and any further time spent on it would be wasteful and ridiculous excess. Besides the Executive steward has flatly declared his determination not to deliver up the books until some £16 and odd be paid him as arrears, which he says are due from the Chartists to him. Best let this disgraceful matter pass if possible into oblivion, and let us take heed whom we trust in future.

I remain, Brothers,
Your grieved Friend,
J. WATKINS.

P.S. Having been requested to state my opinion on Cooper's plan of a new organization, I must beg leave to decline doing so, as I think if the old plan cannot be amended, it would be better to appoint a committee to draw up a new one, and thus let it be the plan of *the whole body*, and not of an individual—then it would have more weight with it.

J. W.

Battersea.

MRS. ELLIS TO HER FRIENDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Having arrived safe back to the place from where my poor husband is by heartless *faction* banished, will you allow me a place in the columns of the next *Star*, to publicly thank all those friends who sustained and so generously assisted me during my journey to take my last farewell of poor Ellis; particularly to Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, of Wednesbury, the benefactors of my dear little girl, and whose kindness to me was unbounded. By doing which, Sir, you will serve and greatly oblige,

Yours, truly,
EMMA ELLIS.

Burslem, Jan. 23, 1843.

THE "UNION" CRY.

Chartists! do not unite with the middle classes; they mean you no good, as may be proved by their actions. Was not the Member for Edinburgh *their* mouthpiece, in condemning the Charter as a thing that would not only destroy the upper and middle classes, but would bring the greatest evils on the head of its advocates. Now, if this be the opinion of these classes—which they have never disowned—what sort of an "union" do you seek? Are you going to retrograde? Are you going to acknowledge that the principle of equality before the law is false? Are you prepared to join hands with those who have ground down your wages to the starvation point—with the monopolists of capital, and the *monopolists* of land, who effectually say to their fellows by nature—"Thou shalt not work—thou shalt not till the land—thou shalt not get a living, unless thou first acknowledge the land to be mine, by giving me a premium for the privilege of producing thyself a living *from* that which God hath said was for all? They, the monopolists, have said "No; and thou shalt not have so much as thy foot will cover"!

Then look at the capitalists and the shopocrats. What has been their conduct towards the producers of all real wealth? How did they come by their wealth? Did they produce it? I answer for them. They did not produce it; neither could they have gotten it but by fraud and cunning; by giving a man less than what he earned on one hand, and cheating their customers on the other. Is not the horse-leech a fair specimen of *their character*, which cries, "Give, give, and has never enough!" O! but, say the advocates of union, "the principle." That is the question! Well, and what principle have they acknowledged? Do they say that you ought to be equally represented with them? Look to Glasgow and to Leicester, and to their organs, especially to the *Nonconformist*, the acknowledged organ of the Sturge party, who pretend to cry out for UNION. Have they not sat in the jury boxes, and imprisoned and transported your brethren? and by shutting some of your advocates in damp cells, have they not caused their death? and by demanding excessive bail, have they not done all they could to shut the mouths of your lecturers? Have you forgot the Reform Bill, and its "finality?" These are a few of the acts of the arrogant and deceitful middle and upper classes. And these are the men whom some of your pretended friends would have you join and give your strength to.

What! would you shake hands with the murderers of Holberry and Clayton? Oh, how their spirits would upbraid you with cowardice, for giving up principle for expediency. It is a by-way that will eventually lead you into gins and snares which are set for you. O no; let us die like men who have nailed their colours to the mast and will not forsake them! Let us never shake hands with such a base unmanly set of vile misrepresentatives! To join them is to suppose yourselves to have more cunning than they have. Do not think to make tools of them, and not expect at the same time they will not do the same to you. The proposition is preposterous—it is false, and the devil is the propagator of it. Do not suppose, my fellow sufferers, by the monopolising system under which we exist, that it is a struggle between man and man. You may take higher ground—it is a struggle between Christ and the devil—betwixt Christianity and that anti-Christianity—that man of sin which must be destroyed before the millennium can take place. Hasten then the time by union among yourselves; by a fixed determination never to forsake the principles of equality; taking care that those that would lead you must be the servant of all. Ye are the city that is set on a hill that cannot be hid. Then follow your master and his apostles; and how did they beat their adversaries, but by giving no quarter to prejudice nor expediency, and by a straightforward and upright conduct, which floundered their opponents on every encounter? Then let us stick to principle, spurning from us all the baits of the enemy—convincing them of the hopelessness of either diverting or turning out of its way the voice of public opinion, which shall sweep away the rubbish of prejudice, monopoly, avarice, and also the foolishness of legislating for self and not for our neighbours; and then shall be *brought to pass that delightful* period when swords shall be beat into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks; when every man shall sit under his vine and fig tree, none making them afraid. "Onward then, and we conquer, backward and we fall."

Shall we give up our leaders? No; never! Remember Æsop and his fable of the wolves and the sheep; when they have got our dogs safely out of the way, their whelps would soon begin to yelp and howl, and then they would turn upon and devour us like silly sheep as we were, for supposing their notes were changed, because the barking of our dogs threatened their destruction.

M. MUDD.

THE EXECUTIVE.

"Hear all and then let justice hold the scale."—OTWAY.

Nothing will have more grieved every good Chartist, for nothing can have more injured the cause, than the proven, the admitted, but the unrepented and unatoned dereliction of duty and defalcation in the accounts of the present Executive of the National Charter Association. The principal *onus* rests upon the Secretary and the self-constituted Treasurer—he being the most responsible officer—but his brethren participate the blame and apparently do not wish to be exempt from it. Each will have enough to do to answer for himself without endeavouring to exculpate the other.

All well-wishers to the cause must have wished that this burning blot on the fair forehead of Chartism could have been privately erased, either by a secret examination and silent discharge of the guilty parties, or by a public announcement of their innocence; but this wise course, though attempted to be pursued by the sound Chartists, has been frustrated by the arrogant imbecility and shameless pertinacity of the culprits, who ought to have known that to "persist in doing wrong, extenuates not wrong, but makes it much more heavy." We have a rule in scripture which says, "if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone: if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, *that in the mouth of* two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them tell it unto the church, but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican." This rule applies more to private injuries—such tenderness is not due to public defaulters, and yet this forbearing, this Christian course was pursued to the letter in respect of your Executive; but with what effect? I am sorry to say that instead of producing the desired effect, this leniency did but encourage their hopes of impunity, did but increase their hardened presumption.

The charges against the Executive were not only charges of omission but of commission; of omitting to see that the plan of organisation was carried out or even acted upon by themselves, and of committing peculation or embezzling the funds of the association. None more grievous or more grave charges could be brought against men in their high and important office, trusted as they were with most serious duties, most solemn responsibilities; and how have they answered these charges?—by flippancy, prevarication, and abuse.

"I ne'er heard yet
That any of these bolder vices wanted
Less impudence to gainsay what they did
Than to perform it first."

Empty volubility has been opposed to circumstantial charge. They have met crimination by recrimination. No lawyer, no fencer could have displayed more ingenuity in shifting the *venue*. They have not been able to repel a fact, to refute an argument; but they say their accusation grows by plot; it proceeds from personal ill-will. If they had thought so, surely they would have been more careful and not have given their enemies (*if they have any*) a handle against them—an opportunity to arraign them, an occasion to triumph over them.

Mr. Hill, as a member of the National Charter Association, but more especially as a Chartist Councillor, and most especially as a public censor, to which office he was voted by Universal Suffrage.—Mr. William Hill, the Editor of the *Northern Star*, the organ of the movement—did but his bounden duty when he brought those charges before the Chartist public—he did no more than his duty when he sustained them with all his might—had he done less he would have deserved expulsion from the press. The only thing to regret is that he did not go more roundly to work. But he waited till every private means had failed—all requests, all remonstrances, had been answered but with aggravation, with insult added to injury, just as the members of Parliament answer our petitions—then and not till then, did the indignant zeal of the Censor rise to denounce them—thus proving his sincere love of the cause—proving himself no lukewarm Chartist. The honour of Chartism was involved in this affair—the well-being of the cause was invaded by those who indeed were the appointed guardians and conservators of it. Hard it is to have to reproach those whom we have honoured. Hard it is that those whom we honoured should bring disgrace on the cause. But they have cast off their former selves and compelled us to cast them off. What a misfortune it is to be guilty. We may pity them but we must be just. Desertion, even treason, were as nothing. Deserters and traitors have sometimes this excuse—that they were driven away in despair or in disgust; but the Executive are men who have been invested with the highest honours, who were the best paid—in whom unbounded confidence was placed—they could have no complaint of neglect or ingratitude—they had no temptation but their own cupidity—no incitement but overweening self-love—no motive but self-interest. And shall they rely upon impunity? Shall they be honoured for their breach of duty, their breach of trust? Then is Chartism gone—there are no Chartists—no more faith can be put in us.

The zeal of the Executive previous to their obtaining office had won for them the confidence of the people—they had been *useful members* of the Association—each in his proper sphere had done much good—it was thought they were well qualified for the post assigned them. Why should their zeal have slackened since? Why should they have relaxed the strings of Chartism, which ought always to be kept up to the utmost pitch of principle? Did they wish to enervate the agitation and prepare the people to connive at their corruption? Why should all their disinterestedness have fled? It makes one think that *they sought* office for the sake of its sweets. They have acted like lawyers, parsons, and system-mongers. The honour of Chartism could not be touched in a more tender point than in its financial department. How scrupulous they should have been to have avoided even the suspicion of exaction, extortion, sinister design, or any foul or unfair dealing—so that there should be found no mote in their eyes, no trifling, no temporizing, no tergiversation. Their accounts should always have been ready at every call for public inspection.

I was in hopes that this scandalous affair would have been settled long ere this—that the Executive would have acknowledged their transgressions—had they done so, a generous people would have pardoned them and probably (though not politically) have reinstated them in office; but they rely upon the credulity of their supporters, or upon the factious or party spirit of their personal friends, and most imprudently, most indecently, reply with abuse to argument, attack others instead of defending themselves, and insolently attempt to turn the tables upon their accusers. Oh, too much they steel men's hearts against them! Our moral discipline should be as strict as martial law, and instant renunciation with the deepest denunciation should be awarded to those who not only do wrong, but seek to establish wrong as a precedent to be followed. Theirs is no common guilt,—the sins of Whigs and Tories, though red as scarlet, become white as snow in comparison. The peculation of government is open and avowed—but the peculation of our Executive adds the crime of hypocrisy to it—their theft is tinged with ingratitude.

The mal-administration and malconduct of the Executive—their blunders and their crimes—is not the worst—is the least part of the charge against them. They might plead ignorance, incapacity, distresses, or difficulties in their way. But their subsequent defence or deficience—the factious advantage which they take of the prejudices they have raised—of the pity with which they would soften justice and silence principle—these are the acts which condemn them, and for which they deserve punishment more than ever for their previous incompetency and delinquency. They have encouraged a laxity of discipline—have set an example of it—and now they would shelter themselves under it—now, like the unjust steward, they find the use of those friends which they made while in office by the mammon of unrighteousness. For what purpose were these men made an Executive?—was it not that they, more than all other Chartists, should further the cause by acting honestly, faithfully, and zealously! If we honour them for negligence, covetousness, and dishonesty, will it not look as if we chose them for their unfitness, rather than for their fitness; or at least that we are better satisfied with an unfaithful discharge of their duties, than we should have been with the contrary. We chose them, and do not like to have it proved to us that we have made a bad choice; but surely it would be more foolish in us obstinately to continue them in office, than to acknowledge that we were deceived in them. Why, upon this principle we should continue our representatives in parliament, after they had misrepresented us, and the Charter would do us no good. Alas! how many Chartists are there who know not, who feel not what real Chartism is. For, can it be believed, we hear of some Chartists *so far forgetful of themselves* and the cause as to attempt *feeds* in "*honour*" of the Executive. "Why should honour outlive honesty?" What encouragement has the "trusty sentinel" (whom we have chosen) to do his duty, if he is to be insulted for doing it—if the criminals are to be rewarded and the officer who brings them to justice to be punished in their stead. Should this course of conduct be persisted in, it will behove not only every Chartist, but every man who takes an interest in truth and justice to rise to put an end to it. It will make our association an association of rogues and vagabonds, and all who value their own characters, all who value the cause, will leave it, will not join us—will denounce us as the friends of vice and the foes of virtue.

Nothing now can redeem the cause—can restore Chartism to the respect of the world, unless an example be made of these men. What! in a cause which, like ours, has so much prejudice to contend against—has so many watching to find flaws in us—for our chief officers to give such just occasion of scorn and opprobrium! a cause the strength of which depends entirely upon its moral power, to be weakened by the immoral and untrustworthy conduct of its own executive! If these men are continued in office or re-elected, shall we not show to the country that we have no sagacious discernment between true and false, or that we prefer the wrong to the right? Who will contribute to their support? who will subscribe to the misapplied and misappropriated funds of the association? Some may.

How difficult it is to serve the people in spite of themselves—how painful to incur odium where most praise due—to be made a mark of hatred instead of honour when he who stands true stands as a mark from which to measure the deviation of the false. Do those who honour the dishonest think that the "poor abuses of the time want countenances." Are they aware of the excuse offered by Belarius who says, "beaten for loyalty, excited me to treason." Say, they have given their confidence to thimble-riggers and been cheated—do they obtain their revenge when they renew their confidence and are again cheated—should they not withdraw it and be instructed by the error of their choice? We might forgive the injury to ourselves; but not the injury to the cause. Be not deceived by the apparent sincerity of men. Shakespere says, speaking of a blunt knave—"This is some fellow, who having been praised for bluntness, doth effect a saucy roughness—he cannot flatter, he! an honest mind and plain, he must speak truth and they will take it, so, if not, he's *plain*. These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness harbour more craft and more corrupter ends than twenty silly ducking observants that stretch their duties nicely."

No time, no place, no exigency can sanction dishonesty, and the dishonesty of our fuglemen is worst of all.

I have long been of opinion that the Executive were useless except as lecturers, that as an Executive they have done little but damage the cause. I could cite many proofs of this; but the reader will recollect them. We have many who work for us voluntarily and gratuitously; but the Executive were not content with their wages and expences and additional gifts; taxes wrung from necessity to supply superfluities, although many poor men were pinching themselves more cruelly than poverty had pinched them in order to spare something towards the support of the Executive, fondly deeming that in supporting them they were supporting the cause. But instead of opening new ground, two of them were opening shops, a third required 10s. a-week extra, in order to bring out the trades. Has he brought them out? Will he tell us that there was any possibility of his being able to do it? that this money was not swindled under false pretences? I have visited from three to four trade lodges in a night, where the principles of Chartism had never before been heard, but I did not meet that individual there. I have supplied appointments which he had disappointed with no reward but calumnies, opposed only by a self-approving conscience. It should be our endeavour to save the people's expense, and not to get as much money as possible for doing as little work as possible.

But then the time when these men were denounced!—all of them in trouble and one in exile!! Did they not by their injudicious conduct bring the discreet into trouble along with themselves? Is not embezzlement a crime most easily, and consequently most frequently committed; and, therefore, like forgery, most deserving of punishment? Did not the flight of one of them ripen the doubt of their guilt to certainty and cause the rest to be prosecuted? Can any one be said to be absent who can put in his plea for himself in the papers?—can any one be more present than that? Few can appear so well! Is he so much to be commiserated who has escaped the hands of Government by running away, as those who are in its clutch by manfully standing their ground and resolving to suffer martyrdom, if necessary, in defence of their principles, and in defiance of persecution? Whether is the runagate, or he who flinches not from his post when the hand of oppression is stretched forth for victims, most deserving of sympathy and support? Is that gentleman to be considered a brave man who wantonly insults another, and, when challenged to fight, declines on the score that he is under bonds to keeps the peace? Ought he not to have considered this before? Should not leaders be as tender of the people's blood as of their own, and not disperse in all directions when the hawks are abroad, leaving the people to shift for themselves or be shot?

Let us have no more of this; but proceed to an election of new men, and turn over a new leaf.

Battersea. JOHN WATKINS.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHER CHARTISTS,—You have read in the *Star* of the 14th of January an article on the land, which is much deserving your attention. "The land we live in" is often given as a toast, but like many other toasts, very improperly; it should be the land we starve in, or the land we ought to live in; but, in fact, the land we must live on.

Many political events have taken place, which, if properly noticed, and well understood, would give you a good idea of the great necessity of some immediate alteration in the landed system of Great Britain, without which it will soon cease to be a respected nation. I will point out to you an example, one which I am well acquainted with, one that will show you that the land is the only solid foundation for the happiness and strength of a country; not the land as it is at present occupied; not in useful cultivation, guarded by keepers, who are nightly coming in contact with unfortunate men, who consider that they have as much right to take a wild animal as any one else; and perhaps they consider that no man has a right, either by divine or human laws, to hold so much land, to the great injury and starvation of thousands. I speak now of those most obnoxious and inhuman laws, the Game Laws, which with other abominable and worse than Scottish laws, are daily and even hourly brutalizing the once noble people of England. We will now suppose that a revolution should take place in this country (which God forbid!) supplies would be immediately withheld from the markets. No man, except the farmers, has any stock to fall back upon. The farmers in England are very few: where there is one farmer now, there were fifty in former times. I am writing this upon a farm of six hundred acres; there is only one family on it, and not twenty workmen; it cannot be well cultivated. I can, I am sure, prove that it would support fifty or sixty families, and the produce of the said families would be able to sell at the end of the year would be much more than the present farmer produces. I merely mention these things to show the great necessity of a better system, and to give you a subject for discussion; and I advise you to discuss it and inquire well into the matter. Now, suppose a revolution to take place—all trade would cease—the farmers would be plundered, they being the only people that would have anything to eat in their possession—the millions of starving people dying would cause a pestilence, which always follows war and famine—the great and rich landlord would, with all his wealth, starve, die, and rot perhaps on his own dunghill. This is a true picture of what England would be in the event of a civil war. God forbid it should take place. Now, suppose four fifths of the people were in possession of land, from half an acre to one hundred, and suppose a revolution took place, the four-fifths would have more to spare than the one-fifth would require for a long time, and supposing the war to last some time, the land would still be in cultivation, except in the immediate seat of the war, and as the seat of war is continually shifting, there would be little fear of starving. Now for the example. You all know, or ought to know, that there has been, with short intervals, a civil or foreign war in Spain for the last thirty-five or six years. The war called the Peninsular war lasted upwards of seven years, and ended in 1814; since which there has been almost a continued civil war,—witness the late affair in Barcelona, which has been crushed for the moment by despots; but is not dead, it is only the beginning of an end. You will find that after all these wars, and they have been dreadful and desperate, Spain is in a healthy, happy state. The country is full of everything that is good. There are no poor laws, no people dying of starvation. The land is in the hands of at least three-fourths of the people. Just consider such a war taking place in England as that between Don Carlos and his niece, what would become of the people of England, the millions who have neither house nor land? When would they be again in a position to demand their rights? Not in one hundred years. Look at the Spaniards; they with all their civil wars are still as able and as determined, or more so, than ever to have their rights.

The despotic *Times* speaks in the most insolent and brutal manner, respecting the monument to the Scottish martyrs, but not so when speaking of the great martyr-maker, the Duke of Wellington, and the monument to be erected to his memory, for his great feats in the Peninsula, Waterloo, &c., &c. Perhaps the *Times* are not aware, or they will not own it, that the Duke of Wellington would never have driven the French from Spain without the aid of the Spanish people. It was the brave Guerillas that drove the French from Spain; they would have driven Wellington and his army in the same way, had they wished to do so; but they were told they would have a liberal Government, but were grossly deceived. The continued civil wars will show how they felt that deception. The people can do every thing if united.

The readers of the *Star* may gain some knowledge by reading the proceedings and operations of the *Guerillas in Spain* during the Peninsular wars.

In my next I will tell them what the Spanish people did for the hero of Waterloo, and how they did it.

A POLITICAL MARTYR.

LORD COURTENAY, the eldest son of the Earl of Devon, will, it is reported, move the address in the House of Commons.

THE POOR'S RATES in Sunderland are now *seventeen shillings in the pound* on the rental! This act was communicated in a letter, the other day, by a commercial traveller, to a manufacturing firm in this town.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

A PRACTICAL JEST.—A man named Moore, who deals in young trees, shrubs, seedlings, and other juvenile vegetables, near Carlow, was knocked up lately, at an unseasonable hour, by a person travelling on a jaunting car, who demanded if he did not keep "a nursery?" "Yes," said he. "Well, then, here's something in your line." Before he could open the door, his customer had gone off at a slinging trot, and left a nice little child at the threshold. It, of course, has been set among the *olive plants*.

AN ERROR IN PRACTICE.—The physician in attendance upon the sick poor, in the Limerick workhouse, lately prescribed for an old man, that he should be blooded, and his head shaved. The apothecary, mistaking the person, operated upon another old man, and both the parties died!

WELCH COLLIERIES.—We much regret that the cessation from colliery labour still continues in this county, and that turn-outs have set all law at defiance by forcibly turning out industrious men in some of the works in Glamorganshire. Strong measures are on foot to prevent a repetition of such outrages.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

JOSHUA JACOB, the leader of the extraordinary sect denominated White Quakers, has been arrested, and is now in custody in Dublin. He is charged with having fraudulently obtained the sum of £9,000 from one of his female converts.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, JAN. 24.—The business transactions of this day were very light; an improvemen upon the last cannot be quoted in any one department. Most of the frequenters of the market appear amazed at the inactive state in which trade remains at present, with every probability of its continuance.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JANUARY 23—The arrivals of the past week have been rather liberal of English Wheat, but somewhat scanty of other kinds of grain, especially of Irish Oats. In to-day's market the stands, arising from the increased fresh receipts from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, filled with samples of wheat of home growth. Notwithstanding the attendance of both London and country buyers was fair, we have again to report a very heavy inquiry for that article, and the prices suffered no abatement, from those noted on Monday last, of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, while several parcels were left over for Wednesday. No Foreign Wheat has come to hand since our last, yet, scarcely any transactions took place in it. However, the prices may be called quite 1s. per quarter lower. The show of Barley was comparatively small. Good malting parcels maintained their previous value, but grinding and distilling sorts were 1s. per quarter lower. We had very little doing in any kind of Malt, yet the quotations remained about stationary. Although the supply of Oats was limited, the inquiry for them was inactive, at late rates. Beans moved off slowly, while Peas were the turn lower. The Flour trade was again dull, and ship marks were cheaper.

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 21.—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts on offer here this morning was comparatively limited, we have to report a very sluggish inquiry for Beef, owing chiefly to the immense quantity of country-slaughtered meat in the dead markets. However, the primest Scots, Devons, runts, Herefords, &c., sold at prices about equal to those obtained on this day se'nnight, or from 4s to 4s 4d per 8lbs, but the value of the middling and inferior descriptions, which formed the bulk of the receipts, was with difficulty supported. As to Sheep, these were in fair average arrivals, and somewhat better in quality, though numbers of them were extremely lame, than for some time past. Prime old Downs being rather scarce maintained previous currencies, but those of the long wools and half-eads had a downward tendency, and a clearance of such was not effected. We had very few Calves on the market, and they sold freely at Friday's advanced rates. Prime small *Porkers went off steadily; other* kinds of pigs slowly at our quotations. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received about 800 Scots and homebreds; from our northern grazing districts, 450 short horns, runts, and Devons; from the western and midland counties, 350 of various breeds; from other parts of England 150 Scots, runts, cows, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, by sea, 70 horned and polled Scots. The imports of foreign stocks since our last have been very scanty, and we had only four Spanish beasts here to-day, in miserable condition.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.—We have had a very steady demand for most kinds of Hops since this day se'nnight, and in some instance, a further advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. has been obtained for the best parcels. The supplies on offer are far from extensive. East Kent, in pockets, £5 10s to £6 15s; ditto in bags, £5 to £6; Mid Kents, in pockets, £5 8s to £6 12s; ditto, in bags, £5 10s to £5 15s; Sussex, £4 10s to £5 18s; Farnhams, £9 to £11; Old Hops, £3 5s to £4 15s.

POTATO MARKETS.—For the best samples of Potatoes we have a better demand, but without any advance in price. Inferior and out-of-condition sorts are mending. The arrivals have been fair for the season, and the following are the present rates:—York reds, 55s to 60s per ton; Scotch ditto, 45s to 50s; Devons, 46s to 50s; Kent and Essex whites 40s to —s; Wisbeach, 40s to 45s; Jersey and Guernsey blues, 40s to 44s; Yorkshire Prince Regents, 40s to —s.

WOOL MARKETS.—The best qualities of Colonial and Foreign Wools, are selling somewhat freely; but, in other kinds, as well as all descriptions of British, very little is doing. The imports during the past week have been about 1,000 packages; 770 being from Odessa; 18 from Mogadore; 429 from Kertch, and 10 from Naples. Our stocks are not large.

TALLOW.—There is little new information to give our friends relative to this market. The deliveries are good when compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, but the price is heavy, because the holders are generally anxious to realise. The price at St. Petersburgh for new Tallow is firmer, and but few sellers, yet Tallow has been sold at 45s. 6d. for the last three months. Town Tallow 47s. 6d. net cash.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 23.—The sales to-day are about 3,500 bags. The market is very dull and flat, but there is no further change to notice in prices since the close of the week. Exporters have taken 500 bags American. On Saturday the sales were 3,000 bags.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 23.—We have had about the same supply of cattle at market to-day as last week, with no variation in prices. Beef 5½d. to 6d. Mutton 5d. to 6d. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts 1,006, Sheep 3,458.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 23.—The imports of British Grain, Flour and Oatmeal, for the past week, are of small amount, and the only arrival from abroad is that of 265 barrels of Flour from the United States. During the same period we have experienced very little country demand; the town's millers and dealers also have have bought sparingly; holders, however, have not pressed, and the sales effected in any article of the trade have been at the prices quoted in our last report. A little fine Irish new red Wheat has sold at 7s. per 70lbs. Choice mealing Oats have brought 2s. 5d., and one or two small parcels of good Welsh 2s. 2½d. per 45.lbs, 25s. 6d. to 28s. per barrel are the rates for United States and Canadian Flour; 21s. 6d

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

The supply of Wheat and Barley to this day's market is large, but only moderate of other Grain. The finest samples of Wheat have been in fair request at an abatement of 1s. per quarter, but low qualities must be noted 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower. Barley is dull sale at a decline of 1s. per quarter. Oats fully support their value, but Shelling is rather lower. In other articles no material alteration.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings

AT THE EARNEST REQUEST of his North Lancashire friends, Mr. Hill will spend a week among them from the 11th of February, if all be well. He leaves the disposition of his route to the friends themselves; he will be at Accrington on Saturday evening, the 11th, but not to speak, merely to be ready for beginning work on Sunday.

HOLBECK.—Mr. Hill will preach two sermons on Sunday (to-morrow) in the afternoon, at half-past two, and six.

LONDON.—Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Chartist Hall, Star-street, Bethnal Green.

Mr. WHEELER will lecture on Monday evening, at the Britannia, Waterloo Road.

Mr. SEWELL will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Goldbeater's Arms, Old St. Pancras Road.

Mr. BAIRSTOW will lecture at the Star Coffee House, Golden-square, next Sunday evening, at seven o'clock. A collection will be made.

Mr. SKELTON, of the Clock House locality will lecture on Sunday evening, at 55, Old Bailey. Subject —Union, and the best means to be adopted to obtain the same. To commence at seven o'clock precisely.

CAMBERWELL.—Mr. Sewell will lecture here on the 5th of February.

Mr J. R. H. BAIRSTOW will lecture at the National Association Hall, 242, High Holborn, on Monday next. Admission to body of the Hall, 1d, to the gallery, 2d, to the platform, 3d. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THE MEMBERS of the General Council from the following localities in the county of Surrey and Kent are respectfully requested to attend at the King's Arms, King-street, Borough, on Sunday Feb. 5th, at half-past two o'clock, for the purpose of transacting business of the uttermost importance, connected with the above counties, viz; Camberwell, Cock Inn; Walworth, Montpelier Tavern; Waterloo-road, Britannia Coffee House, (Teetotallers); St. Olave's and St. John's, Crucifix-lane, Bermondsey, Ship Tavern; Croyden, Bald Faced Stag; Southwark, Star Coffee House; Newington, Cross-street; Kingston, Chartist Hall; Deptford, Prince of Wales; Lambeth, China Walk; Southwark, Brown Bear (hatters); Bermondsey, Raven and Sun; (leather finishers). It is earnestly requested that the members of the above localities see that their officers attend to their duty upon this important occasion.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—On Sunday evening next, T. Parry will lecture in the Hall, on "the Press of America, France, and England. On Wednesday evening, he will deliver the first of three lectures on "British Oratory—the Pulpit, the Bar, and the Senate."

ON MONDAY EVENING next, Mr. Bairstow will lecture in the hall, on "the State of Political Parties and the Prospects of Democracy."

FINSBURY.—The Chartists will meet on Tuesday evening next, at half-past eight o'clock, at the Cannon Coffee House, Old-street.

SOUTHWARK.—W. D. Saul, Esq., will address the Men of Southwark, at the Workingmen's Church, Dockhead, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

MESSRS. GATHARD and ROBERTS will address the Men of Southwark, on Sunday week, at eight o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Rosche's, Red Lion, Maize, Tooley-street, Borough.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Members of the Barnsbury locality will be held on Sunday evening, at the Flora Tavern, York-place, for the transaction of important business; a lecture will also be delivered.

THE CLERKENWELL CHARTISTS meet at the Patriot Coffee House, Clerkenwell Green, on Monday evening next.

THE MEMBERS of the Lambeth Youths' locality are requested to attend on Sunday next, on business of importance.

MR. WHEELER will lecture at the Britannia Coffee House, 86, Waterloo Road, London, on Monday evening, at half-past eight o'clock.

TOWER HAMLETS.—Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, at the Chartist School Room, Grey Eagle-street.

MR. SEWELL will lecture at the Gold Beaters' Arms, Somers Town, on Sunday evening, Feb. 5th.

MR. RUFFY RIDLEY will deliver a farewell address, at the Gold Beaters' Arms, Somers Town, on Sunday evening, the 5th February.

MR. KNIGHT will lecture to the Chartists of Bloomsbury, at the Prince of Wales, No. 9, Little Coram-street, Brunswick-square, on Sunday, (to-morrow.)

THE CHARTISTS of the Shoreditch locality are requested to meet at the house of Mr. William Darlisson, 21, Sachwill-street, Bethnal Green Road, on Sunday next, and for the future.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Anti-Corn Law party will be held on Tuesday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington Common. Several well known advocates will attend.

KIDDERMINSTER.—Mr. Clissett will preach two sermons on Sunday, at the Temperance Coffee House, Lion-field, for the benefit of Mrs. Ellis.

MR. BEESLEY will lecture at Blackburn, on Sunday; Accrington, on Tuesday; Bacup, on Wednesday; and at Burnley, on Thursday.

MR. HENRY SANSFORD will lecture at the Prince of Wales, Leamington, on Sunday next, at half-past six.

NEWTON HEATH.—Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, will lecture here in the Chartist Room, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. A collection will be made at the close of the lecture, on behalf of John Massey.

FAILSWORTH.—Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, will lecture at the Pole-lane School, in this place, on Sunday, at six o'clock in the evening. A collection will be made at the close of the lecture on behalf of John Massey.

UPPER WARLEY.—A lecture will be delivered in the Association room, on Sunday evening next at six o'clock, by Mr. J. Clayton, of Midgley.

BROMSGROVE.—A supper will take place at Mr. Leek's, Queen's Head Inn, High-street, Bromsgrove, on Monday, in honour of the liberation of Mr. John Mason, from Stafford Gaol, and likewise of his manly and patriotic conduct in advocating the rights of the working millions, and his stern adherence to the People's Charter. Mr. George White of Birmingham, will accompany Mr. Mason. Tickets to be had at Mr. Leek's, Queen's Head; Mr. H. Prosser, Worcester-street; and Mr. James Hall, Sidemore.

MR. GAMMAGE, of Northampton, will lecture at the following places, during the next week:—Cheltenham, Monday; Gloucester, Tuesday; Cinderford, Forest of Dean, Wednesday; Stroud, Thursday; Wotton-under Edge, Friday.

BURY.—Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester, will lecture in this town on Monday evening next, in the Garden-street lecture room, at eight o'clock. Mr. Davies, from Hawick, (Scotland) will therefore have no occasion to go, Mr. Dixon being engaged previous to receiving his letter. Mr. Davies would have been written to but his letter was without directions.

KEIGHLEY.—The usual delegate meeting of the Keighley district will be held in the Working Man's Hall, Sun-street, on Sunday, Feb. 5th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. A full attendance of delegates is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Mr. RUFFY RIDLEY'S TOUR previous to his appearance at the Gloucester Assizes for sedition:—Reading, Monday, Feb. 6th—Oxford, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 7th and 8th—Wisney, Thursday and Friday, 9th and 10th—Cheltenham, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, 11th, 12th, and 13th—and at Winchcomb on Tuesday the 14th. All communications to be directed to him, at Mr. W. Perry's, 2, High-street, Cheltenham.

BINGLEY.—Sermons will be preached on Sunday, (to-morrow,) by Messrs. Hammond and Kitchen, from Bradford, in the Forester's Court Room.

MILES PLATTING.—The Chartists of this locality will open a new room on Sunday next, in Cropper-street, when Mr. William Dixon will deliver a lecture. The lecture to commence at half-past six o'clock. The room will be opened every Sunday evening, at half-past six.

HUDDERSFIELD.—"CHARTISM AND CORN-LAWISM."—Placards with the annexed title are now on the walls of Huddersfield, stating that Feargus O'Connor, Esq., will deliver a lecture in the Philosophical Hall, on Saturday (this evening.) Doors open at six, and the lecture to commence at seven. Admission to the Gallery and Body of the Hall, one penny; Orchestra, twopence. "The League Repealers are challenged to attend." The Teetotal Band have kindly offered their services for the occasion, which were readily accepted.

A DISTRICT DELEGATE MEETING will be held at Thurstonland, on Sunday next, (to-morrow,) in the Chapel, when it is hoped as many will attend as possible, as business of importance is to be transacted.

A BALL will take place on Monday evening, the 14th of February, at the Shipwreck Inn, Yew Green, for the benefit of Jonathan Frost, now a prisoner, but will be released on Saturday, the 12th. Dancing to commence at half-past seven. Tickets of Admission, fourpence each.

TODMORDEN.—Mr. Isaac Barrow, of Bolton, will preach two sermons on Sunday (to-morrow) in the Oddfellows Hall, to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon, and six in the evening.

LOWER END OF WARLEY.—Mr. Wallace, of Halifax, will deliver a lecture upon Theology, at Hoilhouse, in this locality, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

NEWCASTLE.—The debating society meets in the Chartist hall, Cloth Market, every Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. Subject of debate for next Sunday; Chartism and Home Colonization. Sermons are preached in the Chartist hall every Sunday evening at half-past six o'clock.

DEWSBURY.—A district council meeting will be held on Sunday, (to-morrow) in the large room over the stores.

Mr. RUFFEY RIDLEY will lecture at the Working Men's Hall, Mile End Road, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock. Admission one penny.

SHEFFIELD.—FIG-TREE-LANE.—Mr. George Evinson will lecture on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock.

MR JULIAN HARNEY will deliver an address on Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

A MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

BRADFORD.—The Chartists of Bowling Back Lane will meet on Monday morning, in their room, at ten o'clock, on business of importance.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the News Room are requested to meet on Sunday evening, at six o'clock, in the council room.

THE CHARTISTS of Daisy Hill will meet on Saturday night.

THE CHARTISTS of George's-street are requested to meet on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, in their room.

ON SUNDAY, at two o'clock, a discussion will take place, on the best means of obtaining the Charter, in the large room, Butterworth Buildings.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—The political admirers of Thomas Paine propose to celebrate his birth-day, on Monday evening, at the Three Horse Shoes, George Town.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE SPRING ASSIZES, 1843.

Before Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Justice Coltman.

YORK—Wednesday, 1st March.
LIVERPOOL—Wednesday, 22nd March.

Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.

LANCASTER—Wednesday, 1st March.
APPLEBY—Wednesday, 6th March.
CARLISLE—Saturday, 11th March.
NEWCASTLE—Saturday, 18th March.
DURHAM.—Saturday, 25th March.

ATHLONE POOR LAW UNION.

(From the Athlone Sentinel.)

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—EJECTMENT OF TENANTRY.

The board of guardians held their usual weekly meeting on Saturday, Mr. G. Dillon, of Coolmuck, in the chair.

Amongst those who applied for admission was a youth named Michael Gosling, aged about eighteen, and four sisters, varying from fourteen to seven years of age.

On the applicants coming into the room, the chairman asked him if the four little girls were his sisters?

Gosling—Yes, yer honour, they are, sure enough.

Chairman—Where is your father?

Gosling—He's in America.

Chairman—Where's your mother?

Gosling—'Troth I don't know, yer honour: but I b'lieve she went to my father when we were turned out.

Commissioner—Who turned you out?

Gosling—Mr. Hill did.

Commissioner—Who is Mr. Hill?

Gosling.—Divil a one of mysel knows. He only come there some years agone as agent, an ids the sore day to us all. He's agent, I heard, to Mr. Dinney.

Commissioner—Oh! you lived on the Ballykeeran property.

Gosling—Yes, yer honour; bud I was turned out three weeks since, and I was trying to support mysel and the childer here till I was ladin' a horse that run away wud me, an' hurt my leg; and as I wasn't able to work, I was forced to let mysel an' themsels come in here.

Chairman—Did you get any money when you were turned out?

Gosling—My mother got 30s. for throwing down the house.

Chairman—How much land had you?

Gosling—Three roods, yer honour, and a schramogue of a garden.

Chairman—How many families were turned out?

Gosling—Forty families, wud six or seven, and sometimes eight and nine, in every one of them.

Chairman—That is, on the lowest calculation, 280 souls at a clearing. Well, it was not a bad day's work, certainly. Do you know John Doyle?

Gosling—Faith an' to be sure I do, your reverence. He'll be in the next week wud you: he's strivin' to keep out, bud he won't be able, since he lost the bit of land, an' the 30s. he got for knocking down the cabin he ped for getting into a room till May, but he won't be able to support the family buyin' every thing.

Chairman—Do you know Jem Heaton?

Gosling—Sure enough I do, yer honour, for he got ten acres of the land, and more av I say id.

Chairman—Well, as you got money for throwing down the houses and giving possession, I should suppose those who had land gave something for it to the agent, did they?

Gosling—Divil a one o'mysel can well tell, only as the neighbours say. I heard Jem Heaton gave £7 or £8: and Larry Dearden, every one knows, gave a heifer and a pound note, and got nine acres; but though John Kearney gave £3 he only got an acre. Captain Stubbs got the most entirely of ony one that's all.

Chairman—Did Captain Stubbs give any money?

Gosling.—Don't you know well enough he did? I didn't see any of the money counted to be sure; but the divil a perch any one got if they did not give some, and that every one knows, for any one that did'nt was turned out.

Chairman—Was it Mr. Hill who got all this money?

Gosling—It was to be sure, and he'd take more av he got id, but he's in a stew now himself, for he's wrote against to the head man.

Who wrote against him?

Gosling—'Troth one that knew how to do it well, Mr. Tem Gannon: sure your reverence knows him well enough.

Chairman—Was there any money sent to be given to the poor people when turned out?

Gosling—The neighbours say there was, and that he robbed the people regularly, and didn't give them the half.

Chairman—Who is the owner of the property?

Gosling—Col. Bligh, yer honour.

Chairman—Do Col. Bligh or Mr. Disney know of his work in Ballykeeran?

Gosling—Bad manners to me if I can well tell; but sure Mr. Gannon wrote to some of them and tould them all. Some would say that the Colonel is a good man, an' av he knew id, he'd put a stop to id, an' some say they'd be no use in tellin' him about id, that his mind is pisoned wud lies and stories; but mysel doesn't think he knows the half of id, for no Christian that thinks he has a sowl to be saved would do the like, more especially some of them that were lyin' or red hot out of the fever, the Lord save us, an' they were all hurled out in the door just like pigs you'd be drivin' to a fair.

Some of the guardians said Colonel Bligh ought to be written to on the subject, but there was no guardian present who knew him, and we, having taken notes, were requested to publish them, in the hope that the manner in which his property is managed in this part of the country might be made known to him.

The applicants were admitted.

SUNDERLAND.

We have received a very long report of an important meeting at Sunderland, between Mr. James Williams, and Mr. Kidd, of Glasgow, relative to the conduct of Mr. Williams, in the late Conference, in *shirking* the Charter and Chartists, and acting with the Sturgites, *after* they had *grossly insulted* the entire people, and belied, by their actions, the principle of Universal Suffrage. This report, which appears to be a perfectly *fair one*, if we may judge from its tone and spirit, is nearly all in type; but a pressure of general news compels us to defer its insertion until next week. For the present, therefore, we must content ourselves with giving the resolution passed by the meeting, (a very numerous one); and shall give the full report, setting forth the *whys* and *becauses*, in our next paper:—

Resolved—"That it is the opinion of this meeting the conduct of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in exposing the dishonest and treacherous trickery and shuffling of Mr. James Williams, as one of the delegates from Sunderland, to the Birmingham Conference, was manly and straightforward, and entitles that gentleman to the thanks, gratitude, and confidence of the hard-working, ill-used, sons of toil throughout Great Britain and Ireland; and it is also of opinion that every word written on that subject in the *Evening Star* of the 3rd of this present month, is strictly in accordance with truth, and justifies us in withdrawing any confidence which we reposed in Mr. James Williams, in the early part of the Chartist agitation."

PUBLIC MEETING AT MARYLEBONE.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the above place, was held on Monday evening, at the Social Hall, John-street, Tottenham Court-road, to hear the report of their delegates to the Birmingham Conference.

Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Poizer proposed, and Mr. Pelling seconded, "That Mr. Lovett take the chair."

This was unanimously agreed to and received with great applause.

Mr. LOVETT commenced by stating that he must crave their indulgence, as he was suffering under severe indisposition. The chief object of the meeting was to enable their delegates to the Birmingham Conference to have a public opportunity of rendering an account of their stewardship. From his personal knowledge of their conduct, he had every reason to believe their report would give perfect satisfaction, but as it is almost impossible to please all parties, if any one felt disposed to express their dissatisfaction, he trusted they would be listened to with the same attention as though they were eulogistic in their praise. It was one peculiar advantage of Chartism that it courted inquiry, that it had everthing to gain by investigation, whilst Toryism, Whiggism, and other isms, the more they were investigated, the more their montrosities were apparent. Lest any one present should be unacquainted with the objects and establishment of the Complete Suffrage Union, he would, as an introduction to the report of their delegates, enter into a brief narrative of its origin. Mr. Lovett then gave an interesting account of the establishment and transactions of the Suffrage Union, until the calling together of the late Conference. He believed there was a growing feeling in the country in favour of Chartism, which would ultimately force the legislature to agree to the principles of the Charter, and the same force of public opinion would also force them to adopt the details. He entertained the same opinion now as he ever had done; that their objects could never be peacefully attained until a cordial union was effected with the honest portion of the middle classes. Mr. L. on sitting down was loudly cheered.

Mr. LUCAS having been called upon by the Chairman to report, stated that he had great pleasure in *giving an account of his stewardship*, and entered into a plain, circumstantial detail of the business transacted at the Conference, and of the manner in which his votes were given, and concluded by stating that he had voted for those measures which he believed were most calculated to benefit the public; and if duty again called him, come weal, come woe, he should be prepared to go forward in the cause of humanity and justice—(cheers).

Mr. PARRY stated that he appeared before them in accordance with the usual and proper proceeding that individuals representing the opinions of a body of men upon important subjects, and being delegated by them, should give an account of the manner in which they had fulfilled that delegation. The object of the Conference was confessedly to unite by means of an enlarged and general investigation into the causes which had hitherto produced disunion, the wisest and most enlightened of the middle classes with the working classes for the attainment of the Suffrage. Upon the cardinal points, on which all legislation upon that subject must hinge, they were already united; the previous Conference had decided, almost unanimously, in favour of the principles of the Charter. The question to be decided was, with what details these principles should be surrounded so as to secure their practical effect when brought into operation. This was a subject which it was necessary to approach with feelings of delicacy and forbearance, and as an individual he was actuated by those sentiments and those alone. It was well known that the Charter was fenced about with good practical details, that it had been long before the public, that it had rallied about it almost more public opinion and support than any measure ever offered to the attention of a civilized people. This was a fact which could not be got rid of; this the Complete Suffrage party seemed to have overlooked; they had forgotten or overlooked that the Charter was the index of a large and growing public opinion. Here, then, the two parties came into collision. A gentleman in the confidence of the Sturge party moved a series of resolutions, three of which were admirable, but the fourth pledged them to take as the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of which they knew nothing. This was manifestly unjust. In the House of Commons leave was asked to bring in a bill, if granted, it was brought in and placed in the hands of every member previous to its going through the first, second, and third readings. This should have been done at the Conference; but instead of this they were asked to stultify themselves by coming to a decision upon a bill of which they knew nothing. Mr. Lovett, who through a long and persecuted life had adhered to the principles of the Charter, *implored them to withdraw it* or to substitute for it the Charter. This they refused. (Hear.) It had been said that they were contending about trifles—about a mere name. On the part of the Chartists he denied this; the Chartists for many years had been an important section of Reformers; year after year they had grown in strength, and without profanity he might also say, they have grown in grace, and it was casting a complete insult upon this important body for a party to step forth at the eleventh hour and set aside that without which they would have had no political existence. If it had not been for the people's staunch adherence to the Charter, where would have been either the *Nonconformist* newspaper, or the Complete Suffrage Union? Their conduct was like the creature flying in the face of its Creator, like a child flying in the face of its parent. He conceived there was a great moral principle attached to their remaining firm to the Charter; he did not mean a bigotted attachment which would admit of no improvement, which would make it like the laws of the Medes and Persians; such was not the meaning of Mr. Lovett or those who supported him, for they went further. They offered to take the two bills and discuss them clause by clause; but even this the Complete Suffrage party would not accede to, but determined to adhere to their mushroom bill and thereby shewed a desire on their part to be disunited. It was asserted that they were led by a blind bigotry to the Charter, which would admit of no discussion upon the subject. This assertion, whether put forward by the press or by public meetings, he totally denied; there was not a word of truth in it; they were desirous of discussing it, of making improvements where it could be shewn that improvements were needed; but they would not have the Charter superseded. If any other bill was brought forward, let it grow out of the Charter. The great objection urged against the the adoption of the Charter was the prejudices of the middle classes; when asked if they were worthy prejudices, they were compelled to answer they were not; why, then, should they pander to unworthy prejudices? no good was ever achieved by pursuing that temporizing line of conduct. Let them look at the agitation against the church; nothing could be more contemptible than the conduct of Dissenters in that agitation; they disliked, they denounced the church, but for peace sake, for the prejudices that existed in its favour, they would not lift up their voice in public, but only in their parlours and drawing rooms; in public they inveighed against Ecclesiastical Courts and against church rates, but hinted not a word of the profane blasphemy of an alliance between Church and State; and the consequence was that their agitation was a bye word and a reproach; that it did not give the most bloated sinecurist a moment's qualm; it had no principle of vitality in it; it did not attack the great incubus, that monster-like preyed upon the vitals of religious freedom, and would never be destroyed until they struck fearlessly at the root of the evil. If they (the Chartists) had given way upon the name of the Charter they would have been placed in the same contemptible position. Did the early Christians abandon their name because of the opprobrium attached to it? No; it was given them as a nickname, but they stood firmly by it, through persecution and calumny until they made it a name before which Kings trembled and the nations of the earth bowed. And why should not Chartists equally abide by their name? They had suffered persecution, imprisonment, and even death in the cause—they were denounced by the refined aristocratic press of the country as blackguards, as a disgrace to society—even now, in well dressed company, to acknowledge yourself a Chartist, was to expose yourself to reproach. But should they yield to this feeling? No; they should resist—they should conquer it, and eventually they would be sure to do so. He believed the opposition of the middle classes was to the principle and not to the name, and that they could never be convinced, until they found it impossible to carry their own one-sided measures, that would be schoolmaster, and not any Bill put forward by the Complete Suffrage Union. Idle objections had been raised about the violence of some Chartists, but they should not judge of a gem from the incrustations around it, but from its inherent lustre and value. He believed that the middle classes felt themselves insulted by being asked to take the Charter under another name; they asked whether they were considered such fools as to be gulled by a name. Call it by what name they would, its principles were the same; they asked them to receive the Charter as a child is induced to swallow a pill in a little jelly or other gilding; they thought that under the form of their monstrous Bill, the Charter would be so concealed as to glide in the hearts of the middle classes. He (Mr. Parry) believed they would yet find themselves in error in following this course. He should wish to speak with respect of Mr. Sturge and his party, but he must maintain that their late conduct at the Conference, shewed that they wanted that enlarged capacity, that grasp of mind, which would have enabled them to scatter unworthy prejudices and have stood forward in advance of the great movement. He believed they would have stood a much better chance of success when backed by a mighty public opinion in support of the Charter, than they now would, deserted, in a great measure, by the people, and asked the middle classes to join a something they were afraid to call by its own name, although they might call it by a more respectable one; nothing could be more glaring than their inconsistency in refusing to allow the Charter to be laid on the table at the Conference, and then going to another room, and laying it on the table, in conjunction with their own. He would not draw an inference of dishonesty from this, but he would say that they did not know what they were about. Mr. Parry then compared the conduct of the Sturge party in styling themselves the Conference to that of the three tailors of Tooley-street, heading an address with "We the people of England;" one was not a jot more ridiculous than the other. He then gave a brief glance at the amendment in the Charter, relative to the loss of the franchise for crime, and concluded by alluding to the vain effort of the anti-Corn Law League, and impressed upon his audience the necessity of keeping firm to their agitation for the Charter, which he designated as the master-piece of policy, as the key which would open the granaries to a famished people, as the only salvation for the working classes, and declared his conviction that if they were led away from this by any paltry prejudices against names or individuals, they would deeply and bitterly repent it. Mr. Parry was loudly cheered during the whole of his address.

Mr. WHEELER, in giving in his report, stated his opinion that the Sturge party, in their secession from the Conference, and their after conduct, had acted more like spoiled children than a body of intelligent, high-minded men, assembled to promote the welfare of the empire; alluded to the amendments made in the Charter, to the original motion of Mr. Parry, and the amendment of Mr. White to the bad policy of the proposition, that the votes on that question should be published; and stated his regret and disappointment that Mr. Lovett should have declined the offer made by Mr. Cooper on behalf of the Chartists, that he should assist in drawing up a plan of organisation, under which the two Associations could have been merged into one grand whole; he was in hopes they could have left Birmingham, declaring:—

"The friends we've tried are on our side;
The foe we hate before us."

He supposed Mr. Lovett had not sufficient confidence in the truth of their desire for a union, or not sufficient faith in his own friends to accept the offer in the same spirit in which it was given; he nevertheless trusted that they should continue to act in amity, that party spirit should be abolished, and all belong to the party of the people.

Mr. MARLEY, after apologising for the absence of Mr. Buchanan, in a neat address, moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting having heard with pleasure the report of their delegates to the Birmingham Conference, cordially approve the course and conduct they pursued on that occasion, more especially in their supporting the amendment—'That the People's Charter be the basis of discussion'—and the conciliatory resolution proposed by Feargus O'Connor, and seconded by John Humphrey Parry. This meeting, therefore, returns them their sincere and warmest thanks."

Mr. DAVOC, in a long and eloquent speech, during which he was loudly cheered, seconded the motion.

Mr. PUDDIFORD, in a rambling manner, made some remarks upon what he styled Mr. Parry's attack upon the body of Dissenters, which drew an explanation from Mr. Parry.

Dr. BLACK addressed the meeting at some length. Their enemies, he asserted, expected to have had a rich harvest of defamation and abuse from the disputes they expected to arise in the Metropolitan election; but they were signally defeated. No public meetings ever passed off in a more creditable manner. They were also doomed to have a similar disappointment at the Conference, and must have become convinced that the time for the destruction of their party by internal divisions had now gone by. He approved of the conduct of the Chartist delegates at the Conference; they were in a position which compelled them to act in the manner in which they had; the forbearance they had shown in their hour of triumph to their opponents, and the conciliatory conduct and resolution which they came to, had won them the good opinion of many who were previously averse to them; it had compelled them to give the Chartists credit for the virtue of moderation, which they would never previously allow that they possessed. He advised them to stand by their name and organization; but at the same time not to oppose those who from prejudice could not exactly coincide with them. The most sanguine of the Anti-Corn Law party thought they should be enabled to obtain that measure during the ensuing session, and, being disappointed in that, would flock in thousands to the Charter standard, provided the Chartists did nothing to aggravate the breach existing between the two parties. He entirely coincided with the vote of thanks to their delegates.

Mr. HETHERINGTON, in a long and humourous address, supported the resolution, and gave his testimony to the honourable and prominent part taken by their delegates at the Conference. He rather disagreed with Mr. Parry, that in seceding from the Conference, the Complete Suffrage party did not know what they were about. He thought that they did know what they were about, and that it was their object to sever from the Chartists, and took that division as a fitting opportunity. They were got along with two or three hundred sterling Chartists, designated as violent men, &c., and being naturally alarmed, they took the first opportunity of getting away. He was not sorry for this. He should rejoice at their making converts among the middle classes; let it be under what name it would he did not believe that they would succeed; but let them try. He thought the Conference had effected great good by uniting the sections of Chartists more firmly than they had hitherto been. Unfortunately the Chartists had always most violently opposed those who approached nearest to them. He trusted a spirit of conciliation would be cultivated among them. Mr. Hetherington then alluded to the Corn Laws, and stated his opinion that on the failure of that scheme Chartism would receive a great accession of strength.

The resolution was then unanimously carried.

Mr. BAINBRIDGE moved and Mr. FARRER seconded in excellent speeches the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:—

"That this meeting deeply regret the want of moral courage displayed by the Complete Suffrage party at the Birmingham Conference, by not coming forth boldly in support of the People's Charter, a document containing the same principles as their Bill of Rights, thus pandering to unworthy prejudices, and preventing that cordial union amongst all parties which is so universally desired."

It being now a very late hour, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to Mr. Lovett for his services in the chair.

Mr. LOVETT, in reply, stated that at such a late hour, he should not long detain them, but he wished to make some observations on what had fallen from Mr. Wheeler. He then entered into some explanations of a clause in the Charter alluded to by Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of Mr. Cooper, that he did not understand *him to mean anything relative to a prospect of* blending the views and actions of the two associations, or he should distinctly have stated his opinion upon the subject. If the members of the National Chartist Association, were prepared to come up to the views of the National Association, to which they had hitherto been partly opposed, he should feel glad of the proposition. The members of the National Association believed that to prepare the people to use power wisely when they had obtained it, it was necessary to have a systematic plan of political and general education. They also differed on another point; they believed that one half of the human race were excluded from political power, and that until woman possessed equal political and social rights with man, the human race would never be placed in a favourable position; that while woman was kept in her present degraded condition, she would never exercise the important influence she possessed, so as to conduce to the achievement of man's political rights; they were therefore in favour of educating woman to enable her to fulfil that high destiny to which she was entitled. If the members of the National Charter Association would come up to these views, he should have no objection to unite and agitate conjointly with them, but to carry this out, they must do away with that spirit of intolerance which has been too prevalent among them. They must allow those possessing different views to carry them out without hostility. They, Mr. Lovett's party, had been traduced and maligned, but if they were willing to throw the mantle of oblivion over the past, they must insist upon the same mantle being thrown over other classes who were going forward for the same object; they must depend for success upon the exercise of their reason, upon the moral influence of their honesty and intelligence, and not attempt to browbeat or bully others into their opinion, and when this course was adopted, when the dictates of reason, integrity, and enlightened knowledge were brought into active operation, no government would be able to stand against them. (Loud cheers.)

LEICESTER.—The annual meeting of the All Saint's Chartists was held on Monday, to hear the accounts read over, and to nominate persons to serve on the council for the ensuing year. The following resolution was passed:—"That we still adhere to the National Charter Association, but at the same time lament that there should have been so much strife and disunion in the ranks, and for the future we will not assist, either by pecuniary or any other means, any party, be they whom they may, that steer so unjustifiable a course."

MARYLEBONE.—On Sunday evening a sermon was preached upon the death of Mr. Lane, and Mrs. Stenletter, two members of the Circus-street locality of Chartists, by Mr. Savage; after which the sum of twenty-three shillings and fivepence halfpenny was collected for the widow of Mr. Lane.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday last Mr. Smyth lectured in the association room, Park-lane, on the Currency and Banking System.

THE MEMBERS of the council met on Monday evening, when it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Joseph Alderson become agent for the *Evening Star*, *Northern Star*, and all Chartist publications for one quarter, half the proceeds to go to the council." It was also resolved "That Mr. Thomas Ibbotson receive credentials as a Chartist lecturer, and the Secretary be instructed to write the same on behalf of the council." Mr. Cleave received the thanks of the council for his offer to the Chartists of the back numbers of the *Circular*, and 400 were ordered to be disposed of for the Defence Fund. The meeting adjourned to Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

ON MONDAY EVENING an interesting debate took place on the best means of obtaining the Repeal of the Union, at the White House, Broad Stones, between Messrs. Jennings, Smyth, Hurley, Flyn, and several members of the Repeal Association. The Repealers declared they were Chartists to a man, and moved a vote of thanks to the strangers, which was carried by acclamation.

THE CHARTISTS meeting in Butterworth's-buildings, held their meeting on Sunday morning, when it was recommended, that each member should use his utmost exertions in obtaining subscribers for the *Evening Star*, and pay the rent of the room. Wm. Marshall, Abraham Lord, and Samuel Long, were proposed as Councilmen, in the room of John Sugden, John Hartley, and William Bower resigned. The meeting adjourned to Sunday morning next at ten o'clock.

Mr. HENRY EDWARDS lectured on Sunday morning to the Chartists at Thompson's houses, and gave general satisfaction.

THE CHARTISTS of James-street, meet on Tuesday evenings for mutual instruction and to discuss the best means of uniting the working class in an agitation for the Charter, name and all.

LEES.—The following sums have been received by James Dawson, for the purpose of purchasing clothing for William Williams, who is awaiting his trial in Kirkdale Gaol, under the charge of attending riotous and tumultuous meetings in the month of August last:—

	s.	d.
From Mrs. Winterbottom	2	4½
Mrs. Moor	4	2½
A Friend at Rochdale, per Leonard Haslop, of Oldham ...	0	6
Joseph Greaves	5	0
	12	1

Which has been laid out in the following manner:—

	s.	d.
To redeeming coat and waistcoat ...	5	6
To one pair of stockings	1	2
To one comfortable	0	9
To worsted and thread	0	8½
To the postage of three letters ...	0	6
To carriage of the parcel to Liverpool	1	0
To Mrs. Williams	2	5½
	12	1

HULL.—On Monday evening, Mr. Hill lectured on the present state of Chartism, in his Church-room. The room was crowded, and the lecturer, though in a state of very ill health, was much applauded. It had been announced on the placards that a member's meeting would be holden after the lecture, and accordingly at the conclusion of the lecture the members remained to transact business. There was a numerous attendance of members and a most cordial unanimity and good feeling prevailed among them; the half-dozen discontented spirits who have lately disturbed our meetings, being absent at the dinner which their patrons, the Leaguers, were giving to their independent (!) delegates, Messrs. Webster and Padget, in honour of their triumph over the Chartists in the return of this brace of double-dealers to the Birmingham Conference. Few men have been held in higher estimation by the Chartists of Hull than these men, Padget and Webster; let their example teach other men, for whom interest and "respectability" have more charms than principle, that the confidence of the people is not to be trifled with. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted—1st, "That the council of this Association, having repeatedly, within the last three weeks, requested Mr. Padgett, the late treasurer, to produce his books that the accounts of the Council may be made up and audited previous to their retirement from office, and that person having constantly refused to do so, or to make out any account of the monies which have gone through his hands for the last year; having specially requested Mr. Padgett to attend a meeting held on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of having the accounts finally made up, and that person having refused, the members of this Association are reluctantly compelled to declare Mr. Padgett utterly unworthy of trust or confidence; and this Association will not hereafter act or consult with Mr. Padgett on any matter or thing which may concern the Chartist movement; and this Association require that none of their Chartist brethren will hereafter pay money into Mr. Padgett's hands, or in any way or form acknowledge him as a Chartist." 2nd—"That in the opinion of this Association, the conduct of Mr. Webster has, for some time back, been such, as utterly to forfeit any confidence we might have formerly had in him; and to preclude the possibility of any body of men acting with him in public matters, or placing the least reliance on his good faith; and that this Association, therefore, declares Mr. Webster to be unworthy of trust or confidence, and refuses hereafter to acknowledge him as a member." 3rd.—"That six new Councillors be appointed." The meeting was conducted and separated in perfect harmony, something like our "old times." At a Council meeting, held at the house of Mr. Pinder, on Tuesday evening, it was resolved, "That this council do immediately get up a Petition, to be placed in the hands of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., to be presented to Parliament, praying for the removal of Lord Abinger from the Bench of Judges, as we consider him a disgrace to that Bench; and we earnestly call upon our Chartist brethren to do so throughout the country, so as to strengthen the hands of that uncompromising advocate of justice."

BILSTON.—Considerable excitement and interest have been caused here by the constables detecting the Wolverhampton butchers vending bad meat. Upwards of a cart load of pork, beef, &c., has been burnt in the Market-place, in the presence of hundreds of spectators.

HUDDERSFIELD.—At the Magistrates' office, on Tuesday last, a man named Joseph Hampshaw, stone mason, about forty years of age, was brought before the sitting Magistrates charged with having committed a most brutal assault upon Samuel Clayton. The case excited some interest, he being a most vicious and otherwise a notorious character. The charge was fully proved. He was committed to Wakefield for two months to hard labour, in default of the payment of a fine.

GLOUCESTER.—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF UNITED BROTHERS.—On Monday, Jan. 16th, a lodge of the above order was opened in Gloucester, at Mr. J. Dawes' Coffee House, when several young men were initiated.

DORKING, SURREY.—Mr. Bravery, the person whose corn and mill were destroyed by fire, as reported in the *Star* of the 14th, died suddenly while superintending his men, who were clearing away the ruins of the mill, and preparing for its rebuilding. It appears that the deceased left home in his chaise, about one o'clock on Thursday, apparently in good health,