Mr FRIENDS,-At all times it has been my here to stand before you in my real character; wing you to judge of its value and of my consisin fact there is no person for whom I have more thorough contempt than for the man who somes a double character.

The re-opening of the question of the Executive in his week's Star, without any apparent ground, the I had hoped and the people had thought that Mour differences were healed, has placed me in a minful situation. On Monday I am found in comthe appearance of another balance sheet to note its may with James Leach, acting with him and effect. alogising him, as I think his services deserve; and apacity of chairman presiding over a meeting of inlated the meeting upon his appointment; therefire have I associated with James Leach; and as I hope, at all times, to be consistent it now becomes my day to lay before you the part that I have taken in the disputes relative to the Balance Sheet of the Precuire, and the mode resorted to by Mr. Hill, in his capacity of Editor of the Northern Star, in beinging their conduct before the Chartist body. I was always aware of the difficulty of my

spation. To interfere capriciously with the Editor asomed by the Editor, would have been weakness; When public notice was first directed to the

so that he abandoned his strong hold. I saw the that fraternity. pecessity of a close adherence to all the rules of our It is not very easy in "branding acts" like these to stantial evidence from many parts of the country, by which a charge of neglect was sustained; and have seen in their conduct that amount of guilt, unfriendly." with which it has been characterised.

I was anxious for the correction of the wrong; and are under prosecution, to have lighted such a torch pervert reasonings, and then censure your own misretherefore desirous that the deviation from the pre- among us!" the charge was made, the probable frustration of that desirable object, that I the more regretted it.

Hany persons have supposed that I was not only it the outset, that so far from being a consenting party to the controversy I was most unequivocally bound to lay before you the following correspondence which passed between Mr. Hill and me.

Mr. Dancombe's visit to Manchester; and immedistrly upon perusing it I sat down and communi-Mr. Hill; and that is the first letter referred to by him in his reply. The second letter had reference to man. "Extraordinary Document," or the Address, supposed

lad for to the conclusion that, from the first, I was wages when not sitting. They are not sit ble mode of making his charges.

I beg your attention to it :-

Leeds, Saturday evening, Dec, 10th, 1842. MY DEAR SIR,-I never do anything hastily if I can help it, because I generally find things hastily done to be ill done. I have therefore taken time to allow the feelings of surprise and astonishment with

I shall now try to answer so much of it as I can understand fully; or at least as fully as may be necesmy for our duly understanding each other. That I may omit nothing in replying to it, I shall

rite each paragraph as I go on. You begin thur: -" I did think that five years intimary, not to speak of friendship, should have insured some better reception for my observations. I never have used the language of dictation nor often of remonstrance. I should not now write if I were able to go to Leeds. But I did all in my power to start this morning, but was obliged, while dressing, to send for my Doctor again instead of a carriage. For now ken days I have been very ill-dangerously so, other-Vize I should have sooner interfered."

In the first place, I do feel assured that you will beliers me when I say that the news of your illness fills me with regret; and I have the sincerest hope that by this time it may be alleviated. The first part of the Jos mean the observations contained in your preceding letter, I must remind you that I did not receive Plained of in this. In proof of this, I need but refer Jun to the following extracts from it:-" As to the Rice upon the expenditure of the Executive, I think the censure was fair, &c." "The article upon the Exewife document I do not exactly comprehend." It

any man to think I would bear it.

You go on in your letter to say :you or any one cire a false friend."

Hall conteillors previous to my communicating with To what was intended to provide for his own safety'

To st all. The stall; so that the correspondence was not "going he took good care to append 'Feargus O'Connor' in It had ceased for that time; and we waited till full."

IZOCENECON

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. NO. 273.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1843.

However, I am to conclude that you are right; and that my recollections are as wrong as they are strong Saturday he is represented in the Northern Star and clear. It may be matter of regret to the Hull wrote that article, "The last Shift," for no other purworse with whom ne honest man would be associated councillors that they should not have your approbation pose than to stop it. It did stop it. It has not been to stop it. It has not been to stop it. none with the of their proceedings; but I have yet to learn that copied into any paper since. And even your way of that fact should render their proceedings proceedings. that fact should render their proceedings nugatory, and deprive them of their right to act on their own Christs, is an efficial capacity, and I congra-judgment. If this paragraph mean that the Huil councillors ought not to use their correspondence, be-"language of dictation" which you affirm that you never used; if it do not mean this, I confess that I am attention. unable to discover any meaning in it.

You say that you are not to me or any one "a false God forbid that you should; I, at least, friend." have suffered enough from false friends without finding charges do not apply to me; and I protest against your guilty. one in you.

You go on in your letter to say:-

he even a robber, was most unfortunate; while the Total have been an act of despotism; and to allow terms used in branding the acts of the Executive When, as the Proprietor of blamable, though not venal, were highly offensive, and avowed enemies, I can perceive a reason, and a motive the paper, I was not satisfied with the position pre-eminently calculated to lessen the feeling of proper Never were words more adroitly and rightly used than any cause, yours in speaking of those acts. They were, indeed, " blameable though NOT VENAL." They were "mortal" When public notice was first directed to the sins against the very life and principle of democracy.

Believe Sheet, I thought that it was done in a beNot the result of a hasty and thoughtless indiscretion. coming manner; but when the intemperance of the but committed deliberately after repeated caution Secretary forced the Editor from his impregnable cloaked over at first with as much low cunning as could position of sentinel and induced him to assume the have been exhibited by an Old Bailey pick-pocket, pari of accuser, then I was of opinion, and remain out with an impudence but seldom met with, even in read it. I did not give an opinion of my own; I did while some of M Douall's accusers say, "had he which its fame was founded, cannot fail of pointing out with an impudence but seldom met with, even in read it. I did not give an opinion of my own; I did while some of M Douall's accusers say, "had he was founded, cannot fail of pointing out with an impudence but seldom met with, even in read it. I did not give an opinion of my own; I did while some of M Douall's accusers say, "had he was founded, cannot fail of pointing out with an impudence but seldom met with, even in read it. I did not give an opinion of my own; I did while some of M Douall's accusers say, "had he was founded, cannot fail of pointing out with an impudence but seldom met with, even in read it. I did not give an opinion of my own; I did while some of M Douall's accusers say, "had he was founded, cannot fail of pointing out with an impudence but seldom met with, even in read it. I did not give an opinion of my own; I did while some of M Douall's accusers say, "had he was founded, cannot fail of pointing to the meaning of the meaning of the manufacture was founded, cannot fail of pointing to the meaning of the

find terms in which to do it which shall be other Organization; I saw the fatal consequences of any than offensive to the perpetrators; and I trust that no Hagrant violation of those rules; I read the whole person, save, perhaps, yourself, honestly disposed to charge against the Executive, and also the circum- view the subject on its merits will think the terms I as my judgment dictated to be the most appropriate. It have used in this matter to be at all stronger than the case required.

You proceed:-"The mention of the document and

This, as applied to my remarks on the balance sheet, I cannot understand; for the plain reason, that in none To have passed over the neglect would have been of those have I said a single word about "the docuan injustice, not only to the Chartist body but to ment." I am not in the habit of thus jumbling things: you any more favourable construction of what I say

the first announcement of their fault" If the fault be " plunder and robbery," as in this in my person, be degraded to such a position as you committee but favourable to, the course pursued by case it is, I know not why these should not be the would thus place it in. The public at large is the true that we had no Organization before the appointment becoming profitable, I would not even then accept the Rditor of the Star; and had the contention of the press. What I have written is before the the Editor of the Star; and, had the contention Ettest terms of all. But without arguing that point censor of the press. What I have written is before the eased, I should have preferred labouring under this with you, I beg to remind you that it was not in "the people. They will judge of it; and I have no fear that first ann ouncement of their fault that those terms were the major part of them will judge correctly. I have an Organization. However, I will rather rely upon receive money for the discharge of a pleasing duty. implied censure, to re-opening the breach. The time used. The time used. The result had been announced to them by never given forth an opinion for which I have not given used. The result had been announced to them by never given forth an opinion for which I have not given used. They have it his now come, however, when I must justify at least the see different and separate parties, before the the reason on which it was founded. They have it myself; and with that intention I beg leave to state. Star said a sirgle word. The Hull Councillors, the all before them. I have given ample room for expla-Leicestershire delegates, and the Metropolitan dele- nation and defence. They have both sides before them. gates had seve fally announced the fault; and it was not I take the verdict of the whole people; not of any inin "announcing; the fault" at all, but in exposing the dividual clique of persons. [Upon reconsideration, opposed to it; in proof whereof I feel myself impudent "bri. zening out" of Campbell, that they since my letter was written, I retract this paragraph-'expected the country to be delighted" with the reserving to myself the right of using my own judgment robbery, that I ad, luced the parallel case to show how whether I answer the Committee (if one be appointed) very "delightful" i ' might have been under other cir. personally, or refer them to what I have written. In The first notice of the matter which appeared cumstances. I show 'd not have been surprised to find any case, I shall deny the right of any such Committee repugnant to my feelings, I read in the Star preceding | Campbell or M. Dona II placing this in the light in to treat the matter as a personal matter of crimination 'it, It is very natural for them which you have placed to seek to wriggle out c if the "mess" by all sorts of misrepresentations and q Tirking falsehoods; but I have eated my dissatisfaction of the course pursued by no right to expect you to misrepresent what I say for the purpose of censuring it. From you, at all events, I have right to expect justice; I ask no more from any

the article in which hard names were used towards | And then again you say :-- . * And then the allusion the Executive, and also to an article upon the to Leach's and Campbell's shot was in bad taste." Now, this is a gross perversio. 1; and one that from the interest and safety of the cause—when duties of bettered by M'Douall's swelling the number of expences. where been issued during the recentstrike. I never you I had no right to look for. It assumes that I speke the most unpleasant and painful character are to be of their shops per se. I did no such thing. If you had the copies of my letters, as I never anticipate the taken the trouble to read the article , instead of taking meetit of using them for the purpose of justifying Mr. Campbell's version of it, you a would have known be had no funds vill see ample quotations from these letters to I showed that the Organization gives to ham no title to sublained letter you that Campbell was complaining that oppsed to the course pursued by Mr. Hill, or rather I did ask why we should pay them we now when Leach and Campbell are minding their she th it yet. I stow is getting wages as a lecturer? I a The following is Mr. Hill's reply to my two never hinted that Leach had no right to ke laters upon this subject; and as the date is important, though I do maintain that the Secretary ha to do anything, but give his whole time to t.

of his office. You "fear that much private pique will be se to the account where remonstrance alone shoul-

There can be no doubt that the fellows will la hard enough to make it seem as if my honest wa. fulness for the people's cause and purse was the res. which I read your last letter to subside, before I sat of some petty personal feeling. That is their gam. But though they seem to have played it successfully upon you, I don't think they will succeed with the people. And whether they do or not is all the same thing to me. I seek to serve the people, not to please

> Your next paragraph is a strange one. It runs thus :- "I have no doubt that the country would have by taken a calm remonstrance kindly, while they will, and I think justly, look with disgust and suspicion upon many of the charges and terms; especially any reference to the 'Executive Document,' which was first le lugged in, head and heels, without any ostensible

Now, from you, this is most incomprehensible indeed it is "too bad." I once more repeat what, if you have read them, you must know—that in no Duncombe arlicle which I have written upon the Balance Sheet the date it , business, or upon the Executive at all, have I said one word about that document. There was a distinct article parength I am utterly unable to understand, as I upon the "document" separate from any consideration, lose much tim cannot find out to what "observations" you refer. If of "Executive" matters at all, headed "The last public opinion Shift." and you seem somehow to have jumbled them To that article you refer in your previous letter, and and letter, nor in fact did you write it, until after you may:—" The article upon the Executive Document the corresponder the publication of the articles referred to, and com. I do not exactly comprehend either the meaning or the and the Executive. utility of," Now let me try if I can help you to comprehend both its meaning and its utility. In the Statesman of November 5th, Mr. J. B. O'Brien published the

statement, which I send you here inclosed. "Talk of spies indeed: of informers too! Why, letter to which you expected that I should defer, in those black-hearted, perfidious demagogues, who can riting the articles upon which your present letter look on cold-bloodedly while conspiracies are being tomments so severely. I have never had from you any formed to involve innocent people in ruin, and who, the observations bearing at all upon the matters at for the sake of the after-consequences to themselves, any error that had been have written this under some misconception arising rain and disgrace all around, while, with a single from in indiring recollection of facts; as I do trust breath, they might have blown the conspiracies to that the five years you have known me has given you atoms, and thus saved all, without as much as naming d Charism with more respectful deference and more everything was ready, and that, in eight days, the turnmend attention than from you. And I regret much outs might calculate on the movement being universal? to me by letter than when delivered personally. Ingraisenceus; for he actually discoved and While I have always been, as I doubt not I always spit upon it; and while in the document of his own that be, ready to receive all your observations, suggestions and additional to the responsibility of which he took care that and additional to the responsibility of which he took care tions, and advice with most respectful and attentive to throw upon others) he undisguisedly invited a general deservation, and I warned the Executive sent for insertion to the Star, in this case he is not deserved. I have always endeavoured in whatever contributed in the Star in this case he is not of MACHINERY.

Of MACHINERY.

Distributed the Executive sent for insertion to the Star, in this case he is not of MACHINERY.

Distributed the Executive sent for insertion to the Star, in this case he is not of MACHINERY.

Distributed the Executive sent for insertion to the Star, in this case he is not of MACHINERY.

Distributed the Executive sent for insertion to the Star, in this case he is not of MACHINERY.

Distributed the Executive sent for insertion to the Star, in this case he is not of MACHINERY.

Distributed the Executive sent for insertion to the Star, in this case he is not of MACHINERY.

Distributed the Executive sent for insertion to the Star, in this case he is not of MACHINERY.

Distributed the Executive sent for insertion to the Star, in this case he is not of MACHINERY.

Distributed the Executive sent for insertion to the Star, in this case he is not of MACHINERY.

Distributed the Executive sent for insertion to the Star, in this case he is not of MACHINERY.

Distributed the Executive sent for insertion to the Star, in this case he is not of MACHINERY.

Distributed the Executive sent for insertion to the Star, in this case he is not of MACHINERY. erred the Star and the movement, so to act as to unparalleled baseness to damn his own work in his own renders as the start of the star render "remonstrance" uncalled for. As to "dicta- newspaper, and to treat as madmen and fools those who bin," it will be soon enough to talk of that when it is might act upon his advice: thus not only making a prefited or complained of. You say that you have laughing-stock of the people, but, after bringing them never used it. I hope you never will. I know of into danger, basely deserting them, and denouncing his nothing in my conduct or character that should induce own acts and advice, in order to secure his own cowardly carcase from the consequences. Talk of Griffin, indeed! God forbid we should be Griffin's applogist. The fel-I mentioned to you in June last that I did hope the low's conduct has been bad as bad could be of the kind: Hall correspondence never would be used, as I was not but, nevertheless, it is innocence itself, in comparison farmers. in the manner in which it was going on with that of the cold-blooded monster who, while he I can see much to object to in it; but I am not to was telling us in his newspaper, that the strike could

I prietly remember that in July last, when I included you that I had recommended to the Hull country in mount address, in which he gave the Chartist public and a superstance of the sup regions to which it had recommended to the Hull country in which he gave and country in which had recommended to the Hull country in which had recommended t tem in the public, you expressed yourself in machinery was periods, and show in all their own way. His dirty tools that their own way. His dirty tools that their own way. His dirty tools that their own way. by decided approbation. I perfectly remens- outs would have it all their own may.

If the many informing you in the same month of and fanatic followers may try to gloss over this conduct may advise to men of plain sense and virtue. my adject to Mr. Cooper, that the Leicestershire as they best can, but to men of plain sense and virtuelless thould take a like course, you again expressed our feeling it admits of but one construction. They will approbation the conduct of a heartless villain, who appropriation and a hope that they would act on my see in it only the conduct of a heartless villain, who adries; but I have no recollection of your ever, till cared nothing for the cangers in which he involved others now, hinting the cared nothing for the cangers in which he involved others now, hinting address. While he took precious good now, binding at an unfavourable opinion of the manthrough his lying address. while he took precious good
the property of the dangers in which he involved others but, of course, I did not attempt to sway Mr. Hill's
suspend its judgment till after a fair and impartial
which that correspondence was going on. Indeed,
the property of the exerctions of Mr. Murdo
office is to be a sincure, or that we are to be unplaced. Young, the proprietor of the Sun newspaper, in
through his lying address, while he took precious good
but, of course, I did not attempt to sway Mr. Hill's
inquiry; and then, if the Executive, or any of
labourer is wortey of his hire, and should have done to the state intelligence on subjects of general interest.

Mr. Aurdo

Mr. Murdo
office is to be a sincure, or that we are to be unpaid. Young, the proprietor of the Sun newspaper, in
through his lying address, while he took precious good
but, of course, I did not attempt to sway Mr. Hill's
inquiry; and then, if the Executive, or any of
labourer is wortey of his hire, and should have depressed an anxious desire that the public that the publ The transfer of the surface of the s

object and purpose are quite sufficiently plain. It was Mr. Hill is no tool of mine. copied the week after into the Weekly Chronicle, and would, if not stopped, have "gone the round." I thanking me for the service does not make me regret having written it.

You remind me that "just now, every spare line should be devoted to the Birmingham Conference.' I cause you are not favourable to it, I fear your enemies | think you must see (if you read the Star, which upon would deem this a very close approximation to that my word I begin to doubt if you ever do) that the

You speak of this as "an unpropitious moment for the revival of old or planting the seeds of new centroversy." Once more I must remind you that these thus applying them to me, for the purpose of shielding those to whom alone they do apply. What may be "The moment seized for denouncing M'Douall, was your reason or motive for thus pertinaciously misrepresenting my acts, and then censuring your own misrepresentation, you best know; I cannot divine it. In my for it; in you I cannot: so that I have the mortifica-

You next say:-"I really am more than at a loss to

furnish a sufficient reason for the mode of attack, and mean to propose the appointment of a committee to be called by any debasing name. Here my blood which appeared in the Evening Star of Monday, you while at Birmingham, to investigate the whole affair." I really am more than tired of reiterating protestations against this cruel and systematic perversion. I have made no attack upon any one. When the Balancenet even hint an opinion of my own. The Metropolitan Delegates examined and censured it. Campbell published a letter of explanation. That letter of explanation cheerfully acquiesced in the augmentation of his to attack but slight importance to it. Further, it tion was a public document, and it was my duty to salary." Would we acquiesce if consulted in the may furnish my friends with a ready reply to my comment upon it. I did comment upon it in such terms acts of our oppressors? No; certainly not. What once more thrown back upon our old and only friend, may suit the Executive to call this an "attack." It is tion by making them suppose it to be a quarrel be- he asked liberty to commit, would have been cheerthough scrapulous, I trust, as any man, I never the mode of mixing M.Donall's name as part in it was tween them and me; I expect them to take that position; but I have no right to expect it from you. I have a right to expect that you, at all events, will with which we could not be reconciled. held your censure until you have made yourself disthe Executive themselves; while to have magnified nobody ever does who has not some sinister end to and do than I have a right to ask from any impartial

presentations and perversions.

firly tested upon the question: and it was because sit calmly and see the people robbed and laughed at attention entirely from their own malpractices, and fix without speaking did not comport with my disposition. It can be be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. It can be a made to any set of their acts may be highly consurable. You say "plunderers, robbers, transportation, and I shall not permit you thus to play their game for so forth, are scarcely the fit terms to apply to men upon them; at all events, I won't help you to do it. And, independent of that consideration, the press shall never,

Executive.—Monday morning.—W. H.] And now, my dear Sir, permit me to retort upon you your own words, "I did think that five years' intimacy -not to speak of friendship-should have secured some better reception for my observations." You ought by torture and separation from his family, rather than town, that in addition to my daily services, I would this time to know something of my temper, something of entail misery upon working men, who went bail for Parliamentary analysis, to save money. Thus I was my judgment, and something of my honesty; how is it that, whenever a time of difficulty like the present comes—when a storm is to be encountered for performed—not only is the guidance and battling; of the storm entirely left to me, but the work is made harder by throwing into the mess your own misconceptions, and your heavy private censures, levelled the vices of their party; while the latter, in general, always at those misconceptions? It was thus in the case of O'Brien; it is thus now again. How is it that ting now; and your confidence, and your affection, and your kindly regards seem to be entirely reserved for your enemies; us, and Bair- while your suspicions and your groundless censures are equally reserved for these whom you know to be ep a shop; entirely devoted to principle, and to be as thoroughly much about it. I am puzzled with it. It is a very curious and painful phenomenon.

I must now bring this long letter to a close. To no of the facts and arguments to which they refer. I do my natural pride of character.

I am. dear Sir. Your's, most sincerely and faithfully, WILLIAM HILL.

appeare have wr. will be found that that was on the Monday | impartial verdict.

after it had:

to form my own notion. The next poin correspondence was 1, that it was wise and judicious; verdict without a fair and impartial trial: neither in character and value precisely as valueless as all and as a controver by upon the same subject was have I, from the evidence already adduced, seen any, shall take a bold stand as I ever have done, trusting instead of publishin & resolutions upon exparte of M'Douall, Leach, or Bairstow, or to make me trade. As a Chartist recruiting-sergeant, I will not Talk of spies indeed: of informers too! Why, instead of publishing therefore, have been any observations in this spies and informers are gentlemen, in comparison with evidence, a similar con the spies and informers are gentlemen, in comparison with evidence, a similar con the spies and informers are gentlemen, in comparison with evidence, a similar con the spies and informers are gentlemen, in comparison with evidence, a similar con the spies and informers are gentlemen, in comparison with evidence, a similar con the spies and informers are gentlemen, in comparison with evidence and associates, or locally spies and informers are gentlemen, in comparison with evidence as similar con the spies and informers are gentlemen, in comparison with evidence as similar con the spies and informers are gentlemen, in comparison with evidence as similar con the spies and informers are gentlemen. the Chartists of Leiceste a remonstrance would h We the effect of correcting capacity.

It is folly to talk of the v. raue of man. We must at the same time, we came to a mutual understand- gulating demand and supply, by opening a more to suppose that any observations from you or touching a hair of the head of any of the conspirations to suppose that any observations from you or touching a hair of the head of any of the conspirations to suppose that any observations from you or touching a hair of the head of any of the conspirations from you or touching a hair of the head of any of the conspirations from you have suppose that any observations from you or touching a hair of the head of any of the conspirations from you have suppose that any observations from you have supposed that y which the constant any observations from you or touching a hair of the head of any of the conspirations from you or touching a hair of the head of any of the conspirations from you or touching a hair of the head of any of the conspirations from you or touching a hair of the head of any of the conspirations from you or touching a hair of the head of any of the conspirations from you of the standard rate of wages, below struck me as if some of the same as if some of the same as if some of the same as if some accredited body shall be market. In the end, you will believe me, that until but Hit be necessary, I must beg to assure you that had there not been a perfidious demagogue base enough resolutions passed had not to the genuine stamp of until the decision of some accredited body shall be market. In the end, you will believe me, that, until the decision of some accredited body shall be market. In the end, you will believe me, that, until the decision of some accredited body shall be market. In the end, you will believe me, that, until the decision of some accredited body shall be market. In the end, you will believe me, that, until the decision of some accredited body shall be market. In the end, you will believe me, that, until the decision of some accredited body shall be market. In the end, you will believe me, that, until the decision of some accredited body shall be market. In the end, you will believe me, that, until the decision of some accredited body shall be market. In the end, you will believe me, that, until the decision of some accredited body shall be market. In the end, you will believe me, that, until the decision of some accredited body shall be market. In the end, you will believe me, that, until the decision of some accredited body shall be market. In the end, you will believe me, that, until the decision of some accredited body shall be market. In the end, you will believe me, that, until the decision of some accredited body shall be market. In the end, you will be not account to the contract of the contra here is no man living from whom I would receive ob- to draw up a boastful, lying, document with his own virtue upon them. Iby no mean system to the letters of reported upon the case. While I was supposed to be an idle spec- and confusion and distrust, will only be suppressed the Hull Councillors, which were most judicious; but will a was supposed to be an idle spec- and confusion and distrust, will only be suppressed I do refer to the long withholdin, the them from the tator of passing events, no one was more by force or fraud—by the force of Government, or But you should think—as you seem to do—that I Now, this wicked demagogue knew well be was utter—public, if intended for publica tion. I learned alive to the question than I was; and, in by the fraud of those who have an interest in uphold—bould rever be to the question than I was; and, in by the fraud of those who have an interest in uphold—bould rever be to the question than I was; and, in by the fraud of those who have an interest in uphold—bould rever be to the question than I was; and, in by the fraud of those who have an interest in uphold—bould rever be to the question than I was; and, in by the fraud of those who have an interest in uphold—bould rever be to the question than I was; and, in by the fraud of those who have an interest in uphold—bould rever be to the question than I was; and, in by the fraud of those who have an interest in uphold—bould rever be to the question than I was; and, in by the fraud of those who have an interest in uphold—bould rever be to the question than I was; and in the property of the total rever be to the question than I was; and in the property of the total rever be to the question than I was; and in the property of the total rever be to the question than I was; and in the property of the total rever be to the question than I was; and in the property of the total rever be to the question than I was; and in the property of the total rever be to the question than I was; and in the property of the total rever be to the question than I was; and in the property of the total rever be to the question than I was; and in the property of the total rever be to the question than I was; and in the property of the property of the total reverse the property of the total reverse the property of the property of the total reverse the property of the prope should pay less attention to your observations when ing falsehoeds; for he not only took good care not to from all that was passing at the time of the three was justice to Mr. Hill, I must say, that while ing injustice. But such means of preserving order in a country are unrighteens as they are unjust, and from all that was passing at the time e, shall there was justice to the Gazette of Tuesday a disposition to fall foul of the Ex centive; I did much dissatisfaction was expressed at the non-will fail when the sufferers constitute a majority,

> As to Mr. Hill's "honest wateriume and all that Machinery now requires to complete its for one moment, doubted it; but I did doubt, not posed and supported by me at the Duncombe and all that Machinery now requires to complete its E-q. only the prudence but the justice of the course pur- Demonstration at Manchester, never appeared in temporary criumph, and to insure a revolution, is an sued by him in presenting the conduct of the Exe- the Star; and for the best of all possible reasons, establishment of what is called Free-trade, which cutive to the public, and, the more especially, for BECAUSE IT NEVER WAS SENT. The whole report, means neither more nor less than free plunder. this reason; because, I was anxious that public without deduction or alteration, was printed as this reason; because, I was anxious that public without deduction or alteration, was printed as movement, I may here make a passing comment what the proposed opinion, fairly expressed, should operate as a warn
> while I am upon saujous connection. Thomas Dickson Hall, of white I am upon saujous connection in the proposed whether it was sent. Now, this I assert, after having upon the state of our Organization and the proposed upon the state of our Organization. I shall only Staffordshire.—John Shaw Manly, of Manly Hall, ing, if error had been committed, and at the same made the fullest inquiry; and, in fact, Mr. Hill time, present a recurrence of the evil; and I was never saw the report, until it was in print; as that speak in general terms. I am, then, decidedly conscious that calm judgment would be led from z is no part of his duty. There are two other per- in favour of an Executive; I think we cannot consideration of the offence charged, to reflection sens under Mr. Hill to arrange all matters for do without it. I am obstinately opposed to

Extraordinary Document," I thought I had answered without his inspection.

There is, at all events, no mistaking that! Its readers of the Star will conclude that, at least, them afterwards. For myself, I say I would trust

week's Star, against the whole import of which I the peoples' cause; and thank God, I see Leach most unequivocally enter my protest, as well as to overcoming accusation by increased exertion its publication. The whole is written upon an assumption; and from that assumption a conclusion is to abandon the cause altogether. Birmingham Conference has not lacked its share of the Secretary, by withholding the means of judging,

come to. The assumption is that the Executive are guilty; whereas, I deny that any verdict of guilt has been pronounced against them. It is true, that against himself; but I must protest against the Mr. Watkins writes in a very fascinating and im-

pressive style; but he has not succeeded in convincing OF THEM. me. He draws a parallel between the acts of our oppressors and those of the Executive; and cites the payment of ten shillings a week to M'Donall as tion of smarting under effects which I cannot trace to proof of his guilt; nay, calls him a "swindler." Here again I protest against any such term being used to M'Douall. Nay, I will not allow that man gets warm, and the more so, because it has been will learn that I have ceased to have any conneclong pent up. What, however, is the difference? the loss of the only daily paper that has ever, within Just this. The acts committed by our oppressors my memory, advocated the cause of the people, the sheet was published, all 1 did was to ask the people to | we would not assent to, had our assent being asked; fact of that paper abandoning the principles upon made known his wants, the country would have works its way through the press, while you appear then is the difference? Just this, that M'Douall, the much calumniated Northern Star, still, not withtheir game to divert the people's minds from the ques- without asking, has committed an error, which, had standing the heavy fines and persecutions to which fully granted; while our oppressors commit sins to

Why appoint a committee of five to examine journals. The Statesman, "A REAL CHARTIST" paper, tinctly acquainted with the facts. I don't ask from the books of the Executive, if they have been already condemned? and is it not a maxim of Eng. Star has been cut off; but, like other newspaper stock, I person; but I demand that you shall not do me an in- lish law, that "all men shall be held innocent until have not gone with the type. I trust that if we their errors would be to deal unjustly with them. You go on:—"And good God! just now, while all JUSTICE: that you shall not misse present facts and they are convicted?" Good God, how can I marvel we shall not fail in our allegiance to our principles; at the slight evidence upon which a middle class and that instead of seeing the long list of Coffee jury would find me guilty if I am to be no more Houses where it might, while Chartist, have been

> it. I assert that James Leach, Dr. M'Douall, and pledged myself to him that so long as the Evening Bairstow, have materially served the cause. I assert | Star advocated Chartism, I would continue my unof an Executive: I contend for it that we have now of a farthing for my services, as I never would innocence than presume guilt, when the whole of been sustained by the Evening Star in its advocacy are we to suppose that this man prefers gain acquired shall cease to exist. If to-morrow it was our of my by plunder to that volunarily given! Is he such an power tonger to carry on the two two thank God, it is not, it should perish; but all the adept in trick and chicane that he would wish to money in the kingdom would not purchase it from and recrimination between me and the members of the grow rich by fraud, while he rejects the proferred me for any purpose. bounty? It is nonsense, rank nonsense. Then Dr. M'Douall: is he to be branded with cowardice by fidence in the press. logic; nor do I see how those behind were to be the Editor by day, without pay, and paying my own magnify the vices and throw a veil over the virtues

I was of opinion, from the first to the last, that a calm judgment could not be expected upon the guesa no right devoted to you as such men can be. I have thought to the question at issue. The question then is this -The Executive were elected to see the Organiza. increase of advertisements. tion of the Chartist body carried out under certain These facts will awaken you to a knowledge of what 1 have other man that lives would I have condescended the rules. They are charged with having violated those explanations and remonstrances contained in it; seeing rules; and are charged in such a way as furnishes crime, has been that I would neither prostitute them with an excuse for not replying to the charge nor sell the Northern Star. At this particular crisis not think that in like circumstances, I shall ever again in that form. The evidence is in the hands of the the loss to us has been great; and I flattered myself permit my personal regard for you so far to overcome | Secretary; he refuses to give up that evidence until he is paid certain monies, which, he says, are due to MANAGEMENT. Therefore, while I regret it, it proves him. A verdict we must have; and therefore it is that faction trembles at the very thought of an the duty of the Executive to force the Secretary to honest press. Kew, although I am not very ceremoniously dealt give up the books: and in order to facilitate this is that letter, I shall not make more comment desirable object, I propose that the Secretary should before; all parties will bid for the people to use them 1 it than is necessary for my immediate purpose. hand the books over to Mr. Cleave, with an under- for their own purpose. ben Mr. Hill says that he did not receive my taking from him (Mr. Cleave) that in the event of a ther until after the article complained of had verdict being given in favour of the Executive, upon Providence connected with our party, and who din the Star, he is quite right: nor could I the Secretary shall receive the monies claimed. then it upon anticipation that such an article | Should the Secretary refuse such a proposal then, war. I wrote it on the day on which Mr. there will be fair grounds for presuming guilt; and was at Manchester; and by reference to then the county will not be slow in giving a fair and

repeared; and, therefore, that I did not Mr. Wheeler, in his very judicious letter, declining Witnout any assistance from us; and then weakness, they e nor did I wait for any expression of to act as a juror, merely states himself to be an will assuredly fail back upon us. But if we were accuser, not an executioner. I also am an accuser. mad enough to give them the least countenance, they ton which I would briefly dwell is I accuse the Secretary of mal-practices. I wish to would use us for another Reform delusion, and between the Hull Councillors see how far the other members are concerned in assemble to carry out the details of the My impression respecting that those mal-practices; but I am not going to give my new Reform, or Free Traile, which would be eshire, I recommended that the slightest, reason to decline the acquaintance to the triumph of Toryism over Whiggery and Freerehire; convinced that such to deter me from acting with them in an official gery. No policy could be worse. You have now no more to do with policy than you have to do with the

committed. I do not say I have had a friendly explanation with Mr. Hill Tories. I dely them to conquer that all-devouring issue I am, therefore, compelled to think that you can coolly see those conspiracies explode, and scatter that it was intended for pu so, the Executive should have been warned of it. last week would compel me to take this course, and, and equitably distribute the produce, thereby re-

> not gather this from any particular se tree, but from appearance of resolutions, said to have been which is now being brought about by the operation blameable. One instance, particularly, I deem it is no longer your main enemy. Whiggery is no longer your main enemy. Machinery has right to mention. The toast of the Executive, prorendered all their acts comparatively powerless;

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY or Pive Shillings per Operter

M'Douall, Leach, and Bairstow, with untold There is also a letter from Mr. Watkins in last gold; and would risk my life upon their devotion to instead of making it a pretext, as many have done.

I have now " made a clean breast;" and I trust I enough to meet James Leach on the public platform has furnished "prima facie" evidence of guilt upon him on Saturday. God knows poor M'Douall another. has suffered enough, without those who should be "sequitur," that, therefore, the whole body is his defenders increasing his sorrows; and I am

> I am, my friends, Your faithful friend. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES. My FRIENDS,-By the subjoined announcement

tion with that paper. Much and deeply as I regret your attention to the useful moral—that faction its proprietor has been subjected, standing alone in its glory to uphold the cause of right against might.

Your favour has been courted, and you have been

deceived, not by one or two, but by scores of

passed into Tory hands, and sections of manworshippers would have still upheld it. The Evening in justice to Dr. Milotall, I give those extracts, and the months of the Chartist, have been that the opinion of the Chartist body might be fairly tested upon the question: and it was because it on the manner and language in which for the manner and language in which for the months with any of the manner and language in which for the months with any of the months of the months and the more readily, as it unfortunately the months of the month of the Chartist, have been and the more readily, as it unfortunately the months of the month of the month of the month of the chartist, have been and the more readily, as it unfortunately the month of the chartist, have been and the more readily, as it unfortunately the month of the mon injured our cause, instead of advancing it. I deny cheerfully discharged; and that, in the outset, I life speaks in favour of the accused, What, then, of Chartist principles. I can only say that the Norhas been the character of James Leach? Hard thern Star sustained a loss of £3,640 before I knew working, sober, industrious, AND POOR. He has, to where I was; and that then, and subsequently, enticing offers were made to me to sell it, but my answer my knowledge, returned money gratuitously given was then, as it is now, whenever the Northern Star to him, in more than forty instances. What ! then, ceases to advocate the cause of pure democracy, it power longer to carry on the Northern Star, which,

> I mention this just now as I am aware that our disappointment must considerably shake public con-

Mr. Watkins, because he had the manliness to brave I had arranged with the proprietor, before I left attend the Honse of Commons nightly, and write the him? On my soul, I do not understand this refined to have been the principal reporter by night, and

Mr. Cleave has told me, Mr. Hobson has told me, victims. I have always said that the difference and nearly all my agents have told me, that I was between Whigs, Tories, and Chartists is this; that the injuring the sale of the Northern Star beyond contwo former magnify the virtues and throws veil over ception by writing, and recommending the Evening Star. My answer to one and all has invariably been-Well, I know it; but what do I care if I am serving the cause." I have sent many articles of great

importance and matters of news to the Evening Star which I have withheld from the Northern Star, in the hope of giving it a good standing. Such, my friends, has been my connexion, which tion, until the sober mind was again brought back has now ceased, with the Evening Star. Henceforth, I understand, that it is to be conducted

upon high Tory principles, and you will mark the I have had to struggle against, and convince you of the fact that my crime, from first to last, my only that I could have made the Evening Star a really powerful organ, and HENCE ITS PURCHASE FROM MY

Now, my friends, the usual Sessional struggle is about to begin, and never was there such a struggle

And now, as there are many, very many, waiters look to a mixed agitation as the only means of subsistence; and, as we are too poor to pay them, 1 shall be extensively and systematically denounced for standing between them and the gold dust. But I will do it, and bear all the consequences. My policy is to keep our party together, as an army of observation; to let all other parties fight it out then, when we were broken up, they would ALTERATION IN THE DAYS OF HOLDING THE ASSIZES forn er changes made by the class legislators. I moon. Machinery, will beat both Whigs and develope all our resources, cultivate our resources, that is done exchequers, tills, pockets, treasuries,

"extension" of its already unbounded power by the consideration of the offence charged, to reflection sens under Air. Hill to arrange all matters for an unpaid Executive, and for this reason. If upon the language used in preferring the charge. , publication; and correspondence from our own you have an unpaid Executive, you must have As to the charge in the Statesman relative to the reporters goes, generally, at once to the compositor, a purely middle class Excutive, you must have chall, Esq.

As to the charge in the Statesman relative to the reporters goes, generally, at once to the compositor, get working men to live without wages, and the Yorkshire—Sir Joseph William Copley, of Sprotget working men to live without wages, and the very moment you elect working men as your officers. that fully myself in my letter to Mr. Vm. Brooks. I have now said all that I have to say upon this that moment every door is closed against them, and With respect to Mr. O'Brien, I was at all times painful subject; and shall conclude my letter, by at once they are marked, and if in work are disaverse to any controversy being kept up with him; expressing an anxious desire that the public will missed. Moreover, the very notion implies the sions had to refer to the exertions of Mr. Murdo

year, to one-hundredth part of what has been snatched up by Political Pedlars, most of which could have been spared. Besides, nothing can possibly damage our cause more than frequent announcements that Mr. So and so will be here and there upon such and such a day, without further notice, and whose expences must be paid, while his services are rendered unprofitable from a want of any knowledge of his honesty or capacity. The lukewarmness is put down to defection, and thus we suffer materially by this itinerating system of Chartist mendicancy. Let us have our paid Executive, our paid lecturers, and our unpaid volunteers confined to their several localities: but let us have no more of this system of unconnected and disorganized agitation.

I shall be more at liberty now than I have been for the last six months, and shall, as usual, devote my whole time to the reconstruction of our machinery. As far as I am concerned, my policy, as it ever has been, shall be to keep our party together, to heal all differences, to unite the cons of labour into one firm bond of union, and to care little who I shall offend in the undertaking, never needlessly giving cause of offence, but not allowing delicacy to stand in the way when necessary. I shall never exercise more controll have convinced the world that I am not hypecrite than I have done over the Editor of the Northern Star; while I have solemnly sworn to myself that it shall never be made a means of on Monday, and wink at, or countenance, censure achieving a triumph of one section of Chartists over

Before I conclude, I must Istate that I received a letter from Dr. M'Douall, sent by Mr. Cleave to me as Editor of the Evening Star, on this morning, at sorry to learn that throughout the country, too many twelve o'clock, and when I had ceased to have any such are to be met with, but I NEVER WILL BE ONE controll over that paper, otherwise the letter should have appeared; however, in justice to Dr. M'Douall, I must make a few extracts from it:-

> He says, in speaking of the los, a week, "what was my duty if the 10s. was objected to? To resign it. Well, an objection came from Hull. A corespondence between Campbell and the Hull councillors; the end of which was, as far as I was concerned, the transmission, by Grasby, the secretary, of a written resolution, purporting to be the deliberate vote of the Hull councillors in which they declare their perfect satisfaction with the payment of 10s. additional any week to me. That document I have in my possession; and I hereby inform Mr. Hill that accept of his challenge to produce that and the letters I showed Mr. O'Connor at Nottingham." Here I must observe that the letters shown to me at Nottingham did not, as far as my memory solves me. reflect in any way on Mr. Hill, but there they are. I referred to them in a letter written at the time from Nottingham, and from them I was confirmed in my opinion that a cabal was being got up against the Executive, but not by Mr. Hill. The Doctor goes on-" Now Sir, when I received the Huil note of approval, I informed the General Secretary, that I would not acept of the 10s. because an objection had been raised, and I wrote to Hull offering to resign it, and my office on the Executive, if they would send a written demand to that effect. which I never, to the best of my recollection. received. Again, "on the Conference at Manchester, at which place I was advised to resign the los. publicly, with my reasons for receiving it, without any question asked or motion made; but I was not allowed to express my reasons I was stopped, Sir, with your resolution of confidence in, and thanks to, the

Executive, for our past services." In justice to Dr. M'Douall, I give those extracts.

ever was, centred , when people's cause; and I do hope if he, for a moment, supposed that I had joined in his denunciation—that the development I have made this week will show that my conduct with respect to the Executive has been consistent, and that I have uniformly supported them.

I must now say a word about the approaching trials. Upon a rough calculation, I, as treasurer, have received, as acknowledged in the Evening Star, about £250—£132 from Mr. Cleave, and I know not how much, just now, has been acknowledged through the Northern Star, about £125. These sums make £507; out of which I have paid £20 Chester Commission, £50 ditto Lancaster, £60 ditto Stafford, £71 ditto Queen's Bench office-fees, small sums about £30, outstanding about £100,-making £331; and leaving a balance in my hands of about £176, to meet about £2,000, to be paid between this and April. I paid £7 yesterday for a SPECIAL JURY. I was able to meet all these expences myself before I made so much profit of the Northern Star; but now I am not. I have paid in law expences, on my own account, in four years, more than £2,000; on your account, more than £500. You must begin to pay a little on your own account now. You will, henceforth, send to me, directed

to Hammersmith, all monies for the Defence Fund, by post office order, made payable to John Cleave, so that I may know how we stand. I am Treasurer for the Defence Fund, Cleave of the Victim Fund. Don't mix them up. I shall hand all orders over to Cleave, but let me know how we stand, by transmitting all monies to me in the first

Your's, ever faithfully, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Wednesday, 1st Feb.

P.S.—I must state that my first letter to the Star was written and posted on Tuesday (yesterday), and Dr. M'Douali's was not received till twelve o'clock this day; therefore, he will at once see that I, at all events, did not require his letter to convince me of his purity in the Chartist cause. I cannot sufficiently express my disgust at the letter of Mr. Watkins, which appeared in the Star of last week, and which I trust will not be received as proof against the Executive pending any investigation that is to take place. I only hope and trust that I shall not be further forced into any controversy upon this unpleasant subject.

F. O'C. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—You will oblige me by inserting, if possible, the following letter. Yours, respectfully, Bradford, February 2d, 1843.

"252, Strand, January 31st, 1843. "SIR -Requested to give my opinion on an article in the Evening Star of the 17th of October, I beg to state, that ca that day, and on many days both before and after, Mr. Feargus O'Connor did not supervise the Editorial Articles, and that Mr. O'Connor protested against the tone of several articles, particularly those with respect to the Corn Laws. "I am with respect, for the Proprietor,

"Mr. Smyth, Bradford."

THE ASSIZES,

Received from the Judges' Clerk, by Mr. Dixon. Before Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Justice Coltman. York-Saturday, 4th March. LIVERPOOL-25th March.

Before Mr. Baron Rolfe. LANCASTER-25th February. APPLEBY- 8th March. CARLISLE-11th March. Newcastle—17th March. DURHAM.-25th March.

Before Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Baron Gurney.

Northampton-Monday, Feb. 27. Oaknum-Friday, March 3. Lincoin and City-Saturday, March 4. Derby-Wednesday, March 15. Leicester and Borough-Tuesday, March 21. Coventry-Monday, March 27. Warwick-Tuesday, March 28.

NOMINATIONS OF SHERIFFS FOR 1843. Evaning

Cheshire-John Dixon, of Astle-park, Esq. Derbyshire.-William Munday, of Markheaton.

Durham - Edward Shippersden, of Durham, Esq. Kent. - Frederick Perkins, of Chipsted Place,

Leicestershire-Sir Willoughy Wooltan Dixie, of Bo worth-park, Bart. Lincolnshire-George Hussey Packe, of Caythorp,

Esq.
Nottinghamshire.—Thomas Dickson Hall, of

Esq. Suffolk—William Long, of Saxmundham, Esq. Surrey-Richard Summer, of Puttenham Priory. Warwickshire-Arthur Francis Gregory, of Stivi-

THE SUN NEWSPAPER. - We have on former occathat I shrunk from my portion of it, when I was from him, forced to it.

I have now commented upon some of the passages in Mr. Hill's reply, and from which I imagine the gake, let us not condemn them first and try

borough, Bart.

LONDON -- MR. WHEELER lectured on Sunday evening at the Chartist Hall. Grey Eagle-street, Brick-BEVERAGE prepared by them, as a Cheap and lane. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Wells. Several Wholesome substitute for Taxed Coffee. Its natrimembers were enrolled. After the lecture a discussion took place regarding the merits of the various plans of organization. A circular was read from the Metropolitan Victim Fund Committee, and its contents agreed with

the Tectotallers, Waterloo-road; 1s, 3d. from the Star, made a ready and powerful weapon in the hands of Union-street, Borough; 2s. from Camberwell; and the Sons of Toil. 2a 6d. from Lambeth. Mr. Rose reported from the Metropolitan Victim Fund Committee. Reports were received from various localities, chiefly in reference to Mr. Cooper's plan of organization. Mr. Andrews gave notice of a motion respecting exclusive dealing. Mr. grave Gate, Leicester. Wheeler withdrew his notice of motion respecting the old plan of organization, in order to give more time to the localities to consider of it. Mr. Wheeler gave notice of his intention of resigning the office of secretary Northern Star, has become GENERAL WHOLESALE to the Delegate Meeting. Mr. Rose moved, and Mr. Mills seconded, "That the Secretary write to the District of Yorkshire. He has now a large those localities who were behind hand with their payments, and also to those whose delegates were remiss in their attendance." Carried. Mr. Mills Associations and other Retail Vendors at the same also impressed upon the meeting the necessity of seeing Prices as the Proprietors themselves. Orders adpetitions were got up relative to the conduct of Lord Abinger: other Delegates advanced similar observations Mr. Maynard complained of the non-attendance of the Observation Committee to its duties. Mr. Wheeler NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR EMIGRATION of making Frampton's Pills more generally known explained, and the Committee was ordered to meet on the ensuing Thursday. The treasurer was instructed to pay the salary of the Secretary, the account for stationary, &c., and the rent of the Hall. Mr. Wheeler stated his intention of laying the quarterly balance sheet before them on the following Sunday. Mr. Pagbeing absent, his motion relative to the appointment of a pro. tem. general secretary was not entered into; the remarks of the Editor of the Northern Star were stated to be incorrect relative to the appointment of a general secretary, the majority being of opinion that they had no business to interfere with that subject. The reso:ution approving of the immediate appointment of a secretary, was only from one locality, and had not received the sanction of the body. After the transaction of other business, the meeting adjourned.

met on Sunday evening, Mr. Cuffay in the Chair. Letters were read from Mrs. Wild, and the sum of 6s. was ordered to be sent to her. A donation of 1s. was received from Mr. Overton. Mr. Wheeler having been instructed to draw up rules and an address to the public from the Committee, read them to the circular was also ordered to be printed and distributed | can be ascertained before leaving England. to all the Metropolitan localities.

audience, at the Working Men's Hail, Mile-End-Road. and took his farewell of them, previous to going into certificates for luggage, &c., and give such informathe West to stand his trial for seditions language.

THE LEAGUE, during the few past weeks, have been quite rampant with their ticket-meetings in various parts of the Metropolis, and have met with neveral very humilisting defeats. On Thursday last, they intended to have had a grand collection of all their forces at a public meeting in the Colloseum, Marylebone; every exertion was used to ensure a trinmph over the misguided Chartists; agents were at work in every direction, showing the impolicy of the Chartists attending this meeting; the aid of the vestry and the parish officers was called inte play to render the eff-ct more imposing. Committees of ladies were engaged for weeks previous in beating up for recruits; O'Connor, Ridley, Blackmore, or other Chartist orators attended they would be given into custody; but after all this vapouring, when the night of meeting came, no Corn-Law Repealers were to be found. Without giving any public notice of their intention, they had put off the meeting, well knowing that certain defeat awaited them. A whisper of their intention had got abroad and prevented many from attending; but at the appointed hour hundreds of good Chartists were at their post; but discovering the hoar, they adjourned to the Feathers, and other Chartist houses in the neighbourhood. A grand public meeting was also to have taken place on Tuesday evening last, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington; this also is put off until they can have the aid of certain M.P.'s. after the opening of Parliament: the real fact is, they dare not call a public meeting, being conscious that they would be completely

FLORA TAYERN, BRANSBURY-PARK -- Considerable local business was transacted here on Sunday week. It was agreed that five shillings should he sent to the General Defence Fund. and that a general meeting of the members should be held at the above house on Monday evening at eight o'clock.

Mr. WHEELER lectured on Monday evening, at the testotal locality, Waterloo-road.

Mr. BAIRSTOW lectured on Monday evening to a goed andience at the hall of the National Associ-

SHIP TAYERN, LONG LANE, BERMONDSEY .- At the naual meeting of the above locality, on Monday evening, communications were received from the Lamboth and Newington localities. Mr. Maynard reported from the delegate meeting, and it was resolved that only one member attend from this locality as delegate The members of the general council, belonging to this Remedy may therefore safely be said to confer a boon locality, are requested to attend at the King's Arms, upon his species; and this Remedial Boon is proved in the afternoon; it is also requested that the mem- the Proprietor of bers of this locality will attend on next Monday

KIDDERMINSTER .- Mr. Gammage, of Northampton, lectured on Friday last, upon the justice of the People's Charter.

NORTHWICH -On Saturday evening, the Rev. tance to all afflicted with Spinal affection. Mr. Jackson, of Manchester, delivered an able and elo quent lecture on the evils of class legislation.

WEST-RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

WAKEFIELD ADJOURNED SESSIONS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Christmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the West-Riding of the County of York, will be held by adjournment in the Committee Room, at the several of the Medical Profession in the neighbou-House of Correction, at Wakefield, on Wednesday, rhood, but received no relief. His back was quite debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts the Eight day of February next, at Eleven o'clock crooked and deformed. After using the Spinal Oint- a period to their dreadful sufferings. in the Forenoon, for the purpose of inspecting the ment a short time, he was completely recovered, and Riding Prison, (the said House of Correction) and is now strong and healthy. for examining the accounts of the Keeper of the said House of Correction, making Enquiry into the

Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,

23rd January, 1843.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO HER MOST GRACIOU MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, AND HER BOYAL HIGH-

piled from the Trigonometrical Survey of the course of ten weeks he was perfectly cured. He is Honourable the Board of Ordnance, and Corrected now in a state of perfect health. to the present time, from Documents in possession

reckoned

the information round the border. With this Map are given, according to the Reform Act, the Divisions of the Counties, the Boroughs, Polling Places, and the number of Members returned for each.

Distance Tables of each County in England, as well as of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and a general one of Great Britain; forming a Key by which the Distance may be found between any two Market Towns in the United Kingdom.

agent for its sale.
The Spinal Oint bered 1 and 2. No

Also various Topographical and Statistical Information respecting the United Kingdom, the English for weak adults. Strong adults must use No. 1 con-Counties individually, and the numbers of Square

Miles, Statute Acres, &c.

instances, from Plans in possession of the various of No. 1. Companies; and the Iron, Coal, Lead, Tin, Copper, A lette and Salt Mines, as correctly as possible. Price, handsomely Coloured, Varnished, and Mr. George Haigh, Crossland's buildings, Paddock, Mr. George Haigh, Crossland's buildings, Paddock, near Huddersfield, will receive an answer pointing or done up in a Case made to resemble a Book, out the readiest mode of conveyance of the Oint-

Published by Blofeld and Co., Map-sellers to the gone.

Northern Star.

PEEL'S TARIFF OUTDONE THE COFFEE TAX REPEALED!

ESSRS, CROW AND TYRELL beg to call the attention of the Chartist Public to the tious qualities are equalled by none in the Market: while its mode of Preparation renders it vastly superior to the Trash offered for Sale by those who regard not the health of the Consumer. As a means of supporting the "Executive Committee of the Na-METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING -Mr. Pick- tional Charter Association," and as a means of engill in the chair. Five shillings was received from crippling the Governmental Exchequer, it may be

A single Trial will prove its superiority over other Preparations of like pretensions.

Prepared and Sold by the Proprietors, 81, Bel-

The Proprietors have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. HOBSON, Publisher of the AGENT for the CHARTIST BREAKFAST POWDER, for quantity in Stock, both at Leeds and at Huddersfield, from which he is authorised to supply the dressed to him will meet with prompt Attention.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA



FITZHUGH, WALKER, and Co., MERCHANTS. 1 and General Emigration Agents, No. 10, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool, having completed arrangements with Messrs. Poneroy and Co., of the United States, proprietors of the "Express Line from the City of New York to the Western parts of America, and Canada," are now prepared to offer new and important facilities to Emigrants proceeding to any THE METROPOLITAN VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE part of America or Canada; which are the following: 1st. Fitzhugh, Walker. and Co., are prepared to where, on the way. By this means the exact expence meeting, and they were unanimously agreed to. A of reaching any part of the United States or Canada

2nd. On arrival at New York, parties engaging Mr. Ridler lectured, on Sunday evening, to a good competent persons from the office of Pomeroy and Co., who will, free of any charge, procure landing tion as to lodging houses, modes, and prices of conveyances and provisions, public works in progress, &c., as shall effectually guard emigrants from imposition, and secure them the readiest means to employment.

> 3rd. In all the towns and cities, in the interior of the United States, of any importance, Pomeroy and Co. have offices, where Books of Register are kept, open only to those who present a ticket from Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co., (no other house in Great Britain or Ireland having the powers to make such engagements.) These Registries contain an account THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER. of Public Works in progress, Farms and Lands for sale, and such general information as is most useful to the party intending to settle there.

> and Canada, at fixed moderate rates, boxes, parcels, &c., which will be delivered with punctuality and Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous concare, and also to receive and take charge of in the sequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin,

York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New other interruptions of the Laws of Nature. Orleans, every three or four days. Every attention is paid to the comfort and accommodation of the passengers, who are provided by the ship with one pound of bread and bread stuff per day, and a plentiful supply of the best water. The vessels sail punctually on the day appointed, and to prevent detention, Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co., engage to pay Emigrants taking their passages by their packets One

Shilling a-day, if kept after the day appointed. The following Ships are now on the berth, The SOUTHERNER, Captain Palmer, 800 tons. To Sail on the 5th February.

FOR BOSTON. The INEZ, Captain Long, 500 tons, To Sail on the 3rd of February. FOR NEW ORLEANS. The OSEOLA, Captain Childs, 700 tons, To Sail on the 5th of February.

N.B. All Letters, post-paid, addressed to the Office, No. 12, Goree Piazzas, will be immediately answered.

THE SPINAL COMPLAINT.

THERE is hardly a single complaint amongst the Hundreds to which the Human Frame is liable so distressing and so prostrating as Affection of the

HAIGH'S SPINAL OINTMENT.

Some of the Cases of Care effected by it are beyond of the parties living, and personally evening. Mr. R. Sewell resigned office as treasurer, and Mr. T. Sewell was elected in his place. The latter gentleman will deliver a lecture on next Monday evening, at the above Inn.

Some of the Cases of Care effected by it are beyond to the parties living, and personal properties living and personal properties living and personal perso mention them for fear of being charged with an attempt to practise upon the credulity of the public. The parties, however, are living; they can be referred to; and their testimony is of the highest impor-

The efficacy of this invaluable Restorative has been again most abundantly demonstrated in the following two cases of cures effected within the last month. The names and addresses of the parties are given; and to the parties themselves are the sceptical referred.

RECENT CASES.

1. William Moss, son of Thomas Moss, Tailor, Northgate, Huddersfield, has been afflicted with the spinal complaint for nearly two years; and during that time has been under the medical treatment of

2. Mary Ann Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. same; and also into the behaviour of the Prisoners, Spinal Complaint for a long period, so much so as and their Earnings.

C. H. ELSLEY, distorted. She had been under the treatment of the Faculty for some time, without experiencing any relief. After applying a few boxes of the Spinal Ointment, she was completely restored, and is now enjoying good health.

In addition to the above, the following

CASES OF CURR are also given, and reference made to the parties, who, by means of this invaluable boon, have been restored to live a life of health and usefulness. 1 .- Joseph Parkin, slubber, Milnes Bridge, near Huddersfield. This was a case of two Years' standing. The Patient had had the benefit of the best

2.—Mrs. James Newton, of Ashton-under-Lyne A case of very long standing. She had experienced Size -51 feet long, by 4 feet wide, margin not all kinds of treatment, visited spas. &c., without relief: was cured with the Spinal Ointment in about seven months.

3.- -- Senior, son of James Senior, slubber, Dewsbury, aged five years. Had never walked from his birth. Was cured in about four months; and enabled to walk as well as any one. To accommodate the distressed from this terrible affliction, the Ointment is made up in tin boxes, and

sold at 2s. 9d. each box, stamp included. Mr. J. Horson, Northern Star Office, Leeds, is sold The Spinal Ointment is of two kinds, and num-

bered 1 and 2. No. 1 is the strongest kind, and is to be used in the morning only, for children and tinuously. No. 2 is to be used according to the instructions

The Population of all the principal Market given with each box, in the middle of the day, and at night.

Market Days, &c.

The Rail Roads and Canals are laid down in most be necessary to procure two boxes of No. 2 to one

A letter addressed (post-paid, and inclosing a postage stamp) to Mr. Hobson, or to the Proprietor, Mr. George Haigh, Crossland's-buildings, Paddock, near Huddersfield, will receive an answer policing ment, and the cost. Parties writing had better The above as a GEOLOGICAL MAP, Coloured communicate all the particulars of their respective The above as a GLULUGICAL man, coloured communicate an and particulars of anomal responsion as to show the various Strata, &c. Half-acases; how long afflicted; from what cause, natural, or hurt; and the course of treatment under-

Northern Star publisher; and by the Proprietor.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

heart-burn, loss of appetite, sense of fulness after meals, giddiness, dizziness, pain over the eyes, &c. From among many kind testimonials communicated to the proprietor of this useful medicine, the following is selected :-

" To Mr. Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London. "5, Cooper-street, Manchester, March 12, 1842 "Sir,-I have much atisfaction in communicating to you the result of my experience after repeated trials of Frampton's Pill of Health, and I feel it but justice to state, that in the course of many years' trial of various Aperient Medicines, I have never found results at once salutary and efficient in the in declaring that they supply to me a means long wanting, of being able to recommend to Families, Schools, and especially Mercantile men, whether at the desk or on the road, a most valuable resource in an occasional medicine. And I shall take credit to myself if, in giving this testimony, I am the means

" I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

WILLIAM SMITH." Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous diate use, and apoplexy often avoided.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 1s. 13d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fogcontract to deliver Emigrants at any part as above, either by Canal, Railroad, or other conveyance there, at fixed prices and low rates, guaranteeing that no delay or detention shall occur in New York, or else-Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson. Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d.

(Or sent free to the most remote parts of the Kingdom, in a scaled envelope, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. 6d.)

BEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and ourse of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other reported to have asserted that if they could not beat the Chartists by moral means they would by physical ones. Members of the committee asserted that if ture. Gleets, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate United States, for delivery in any part of Great pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a Britain, the like boxes, parcels &c.

Referring to the above important arrangement An ample consideration of the diseases of women; Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co. take the opportunity to also nervous debility; including a comprehensive inform parties, intending to Emigrate, that they dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuiscontinue to despatch fine first-class ships for New sance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various

> Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of Youth which entails such fearful consequences on

This Work is undeniably the most interesting and important that has hitherto been published on this subject, imparting information which ought to be in the possession of every one who is labouring under any secret infirmity, whether male or female.

BY M. WILKINSON.

CONSULTING SURGEON, &c. 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

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

MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for man 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. Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent | 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left

King-street, Borough, on Sunday next, at two o'clock by extensive experience to have been discovered by and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. is completed in one week, or no charge made for feel certain you would have accounts of far more

> 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 Witness-John Hough, Cheadle, carrier. the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignorant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies administered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti tution 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

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, Hutchinson, Clock and Watchmaker, 32, King- and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as taken them. conduct of the Officers and Servants belonging the street, Huddersfield, was severely afflicted with the all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or

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 know

ledge 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 vexamedical advice that could be procured, but without tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict DLOFELD AND CO.'s NEW MAP OF ENGeffect. His finger nails were putrifying, when he
began to apply the Spinal Ointment; and in the variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly . To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

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

Halifax-Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield-Mr. Dewhirst, 39. New-street. Post-office. London-Mr. Butler, No. 4, Cheapside,

Barnsley-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl. York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney-street. Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate—Mr. Langdale Beokseller. Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market

Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street Sheffield-At the Iris Office. Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Belradora-stract. Pontefract-Mr. Fox, Bookseller.

Gainsberough-Mr. R. Brown, Bookseller. Nottingham-Mr. Sutton, Review Office.

OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR- Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s., and THERN 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 great error to find fault with a medicine merely ecause it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice 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 relief of the system from redundant bile, &c., with taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she so little inconvenience; I am, therefore, warranted was completely restored, as was evident by the way

"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 symptoms will be entirely carried off by their imme- 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 regularly in small quantities, and find them as neces-sary to their health and prosperity as their daily

this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give life. The consequences arising from this dangerous Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give placed in the consequences arising from the fact as I have received it from his employer, practice, are not confined to its pure physical result. Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error, that it would require by using the Ointment alone. mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last into a gradual but total degradation of manhood—into The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and a pernicious application of these inherent rights the bite of moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yang purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, Burns, Scalds, Chilbiains, Chapped Hands, and nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries and soft Corns, will be immediately and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries are consisted for a long time of of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, Burns, Scalds, Chilbiains, Chapped Hands, and nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he early youth bade him hope to attain. How many known when used with the Ointment, but \$33 Gen and observe the name and address of "Thomas returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told men cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy eral Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government by his medical adviser that should he be restored a manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receives little, his disorder would have its periodical return; the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease itservice. These Pills are, without exception, the bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease and enabled him to return to his moved his disease and enabled him to return to his mith disease and enabled him to return to his mith disease and enabled him to return to his mith disease and enabled him to return to his mith disease and enabled him to return to his mith disease and enabled him to return to his mith disease and enabled him to return to his mith disease and enabled him to return to his mith disease and enabled him to return to his mith disease and enabled him to return to his mith disease and enabled him to return to his mith disease its service. These Pills are, without exception, the finest Purifier of the Blood ever discovered, and order to be used to try PARP'S LIFE PILLS. moved his disease, and enabled him to return to his with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. impregnating the wholesome stream of life with sure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy con- harmony; and striking at the very soul of human 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 22s., and 33s. each. There is dition, together with a long history of his past intercourse.

To Messrs, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court

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 hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, by the persevering use of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful Before having recourse to them. I had been for up-wards of five years afflicted with a most distressing ness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of street, Bath, G. Davey, I. Broad-street, Bristol. W. malady, which the different medical men who at sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, tended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared | complaints are gradually removed by its use. And there was no other chance of either relief or cure even where the disease of Sterility appears to have than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the in this cautiously written and practical work are than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus taken the firmest note of the Cordial Balm of Syrialmost to despair; and consulted the treatise softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syrialmost unknown, generally misunderstood, and written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that acum will warm and purify the blood and juices, treated upon principles correspondingly emonent the operation is generally attended with considerable increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the and superficial, by the present race of medical practical and superficial, by the present race of medical practical and superficial, by the present race of medical practical and superficial. 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 PARE'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 innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy physical characters derivable from parental debility, to the meeting of delegates at 55, Old Bailey. Two Spine; and there is hardly another complaint so dif-and expense was voted for the use of the delegates. Sicult of cure. The discoverer of an almost unfailing country patients requiring his assistance, by making together with a sorbuit of cure. The discoverer of an almost unfailing country patients requiring his assistance, by making together with a sorbuit of cure. India in much troubled with since my return from India in in my whole system, as I am now in better health In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I medicine after that period, and in those cases where cures, if people would persevere in the use of the

"W. MOAT.

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 enumerate the cases would be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to him, they had done him to much good, in relieving him of

"Another said they were worth their weight in

recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, it was quite as well as the other. "A very respectable female said her husband had

he was quite a new man. "You will please send immediately, by Deacon's

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"JOHN HEATON. "7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842,

Fleet-street, London."

municated by Mr. Moxon, of York:-Mrs. Mathers, of that city, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be cancer. It eriginated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the Pills being recommended to her, she resolved illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison, the production of a mind long and practically controlled to the production of a mind long and practi Bradford—Mr. Tayler, Bookseller, near to the to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she mercury, rain the constitution, causing ulcerations, versaut with the diseases of the most delicate divisays she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of which she has already derived from them. She further states, that she is now almost well, and ascribes nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, disher convalescence solely to the persevering use of eased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and that severeign medicine-Parr's Life Pills. N.B. limbs, till at length a general debility of the consti-Any one doubting the accuracy of the above statement, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be
directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authendirected to Mrs. Mathers are directed to Mrs. Mather auther dire ticate its truth.—York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors. Queen, 29, Thavies Inn, Holborn, London; and The Ointment is in Boxes, at 2s. 9d. each, stamp may be had at Mr. Hobson's, Publisher of the included. Sold only by Mr. Joshua Hobson, the Ten to Five, at No. 4, George-street, facing East 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order, for 5s.

THE SILENT FRIEND.

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES A of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire: with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or tetal EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Engravers and wounds on both legs, for which do for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a current manner; the Work is Embellished with Engravers and wounds on both legs, for which do for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a current manner; the Work is Embellished with Engravers and wounds on both legs, for which do for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a current manner; the Work is Embellished with Engravers and wounds on both legs, for which do for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a current manner; the Work is Embellished with FIFTEN and some and wounds on both legs, for which do for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a current was admitted an out-door patient at the More and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with FIFTEN and some and wounds on both legs, for which do for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a current was admitted an out-door patient at the More and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with FIFTEN and some and wounds on both legs, for which do for nearly four weeks. Unable to receive a current was admitted an out-door patient at the More and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner. with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLImanner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH LINGS, representing the deleterious influence of Mering hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May for cury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and cury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and story weeks—at Guy's Hospital in July, for six body; with APPROVED MODE OF CURE for both sexes; weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital at the end of body; with APPROVED MODE OF CURE for Both Scales, followed by observations on the Obligations of August, for some weeks more; which deponent left being in a far worse condition than when he had tions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering and other medical officers of the establishment had been added to the control of the control of

Consulting Surgeons, London and Birmingham.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.

cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising rancour. The old people continue to take the pills from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and that nervous mentality kept up which places the Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rhen.

The fearfully abused powers of the humane Generative System require the most cautious preservation : and the debility and disease resulting from early indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free our receipt evils, that such medicine should be employed that is most certain to be successful. It is for these cases most certain to be successful. It is for these cases MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the Messre. Perry and Co., particularly designed their MCONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immointended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo-RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indultheir constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous ilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c. system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, eb-Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors structions of certain evacuations, weakness, total BY C. J. LUCAS, & CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON; impotency, barrenness, &c.

As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, strembling or spaking of the nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more depression of spirits, atrembling or shaking of the vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the MATRIMONIAL STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and

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

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London,

and 4. Great Charles-street, BIRMINGHAM. Observe, none are genuine without the signature of

R. and L. PERRY and Co. impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be display at once prefound reflection and extensive a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had | practical experience."-The Planet. as usual at 19. Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the country who require a course of this greater safety and secreey than in "Lucas on Manus admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by Vigour." The initiation into vicious indulgence letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of its progress-its results in both sexes, are given with such advantage.

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

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

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

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, (Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and nel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known a medical work, this remark is open to exception in throughout Europe and America, to be the most cer- any instance where the public, and not the isolated tain and effectual cure ever discovered for every and exclusive members of the profession, are the stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary men indiscriminately, the world will form its own Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Defiopinion, and will demand that medical works for opinion, and will demand that medical works for ciency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, popular study should be devoid of that mysterious without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from technicality in which the science of medicine has business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and are of the utract interest in the science of means have failed; and are very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, of the utmost importance to those afflicted with and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwist) Scorbutie Affections, Eruptions on any part of the and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, a deeply important branch of study. The tone of being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all this book is highly moral, and it abounds in wellfoulness, counteract every morbid affection, and written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the sulrestore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine fering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No health and vigour.

sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, Lendon, and 4. Great Charles-street, (four deers from Easy-rew.) Birmingham, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved

Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with

A CURE! FOR ALL!! HOLLIWAY'S OINTMENT. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CASE

ABANDONED BY GUY'S, THE METROPOLITAN, KING'S COL LEGE, & CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS This fact was sworn to this 8th day of March, 1849 Before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house,

SUMMARY OF AFFIDAVIT. Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

and other medical omeers of the establishment had told deponent that the only chance of saving his figures to LOSE HIS ARM! The deponent thereupon of success.

and other medical omeers of the establishment had told deponent that the only chance of saving his figures to LOSE HIS ARM! The deponent thereupon of success. who, on viewing deponents condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am utterly at a loss what todo for you! but here is half-a-sovereign: go to Ur. HOL. LOWAY, and try what effect his Pills and Oinment Published by the Authors, and sold by Buckton, 50, Briggate, Locds; Strange, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-street, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street, London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

will have, as I have frequently witnessed the wonder. Full followed in desperate cases. Fou tank!

me see you again." This unpredjudiced advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, after four Hospitals had by all Booksellers in Town and Country. failed!!! When Dr. BRIGHT was shown by the failed!!! When Dr. Dividit was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astounded and delighted for I thought that if I ever saw you again alive, it would be Is a gentlestimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the without your arm. I can only compare this Cure to a Charm!!! Sworn at the Mansion-house of the City of London.

this 8th day of March, 1842. WM. BROOKE.

Before me, JOHN PIRIE, MAYOR. In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds

ately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), where Advice may be had Gratis, and by all

respectable Venders of Patent Medicines throughout very considerable saving in taking the larger size. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot. of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

gence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful Imprudence, or Infection; with Remarks on the Treatment of Ghonorrhee, Gleet, Stricture and Sph-And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newman-

street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Britten 11. Paternoster-row; Effingham Wilson, 18. Bishops-4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; John Howell, Bookseller, 75 Dale Street, Liverpool: W. Wood, Bookseller, 78 Street, Bath, G. Davey, I, Broad-street, Bristol, W. and H. Robinson & Co. 11. Greenside-street, Edisburgh; and by all Booksellers the United Kingdom. The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delinested

whole animal machine, and remove the usual impetitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of
diment to maturity.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be means of escape and the certainty of restoration The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret ynd 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 conbut they require for their safe management theerclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other depart

> 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

> ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in

"The best of all friends is the Propessional FRIEND: and in no shape can he be consulted 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 conse quences 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 howoften fond parents are deceived by the outward physical sppearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenua tion 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 chanhuman being can be the worse for its perusal; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing.

sion 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 obligacheer the drooping heart, and point the way to rene-

vated 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.

NESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

of the Commissioners of Boards, &c. Where preferred, it can be had in two parts, the one containing the Map of Great Britain; the other,

and appreciated

TO THE SUFFERERS FROM BILIOUS AND LIVER COM-PLAINTS.

THE unexampled successs of FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH calls for particular attention. These Pills give immediate relief in all Spasmodic and windy complaints, with the whole train of well-known symptoms arising from a weak stomach, or vitiated bilious secretion, indigestion, pain at the pit of the stomach, bilious or sick head-ache,

"The next and last case which I shall mention at year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and a pernicious application of the preservation and Cocobay.

other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no which nature wisely instituted for the preservation and Cocobay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, and Cocobay. anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated with him the form and aspect of other men, but withand his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind out the vigour and energy of that season which his little, his disorder would have its periodical return; the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease it-Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of with great gusto; and to whom he recited with plea- disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 18 114

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy

"WILLIAM HICK Fleet-street, London."

from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's

(Signed)

" Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

an obstinate cough and asthma.

gold! as he was not like the same man since he had "Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was

been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken PARR's LIFE PILLS

waggon, 36 dozen boxes at ls. 13d., and 6 dozen at 2s. 9d.

Another most extraordinary case of cure, com-

Newark.—Mr. Bridges, Bookseller.

Newark.—Mr. Bridges, Bookseller.

T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street,
London; and sold wholesale by their appointment,
by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and
dence, from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night,
Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow
Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard : Sold at 3. Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the every town in the United Kingdom, and by most principle Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses n Attendance every Thursday in Bradford, from respectable dealers in medicine. Price la lid., London.

Sold by Mr. HEATON, Briggate, LERDS,

Poeted.

THE DISINTERESIED CHARTIST. He is the patriot, with single eye, Whose love towards his country is unfed By selfishness—and flows in even course From an unfetter'd soul—who sees alike The starving artism and pamper'd lord As children of one family-and claims For each (at least) an equal right to live, Well judging that the labourer should be fed, As well as he who slinks behind the curse Pronounc'd on all for man's first disobedience. Knows no distinction twixt the rich and poor, But nominal—claims brotherhood with all Of Adam's race, of colour, creed, or class. With purely philanthropic love he helps To raise the sinking form of wretchedness To dry the tear that sits on misery's cheek. And cheer the fainting hope of ghastly need. Strives hard to gain the blessing Providence Hath wisely in abundance sent her sons. Which tyranny and gaunt oppressions' arm Have long nsurp'd—he marks his native land. Which erst was pinnacl'd above the thrones Of earth-for plenty and prosperity. Now swiftly sinking into wretchedness; Throughout his land, the pallid spectre, Want, Mutters his famishing half-smother'd cry. Which wakes the tender sympathies that thrill Within the breast of every honest man Who strives to lessen every human woe. His philanthropic aim is to avert The storm of revolutionary ruin. Which some men deem unfeasable—howe'er. H he should fail in the attempt—the truth Remains undamag'd by defeat—he weeps To see distress swelling, flood o'er, His once lov'd, happy—now ill-fated isle. He traces up the marshy banks of the Gigantic and deep-rolling stream—and finds Rries in a hill within his view. He goes straight to its baneful source—and lo? Indepostating power is solely this. The parent rill is turn'd from out its bed. Or ancient channel—so it overflows The streamlet's straighten'd banks—horror succeeds. And fast increases further from its rise. Tis summer now, and yet its ravages. Appal the stoutest heart—what will it be In winter when the tiny stream deep rells. And fosms importance with unbridl'd rage! This friend to pure beneficence but tries To turn the harock-spreading river in Its wonted track, and to avert its terrors: Such traits of love deserve to win the name Of Chartist-if they spring from love to God.

South Melton, Aug. 5th, 1842.

TO CHARTIST LECTURERS. Ye Charlist erators, who preach long and loud. Exposing senators' vile tricks to a crowd Of miners, and nailors, shoemakers, and rads. Old women, and tailors, and bare-footed lads: Of grim faces gaping, and anxions to know The means of escaping from hunger and woe; If still ye persist in the leading poor fools, They il shortly be miss'd in our churches and schools: Think then of the rain of Sunday-school teachers; You're even undoing our bishops and preachers. Tis really appalling to hear a vile throng Vehemently bawling a democrat's song; While a speaker " rejoices" to find that the " truth (an mingle the voices of age and of youth." So apt, so discerning, so full of rare knowledge, Te flourish your learning like "students" from college: From every occurrence ye can, if ye choose, Frenct some inference to favour your views, And when other parties a meeting convens, To "impudent Chartists" by dezens are seen To flock on the rostrum, without a request, And carry your " nostrum" in splite of the rest. For a " purpose unholy on Sabbaths ye meet," And the meek and the lowly your doctrines greet, With ardour quite charming to Radical ears, Though strangely alarming to parsons and peers. Your tenets, so strange, is to cause men to grumble, And work a sad change in the "patient" and

PATRIOTICES.

Mother church they forsake her, call ministers knaves, And swear by their Maker they'll not remain alaves. The parish priest passes without e'en a bow From the " consummate asses of clod-hoppers," now: No longer enslaved by their " spiritual pleaders," They hope to be saved by their Radical leaders, That criming submission once seen in a lad, Is changed to " sedition," or something as had; In fact it is flown from the whole of the masses, And is now only known among spaniels and asses; The " mitre," the " crown," and the " coronet" too, Alike meet the frown of the Radical crew, Who teach their admirers that " profligate drones." Were always aspirers to pulpits and thrones: But away with this jesting, this mocking comment My raymes have been dress'd in the garb of dissent, will ardent and zealous, though seeming to chide, I hal the hrave ferrows with Radical pride. My those of the heroes destined to survive The sign of our Neros still prosper and thrive, And heir death-stricken brothers though sunk to their

he with the others in memory bless'd. F. GOODPELLOW. Sub-Secretary to the National Charter Association. Southridge.

Bebiebes.

NEW TRACTS FOR THE TIMES. The demand for the Emancipation of Woman, polifically and socially. By CATHERINE BARMEY. London: Consins, 18, Duke-street, Lincoln's An earnest, truthful, and elequent assertion of the

rights of women. Its only drawback is an affected quininess of style.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND CONTRASTED or the Emigrant's Handbook and Guide to the United States. Second Edition. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A most useful manual, well deserving of the extensive circulation it has attained. It contains, besides the instruction for outfit, living, &c., descriptions of the climate and other information common in such books, a mass of correspondence from emigran; settlers, in almost all parts of the States, most interesting to those who wish to go

THE FACTS AND FICTIONS OF POLITICAL ECONOMISTS; being a Review of the principles of the Science, separating the true from the false. By John Warrs; Lecturer at the Hall of Science, Manchester. Manchester: Reywood; London: Watson, Cleave, Hetherington; Leeds: Joshua Hobson.

This is a little book which will well repay the tender for his trouble. To very few works on partical economy can we award this commendation.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE from all intoxicaling Beverages, and the language of the Holy Scriptones harmonised, with especial reference 10 Dent. xiv. 25. Being the subject of the Prize so far as they have yet been developed, we shall question, much rare and original matter, and a hew interpretation of the passage, by Frederic Richard Lees, Editor of the National Temper-Dat. ziv. 26." "Owenism Dissected," &c. Inden: Brittain; Leeds: Jowitt, Top of Mill-

transfer of its contents in the Northern Star. party, whoever it may have been.

Peb. 1, 1843.

This is a most raluable number of this most That is a most ralgable number of this most ralgable periodical. The opening article from the periodical that the opening article from the street music of Paris, is a missing or the street music of Paris, is a missing a missing and the street music of Paris, is a missing a mi is a piece of genuine description which will be as the general as to the musical reader. It takes you, notes rolens, to the very spot, and surrounds you rolens, to the very spot, and

Local and General Entelligence.

Monday last, Mr. Wm. Hirst, felted cloth manufacwhere Mr. Hirst had no right to go, that compen- concurred in the propriety of the course which the sation was sought; the damage done amounted to worthy Corener had adopted. ten shillings. In answer to questions from the bench, but which, after some time was also dismissed.

ILLEGALLY PAWNING.-On Tuesday, a young woman named Maria Clough, was brought before G. Wright and Richard Bramley, Esqrs., on a charge of having pawned a shawl which she had borrowed from a young woman named Anne Auty, a servant at the Old George Inn. and a silk dress which she had received to alter, the property of Sarah Dealtry, servant at the White Cross Inn. The prisoner had been apprehended by warrant at Dewsbury, to which place she had removed since the offence had been committed, which was in September last, She admitted the offence, and was fined £2, the value of the goods, with 20s. and costs in each case, or in default of payment sent to Wakefield for two

below Park Cross street. During his professional visit his servant left the horses by themselves, and having been frightened, they started off, when one remains is healthful; the vessels of the trunk are of them ran with great force against the shaft of a rully which was proceeding in an opposite direction. tion that dismemberment had taken place immedi-The shaft entered the animal's stomach, and killed ately after death. it on the spet.

last, a man named John Hawksworth was fined £25; thing like certainty; Mr. Price cannot form any distinct and costs, or in default of payment committed to idea. Judging from all the circumstances, however, Wakefield for six months, for hawking tobacco for the state of the body when found, and the place where sale without a licence.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.—On Monday last two men, named John Clarke and George Anguish, were fined 20s. each and costs, for having committed an assault on a policeman, at a house in Paley's Galleries, Marsh-lane, on Saturday night. They went to Wakefield for a month, rather than

LEEDS AND SELBY RAILWAY. - At noon on Monday, a special general meeting of the shareholders in this company, was held at Scarborough's Hotel, to audit the accounts of the half year, to declare a dividend, and to give power to the directors for the renewal of the mortgagees. John Gott, Esq., was called to the chair. The financial statement showed, that up to in which it was originally dropped. We have heard it slst of December, there was a sum of £5,250, avail-surmised that the murder may have been committed able for the payment of a dividend. The first motion was that a dividend of £2 10s. per share, for the last half year, be paid on the 18th of February next. The income tax to be paid out of the reserved fund. Other routine business was transacted, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting which was only thinly attended, broke up.

SUDDEN DEATH .- On Monday morning, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. John Askey, the Three Horse Shoes, Headingley, before John Blackburn, Esq., to enquire touching the death of Richard years of age, and had not been very well for the last week, but no medical man had attended him. He commenced his work, as usual, on Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, but had not sat long before he complained of a pain at his heart, and went to lie down in bed. Mr. Frobisher, surgeon, was then sent for, but before his arrival the man had died. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

SUDDEN DEADH.—We regret to state, that on Tuesday morning, Mr. Wm. Raistrick, livery-stablekeeper and hackney-coach proprietor, in Trinitystreet, was suddenly seized with apoplexy, or with an affection of the heart, in the yard of the North Midland railway station, where he instantly died.

He had been to the station with a gentleman (Mr. E. Baines, jun.) who was proceeding to Manchester to attend the Anti-Corn Law Demonstration, and after turning his coach round to return home, it is supposed that he fell down and expired, as he was shortly after found near the side of his hore. Mr. Raistrick was about 46 years of age, and was highly respected. An inquest was held by Mr. Blackburn, on Tuesday evening, and a verdict of "Died by the

deceased however, lost his footing, and fell down returned a verdict to that effect.

A "GREENACRE" MURDER IN LEEDS. to what took place in these cases, had been resorted to would think that he had done right. to prevent the identity of the victim-In detailing the circumstances of this awful tragedy, the course taken.

Ray, with a general introduction on the wine endeavour to describe, as clearly as we can, the Exact locality of the place where the body duced:was found, and all the attendant circumstances, wil h the opinion of the professional gentleman who has mre Advocate, author of "the Prize Essay on exal lined the remains, so as to give our readers an another young man, named William Dale, were walkexact ides of the whole affair, which is yet wrapped in ing on the side of the Knostrop cut; and I saw somemuch 1 systery, and which it is greatly to be feared will thing in the water that attracted my attention. It was Bill Birmingham: Howell; Leicester: Cock; for ever remain so; for this case, while it presents a near the place they load boats with coals at Fenton's handhorter. The chieft I saw was floating at the head of a Manchester: Lewis; Glasgow: Temperance parallel with those of the two metropolitan murderers Whark The object I saw was floating at the head of a appointed trustees, and other fifteen elected as a was left to play on the ruins. The adjoining streets where The object I saw was floating at the head of a appointed trustees, and other fifteen elected as a was left to play on the ruins. The adjoining streets where the same of the two metropolitan murderers where the same of the two metropolitan murderers are the place they load boats with coals at Fenton's method to be adjoining streets where the same of the two metropolitan murderers where the same of the two metropolitans murderers where the s whose nan less we have mentioned in the mutilation of coal boat, and there was a dead dog near it. I said to committee of management to advertise for, and ob. were filled with goods which had been rescued from Whose nam less we have mentioned in the mutilation of coal boat, and there was a dead dog near it. I said to tain a teacher, &c. The subscribers agreed to hold the flames. Several of the articles in question were the remain to furnishes not the slightest clue to identity. Dale that it looked curious; and he replied this work, because it is a little too much of a several of the articles in question were the remain to furnishes not the slightest clue to identity. Dale that it looked curious; and he replied boat hook, a soirce in the school house on the 18 h current, as a much charred and burnt.

The subscribers agreed to hold the flames. Several of the articles in question were the remain to find the flames. Several of the articles in question were the remain to find the flames. Several of the articles in question were the remain to find the flames. Several of the articles in question were the remain to find the flames. Several of the articles in question were the remain to find the flames. Several of the articles in question were the remain to find the flames. Several of the articles in question were the remain to find the flames. Several of the articles in question were the remain to find the flames. Several of the articles in question were the remain to find the flames. Several of the articles in question were the remain to find the flames. Several of the articles in question were the remain to find the flames. Several of the articles in question were the flames. Several of the articles in question were the flames. Several of the articles in question were the flames. Several of the flames. Several of the articles in question were the flames. Several of the flames. Several of the articles in question were the flames are the flames. Several of the flames are the honogical cast for us to enter very fully into the finding of clo thes or of the head or extremities of the and got the thing out of the water, and it was after-

resulting of the day as is presented to the world in from Knostrop fie lds to Thwaite Gate, at which place from the house; one of these men, when he saw what the standard which was not of the world in from Knostrop fie lds to Thwaite Gate, at which place from the house; one of these men, when he saw what the standard which was not of the world in the saw what the same will be saw in the saw what the same will be saw what the saw what we say the same will be saw what the saw what we say the saw what we say the same will be saw what when the saw what when the saw what when the saw what when the saw what we say the same will be saw what when the saw what when the saw what we say the same will be saw what when the saw what when the saw what when the saw what we say the saw what when the saw what we say the saw when the saw what when the saw what we say the saw what when the saw when the saw what when the saw when the s be said which the able and learned author here the river forms an ungle, and is intercepted by two or we had got out of the water, said it was part of a human shown. Sheriff Substitute of Stirlingshire, arrived, and in amount of 800f., and he related his adventures with missinguist the "Righteons over-much religious three dams or we irs. This cutting which is called body, and we had better bury it. He went for a shovel amount of Suring Sainst the "Righteons over-much religious three dams or we its. This cutting which is called body, and we had better bury it. He went for a shovel three dams or we its. This cutting which is called body, and we had better bury it. He went for a shovel three dams or we its. The several speakers were his discharge in due form. On arriving at St. We had a rather larger supply of Beasts at market also served with interdicts prohibiting those from the Leeds end by we had better de nothing with it till some inquiry took also served with whom she intended to day than last week, but a smaller supply of Sheep. The several speakers were his discharge in due form. On arriving at St. We had a rather larger supply of Beasts at market to-day than last week, but a smaller supply of Sheep. The several speakers were his discharge in due form. On arriving at St. We had a rather larger supply of Beasts at market to-day than last week, but a smaller supply of Sheep. The several speakers were his discharge in due form. On arriving at St. We had a rather larger supply of Beasts at market to-day than last week, but a smaller supply of Sheep. The several speakers were his discharge in due form. On arriving at St. We had a rather larger supply of Beasts at market to-day than last week, but a smaller supply of Sheep. The several speakers were his discharge in due form. On arriving at St. We had a rather larger supply of Beasts at market to-day than last week, but a smaller supply of Sheep. The several speakers were his discharge in due form. On arriving at St. We had a rather larger supply of Beasts at market to-day than last week, but a smaller supply of Sheep. The several speakers were his discharge in due form. On arriving at St. We had a rather larger supply of Beasts at market to-day than last week, but a smaller supply of Sheep. The several speakers were his discharge in due form. On arriving at St. We had a rather larger supply of Beasts at market to-day than last week, but a smaller supply of Sheep. mount of research, talent, and general information flood-gates, which are only necessary when there is a place. I don't know who the man was who said these this subject to the said these as the subject matter, displayed, as is in this little fresh in the river—at of her times they are always open; words; but I should know him again.

Thomas Rates, sergeaut in the Lee the level of the water, I towever, renders a pretty deep Thomas Bates, sergeant in the Leeds police forcelock necessary at the Thiwaite Gate end. Of course Yesterday I met the last witness, and a young man MARZER'S MUSICAL TIMES. Vol. II. No. 15. | lock necessary at the TL water transfer to the cutting. named Dale, and one of our policemen; and in conserved. It was a process of the cutting The cut is crossed by 2 wo wooden swing bridges, quence of what they said, I went to the side of the cut one at the Leeds end, and the other within about a at Knostrop, and there saw the remains of a body which hundred yards of the lock at the other end; and be I removed to the Robin Heod public house. tween the last-mentioned brid, to and the lock, on the William Price, surgeon-I have examined the body eastern side of the zut, is the coal-staith belonging to spoken of by the two witnesses. I first saw it in a Messrs. Fenton and Leather, for the Thorpe Hall and stable at the Robin Hood public-house, lying upon a Waterloo collieries. Here sevi wal coal vessels are box. At first sight I thought it was a piece of burnt

LEEDS.—CHARGE OF FORCIBLE ENTRY.—On thorn, the Robin Hood Inn, Low Fold, Bank. turer, appeared before A. Titley, and Griffith Wright, laid at the Robin Hood, flew like wild-fire, and through-Esgra, at the Court House, on a warrant obtained out the afternoon and evening the house was regularly against him by Mr. Turner, of the late firm of besieged. The body we believe, was laid in a stable, Turner, Ogden, and Co., machine makers, Hunslet at the rear of the premises, and if we are not misin- but the right-arm had been well removed. I should Lane. Mr. Naylor, solicitor, appeared for the com- formed two pigs were kept in the same place. Here say they were not removed by a person accustomed to and made a tool of by other parties in the publica-

Hunslet Lane, and broke the locks of two doors, in ever, was satisfied of the truth of the horrible discovery. in the water; it might have been in several days. There order to get possession of the premises, to which he | Information of the finding of the body was conveyed had no right whatever. Mr. Wright inquired if also to Mr. Blackburn, the Coroner for the borough, there was any disputed tenant right, or if Mr. Hirst and facts were stated to him which led him to consider had any property on the premises, to which Mr. hat the place to which it had been removed was not Turner replied in the negative. Mr. Turner, how- one of sufficient security—there being nothing to preever, admitted to Mr. Hirst, that he (Mr. H.) was vent any party from carrying it off, supposing they tenant of one room, but contended that he had no were implicated in the murder, and wished to obliterate business to go the way he did to get to that room. all traces of guilt; he therefore, in the evening, gave There were two ways of getting into the yard belong- orders for the removal of the body to the Medical ing the premises, one through a pair of large gates, School, not only as a place of perfect safety, but in have been much altered if the body had been dead ten is unprecedented in the military annals of this used for carts, and the other through the time- order that the opinions of the professional gentlemen keeper's office, which had a door at each end, one of the town might be more readily obtained. Mr. leading into the yard, and the other into Hunslet Blackburn mentioned this circumstance at the inquest whether the violence was offered before or after death. are to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope so soon as &c., with the usual bequests to executors, servants,

The body found is evidently that of a female, and in Mr. Turner said the premises had been locked up the opinion of the surgeon (Wm. Price, E.q.,) a young since the month of October; when they were open, female, probably from twenty to twenty-five years of and Mr. Hirst wanted to get to his own room, both | age. The fact of its being a female is proved by the roads into the yard were open to him, he had a breasts, which have been large, and which are, in a great that the injury done to the chest was inflicted during not, of the Treasury, supply the place of Mr. sigh, the sincerity of which would not be doubted, he right to both, the road through the office was the measure, preserved; were it not for this, any identity life—that the openings in the chest and the injury to Stephenson. opinion Mr. Turner had failed to make out his case, but the trunk left, and even that has been horribly and therefore the warrant must be dismissed. It mutilated, and even considerably burnt. The head has Richard Marsden, Mr. Hirsts's assistant, under off the left arm, a greater difficulty seems to have precircumstances connected with the preceding case, sented itself, and it has been done by a saw; the lower extremities have been removed at the fourth lumber vertebræ, the bones of the pelvis, together with the abdominal viscera, being thus completely taken off

Of course it is, under these circumstances, next to an impossibility to account for the cause of death. In the course of his examination, Mr. Price found that three wounds had been inflicted on the thorax, one on the right, and two on the left side. Six of the ribs had also been fractured on one side, and two on the other, corresponding with the wounds in the thorax; and these, Mr. Price supposes, may have been done by some blunt heavy instrument, as a fire poker, and he judges it not improbable that the body may have been placed or knocked on the fire after these wounds have been inflicted; but in the absence of the of the remains, and calling into his aid another medical head, which doubtless would come in for a large share gentleman. of violence, it being impossible to suppose that where CARRIAGE HORSE KILLED.—On Friday evening, a so much mischief had been inflicted it would escape, carriage horse, the property of T. P. Teale, Esquire, he could not say whether these injuries to the thorax nity might be afforded for the production of what other surgeon, was killed in Park-lane. Mr. Teale was and the ribs had actually caused death, though there out visiting patients, and stopped in Park-lane, was a probability that they would have been sufficient mysterious circumstances in which the case is involved, to do so. The lungs and heart remain, and are unin- an adjournment of the inquest to Monday next, at six jured; the liver has been partly consumed, but what o'clock in the evening, was agreed to. entirely emptied of blood, which warrants the supposi-

Of the time at which the body may have been thrown Breach of the Excise Laws.—On Tuesday into the water, it is utterly impossible to speak with any it was found, we are strongly inclined to the opinion was found on Sunday; it was remarked, but not disturbed, the person who saw it, a female, believing it to be a piece of offal meat which had been thrown overboard from some vessel. Neither, from the stillness of surmised that the murder may have been committed on board some vessel, and that the extremities may have been similarly disposed of in different places. Be it as it may, however, whether committed on the land or on the water, there is no trace hitherto discovered! which seems at all likely to lead a cine to the discovery; of the brutal party by whom the heart-rending deed has been committed, the sickening details of which we have endeavoured to furnish.

The Magistrates were waited on by Mr. Blackburn on Monday morning, and by them a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators has been offered. The heads Abbey. The deceased was a shoemaker, fifty-two of the police also received orders to use every vigilance to unravel the mystery in which the matter is placed.

THE INQUEST.

On Monday evening, at seven o'clock, an inquest was Esq., and a respectable jury, consisting of twenty persons, to inquire into the circumstances of the mysterious was present during the inquiry. The Jury having been sworn,

The CORONER said, that in this case they were called that they would be able to adduce very little evidence at present, and that it would therefore be neces. the whimsical Old Colonel; but for an M. P. he's subjected to the degradation of a conviction.—The sary that an adjournment of the inquiry should take a leetle" too "liberal" for the shopocracy of the magistrates, after a consultation, said, they thought place in order that further evidence might be obtained. The great question to be determined, would of course pendent that the "loss of Mr. Hugh Parker's it had been aggravated by the weights being taken be the cause of death, and how that must be deter- services" should not be "aggravated" by the away; they should inflict a penalty of 20s. with mined would mainly depend upon the evidence of the retirement of his son. Still we warn our Chartist costs. The case against Mr. Stones was dismissed. medical gentleman who would be called before them, friends that the retirement of our present M.P. is who would have to say whether the violence which had more than probable. Should it turn out so, "we" FATAL EVENT.—On Tuesday morning, an inquest been offered to the unfortunate female was offered before think "we" know a man capable of vindicating was held at the honse of Mr. Taylor, the Sun Inn, or after death. At present, from the examination which the rights of the people much more efficiently than day last, a dreadful fire broke out at Manchester, Hunslet, before John Blackburn, E-q., on the body of Mr. Price, had made, he understood that that gentle. the "Napoleon of Free Trade," who may be forth-John Holroyd, 53 years of age, who went to the Sun man could not yet come to any satisfactory conclusion coming on the day of nomination. Inn on Saturday evening intoxicated; he went upstairs on the subject, and therefore it was desirable that and stayed there some time, taking a share with their inquiry should be adjourned to a future day. others of three pints of ale. On going away, he The only evidence that could at present be adduced was asked another of the company, to assist him down that of the person who found the bedy, and the evi- of his stewardship." It is but justice to the honourstairs, and he took hold of him for that purpose. The dence of Mr. Price, who would give them all that had resulted from his hitherto incomplete investigation. three or four steps, after which he appeared quite He (the Coroner) had communicated with the Magisinsensible, and remained in a state of stupor for trates this day, and he believed they would take such some time, and ultimately, died without being able measures as the case required, and the Jury would to speak. Medical assistance was called in, but it have evidence as to who the female was, and the cause to them. There is also a popular exposition of the was of no avail; the opinion of the surgeon was, of her death, if such evidence could be brought forconstitution and political arrangements of the States. that he had died from a rupture of the vessels of the ward. Some persons had blamed him for having the head, caused by falling down stairs, and the jury body removed to the Medical School. The body was first taken to the Robin Hood Inn, Low Fold, Bank, a very insecure place, and it was there placed in a stable, in which he understood some pigs were also kept. Supposing the body had been allowed to remain On Sunday last, great excitement was created through- in the stable, if any persons were implicated in the ont a great portion of this town, by a report that the death of the woman, they might, during the night, have trunk of a human body had been taken out of the got into the stable, and taken the body away. He had water near Knostrop; nor was that excitement at all it removed, therefore, for the sake of greater security, allayed on the truth of the report being confirmed, and to give greater facilities for its examination by carrying with it, as it did, strong presumption that a medical gentlemen. He removed it to the Medical rather more unpalatable as to whether he would murder, equalling in atrocity those of Greenacre and School, because it was a public institution, and seemed vote for the Charter! Besides, poor Holberry is play without intermission until seven o'clock a.m., £5 8s to £6 8s; Do. in bags, £4 10s to £5 £10s; Good had been committed, and that mutilation, similar to be the most proper place; and he hoped the Jury not yet, nor ever shall be, forgotten. The Jury unanimously concurred in the propriety of

The Jury having gone to the Medical School, and viewed the body, the following evidence was ad-Joseph Austin, dyer, Brown's Buildings, Richmond

Road-Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, I and

barround for it epice of yourself, with the entire in passing one of these, saw something in the water, at it more closely, and I thought it was the remains of which one of them, Joseph Austin, a dyer, residing in some animal which had been thrown into the canal; but on turning it over, I found it to be the remains of but on turning it over, I found it to be the remains of but on turning it over, I found it to be the remains of but on turning it over, I found it to be the remains of but on turning it over, I found it to be the remains of a human being—most likely a female. The head,

(Bates) who was near at hand. Bates, on hearing of There were two lacerations upon the back, but they the circumstance, accompanied Austin to the place, were only skin deep From the breasts, and the lightand he removed the bedy to the house of Mr. Leng- ness and texture of the bones, I should say it is the having left New York on the 11th. body of a female. The right arm had been disarticu-The news of the finding of the body, and of its being lated at the shoulder joint. The left arm had been renot knowing the articulation, part of the scapula or plainant. Mr. Turner, on the case being called on, Mr. Price, the surgeon, first saw the body, and to use dissection. The lower extremities had been removed tion of the libel, stated that on Saturday morning, Mr. Hirst, ac- his own language, he could not tell what it was; he at the loins. From the mutilated state of the body, it companied by five or siximen, come to his premises, in thought it was a piece of burnt wood. He soon, how- would be difficult to say precisely how long it had been was nothing particular about the body to cause it to consequent on the late boisterous weather another float when first put into the water—that is to say, suffi. | calamity, occurring on our own coast, is now added cient decomposition had not taken place to cause it to in the total loss of the fine skipper yacht Arundel, float. The partial decomposition which had taken place bound for Hong Kong and Macao, which took the from the action of fire might have that effect. It is difficult ground on Winchelsea track about half-past one to form an opinion as to the length of time which has o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, and soon after became elapsed since the death to the present: the coldness of the a perfect wreck. All the crew were saved. water and the weather might have some effect in retard. THE SEVENTH DRAGOON GUARDS.—After a contior fourteen days. The burning I should think took country, the 7th Dragoon Guards have at length Lane. It was for breaking through the office, which was subsequently held, and the Jury unanimously the requisite arrangements for their conveyence funeral expences," &c., in the whole a long string cutting off the extremities after death. In destroying a mined to send the 1st battalion of the 45th regiment person's life, it is very likely the head would be first to the same station.—United Service Gazette. difficult to speak as to the exact cause of death. The Secretary to the Premier, will succeed Mr. Drum-

ordinary way. The bench then said they were of would be utterly out of the question—there is nothing the ribs had resulted from violence and an attempt to destroy life. The chest being struck with some heavy instrument would fracture the ribs, and a continuation was clear that Mr. Hirst had a right to go to his been severed between the fourth and fifth vertebree, and of that sort of violence would produce the openings in own room where he wanted to go, and it was only apparently with some difficulty. The right arm has the chest, the ribs being first so much injured as to take place on the 15th of February. He is holding since making this, my will, I have lost twice the sum right that a way should be made for him. Mr. been removed at the shoulder joint, the articulation of afford no resistance. There has, however, been no Turner then made a charge of assault against which has evidently been at once got into, but in taking instrument passed into the body, as the internal parts pelvis would be rather better than twenty inches. they had been very "lubberly" done. By the Coroner-To the best of my opinion at present,

I think she has come to her death by violence. By a Juryman-I cannot say whether or not she was pregnant, all the parts being removed. By the Coroner-I cannot tell what was the colour of her hair; there was no hair on any part of the body. The Coroner then consulted the jury as to the pro-

Several of the jury signified their acquiescence in the adoption of such a course; and wishing that opportuevidence it might be possible to get, bearing on the

SHEFFIELD.

it came out in the course of the discussion that the and beloved for his inoffensiveness as a man. are now chop-fallen at the issue. The general Saturday, within a very few yards of the place where it opinion is that something short of six shillings in

acceptance of the office of Steward to the Court of to represent Sheffield. The Iris graciously announces that the "Napoleon of free trade" (!!!) is take precedence of the erratic Colonel. It is very evident from the Independent that our "well-informed, pains-taking, consistent, steady, sound, and Mr. Hesketh, came into the shop, and took the bank failure "has most seriously affected his prospects from him, Mr. Fogg said, that, in his opinion, in life." But it is hoped that for the "sake of the weights might, in the course of twelve months, from town," Mr. Parker will continue to represent Sheffield common wear, lose as much as Mr. Hesketh's were in Parliament; the idea that because Mr. P. has deficient.—Mr. Gaskell contended that the case opened at the Court House, before John Blackburn, accepted the office of Steward to the Court of Requests, he should, therefore, resign, is sconted case. The Jury were sworn "to inquire how and by the office may be well divided between the steward worn, and that there was no intention to defraud. what means a female unknown had come to her death." and his deputy, so as not to interfere with Mr. It had never been intended by the legislature that Ralph Markland, Esq., one of the borough justices, Parker's Parliamentary duties. The fact is, that in the present ticklish state of things, when almost victed; a discretionary power was left to the inspec-universal insolvency is the order of the day, the tor, so that he might discriminate between cases The Coroner said, that in this case they were called upon to view the sad spectacle of the body of a female stripped of the head, arms, and legs. He was afraid Third," is not exactly the man for the Sheffield did not think there had been any intent to defraud;

Mr. H. G. WARD, our bouncing, boatswain-like legislative champion of Free-trade and the Ballot has, for the second time, shirked his "annual account able member to state the assigned causes for the nonfulfilment of his pledge. It appears, according to the fire-department, and proceeded to the spot with the Independent, that it was Mr. Ward's intention to have devoted Monday, January 30th, to visiting his constituents, but this has been set aside " in consequence of the severe indisposition of the lady and the eldest daughter of the Hon. Member. "Far be it from us to rejoice in the afflictions of the Hon. Member, or to question the truth of the above statement, but we cannot avoid expressing our opinion that had Mr. Ward wished to meet his constituents, he would have found the opportunity; "where there's a will there's a way;" but we guess the peculiar state of the town" has had not a little to do with keeping Mr. Ward away from Sheffield. The Hen. Gentleman has answered the query of his for "total repeal." It would have been a question

CARLISLE. - Robert Owen, Esq. paid a second visit to this town on his return from Scotland, and buildings are the property of Mr. John Hall, of delivered two lectures in illustration of his views, Pendleton. Messrs. Gladstone and Clayton were in the Theatre, on the evenings of Friday and insured in the Phoenix and Liverpool offices, and Mr. Saturday, the 27th and 28th of January.

ALVA.—A subscription school has been lately erected in this spirited and industrious village, from the town, was visited by thousands of the inhabifunds raised by the inhabitants, aided by a grant tants. The fire did not spread any further. The from the Board of Government Education. At a military, who were present at at early hour, left meeting of the subscribers, five of their number were about eleven a.m. on Sunday; and one engine only means of raising a small salary for their intended | MURDER.—A few days ago, a young woman in wards removed to the Robin Hood public-house; it was teacher. Accordingly on Wednesday evening (18th), service at Lyons set out to walk to Burgoin, where wards removed to the Robin Hood public-house; it was wards removed to the Robin Hood public-house, and between the first to the stock of information and argument on one than most important political and moral and social avoid difficulties, some years ago, a cutting on the importance of place. The young woman informed her companion 2s to 2s 10d. Baricy 3s 6d, to 3s 9d. Beans 3s 6d, he instance of two of them.

UNITED STATES.—The new packet-ship Ashburton, Captain Huttleston, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, Mr. GEORGE WYSE, the brother of the Hon. Member for Waterford, who had obtained a verdict, moved with some difficulty, and by means of a saw; with £800, damages, for a most atrocious libel which appeared in the Waterford Mail, has forgiven the blade-bone had been removed in taking off the left-arm; proprietor of that paper the whole amount, and

TOTAL LOSS OF THE ARUNDEL YACHT ON THE Sussex Coast.—To the meiancholy list of wrecks

A FELLOW NAMED PREBLE 'is getting ahead of forth in New Hampshire.—New York Paper.

were uninjured. By the appearance of the body, I schooner Emily, of Swansea, Nicholson, master, fell deed!"—Court Gozette. She was of low stature; the body from the neck to the have been abandoned, which on boarding her was found to be the case. She proved to be the Caroline By a Juryman—A sharp instrument must have been of Newcastle, 309 tons burthen, bound from Liverused in separating the extremities and the head. If the pool to the Cape of Good Hope, with a general carge. cuts had been done by a medical student, I should say Three of the Emily's crew navigated her into this harbour, where she arrived safe, in company with the schooner, about eleven, P. M. of the same day. There is every reason to believe that the crew have met with a watery grave, no tidings having been heard of them since.—Carnarvon Herald.

Loss of the Jane, of Plymouth.—Among the priety of Mr. Price making a more minute examination from Plymouth to Glasgow. She put into Milfordand had a woman figurehead. She was commanded THE BANK FAILURE.—A meeting of the creditors by the eldest son of her owner, Mr. Thomas Stevens, town made and country made flour were dull, and of Parker's and Shore bank was held on Wednesday | coal-merchant, the grief of whose family is naturally January 25th, to hear a statement of the company's increased by the uncertainty of the fate of their affairs. The proceedings were rather stormy relative, who was esteemed for his ability as a mariner

longer than the time we have mentioned it must have being able to meet in full all demands upon them, that the importations from China into the United Parker must resign his seat in consequence of his foreign merchandise.

Requests, have published a resolution recommend- Bolton, on Monday, Mr. Hesketh and Mr. Stones, ing Colonel Thompson to the electors as a fit person both tradesmen in Bank-street, appeared to answer summonses obtained against them by Mr. Fogg, inspector of weights, &c.; the first named person the man of its choice, and it fully expects will also for using deficient weights, and Mr. Stones for havof Nap the second—we beg pardon, Nap the third,— Mr. Hesketh's shop to try his weights, several of Louis Philip, as the "Napoleon of Peace," must which he found to be deficient. He was about to submit those which he deemed to be short to a progressive member" means to stick to his seat as weights away. Mr. John Gaskell, solicitor, appeared long as he can. True it is acknowledged that the for the two defendants, and, in answer to a question against Mr. Stones could not be sustained; and, as to the weights being short, there could not the by the Independent, who argues that the duties of slightest doubt exist this had arisen from their being every person having light weights should be con-Whigs have no inclination to "fork out" the need- where fraud was intended, and where it was not. Whigs; they have no objection to make a tool of and it would be a hard case for Mr. Hesketh to be "city of spot." Hence the anxiety of the Inde- the case against Mr. Hesketh was proved, and that

DREADFUL FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—Between the hours of nine and ten o'clock on the night of Saturwhich has destroyed iproperty to the extent of between £15,000 and £20,000. The flames were first discovered in the warehouse of Messrs. Gladstone and Clayton, No. 10, Norfolk-street, cotton-manufacturers. The moment superintendent Sawley had been made acquainted with the calamitous occurrence, he sent to inform Mr. Rose, superintendent of two sections of the day-duty-men. On arriving there, he found that the flames were barsting out through a side window on the ground floor in Sussex-street. Mr. Rose, with a number of firemen and engines, arrived in a short time after, and on getting a proper supply of water, commenced playing on the building. The fire continued, however, to increase, and spread to the upper story of the next cottonwarehouse, occupied by Mr. J. C. Eckhard, No. 11 Norfolk-street, which was entirely destroyed. Thence it caught the upper part of the warehouse rooms underneath were much damaged by the ing premises subsided. How the fire originated has Old Hops, £3 5s to £4 4s. not been ascertained, although, as usual, several rumours on the subject are current. The whole of the Eckhard in the Sun office. During the day, the scene of the conflagration, which is in the heart of

ceding to address the meeting on the importance of place. The young woman informed her companion 2s to 2s 10d. Barley 3s 6d, to 3s 9d. Beans 3s 6d, Sheriff Substitute of Stirlingshire, arrived, and in amount of 800f., and he related his adventures with LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET MONDAY, JAN. 30.-Chairman on reading the interdict, dissolved the to pass the night, but should continue her journey Mutton 5d. to 6d per lb. Number of Cattle at marmeeting. A public meeting of the inhabitants was the next morning. The soldier also determined to ket:—Beasts 1,216, Sheep 2,906.

Drysdale was again appointed chairman. Several hour, and escort her to her home. At daybreak her the soldier also determined to ket:—Beasts 1,216, Sheep 2,906.

Liverpool Cotton Market. speakers addressed the meeting on religion, bigotry, knocked at the house where he left her, and was modes of education, and present distress of the nation. answered by a man inside, who informed him that sisting of 250 Maranham at 53d to 64d; 150 Bahis. Messrs. Martin, Rennie, and other vocal amateurs the young woman had taken her departure a 6d; 200 Surats, 33 to 4d; 50 Languayra, 5d; the gave their valuable assistance on the occasion. The few minutes before. Anxious to overtake her, remainder American, 33d to 64d. With a fair instrumental band played soveral fine airs during the and show his gallantry, the soldier following the market can hardly evening, in their usual masterly style. The meeting lowed at a quick pace, and having walked be said to be more flat. As to prices they are in broke up at half-past eleven o'clock, seemingly much a considerable distance, began to feel some favour of the buyer, though perhaps not id since pleased with the proceedings. The trustees of the surprise as well as disappointment. At length he Friday.

SHIPWRECK.-On Saturday morning, during the fog. a Spanish vessel, laden with wine and fruit, drove against the cliffs at Beachy-head, and became a complete wreck. We regret to add, that nine out of thirteen men composing the crew (including a pilot taken on board at the Isle of Wight) were drowned. A FACT.—The other day at Canterbury market. the following colloquy was overheard between two Tory farmers, one of them well-known as a humourist :- A. " Hard times, neighbour; what will become of us farmers? I thought when the Tories got into power all would be right." B. "Oh, never fear-Sir Robert Peel will soon put you all upon your legs again." A. "Ah, will he so? I am glad to hear you say that. But how?" B. "Why, he will compel you to sell all your hunters and pleasure nags, and make you walk."- Kent Herald.

READING THE WILL -The will of a "rich gentleman" was opened at an hotel at the west-end one day last week. Each party looked "unutterable things' when the reader, after the usual opening, ing decomposition. I don't think the appearance would nuous tour of home duty, the long duration of which Colonel G, ten thousand pounds three per cents.; and to my esteemed cousin, George W--il, the like place after death, but I cannot speak positively as to been placed under orders for foreign service. They of my nephews and nieces, I leave them each, &c. but the absence of blood might have been caused by thither can be completed. It has also been deter- of legacies, with the eternal good wishes of the deceased. "Signed, sealed, and delivered, in the person's life, it is very likely the head would be first to the same station.—United Service Gazette.

presence of, "&c. All parties would have been satisfied, had it finished thus! but the reader started, and, with a look of surprise (for he was included in first impression on my mind on viewing the body, was mond as Chief Private Secretary; and Mr. Arbuth- the donotions), said here is a codicil! and with a read aloud that which his eye had hastily scanned-"Codicil: if I had died possessed of the wealth Miller in the business of burning up the world. He herein stated, I should have left it to these my dear has no idea of waiting till April, but says it will and valued friends. But I have been imprudent, and therein set down, and perhaps, have not more to leave than may be required to bury me; my dear HOLYHEAD.—On the morning of Saturday last, the and kind friends must, therefore, take the will for the

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JAN. 30 .-Last week the arrivals of Wheat from our own coasts, were on the whole, good, but mostly of inferior quality, arising from the dampness of the atmosphere. Fresh up this morning, coastwise and by land carriage, and samples, the receipts were comparatively small, particularly from Essex and Kent. The samples being somewhat out of condition, the casualties of the late storm is to be recorded the loss, very fluest descriptions sold at prices about equal to of the schooner Jane, John Stevens master, belong- those obtained on Monday last; but, to effect traning to the port of Plymouth. This vessel was mode- sactions in other kinds, an abatement of fully Is per rately laden with a cargo of manganese, and bound | qr. was submitted to by the factors, and several parcels remained unsold at the close of business. haven on the fifth of January, and, like many others, Foreign Wheat, owing to many of the holders deher master being tempted by the appearance of the manding full quotations, was again very heavy, yet weather just previous to the storm, pursued his pas- we can notice no alteration in its value. Superior sage on the morning of Thursday, the 12th. From that malting Barley was taken at late rates, but grinding day to the present time it has pleased an overruling and distilling sorts might have been purchased on Providence to withold all intelligence of the ill- easier terms. In Malt a limited amount of business fated schooner; the probability is, that she foundered was passing, and the prices of that article remained with all her crew at sea. The Jane was ninety- about stationary. The Oat trade was again heavy, nine tons register, white streak with black ports, yet, as the supply was small, last week's figures were maintained. Beans and Peas moved off slowly. Both the latter was a shade easier in price. LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET. MONDAY, JAN. 30.

-For many years past we have not had occasion to

report such long-existing heaviness in this market as petitioning creditor made his affidavit on Friday the THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.—President Tyler during the present season; indeed, so far from any 13th of January, and that consequently the concern sent, on the 30th Dec. a communication to the House improvement being looked forward to, the presumpthat it had not been thrown in longer than during the night of Friday last. We believe, and we are borne out in this by several competent persons, that the body of course those who on the Saturday paid are sometiments of the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedented state secure for the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedented state secure for the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedented state secure for the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedented state of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedented state of the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedented state of the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedented state of the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedented state of the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedented state of the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedented state of the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedent to the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedent to the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedent to the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedent to the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedent to the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedent to the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedent to the commerce of the commerce of the United States the existing cause of such an almost unprecedent to the commerce of the United States the would not sink at all—that it would remain on the surface of the water from the moment it was thrown in this sort of work. The Sheffield papers that at the to the time it was taken out. Hence, had it been in longer than the time we have mentioned it must have being she to meet in sold and all of the commerce of the c States in past years have amounted to 1,000,000 dol- found that, for several weeks, they have averaged lars per annum; and that in the year 1841, to the about 4,000 carcases. These immense supplies, direct trade between the two countries, the value of having, in consequence of their chiefly coming to REPRESENTATION OF SHEFFIELD,-The "Sucking the exports from the United States amounted to hand somewhat out of condition, from the prevailing Pig" Association of Sheffield assuming that Mr. 715,000 in domestic produce, and 485,000 dollars in warm weather, met a heavy inquiry at extremely low figures, those who generally operate largely here DEFICIENT WEIGHTS .- At the Borough Court, as "carcasers" have purchased to a very limited extent: hence has arisen this so much complained of dulness, coupled with the prevailing low rates of the currency. It may perhaps be imagined that the shippers of dead meat have operated advantageously to their pecuniary interests; but such, we bog to be the choice of the people. The Independent on the other hand is mum as to the transcendent virtues of his duty. On the 17th instant, Mr. Fogg went to thousands of carcasses of really good Mutton to have produced no more than 2s 4d per 8lbs. It is evident that the public only are receiving a benefit from such transactions. Dullness, excessive dullness, was again second test, when Mr. Stones, who is a relative of the leading feature here to-day. From the whole of our grazing counties, the receipts of beasts were limited, and, comparatively speaking, of very inferior quality, especially as regards the short horns from Lincolnshire. As relates to the foreign supplies, we have to intimate that not a single head has been imported, either in London, or at the out-ports, during the past week; while we had only two Spanish on offer this morning, and which were turned out a fortnight since. The attendance of both London and country buyers was extremely scanty, which caused the Beef trade to be excessively heavy, and the prices declined, from those noted on this day se'nnight, fully 2d per 8ibs, it being with the greatest difficulty that 4: 2d per 8lbs could be obtained for the very primest lots. Scarcely any store beasts were brought forward. Notwithstanding the numbers of sheep were somewhat less than on Monday last, they were more than adequate to meet the wants of the butchers. and the currencies suffered a further abatement of 2d per 8lbs. As a general figure, 4s per 8lbs may be considered the top price, though in a few instances, some superior Old Downs were disposed of at 4s 2d. We had about 70 shorn Kents in the pens, which went off at about 3s 4d per 8lbs. In Lambs, next to nothing was doing, there being only about 40 on sale. Calves moved off slowly, and their rates were drooping. Prime small Porkers maintained their value, but large Hogs were purchased on easier terms, with about 70 by sea from Ireland. We received from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, about 900 horned and polled Scots; from our Northern counties, 700 short horns and runts: from the Western and Midland Districts, 250 short horns runts, Devons, Herefords, and Irish beasts; from other parts of England, 200 of various breeds; and from Scotland, by a steamer, 90 Scots mostly polled. POTATOE MARKETS.—The receipts of Potatoes during the past week from Scotland, and various other quarters, have amounted to full average supplies. Good parcels, however, are selling firmly at late currencies; but other qualities command little attention. Scotch Reds, 50s to 55s per ton; York ditto, 55s to 60s; Devons 50s to 55s; Kent and Essex Whites, 40s to 45s; Wisbeach, 40s to 45-Jersey and Guernsey Blues, 40s to 50s; Yorkshire

Prince Regent's, 40s to 45s. Borough Hop Marker.-Although we have had of Mr. Andrew Hall, gingham-magnifacturer, No. a better supply of hops, both yearlings and olds, 12, Brown-street, which was also destroyed. The offering, since our last reports, the demand has ruled tolerable steady, but without any further improve-"freebooting" friends as to whether he would vote quantity of water thrown on the fire. The engines ment in the quotations. The following are the presucceeded in getting the flames under about two separates :- East Kent, pockets, £5 10s to £6 15s : o'clock on Sunday morning, but they continued to Do. in bags, £5 5s to £6 5s; Mid Kent, in pockets, when all apprehension for the safety of the adjoin- Sussex, £4 4s to £5 8s; Farnhams £8 8s to £10 10s;

> Tallow.—The holders of Tallow generally are still anxious sellers on the spot, and, in consequence of the delivery last week not realizing the expectations of many the price this morning is depressed, and no doubt parcels of 50 or 100 casks might be had at the lowest quotation. The price for the Autum n (44.6d to 45.) is quite nominal. Town Tallow is 47s to 47 dd net cash.

> WOOL MARKETS - We have had a very limited amount of business doing in Wools of late, without any public sales being announced. The imports in the week have been 2,040 packages, mostly from our

> BARNSLEY .- The state of Trade, here, gets worse every day, and with it the sufferings of the people. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JAN. 28th.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 30 .-

school are five in number, and the interdict was at he instance of two of them.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. MONDAY, JAN. 30.—
and asked if they had seen his companion of the day

During the last seven days we have had moderate before. On receiving an answer in the negative, his arrivals of Wheat, Flour and Oatmeal from Ireland. The United States and the Sandwich Islands. The head, subject of the Gendarmes, they desired he would return a human being—most likely a female. The head, which he found to his horror, te be the t. unk of a human being—most likely a female. The head, which he found to his horror, te be the t. unk of a human being—most likely a female. The head, which he found to his horror, te be the t. unk of a human being—most likely a female. The head, which he found to his horror, te be the t. unk of a human being—most likely a female. The head, which he found to his horror, te be the t. unk of a human being—most likely a female. The head, which he found to his horror, te be the t. unk of a human being—most likely a female. The head, which he found to his horror, te be the t. unk of a human being—most likely a female. The head, which he found to his horror, te be the t. unk of a human being—most likely a female. The head, which he found to his horror, te be the t. unk of a human being—most likely a female. The head, which he found to his horror, te be the t. unk of a human being—most likely a female. The head, which he found to his horror, te be the t. unk of a human being—most likely a female. The head, which he found to his horror, te be the t. unk of a human being—most likely a female. The House of to the Gendarmes, they desired he would return which he found to his horror, te be the t. unk of a human being—most likely a female. The House of to the Gendarmes, they desired he would return a human being—most likely a female. The lead, to the Gendarmes, they desired he would return a human being—most likely a female. The House of to the Gendarmes, they desired he would return a human being—most likely a female. The House of to the Gendarmes, they desired he would return a human being—most likely a female. The House of to the Gendarmes, they desired he would return a human being—most likely a female. The House of to the Gendarmes, they desired he would return a human being—most likely a female. The House of to the Gendarmes, The NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE who lived near, and three men came, on being told by removed, for better examination and security, to the business in that grain has since been of a most limited house, a boy playing in the street, stated, in answer character, but, nominally, we make no further to the questions put to him. that his father was in change in our questions. The remains were afterwards with the Sandwich Islands. The message stated knows and condition of the government ries of the neighbours, the son of the owner of the business in that grain has since been of a most limited house, a boy playing in the street, stated, in answer character, but, nominally, we make no further to the questions put to him, that his father was in change in our questions. The message stated knows and condition of the government ries of the neighbours, the son of the owner of the business in that grain has since been of a most limited house, a boy playing in the street, stated, in answer character, but, nominally, we make no further to the questions put to him. TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE who lived near, and three men came, on being told by removed, for better examination and security, to the briefly the history and condition of the government who lived near, and three men came, on being told by removed, for better examination and security, to the briefly the history and condition of the government who lived near, and three men came, on being told by removed, for better examination and security, to the briefly the history and condition of the government who lived near, and three men came, on being told by removed, for better examination and security, to the briefly the history and condition of the government who lived near, and three men came, on being told by removed, for better examination and security, to the briefly the history and condition of the government house, a boy playing in the street, stated, in answer character, but, nominally, we make no further the trade with them; and announced that he had to the questions put to him, that his father was in change in our quotations. The dealers have purticularly and institutions of the government that he had to the questions put to him, that his father was in change in our quotations. The dealers have purticularly and institutions of the government to the provided by Dr. Lees.

The provided have a provided by Dr. Lees and announced that he had to the questions put to him, that his father was in change in our quotations. The dealers have purticularly and institutions of the government to the provided house, and the provided house, a boy playing in the street, stated, in answer character, but, nominally, we make no further than the boys what they were wanted for. One of these or a purticular than the provided house, a boy playing in the street, stated, in answer character, but, nominally, we make no further than the provided house, a boy playing in the street, stated, in answer character, but, nominally, we make no further than the provided house, a boy playing in the street, stated, in answer character, but, no further than t the boys what they were wanted for. One in the dealers have purposed to the great principles of The gr The conduct of its faiented that purpose, but allow the conduct of its faiented that purpose, but allow the conduct of its faiented that purpose, but allow the conduct of its faiented that purpose, but allow the conduct of its faiented that purpose, but allow the conduct of its faiented that purpose, but allow the corrogated and hardened foreign power to subjugate or colonize them, or outlined the conduct of its faiented that purpose, but allow the corrogated and hardened foreign power to subjugate or colonize them, or outlined the conduct of its faiented that purpose, but allow the corrogated and hardened foreign power to subjugate or colonize them, or outlined the conduct of its faiented that purpose, but allow the corrogated and hardened foreign power to subjugate or colonize them, or outlined the corrogated and hardened foreign power to subjugate or colonize them, or outlined the corrogated and hardened foreign power to subjugate or colonize them, or outlined subjugate or colonize them,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1843.

THE APPROACHING TRIALS. In the Liverpool Times of the current week, we

find the following :-"We understand that the trials of Feargus O'Connor and the other Chartists, upon the indictments against them, which were removed by certiorari from the late Special Commission, will be tried at Lancaster, and the workers in our own day." not at Liverpool. Hence it has been thought right to assign a longer period for the assizes at Lancaster than would otherwise have been necessary.

We know not what authority the Liverpool Times may have for this statement, as we have received ne official intimation on the subject, but we deem it our duty, at all events, to place it before our friends The fact that two weeks are allotted for the duration of the Lancaster Assizes, which commonly last only two or three days, seems to give it an air of probability; and it is most likely upon this circumstance that the Editor of the Liverpool Times has founded his assumption. At all events, it is high time that those who are interested in the matter should bestir themselves.

WAGES OF LABOUR.

In estimating the value of any "improvement" in the mode of producing wealth, it is a rule with us to ask," what increase, or decrease, has it made to the means of the working man" ! and according to Talue.

his stock of comforts; that these had enabled him | provements" have been anything but "improveto enjoy more of the good things of life; that they | ments" to them! had placed additional beef and bread upon his table, and put additional clothing upon his back: We have oftrimes avowed that if this could be shown to have been the effect of former "Extensions of Commerce," we should be the first to call for, and struggle for, another and greater "Extension."

Our inquiries, however, have led us to a directly opposite conclusion, to that of benefit from former "Extensions." We have endeavoured to ascertain the condition of the labourer at the beginning of the present century,—a period when the beginning of the rapid and much-lauded "Extensions of British Commerce" may be dated; and we have contrasted that condition with the present condition of the labourer; and that contrast is not favourable to the "Exten-

It is not necessary that we say much respecting the labourers's present condition. It is admitted on all hands that it is deplorable in the extreme. There is no party who now disputes the existence of oeneral employment; that those who are daily and almost necessaries of life: that starvation is endured by Young:millions of British subjects; and that the shopthe unemployed labourers, the march of POVERTY, no cow of the Englishman; the children of the Irish and BUINATION having reached them, in its progress, upwards, through all classes of present society.

This is the avowed and undisputed condition of the labouring many at the present hour.

It is also avowed and undisputed, that the condition of that same class, fifty years ago, was, comparatively, a much better one. They had, then, com paratively, well-farnished cottage-homes: a wellloaded table; and well-clothed backs. Employment was not then scant; and the wages paid to the worker would purchase him, comparatively, a fair share of the comforts of life.

means of producing wealth most immensely. The producing-power of the Kingdom at the beginning of the present century has been stated by eminent Staticians to have been :-

Manual Labour 3,750,000 Mechanical and Scientific Power equal to 11,250,000 Total 15,000,000

The population at that period was also 15,000,000; consequently, the aggregate productive-power and the population were equal, or as one to one.

In 1842, the producing-power of the Kingdom was thus estimated:

Manual Labour 9,000,000 Mechanical and Scientific Power equal to 600,000,000

Total, 609,000,000 The population in 1842, as shown by the census was 27,000,000. The proportion, therefore, which

the producing-power then bore to the population Was as iwenty-two to one ! What a vast increase in producing-means! How

comes it to pass, that with this increase in the means to produce wealth, the comforts and well-being of the wealth-producers should have decreased?

The Returns connected with our Foreign Trade show also that during those fifty years, we have increased that trade most prodigiously! In 1798. we exported. in Official Value, £19,672,503; which brought us in, in Real Value, £33,148,682. The last Returns published, for the year ending January 5, 1842, show that we had exported in Official Value, £102,180,517, which only brought us in, in Real Value, £51,634,623. Thus it will be seen that we on the LAND, written by a gentleman who subscribes lease has been, I hear, a great number of years. The wore; they carded! they spun! they wove! This had increased in QUANTITY nearly SIX TIMES himself "One who has Whistled at the Plough." We house is hidden by trees. It stands in the Weald of they did within themselves! and was it no advan-pride and manly dignity keeps it alive in recollec-OVER: as for an increase in price that is quite explained that that document was only one of a Surrey, close by the River Mole, which is here a mere tage! Did not this help his three or four shillings a tion; and he who was so fairly represented, would another matter! That increase is not, by any means,

Commerce then has "Extended"! Of that there can be no doubt. Our means of producing wealth has "Extended" also, and, with these "Extensions," the wages and means of comfortable living of the workers have decreased!

These facts are, with us, conclusive evidence that former "Extensions of Commerce" have no: benefitted the working people; and they hold out to us little district, and that the other farmers were expected hope that another "Extension," now sought for by a Repeal of the Corn Laws, will do that which all some of whom were tradesmen from Salisbury, and to fifteen men, boys, and maids: and, which was the former "Extensions" have failed in doing !

fix the attention of the advocates of Corn Law that flour and bread be cheaper this year than last? Repeal. These facts and arguments they shrink They could buy little of either last year, and they with much adroitness. They invariably decline to meet them; but content themselves with uttering year; they are good, but small." forth an experience-exploded "principle" of Political Economy: - "Extended trade couses extended employment. Extended employment causes extended wages: therefore extended trade is beneficial to the worker."

Latterly, however, another tack has been taken. It is now the cue of the Free Trade writers to endeavour to induce a doubt, as to the correctness of better off than his brethren of the present day. In cultivated counties of the west." this matter the Morning Chronicle has taken the lead. The week before last, he had an article to taken on the authority of this writer, who has been show, as he thought, that the labourers of England to see with his own eyes and hear with his own were wreichedly ill-off some 150 years ago; and the ears, at seven shillings a-week, on an average. inference which he evidently wishes the existing Remember that he has found many working for workers to draw from his pretended array of facts is, ninepence a-day! Remember that nine-pence that they have not much to complain of in their a-day is but four shillings and sixpence a-week! present condition, seeing that it is better, or at least, Remember, too, that a shilling a-day is a common no worse, than the condition of the labourers in the run; and that a shilling a-day is but six shillings beginning of the last century.

period he has hit upon, is about the very best he to infer from the facts the writer has adduced. could have picked out for his purpose. It was just Seven shillings a-week, then, we take to be the er. It was just at the period, too, when loans and to the Chronicic.

THE NORTHERN STAR. | loan-mongering began to exercise their baneful influence upon the happiness and prosperity of the producers of wealth, under the auspices of the blessed Bishop BURNET. It was a period, too, when the taxation of the country had been increased, at once, two-and-a-half-times over!!! A period of time of this character, pregnant indeed with depressing consequences, has the Chronicle fixed upon for the illustration of his dogma, that " the labourers of England, in olden time, were as wretchedly off as

> Now, even if the Chronicle had proved his point, we should not have been disposed to admit his intended inference, that because the labourers were badly off then, they have no cause for complaint now, seeing that they are in no worse condition. We should have asked if it was right, that the labourer should have no share in the numerous means of producing wealth? We should have asked, if this age of "improvement"; this age of gas and steam; this age of mechanical and scientific appliances to the production of food and clothing at and clothing at both periods. this age of means of increase illimitable: we should

have asked, even had the Chronicle established that which he has attempted to establish, if these "im- day; and that the difference between the Official provements" ought not to have worked BENEFIT to the workers? We should have asked if it was of prices since the period we are speaking of, right, that the working classes should be kept in a 1694. The rate of valuation then adopted has been stand-still position, when all the rest of the world since constantly maintained; because it has had was travelling to the goal of human perfection at a railroad pace !! We should have asked these questhe answer given to that query is our estimate of tions, even had the Chronicle Proven that the labourer's condition has not deteriorated contemporaneously When arguing upon the question of "Extension of with the introduction and present application of Commerce," we have pointedly put the question to those new and mighty agents of civilization, its advocates: "What have been the effects of steam and gas: how much more necessary is former 'Extensions' upon the wages and comforts it to put them, when the Chronicle has not of the labouring many !" and have honestly avowed | proved his position; when it is a fact staring that if it could be shown that they had been of us full in the face that the condition of the probenefit to the worker; that they had added to ducers of wealth is deteriorated : that the "im-

The Chronicle says:-

"The labourers of England were wretchedly ill off during the first half of the last century; of which fact there is but too abundant evidence. Wages were extremely low-3s and 4s a week. Stephen Duck, about 1730, threshed in a barn in Wilishire for 3s a week. The population hardly experienced any increase during all that period. But about the year 1760 great advances in manufactures took place. Numerous canals were cut, and other works executed, and the demand for labour led to an increase of wages and its increased comforts, especially in the manufacturing districts. Before that time, wheaten bread was little used by the labourers. About 1760 the use of it became general. But even then, the condition of the labourers in the agricultural districts would seem to in the various tours of Arthur Young, in the eastern, the northern, and the southern counties, very minute accounts of the wages of labour, and they appear exceedingly low. Arthur Young was afterwards in Ireland, in 1776, 1777, and 1778, and in the second part of his tour he states minutely the results of his experience with respect to the condition of the Irish distress. It is well known that the cottages are cotters, contrasting it with that of the English in price. comparatively empty of furniture; that hundreds of labourers; and it does not certainly say so much for thousands are wandering the streets for want of the comforts enjoyed by the latter, that upon the it remarked, is the opinion of a man who had visited mightly employed, are not receiving wages which every corner of England, and was intimately in his endeavour to form an accurate estimate of half a dozen prints in gilt frames hanging up; some vails and has long prevailed among the labourers. will furnish them with a sufficiency of the first acquainted with the state of the agricultural pepulation. The following is an extract from

"Then the Irishman's cow may be ill-fed is keeping class are rapidly falling into the ranks of admitted; but ill-fed as it is, it is better than the wages were not all that the labourers of England to eat instead of a piece of bacon and pudding: the capin are nourished with milk, which, small as the quantity may be, is far preferable to the beer or vile tea which is the beverge of the English infant, for nowhere but in a town is milk to be bought.

> " When I see the people of a country, in spite of political oppression, with well-formed vigorous bodies, and their cottages swarming with childrenbeautiful, I know not how to believe their subsisting on an unwholesome food.

than bread and cheese; but I have no doubt of a lived out of the house would not fare much worse! beilyfull of the one being better than a half a belly During the last fifty years we have ADDED to our parative plenty which attends the board of a poor native of England and Ireland, let him attend to within the recollection of persons now living! It their meals; the sparingness with which our labourer eats his bread and cheese is well known; mark the Irishman's potatoe-bowl placed on the floor, the whole family upon their hams around it, devouring a quantity almost incredible, the beggar seating himself to it with a hearty welcome, the pig taking his share as readily as the wife, the cocks, hens, turkeys, geese, the cur, the cat, and perhaps the cow, and all partaking of the same dish. No man can often have been a witness of it without being convinced of the plenty, and, I will add, the cheerfulness

> tremely low; three shillings and four shillings per week. STEPHEN DUCK, about 1730, thrashed in a him because he was a labourer! barn in Wiltshire, for three shillings a week." We shall adopt the mean between his two rates of wages. three, and four, shillings a-week; and take it that the average wages paid in money was then three shillings and sixpence a-week. We shall then endeavour to ascertain what husbandmen are paid at the present day; and measure the amount of their earnings in the quantity of provisions and other several matters which enhanced, or enhances, their "RURAL RIDES:"relative condition; and thus have before us a fair contrast of the two periods, as far as the labourers

What then are the wages paid to husbandmen now ? Let the Chronicle answer.

document descriptive of the doings of the Socialists dition of both LAND, Farmer, and Labourer. In life. the extract we made last week, he lets out, incidentally, the following information relative to the scene of plain manners and plentiful living. Oak wages of agricultural labourers :-

"At an inn called the Winterslow Hut, (between Salisbury and Broughton) I received information, that the wages of labouring men had been reduced to many hundreds of years old. But all appeared to be seven shillings a week by the largest farmer in that in a state of decay and nearly of disuse. There apto follow immediately with a similar reduction: and the common expression of those, who were present, To this view of the subject, however, we can not this effect: God above only knows how the poor and bell-pull too! One end of the front of this once and helps which the labourer of old possessed! creatures are to be fed! What matters it to them can buy as little this. They must buy potatees, not bread, and potatoes are but a middling crop this upstart as any stock jobber in the kingdom can boast

same writer says :--

" Wages, are miserably low. Near Preston and about Lancaster, able-bodied men are working to farmers for nine-pence a day! A shilling and fifteen pence a day are the more common run of wages. The labourers in Lancashire are on a level with those of Dorset, Somerset, and Devon; but so far as I have yet seen, the farms of Lancashire and

a-week! Remember all this; and then say whether The writer has advoitly chosen his time. The the sum named, seven shillings, is not a high average

after the GLORIOUS REVOLUTION;" When all the average wages paid to husbandmen at the present for them to sleep in, worse off than the labourers were then, may be for enforcing them. We should, at least, there- costly exhibitions? Never, we guess, till the power than the labourers were then, may be for enforcing them. We should, at least, there- costly exhibitions? Never, we guess, till the power than the labourers were then, may be for enforcing them. interests of the state had sustained the shock time; or double the amount paid to the same class of inevitable from internal commetions of that characters in the beginning of last century, according All these he has: all these cost him nothing; and yet of legislation by the whole people example the characters of ourselves; yet this is done every time that we publish. Crown to its due position, and make the factions and

and clothing at the two periods: for on this will feed labourers in the house. Judge, then, of the change found to have been excessive; for poor rates then Charter Association," or of "the members of the mainly depend the contrast we wish to make.

Fortunately the period fixed on by the Chronicle, telling as it is for him for the reasons we have before enumerated, is about the only one during the course of the last three centuries, (barring the last fifty years), that he could have hit upon to enable us to natinfactorily solve this last question.

There are no regular consecutive returns of the prices of produce, until towards the close of the seventeenth century. There are several statements as to the price of provisions in earlier times; but they are many of them collected from old household accounts; and cannot be depended on, like accounts regularly taken and regularly published.

In the year 1694, however, six years prior to the beginning of the period fixed on by the Chronicle advantages to be deprived from an increase in the for his contrast, the present Official Rates of valuation of Exported British Produce and Manufactures were fixed; and that fact will enable us to state, with certainty, the prices of provisions

> It will be necessary to explain that the Official Value of the present day, was the Real Value of that Value and Real Value shows the increase or decrease its uses as a common denominator, or indicator of quantity; and has served, too, to show the fluctuations in price.

> It follows, therefore, that the Official Value and the Real Value of any particular article of British Produce and Manufactures in the List of Exports will show its price at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and the price of the same description of article now: the fact being that the " Official Value" was the real price in 1694; and the "Real Value" the real price at the present day.

Let the Chronicle, then, take the last published List of Exported British Produce in his hand, and a single glance will tell him, that at the beginning of the last century, when "the labourers of England labourers out of their houses, and to pinch them in received, according to his own showing, 3s. 6d. was then nearly three times "cheaper" than it is keep them from beneath his roof. now! That is, the labourer's three shillings-and-sixhave been by no means an enviable one. We have Cews and Oxen were four times as cheap! or that sion: and so I requested a friend to buy it for me; The luxuries of the great are to increase as a Cow or an Ox, as four pounds will go now. He will find, too, that Sheep's Wool and Hats are now nearly double the price they were then : and that Woollen and Worsted Yarn is also about doubled

> These facts will the Chronicle learn by an appeal to the last published Returns relating to "Trade and Navigation;" and they will aid him materially her: some showy chairs and a sofa (a sofa by all means):

out of sight, in this important inquiry. Money better "educated" than she: two or three nick-nacks that the agricultural class are the least of any had to live upon, during the earlier periods of house too neat for a dirty-shoed carter to be allowed our agricultural labourers are concerned, the maxim English History. A far different system obtained to come into; and everything proclaiming to will hardly hold good as a universal one. at the beginning of the last century from what obtains every sensible beholder, that there is here now. The labouring-man was not then driven out a constant anxiety to make a show not almost always when unmarried, formed one of the is the worst part of it) are all too clever to work: when I see their men athletic, and their women board; and slept under the farmer's own roof! God! What, "young gentlemen" go to plough! They ought not to be to contrast the labourer of 1843 with However the farmer fared, he fared ! and we may readily believe that if the labouring inmates of " I will not assert that potatoes are a better food the farmer's dwelling fared well, the labourers who

That such was the general custom is a fact that admits not of dispute. It has been discontinued was discontinued when the immense amount of paper-money in circulation, consequent on LOANS and BANK RESTRICTION, had forced up prices to such a degree, as to induce the Farmers. Manufacturers, and Shopkeepers to think we had the world" in a band," and that we could lead it whithersoever we listed. It was discontinued when the age of Bull-FROGISM set in ; when every farmer considered him-Let us examine the facts the Chronicle brings in Miss." Then the labourer was driven from the been taken from the labouring people, upon which BELLYFUL (of that trash)? What has become It is clear that the Judges felt themselves in an support of his general statement that "the labourers homestead! Then he no longer lived as the farmer of England in the beginning of the last century were lived. Then he had to depend entirely upon the wretchedly ill-off." "Wages," says he, " were ex- amount of money-wages he could succeed in wringing out of the close-fisted Bull-Frog, who despised

That this custom of in-dwelling the labourers obtained at the period fixed on by the Chronicle, is proved by the construction of the old farm-houses themselves, and the furniture with which they were furnished. The contrast between the style in that day, and the style now, will be best understood by the following graphic description, by one who was well qualified to paint the scene he witnessed and necessaries of life, which the wages of each period describes, and to tell of other times and doings. It would purchase; taking into account the other is one of Cobberr's inimitable and instructive

> "Reigate, Thursday Evening, "20th October, 1825.

about eleven o'clock, I went to a sale at a farm, which were for his own work alone. The married labourthe farmer is quitting. Here I had a view of what er's means were added to, by the exertions of his purposes, than the Chronicle! Out of evil comes an appeal to shopkeepers to enforce its acceptance. has long been going on all over the country. The farm, wife and his young family, at home: aided by his good. The desperate attempts of the squabblers to have been plentifully posted: while the brave "lads" Week before last we inserted from its pages a long | which belongs to Christ's Hospital, has been held by a own exertious, on long winter nights, and on wet man of the name of CHARINGTON, in whose family the days. They nearly manufactured all the clothes they series; the writer being now engaged in a tour rivulet, though just below this house the rivulet supthroughout the farming districts to "note" the con- plies the very prettiest flour-mill I ever saw in my

"Everything about this farm-house was formerly the clothes-chests, oak bed-steads, oak chests of drawers. and oak tables to eat on, long, strong, and well supplied with joint stools. Some of the things were peared to have been hardly any family in that house, where formerly there were, in all probability, from ten plain and substantial house had been moulded into a "parlour;" and there was the mahogany table, and the fine chairs, and the fine glass, and all as bare-faced of. And there were the decanters, the glasses, the In the Chronicle of Wednesday, Jan 18th, the "dinner-set" of crockery ware, and all just in the true stock-jobber style. And I dare say it has been 'Squire Charington and the Miss Charingtons; and not plain Master Charington, and his son Hodge, and his can be boarded. This is a well-known truth: therefore, if the farmer now shuts his pantry against his that he does it because he thereby gives them a living cheaper to him; that is to say, a worse living than tables, and stools, and benches, of everlasting duration. strengthened by the mention of two facts, which even fore, be careful not to afford them evidence against of legislation by the whole people shall restore the

that has taken place in the condition of these labourers! existed, and the poor were not then blessed with a National Charter Association" resident there. The And, be astonished, if you can, at the pauperism and New Poor Law, with its workhouse-and-degrading- parties who attend such meetings do not go there are the crimes that now disgrace this once happy and moral labour-test, to prevent them from applying for members of the National Charter Association. England.

produced: but, there is a new distribution of the produce. This 'Squire Charington's father used, I dare say, to sit at the head of the oak-table along with his men. say grace to them, and out up the meat and the pudding. He might take a cup of strong beer to himself, when they had none; but, that was pretty nearly all the difference in their manner of living. So that all lived well. But, the 'Squire had many wine-decanters, and wine-glasses, and "a dinner set," and "breakfastset." and "desert-knives:" and these evidently imply carryings on and a consumption that must necessity have greatly robbed the long oak-table if it had remained fully tenanted. That long table could not share in the work of the decanters and the dinner set. Therefore, it became almost untenanted: the labourers retreated to hovels, called cottages; and, instead of board and lodging, they got money; so little of it as to enable the employer to drink-wine; but, then, that he might not reduce them to quite starvation, they were enabled to come to him, in the king's name, and dea man receives in the king's name, he knows well he has by force; and it is not in nature that he should thank anybody for it, and least of all the party from whom it is forced. Then, if this sort of force be insufficient to obtain him enough to eat and to keep him warm, is it (who created no man to starve) to use another sort of surprising, if he resort to thest and robbery?

"This is not only the natural progress, but it has been like it !! the progress in England. The blame is not justly imputed to 'SQUIRE CARRINGTON and his like: the blame belongs to the infernal stock-jobbing system. There was no reason to expect that farmers would not and this, too, despite of the vast increase to our endeavour to keep pace, in point of show and luxury, with fundholders, and with all the tribes that war and taxes created. Farmers were not the authors of the mischief; and now they are compelled to shut the were wretchedly ill-off." and when they only their wages, in order to be able to pay their own taxes; and, besides this, the manners and the principles of the a-week as wages; a single look at that List will working class are so changed, that a sort of self-preservprove to him, that " Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour" ation bids the farmer (especially in some counties) to

"I could not quit this farm house without reflecting pence would purchase him nearly three times as much on the thousands of scores of bacon and thousands of 'Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour' as the labourer's bushels of bread that had been eaten from the long cakthree-and-sixpence will now! He will find also that | table which, I said to myself, is now perhaps, going, at Butter and Cheese, Beer and Ale, were fully three last, to the bottom of a bridge that some stock-jobber times as cheap; or as much then for one shilling as | will stick up over an artificial river in his cockney garfor three shillings now! He will further find that den. "By - it shant," said I, almost in a real pasone pound would then go as far in purchasing a and if he do so, I will take it to Kensington, or te

> painted shells, with a Mistress within, who is stuck tude and thanks! up in a place she calls a parlour, with, if she In another portion of his article the Chronicle the parson magistrates who refused his bail before

mass of materials for producing that general and dreadful

Another means of adding to the labourer's stock of comforts, over and above his money-wages, must not be lost sight of. At the period fixed on by the Chronicle there were extensive Commons, on which the labourer had common rights! The aid that these were to him cannot be estimated by the

less than ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED of an infernally-principled system of poor laws. PASSED! each one taking hundreds, and, in some instances, thousands, of acres from the labouring people, whose common right to the use and enjoyment of them had been sanctioned and guaranteed by numerous acts of the Parliament, as well as by the Common Usuages and Law of the

the labourer of old had, that must not be have heretofore been as to the means to alter it! excluded from the account. The money wages he received from his employer were for the pains to reconcile them to that exact condition of their "smooth words" there have been no "pars-"Having done my business at Hartswood to-day work he did for his employer. But they in which they may be slavishly or violently nips". In many towns the large sheet bills pubweek! Was not this rather better for domestic fain make himself a fair representation of so fair a comfort, and for educational purposes, than the picture. The right position of man is not now to congratulate ourselves upon, in the condition of ought to be! the husbandman now, when contrasted with the condition of the husbandman in the beginning of the last century! We find that his wages now will not purchase him as much food as the wages then

one the respectable landlady of the house, was to worst of all, there was a parlour! Aye, and a carpet would; while we find him deficient of many aids But mind! we do not say that the labourers of capacity throughout their several localities, an England were absolutely well-to-do at the period their acts as members of the National Charter Assoyou have named. We believe the contrary to have ciation. We have often pointed attention to the been the fact. We believe that the event called the fact that the 39th GEO. III. c. 79, makes every poli-"PROTESTANT REFORMATION" worked much to the tical society illegal whose members meet for the disadvantage of the labourers of England : and we transaction of business in separate masses, parts, or believe that what the REPORMATION left short of divisons; and that, therefore, the National Charter their total and complete degradation, was effected Association as such, has no meetings. It exists daughter Betty Charington, all of whom this accursed by the Whig-made "glorious Revolution," with its and can exist only in the public registration of its system has, in all likelihood, transmuted into a species attendant National Debt, Paper-Money, and Exces- members, in the persons and correspondence of its of mock-gentlefolks, while it has ground the labourers sive Taxation. The period, therefore, which we officers, and in its public documentary acts. The down into real slaves. Why do not farmers now feed should choose for a contrast between the then, and advantage of the National Organization is. that it the fact that the labourer in olden time was much Cheshire are not so well managed as in these ill- and lodge their work-people, as they did formerly? the present, condition of English labourers, would affords a common system, upon which the operations Because they cannot keep them upon so little as they not be the one chosen by the Chronicle; but one and of all the local bodies of Chartists in the kingdom The wases, then, of husbandmen now, may be give them in wages. This is the real cause of the terior to the first event just named. We have bestowed may be conducted; and that thus they change. There needs no more to prove that the lot the labour and attention which this article mani- may be all directed continuously towards a of the working classes has become worse than it fests, not to prove that the Chronicle's position, "that given point. Still, however, it should never formerly was. This fact alone is quite sufficient to the labourers of England were wretchedly ill-off be forgotten that all their distinct operations in settle this point. All the world knows, that a number | during the first half of the last century," is untenable; their several localities are those of local bodies, and of people, boarded in the same house, and at the same but to show that if such even were the case, they not of the general body; if this little fact were table, can, with as good food, be boarded much cheaper were much better off then, than the labourers are at pre- borne in mind, in the calling of the several meetthan those persons divided into twos, threes, or fours, sent! notwithstanding all the "improvements" of ings and the wording of the several resolutions which we boast, and not withstanding all the addi- which from time to time are adopted by those tional means of producing wealth with which we meetings in various towns, it would be much better. labourers, and pays them wholly in mency, is it not clear, have become acquainted, and which ought to have We ought never to forget that the same faction worked out a far different result.

Now how stands the relative prices of provision he lets all these things remain as of no use, rather than of the last century." If so, the poor rates will be meeting" at any particular place "of the National "The land produces, on an average, what it always

The other fact is, that from 1714 to 1726, the taxation of the kingdom averaged £6,386,572; while the average for the last fifty years is nearly £70,000,000, a year!!! The producer of wealth in latter times has much (TAXATION) to pride himself

With the notions of Mr. ARTHUR Young. quoted by the Chronicle, we shall not presume to meddle. We shall say nothing to disturb the equanimity of those who can see PLENTY, accompanied with cheerfulness, in a family "squatted on their hams on the floor, devouring POTATOES in a quantity almost incredible," having for mand food as paupers. And, now, mind, that which DINNER companions "the pig, the cocks, the hens, the turkies, the geese, the cur, the cat, own neighbourhood; only care should be taken and perhaps the cow: ALL PARTAKING OF THE SAME DISH;" we shall say nothing to disturb the equanimity of those who can see PLENTY in this. and who, with ARTHUR Young, would almost seem as an individual Chartist there residing. Thus the surprising, if he think it no great effence against God to wish to persuade the cheese and bread eater to Shakesperian Association of Leicester Chartists is a exchange that bread and cheese for the POTATOEforce more within his own controul? Is it, in short, BOWL! There it is! reader, plainly before you, National Charter Association; its members may be as pictured by ARTHUR Young: say how you all members of the National Charter Association

The conclusion, then, we arrive at, from a full examination of the question is, that the labourer now is much worse off than the labourer was THEN; means of producing wealth; and in despite, too, of the many and enormous "Extensions" of British

From that conclusion, so arrived at, we infer that another "Extension of Commerce," on the same principle as we have hitherto acted on, can only have the effect of " making BAD. WORSE." To expect anything else, after the experience we have had, betrays stupidity and obtuseness obtuse enough!

One word more to the Chronicle. In contrasting the past and present condition of the labourer, we surely had a right to expect from a LIBERAL journal, a progressive scale of the "improvement" of all classes, by which that of the industrious classes should be liberally measured. But no! natural consequence of those "improvements" tend-Fleet-street, and keep it for the good it has done in the ing what is called civilization; while the condition of the labourer under all circumstances, is to remain "When the old farm-houses are down (and down the same : or he is to receive a modicum of his share. they must come in time) what a miserable thing the not as a legitimate consequence arising from the country will be. Those that are now erected are mere same causes, but as a pauper with becoming grati-

"It is certain that great discontent now prethe relative condition of the labourers of England. swinging book-shelves with novels and tracts upon They may not have been better off formerly, BUT them for their flagrant and wilful outrage upon the But there are other facis which must not be kept | them : a dinner brought in by a girl that is perhaps | THEY WERE MORE RECONCILED TO THEIR CONDITION. 'inclined to sedition.' We are afraid that so far as crown were ready to aid in the oppression of the

In this he commits a grave error. For League purposes he would contrast the condition of a class of the farmer's house! He, in general, and warranted by the reality. The children (which too "ignorant" (as he says) to think for themselves with the condition of the same class when political farmer's own family: lived at the farmer's own they are all to be gentlefolks. Go to plough! Good knowledge has beamed upon them. The desire become clerks, or some skimmy-dish thing or other. the labourer of 1743; but to contrast the labourer They fire from the dirty work as cunning horses do of 1843, with him who employs him in the same year! of justice in the case of any Chartist who might from the bridle. What misery is all this! What a If, however, we are to narrow our contrast to his come before them charged with any manner of own condition at different periods, take him from offence. convulsion that must, first or last, come and blew this 1803 to 1843; and take also the relative condition of funding and jobbing and enslaving and starving system all other classes into the full consideration of the question; and then say whether the labourer has held or lost ground ! !

Throughout, the professing Liberal argues, as all Malthusians do, that as much has been done for the labourer as circumstances would admit of. If the Chronicle's picture is to be complete: and

if the sitters are to remain side by side on the canvass: we may perhaps be permitted to ask what tracy of a whole county, and we have the Solicitor labourer of the present day: for the Commons are has become of the Irish Cow, so feelingly described General pleading this base conspiracy as a justifigone, and, with them, the common rights! During by ARTHUR Young, when singing the praises of the cation of the acts of the parties to it, instead of Belf a Squire; and every farmer's daughter, "a the last seventy years millions of acres of land have POTATOE BOWL? What has become of the prosecuting the whole bevy for the misdemeasour. they formerly kept their cow, their pig, their flock of the turkeys, the geese, the hens, the cocks, the of geese, or their poultry. A rare addition these cat and the cur; and above all, what has become things, to the money wages paid them by their of the Cow! What has become of all these? Church and State have swallowed them all up ! It is a fact, that in the period from 1801 to 1831, no and a substitute is now to be furnished out and EIGHTEEN ENCLOSURE ACTS WERE which the brave Irish, not yet thoroughly debased by the dependant hand-to-mouth system. have resolved to resist even to the death!

One remarkable saying of the Chronicle's needs a word: "They may not have been better off formerly; BUT THEY WERE MORE RECONCILED TO THEIR CON-DITION." So were the West Indian Slaves, until they became sensible of their power to alter their condition. Englishmen were never reconciled to a There was also another means of comfort DEGRADED condition, however ignorant they may As for reconcilement, no journal has taken more the scratch", begin to fancy that under the butter serviceable to faction, and aid in its unhallowed lished by Mr. Hobson, containing the challenge and grasp power have compelled them to paint the of Stockport, despite their poverty, printed and labourer in those colours in which he now desires to see himself. Power achieved, the limner would gladly rub the colouring from the canvass! but had it cheaper from Mr. Honson. This is the right immuring up in a factory, for sixteen or eighteen merely confined to the Reform canvass, or the hours daily, of the wives and infant daughters of REFORM print : it is engraven upon the heart, and the manufacturing-should-be-labourer of our time! stereotyped in the mind! The impression is now Ah! Mr. Chronicle, when we come to inquire fixed: and man boastingly tries to make him self into the real facts of the case, we do not find much what those who once courted him told hird he

A WORD OF CAUTION.

THERE are few things of more consequence to the people, and to which the local leaders seem to pay less attention, than discriminating care fully between the movements of the people in their individual which first enacted these infamous statutes is now Our position, that the labourers now are much in power, and waits only a convenient opportunity be made to season the unsufferable dullness of these so much does ne gain by pinching them in wages that England were wretchedly ill-off during the first half either by placard or otherwise, anything about " a the people find each their own place.

relief. What is the fact? Why that for the three they go there and act there as individ 1 Chartists vears 1748-50 the Poor Rates for both England and Every such meeting is, and ought to be, called Wales amounted only to the sum of £730,135!!! a meeting of the Chartists of Birmingham, Sheffield while the Poor Rates have averaged, for the last Newcastle, or whatever other town it may be, and twenty years, no less than £7,000,000. annually!!! not a meeting of the members of the National What a frightful increase of pauperism, contempo- Charter Association. Another great mistake is raneously with the enormous increase of productive that of misconceiving the nature of the general council of the National Charter Association. Many parties speak and write of "the general council" of such a place, and "the general council" of such a place; as though each locality had a distinct general council of its own. This is quite wrong. The National Charter Association has but one council Its councillors live in different places—some in London. some at Leeds, some at Manchester some at Birmingham—but they form only one general council for the whole body; and they cannot legally act for the bedy in separate detachments. The fact, however, of a man being general councillor, is no reason why he should not to be also a councillor, or any other kind of office-bearer in any local body of Chartists in his not to ascribe to him as a member of the National Charter Association the acts which he performs as a member of a local body of Chartists in that place, or local body, perfectly distinct and separate from the its committee may be all councillors of the National Charter Association; its secretary may be a subsecretary of the National Charter Association and its treasurer may be a sub-treasurer of the National Charter Association; but still its meetings are not meetings of the National Charter Association. they are meetings of the Leicester Chartists generally, or of the Shaksperian Association of Leicester Chartists in particular. We have been thus plain. that this matter may be understood and looked to because communications continually reach us which are dangerously, because wrongly, worded. Where principle is concerned, we would be the last to advise the people to succumb to power; but where it is as in this case. merely a prudential matter, we think too much caution cannot be made use of to prevent the enemy from arming themselves with our own weapons. And hence we have thought it requisits to substitute these plain directions for the article wa promised respecting the improvement of the Organization, which we reserve for another week, and with the less regret, because it may probably be somewhat longer than we could at present find space for, in addition to the lengthy and important matters already given.

CLASS JUSTICE. THE SCANDALOUS TREATMENT OF MR. ARTHUR O'NEIL.

This gentleman has with becoming spirit brought their betters. He obtained a rule Nisi calling no parsons Badger and Cartwright to show cause why a criminal information should not issue against liberty of the subject and the constitution of this realm. As might be expected, the law officers of the people and to bolster up the tyranny of these clerical despots in a small way. The Solicitor-General appeared to show cause against the rule. and let out, in his defence of the Rev. clients whose cause he had undertaken, a most important fact: the fact that an illegal conspiracy and combination had been entered into by the whole magistracy of Staffordshire, for the purpose of defeating the ends

"At a meeting, held before O'Neil had been taken into custody, of the Magistrates of the county, presided over by the Lord Liousenant, or flad been determined not to accept any person as bail who attended Chartist meetings, and it was in accordance with that resolution that they had refused the bail of Page and

. Here, then, we have the plain admission of a deliberate conspiracy against the law, headed by the Lord Lieutenant, and joined in by the Magisawkward fix. It is an irksome thing to honourable men to lick the dirt from the hands of their patrons. They hardly knew what to say about the matter. The thing was so glaring, that even legal subilety and judicial sophistry were a little at fault; it required time to see how, or whether by any means, an excuse could be framed for denving to Mr. O'NEIL the plain justice he demanded; and so, under pretence of looking at the affidavits, the judgment was postponed.

MR. O'CONNOR AND THE LEAGUE. THE challenge of Mr. O'CONNOR has taken the League aback dreadfully. They don't half like it. It is fast opening the eyes of their dupes, many of whom, seeing that they show no signs of "coming to posted the challenge on a large sheet, at their own cost : not knowing, probably, that they might have way to work. Give the rogues enough of it. Stick it under their noses wherever they dare shew themselves. Make them "show fight" fairly, or quit the

The "Challenge," as we intimated last week, is in two shapes: in a large posting-bill for the corners of the streets, and in a small hand-bill for general distribution. These serve two purposes: they not only apprize the shopkeepers (to whom they are addressed) and the public generally, of the fact that a CHALLENGE has been given and is yet unaccepted; but they contain also some facts and arguments eminently calculated to shake the faith of the Free-Traders as to the efficacy of the Corn-Law-Repeal-Nostrum. The hand-bill is, in fact, a most useful Chartist Tract; and its extensive circulation cannot

The large poster may be had from Mr. Hobson at 83. the hundred: and the small bill for distribution at 7s. the thousand.

CLERICAL LIBERALITY!

Elsewhere our readers will find a simple unvarnished story by John O'Rourke, setting forth the apostolical character of the Rev. the Vicar of Leeds, chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, in such & light as to make comment uncalled for. The letter tells its own tale. It is a tale of facts, unembellished and undistorted, and the facts are a vivid comment upon the system by which such men are elevated to the position of lights and lawgivers.

THE SPEECH.

WHEW! Was there ever such a fighting body as our little Queen? She has given us the longest "King's Speech" that we ever saw made by a Queen with enough of fighting in it to satisfy a Saracen: the rest being positively an improvement upon Royal modes of saying nothing. Of all the expensive vapidities which we have seen, in the shape of Royal speeches, this is the most vapid. When will it come to pass that a few grains of sense and honesty shall

HIS READERS.

MI FRIENDS—On the first page of the present numhe of the Stor, you have a letter from Mr. O'Connor,

become anficiently distanteful to you. Mr. O Connor very properly seeks to set himself right. He is anxious not to be misunderstood; not to every man and will yield to no man.

mi the honerty of the Executive, in their capacity d in Frecutive, have been disputed; and they har been by a very large portion of their constituents and upon to resign: but, though the gross charges with them have never been met, two of them, Anti-Com Law League, and yet very dishonest and my incompetent as a member of the people's Execuhave brought no charge against him, individually; I har merely impeached him as a party to the acts of the Executive as a whole body. Mr. Leach has never ted to them all; and I hold every man responsible be know, to my cost, that the law holds a man responsible for acts to which he did not consent: but I public acts and conduct of the Executive, I have not a mile word to retract of all that I have mid I have said nothing without due thought intions of our delegate meeting." and consideration. I have said nothing for w much right to his opinion as I have to mine. To his citicism on my mode of expressing my opinion of the Executive, I have no reply to make: I am a plain man and call a spade a spade. But though I respect Mr. O'Connor as much as any man ought to respect him, I respect you and the cause of Chartism still more; and I must beg that in this matter, which is most essential and important to your interests, you will not permit your personal regard for him to blind you to the merits of the case; that you will form your own judgment by the facts and by the evidence and not by the opinion of any man. delivered that judgment so generally and so conclusively, n to preclade further bickering.

There is much in Mr. O'Connor's letter to which it wall be very easy for me to reply; but I have no deriskeep up the jar. I have never had any such bookly false counter accusations, there would never hit those who found it more convenient to keep up In John Watkin's letter much more unnecessarily Evere than anything that Mr. Watkin's has written Print the Executive. Mr. Watkins is a man who has done much service, and endured much suffering in the I know no man in the whole movement who he given more decided evidence of his thorough de-Potedness to Chartism than John Watkins. I know no min in the whole movement more fully entitled to the People's good opinion and their thanks. I know no min in the whole movement who has preserved impognout his whole career a more stern honesty, and a more strict and honourable adherence to principle End consistency than John Watkins. I do not say that his opinions are, therefore, entitled to any other weight that which they may have from the reasons For which they are founded; bet I do say that here things sucht to induce us to examine those reaand well before we censure him either for the holding if the expression of his opinions.

I am as tired of seeing the discussion in the Star as Mr. O'Connor or you can be. I had closed the columns in private, and then by a simultaneous public assault!!" if the Sior against its further continuance some weeks In This did not suit the Executive. Their friends abased me for it; and they themselves procured them to be reopened for it, by applying to Mr. O'Connor and attaining his pledge to that effect, at Birmingham. I to not think that Mr. O'Connor sected wisely, or rightly, h giving that pledge; but when informed by himself hat he had done so, I did not choose to give cause for being thought obstinate or factions. I am now anxious, all ways have been, to have done with it. I have done my duty in it; and I have done no more than my day. The duty was a most unpleasant and a painful et; but it was a duty, and I have done it. I cordially his reck repress the publication of several communihaire letter, which I have had by me some weeks, and of the Councillors contains these words:the author of which has written to me three times, rethis is all that I wish for.

THE EDITOR OF THE "NORTHERN STAR" TO on my part; for I would much rather have been able to

However, as I have often said before, I now say again; the chief thing the people have to do is to let be of the Sample of the past be a beacon for the fature, and to watch better were about to pass the Balance Sheet, when Mr. Hill Mr. O'Connor arrived at the entrance, it was with diffihereafter, those whom they install in office, that this disagreeable dutymay not again devolve on me.

And now, before taking leave of the subject, a word be made to occupy a false position. He is right. I am or two about the "counter accusations." There has positive anxions that, so far as I can help it, neither he been a great deal said about "plots and conspiracies" are any other man should occupy a false position, or a against the Executive; a great deal about some letter position to which he is not entitled. I therefore very or letters from Leeds, sometime about the time of position corroborate Mr. O'Connor's statement, that Cooper's being here, last summer; about a letter from the been no party to any syllable that I have Hull, affirming that the Hull Chartists were about mitten upon the conduct of the Executive; on the to pass the Balance Sheet, when I came into the and any, he has always, in his private conversations room and put a stop to it; and about an extract of min me, held a similar tone to that of his letter. a letter from Cooper to Mead, written in July last. But while I cheerfully do this justice to Mr. O'Connor, Which was stolen from Mead, the week before Christ-I must also require justice for myself; both from him mas, at Hull, by a man named Fraser, and Which and from you. I claim the right of an opinion upon all has been since printed and circulated all over the miles of public interest; a right which I concede to country as proof of my being concerned in the alleged "conspiracy." Now, first, as to Cooper's letter to I think Mr. O Connor in error, in supposing that my Mead. Leach and others are now most industriously marks upon the proposed appointment of a new affirming this to be one of the letters to which he meni secretary were calculated to place him at all in he alluded at the South Lancashire delegate meeting. the light in which he seems to think they might place Now, in the first place, neither Leach nor any other his; certainly they were not so intended. Mr. O Con. member of the Executive knew of the existence of that at the same time. And I would despise myself as the not and acted with Mr. Leach at a public meeting, letter, any more than I did, until the week before an apponent of the Anti-Corn Law League; and he Christmas. It was a private letter from Coeper to complimented him upon his talent and his honesty. I Mead; it was shown by Mead, while at Hull, to m not aware that either the talent or the honesty of Fraser, who seeing a paragraph of which he thought Mr. Leach, as an opponent of the Anti-Corn Law a villanous use could be made, contrived to steal it; Lagra, has ever been disputed. But both the talent it was directly after printed, and has made no small stir in a little way ever since. Here is Mead's own explanation of the manner in which it was obtained,—sent to me for publication :-

"The paragraph which Mr. Fraser in such a very unhandsome manner extracted from a private, letter without leave or licence, cannot implicate me in any h contempt of these charges, and in defiance of conspiracy; and being written so long back as July the sale of their constituents to resign, still retain last, could not, I conceive, implicate Mr. Cooper in for mine, "that fair play is a jewel", and that I have This I hold to be utterly incompatible with the present affair of defalcation, because at that time Charist principle; and it was in reference to this that I a knowledge of it did not exist. Mr. Fraser came to me as a brother, and as such I received him; and with my Chartist brethren I am above suspicion of any mean or sinister designs. I did not then know that wantonly calumniated in my absence. In what I have chiefs that winns ding," as Burns said, and so were this charges. I say so still. But Mr. Leach may be he belonged to the discontented clique in Hull. I res toost and very talented as an opponent of the scarcely knew there was any dispute between Mr. Hill and Mesars. Padget and Co. I prized Cooper's minds of their respective writers, and as such I showed the In the former capacity, I have never said a them to Mr. Fraser, and so little did I notice the word to his disparagement; in the latter capacity I meanly extracted paragraph, even when I received the letter, that I never even mentioned it at Nottingham

You see, therefore, that this could not have been one dischimed any of the acts of the Executive as a body; of the letters alluded to by Mr. Leach, at the South I am bound therefore to suppose that he consen- Lancashire delegate meeting in November; because Mr. Leach could not then have known of its existence. he every act to which he consents. I am made But supposing it had been one of them, how does it affect me? The extract is as follows:-

to not apply that doctrine to Mr. Leach; I charge upon humbug Executive. George and Julian, with the Editor his only the things to which he did consent. Of the at Leeds, and our Generalissimo, all go with me. I give you the hint. Johnny Campbell is O'Brienizing, he together; get your Notts chaps to approve of the reso- tell me beforehand what I have to meet.

Now the only part of this which can affect me is that | years. During that time I have preserved, unbroken, my which is printed in italics; and the question is in what consistency. I have never yet found it necessary to eat falsehood—(loud cheers),—here was the cheapest Thre mid nothing which I am not prepared to sub- did I "go with" Mr. Cooper? Now I have before my own words, to shrink from my own statements, or way of keeping Chartism alive and unsulfied, and of statiste before a public meeting, though I deny the stated that when Mr. Cooper was at Leeds he named to to fly from the consequences of my own acts. I never defending the people from the charges that would otherme his scheme of an Annual Convention; and that I yet found it necessary to deny, retract, or explain away, and Co-(renewed cheers). with to interfere with Mr. O'Connor's judgment: he has approved the idea, though I doubted its practicability any single word that I ever said, or any single line under existing laws. If Mr. Cooper had meant anything that I ever wrote. I was never even required to resolutions and amendments were severally put by the the increased happiness of the working classes; this he more, or anything other, than simply this, when he retract an assertion that I had made. I hope Chairman, when about twenty hands were held up for endeavoured to prove by stating that many were spoke of my "going with" him, he would have been always to preserve the same consistency. I ask guilty of gross falsehood in asserting it. As far as the people to give me fair play. I ask no more, similar fate; and upon the original resolution being tice they neglected their religious duties; nay, more, this goes, I did " go with" him, but in no other way. and I ask that-not so much for my own sake as for put, the whole meeting, with the exception of about So far from plotting with him against the Executive, I theirs. I am tied here at the desk; I can't run all thirty, held up their hands, and it was declared carearnestly urged him to use his influence with the over the country to meetings. I have no other means of ried, amid thunders of applause; and thus were the Leicestershire delegates not to make any public attack serving the people than through the columns of the upon the Executive, but to write to them privately, as | Star. I have no other means of defending myself when | we had done at Hull. After the factions publication unjustly attacked. It is not too much, therefore, if Mr. Duncombe, signed by the Chairman, as the resoof this extract, I wrote to Mr. Cooper, informing him when I tell the people that I will not hereafter employ lution of the meeting, and to be presented by him to I have never asked you to take my opinion upon any of the use that was being made of it, and requesting these columns, even for my own defence, upon this mbject, in the than I supported my opinion by proofs. him, as an act of justice both to himself and me, to subject. I at the same time require them to see was carried without a single dissentient. I do not ask you to do so now. I sak you, as I always write a letter for the Star, stating truly and exactly that that circumstance be not taken an unfair advanhave done, to form your own judgment of the case upon what it did refer to. For some reason best known to tage of. its own ments, independent of any other consideration himself, Mr. Cooper did not think proper to do this. whatever; and I hisme you fer not having, long since, However, when plainly asked the question by Mr. O'Connor at Birmingham, he did give his testimony to before them at one view, I shall shortly publish the the trnth, as appears by the following paragraph in whole discussion in a pamphlet. In that pamphlet I the report of the meeting called by the Executive:-

" Aye, said Mr. O'Connor, that is just the thing. A more destardly production never appeared. Here stands; also give all the letters, statements, and explanations If the charges against the Executive had been Mr. Cooper and here am I, and now I ask him if my of the several members of the Executive that have been building in the town, was procured for the occasion. Mi first by fair argument, simple explanation, or acquiescence or if the acquiescence of "the Editor and acknowledgment, instead of personal abuse and at Leeds" or of the other parties, in his suggestion amounted to more than this :-- Mr. Cooper suggested the propriety of selecting five business men from an annual no injustice; that they should be fairly known and he been any jar at all; the whole matter would have convention, who should act as an Executive; he said he fully understood, and fairly dealt with, by the people. vociferously cheered, and shortly after that uncomhim been settled very speedily and very quietly. did so because not one half of those who voted knew any. I have no anger against any of them; but I have a full promising veteran, Mr. Vevers, was unanimously called In blame of its not having been so, belongs not to me, thing about the business habits of the men put in nomination, whereas, all elected as delegates, would have the confidence of the country, while the Covention people, to use it not only for the advancement of our Estarmoll by attacking others, than to settle it by would be the best judges of their business habits, and principles among those who do not recognise them, dending themselves. Justice, however, compels could suggest the names of such men to the peoplehe to my that I think Mr. O'Connor's strictures on thear, hear, and cheers. Now will Mr. Cooper say that my agreement or that of the Editor with him went further than this?

"Mr. Gooper.—Certainly not"—(cheers.)

I have a letter from Mr. Cooper now by me confirming the truth of this statement. So much, then, for the proof which this extract afferds of the "plotting and conspiracy" charges against me; and of the veracity of those who make them! Now for the letter or letters; been heeded as such, all this "hubbub" would have from Leeds. Of these I know nothing. I do not say been spared. It was the subsequent conduct of the that there may not have been letters sent from Leeds. some plot or conspiracy against the Executive. I do The whole thing is in your hands, and you will deal Now the great augmentation to lauded property con- the Sunday—(a voice, "The Lord warn't wi you then.") not deny this, because I know nothing about it. It may or may not have been so. I am no way concerned in it. But here are the words which concern me:-

"The Executive received letters from various parts, informing us that a conspiracy was being formed against. them, and particularly a letter from Leeds, which stated that Mr. Hill and others agreed there in a certain house, to pursue a certain course of conduct against the Executive, the basis of which was-that the character of the Executive was to be sufficiently shaken

Here, then, is the direct charge against me; and this has been repeated and reiterated again, and again, and again. It is, in fact, the constant theme of invective. It is the Executive's defence. Now I do say that if the Executive have received any letter containing this statement, the writer of that letter is a liar. I have not ceased to call for the publication of this letter, and of the writer's name, ever since the statement was first published. And I have a right to demand that after my solemn denial the people shall refuse to hear this DUNFERMLINE.—The persons writing from this place article alone of three times that amount. (Cheers, and it; but when "foreigners" came amongst them, they exactly a solemn denial the people shall refuse to hear this place article alone of three times that amount. charge repeated in my absence until it shall have been sustained by the publication of the letter, with the writer's name. Then with respect to the letter said to be neverly excluded from the Star, and I therefore have been received from Hull; I must again bring to your recollection the resolutions both of the Counsil one of them a most important and argumen- and of the body of the Hull Chartists. The resolution

That the treneral countries attributed to Mr. ing seen a statement in the Star attributed to Mr. more upon the matter from any parties whatever. The James Leach, of Manchester, that 'in the month of readen of the Northern Star may perfectly rely upon July last, the Hull Chartists were about to pass the In promise that its columns shall be no further occu. Balance Sheet, when Mr. Hill entered the room and put Pled with this subject; and my chief reason for this: a stop to it; and a friend that was present at that meetdetermination is that the continuous of the controversy hatching against the Executive, do most unequivocally hatching against the Executive, do most unequivocally hatching against the Executive, do not be false: that and annualifiedly affirm this statement to be false: that has been done. The people's minds have been directed there never was any such thing as far as we know, as from the Chartists of Newport, Isle of by the large; and they will use their infor- any body of Chartists being at that time about to pass mation for their future guidance. Thus, the the Balance Sheet and being stopped by Mr. Hill on his this is all the mischief may be prevented; and means the first of the Hull Councillors to start objections. tions to that Balance Sheet; that the first council I'm the ged by some with having been actuated in this meeting to consider that Balance Sheet was specially and the Robert Teckson at the angestion of and other demonstrations by personal motives. I declare several other councillors, and every councillor was prein the large not; that there never has been a man sent save one: that, notwithstanding our just dissatis-In the whole Chartist movement against whom I ever faction, there was not amongst us any plot hatching the state of personal ill feeling; and that, against the Executive; and that consequently no person to the Executive any letter to big at 1 kpc, there have been no more than three men that effect; that we, the councillors of Hull, are not in that effect; that effect; that we, the councillors of mun, are that all provided in the movement, whom I have ever the habit of hatching plots, but of speaking our minds freely upon such subjects as we have a right to take how such that we are not in the habit of being led than politically. One of these three freely upon such subjects as we have a light of being led to any individual whether Mr. Hill or Mr. Leach, in the standard of the movement, and the other cognizance of; that we are not in the manuscular sends of the movement, and the other by any individual, whether Mr. Hill or Mr. Leach, in by any individual, whether Mr. Hill or Mr. Leach, in the formation of our opinions, but that we endeavour to use our own judgment; and, further, that we demand from Mr. Leach or Mr. Campbell the publication of the formation of the formation of the from Mr. Leach save was received from a friend, his bad been capable of it, which I hope it is not. letter which Mr. Leach says was received from a friend, There is no member of the present or the past Executive whom I did not regard as a brother, and whom I did not regard as a brother as a bro The second as a brother, and whom 1 Mr. Hill, together with the writer's name; and that if some of those Chartists into whose eyes a portion of trade and commerce, and from which the some of those Chartists into whose eyes a portion of trade and commerce, and from which the some of those Chartists into whose eyes a portion of trade and commerce, and from which the some of those Chartists into whose eyes a portion of trade and commerce, and from which the some of those Chartists into whose eyes a portion of trade and commerce, and from which the source is the society whose eyes a portion of trade and commerce, and from which the society was an artistial society, and, in fact, like the to the timest amount of my influence, until my regard this statement of Mr. Leach's to have been invented.

thre ever my course, and I trust it ever will be. This was published in the front and the star of December 24th, contained a stood have now, no angry feeling; though I cannot 10th, and the Star of December 24th, contained a stood have now the Chartes of Hull. The working opinion. Their own ecodust resolution of the whole body of the Chartest of Hull, intended visit, issued circulars challenging the League market; and with every commercial failure, there came would find, in the long run, that they had greatly misto rest until we were free—I never have nor ever market; and with every commercial failure, there came would find, in the long run, that they had greatly misto rest until we were free—I never have nor ever market; and with every commercial failure, there came would find, in the long run, that they had greatly misto rest until we were free—I never have nor ever market; and with every commercial failure, there came would find, in the long run, that they had greatly misto rest until we were free—I never have nor ever market; and with every commercial failure, there came would find, in the long run, that they had greatly misto rest until we were free—I never have nor ever market; and with every commercial failure, there came would find, in the long run, that they had greatly misto rest until we were free—I never have nor ever market; and with every commercial failure, there came would find, in the long run, that they had greatly misto rest until we were free—I never have nor ever market; and with every commercial failure, there came would find, in the long run, that they had greatly misto rest until we were free—I never have nor ever market; and with every commercial failure, there came would find, in the long run, that they will. bulgated "it opinion upon me, without any consent, of which the following is part:—

columns of the Northern Star."

I suppose it needless for me to add anything in private conversation between him and me, in Mr. Hobson's kitchen; manifestly for no other purpose than wantonly to injure me in the estimation of those to whom he spoke, as a means of lessening the force of my charges against himself and colleagues. I have publicly charged this wickedness upon Mr. Leach many times, and he has not ventured even to deny it. I am sorry that such practices have been resorted to. They compel me to a course which I would willingly have been excused adopting. But however others may affect to despise calumny, I cannot afford to do so. I calumniste no man. I never in my whole life made a charge of any kind against any man without adducing my proofs veriest wretch alive, if I could bring a serious accusation against any man and refuse to give my authority for it when called for but yet go on repeating the

this is the regular practice wherever the people will tolerate it. I have a letter from Mr. Leach, received this week, in which he states his intention to bring up continuous disapprobation from the beginning to the these and other such matters at every public meeting he end of their appeals. Mr. H. stated, that Mr. O Connor may hereafter attend. Now this can never hurt me, otherwise than as it seriously hurts the cause by disgusting and nauseating all decent men. I therefore the Charter, without reference to the agitation for the remind the people-more for their own sakes than as much right to it as any other man. I ask themnot to pay me any deference or to give me any advantage-but to do justice; and not to permit me to be written upon the conduct of the Executive, I have not used the language of invective, but of argument. letters, and those of Castler, as so many portraits of the I have given proofs for every word. I gave fair and ample scope for reply. I permitted them to say what was in Liverpool ready to swear to his incapacity from they pleased in reply, however offensive and whether at all connected with the subject or not. I answered their call for public discussion by a fair offer to meet them in their own town of Manchester and prove every wrote, nor heard of the article referred tosyllable I have charged against them. They have not long-continued cheering followed this announceaccepted my offer. I challenged them to meet me | ment.) Mr. O'Connor then referred, in no measured before the public and prove their charges against me. They have not accepted my challenge. I now repeat that I am ready at any time (as soon as the necessary said resolution: all would admit that the Chartist arrangements can be made, as stated in my former cause must be kept alive, and before the public. All charges. I am ready, at any time, to meet any man in England who has any political charge to prefer against must be stopped, or we shall all strike on the breakers me; let him but give me fair notice of his purpose, and the Chartists were down, and had joined the League-

I have now been before the public nearly fourteen

In order that the people may have the whole merits of the whole question of this Executive business fairly for Leeds. will deal fairly. It shall not be a one-sided thing; I will not publish my own comments alone, but I will published; so that the whole thing may be seen fairly. My object and my wish is that the men should receive determination, while I have any influence with the but for their enforcement among those who do.

One more word and I have done. Mr. O'Connor says that if the letters of the Hull Councillors had been written for publication, the Executive should have been warned of it. They were not written for publication: had they been so, they would have been published at were intended only as private remonstrances: had they Executive which rendered their publication necessary. with it as you please.

I am, as I have ever been.

Your faithful friend and servant. WILLIAM HILL.

"Northern Star" Office, Leeds. February 1, 1843.

To Readers and Gorrespondents. MR. SYKES, ALMONDBURY .- The letter received, warehouse, mill and shop, and residence here ?- (We dated January 31st, and posted at Huddersfield,

February 1st, was not prepaid. Mr. N. GREAIEN.—Both the last remittances have been MR. ROWE, NORTHWICH.—The Petition Plates are at ;

MR. FLETCHER.—The 10s. from Colchester should have been Brightlingsea, near Colchester. E. SPENCER, MELKSHAM.-If the 5s. has not been noticed, it has not been received at this office.

THOMAS HOLBROOK .- Yes.

who the the parcel is to be addressed to.

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND. From Robert Hutchin, flaxdresser, America 0 4 0 the female operatives at the Fabric, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Pranco the Chartists of West Kilbride, proceeds of a raffle for the Petition T. B. Hylton, per J. Williams a few friends at Easington-lane, per J.

James Norman, Leeds... ... a female friend at Bampton, per Mr. Spencer 0 1

FOR MRS. ROBERTS. From the Chartists of Newport, Isle of Chapman ... 0 5 6 TRIUMPHANT MEETING OF THE WORKING

FORCES OF THE LEAGUE UNDISGUSIED, AND LEAGUE DISGUISED. BRADFORD.

Bradford having responded to the general call to send only, and is empty during the recess. The sudden and delegates to the Conference lately held at Birmingham, anomalous progress of manufactures produced as sudden and further having resisted the insidious schemes of and anomalous an increase in all those departments in In this statement of Mr. Leach's to have been invented elect a "whole hog," and two "sucking pig" Charking and the people's cause cried "halt." This either by him or Campbell."

This was published in the Northern Star of December of Sending those delegates had been taken by the sending those delegates had been taken to send the send t the expenses of sending those delegates had been taken. provements in machinery, by degrees enabled the Mr. Hobsen said he was not to be driven or persuaded. I now leave the matter in your hands, and only

(From the Evening Star.)

"That we, the Hull Chartists, in general meeting of At eight o'clock, the time at which business was to in producing or vending luxuries or necessaries—(cheers). heard his resolution, they would find that he members assembled, have heard with surprise, a state- commence, the Social Institution, an immense Hall, The failure of a bank or of a large manufacturing con- (Mr. Hobson) was their best friend. ment read from a late number of the Sier, purporting capable of holding from 2,000 to 3,000 persons, was to have emanated from Mr. Leach, at a meeting of not only wedged in every part, but the stairs, staircases, South Lancashire delegates, that 'The Hull Chartists and every avenue was literally blocked up, so that when entered the room, and put a stop to it; and we hereby culty he could be forced through the dense mass. declare that that Balance Sheet was never submitted to In fact, we presume that even our short-sighted friend the Rell Chartists, except individually, through the of the Observer will admit, that so crowded a meeting never has been seen in this town. After Mr. D'Conner had concluded an address, under the several beads set forth in the bill calling the meeting, and having laid refutation of this charge. At the same meeting at his views upon the subject of free trade and the land closed—(cheers). See how this shakes confidence; turned to the meeting and said, "My friends; there is which he made these "plotting and conspiracy" state- clearly before the meeting, and when the resolution at present the sum of 3d. is demanded in Hudders- an old adage which says that 'two of a trade can ments, Mr. Leach gave a grossly false version of a passed at Manchester, Rochdale, Ashton, Stalybridge field for a Leeds £5 note before you get never agree': it seems we are to have a practical exand Bolton was proposed and seconded, and without any previous notice whatever to Mr. O'Connor or the Caar-

> Mr. SMEDHURST got up, and after attempting fer three quarters of an hour to grapple with the arguments of Mr. O Connor, he proposed, as an amendment to the

"That a repeal of the Corn Laws would be a positive benefit to the shepkeeping and working classes Preserving the latter part, which went to pledge the meeting not to join in any agitation for a repeal of the

Mr. C. WILSON seconded the amendment. Mr. HODGSON, one of the four delegates to the first Birmingham Conference, moved, and Mr. FLETCHER seconded, another amendment.

"That that meeting send no resolutions to Parliament, for or against the repeal of the Corn Laws. In the course of his speech Mr. Hodgson read a due observance of the Lord's Day. The bills giate School, deliberately drew the chair away! The an article from the Evening Star of the 17th of Oct., which he declared was in favour of a repeal of I refer to these matters now because I know that the Corn Laws, and, as Mr. O'Connor was the editor, of course he was the writer.

Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Fletcher were received by their brother working men with universal and almost would not dare to suggest a petition to the meeting founded upon the resolutions, and why stop the resolutions, and contended that the people should go on for League.

Mr. O'CONNOR very briefly replied to all the arguments of both parties. In answer to the charge of having advocated the repeal of the Corn Laws, in the Evening Star, or any other paper, he defied any man to show a line having that tendency. "Facts were dates. With respect to the article in the Evening Star of the 17th of October, and referred to by Mr. Hodgson, the date was a fact that "winna ding." On the 17th of October, Mr. O'Connor was in his bed, and his doctor illness to move; but that should not be his only answer, he would pledge himself to place the assurance of the Proprietor in the hands of their Secretary, that he (Mr. O'Connor) neither saw. terms, to the part acted by some Chartists who had become free traders for a job; and now, said he, let us just inquire into the whys and the wherefores of this League had gone through the country, declaring that (hear, hear). The press re-echoed this, and the cause was likely to be damaged should the Chartists or the House of Commons believe the assertion. Here, then,

After the close of Mr. O'Connor's address, the several that of Mr. Smedhurst, and a forest against it. The amendment of Mr. Hodgson received precisely a machinations of the repealers undisguised and the repealers disguised frustrated in Bradford. The resolution that the foregoing be transmitted to

the House of Commons, was then put and carried; and that pledging the people to support the Evening Star A unanimous vote of confidence in, and thanks to.

Feargus O'Connor, was then carried by acclamation; and after a few words from that gentleman, the meeting separated, and at twelve o'clock Mr. O'Connor started

HUDDERSFIELD.

RECEPTION OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR. On Saturday night last we had a visit from Mr. O Connor, when the Philosophical Hall, the largest At eight o'clock, Mr. O'Connor accompanied by his Swan Hotel, and preceded to the place of meeting. audience on behalf of their rights and liberties, introduced Mr. O Connor to the meeting. Mr. O'CONNOR spoke for two hours and forty minutes. replying to the fallacies of the Anti-Corn Law lec-

turers. He introduced the question now so prominently relied upon by the League to shelter themselves, namely, the immensely increased value given to agricultural and landed property by the spread of manufactures. This position, said he, I am not going to deny, but I am going to combat and to expose the League deductions, namely, that they, the landlords, have the time. Their very style and tone tells that they received this accession of wealth from profits unjustly withheld from capitalists-(hear, hear.) the increase has come from the pockets of the people, sists not in the increased value of farming land-(hear, hear); the great increase has been derived from groundtures. Could I select a better spot wherein to illustrate my argument than just where I now stand? This town belongs to Sir John Ramsden. Before you by the acre—(hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Now, then, who pays the ground-rent, and the house-rent, of every do.) Of course you do, and for the gas and oil-(cheers.) Suppose there are four thousand or five -(laughter.) Sir John has his profit of ground rent: of fourteen pounds a-year; and thus I am ready to great attention. contend and to prove, that while I admit the fact that den of both they never complained, but now that one O'Connor then went into the question of small masters, Wight ... 9 10 0 out of the twenty-eight are still struggling against the Chartists of Leeds... 0 11 1 smoke; and the remnant of the capital of the remaining twenty-five, driven from the market, has been, for CLASSES, AND DEFEAT OF THE UNITED cheese, and bacon, and bonnets, and muffs and boas,

large hotel in a watering-place or in a race town.

change for it. (aye, 6d.); well, say 3d., and so of a plification of its truths." [Mr Hobson, Mr. Kemp, dered everything precarious and uncertain; until, for followed this sally; and Mr. Kemp had the good sense the first time in this great nation, machinery has com- to retire. Not so Mr. T. G. He seized hold of Mr. pelled the monarch to submit to a tax upon her income. Hobson by the arm; and said that as he (Mr. T. G. every word of it," and cheers.)

veteran Chairman, the meeting broke up; and at twelve enraged him the more; and he twiched a little o'clock Mr. O'Conner departed for Normanton Station, harder, soging "I will, I will," and attempted to drag seventeen miles, having spent the remainder of the Mr. H. from his position in front of the platform. Mr. evening in company with Mr. Pitkethly and his H. turned round to him and said, "If you do not

SABBATH MEETING.

On Monday night last, a public meeting was convened | Mr. Thos. Yevers was proposed as chairman; and by the Rev. F. Bateman, vicar, for the purpose of on ascending the platform, and about to take the chair, taking into consideration, the best means of promoting the Reverend (?) Mr Hesley, principal at the Colle-Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. Bailey, Clerical Secretary, a deputation from the Parent Society.

announcement, a most vivid recellection of a similar clergy leave the meeting in that unhandsome. meeting when an effort was made by the Church party nay insulting manner he thought it was but right that so to arrange matters as to compel, if possible, by any as the Vicar had called his parishioners together to hear means, however unjust, the concurrence of all in their their opinions, they ought also to allow the lay members mode of understanding and applying the term * Sabbath to express their spinion, in order that they might Observance." This recollection excited in many a desire thereby understand each other, and co-operate, as far to attend, as the objects of the meeting appeared very as possible, for the purpose of obtaining a just and due similar; and at the appointed time, many were present observance of the Sabbath. With that object, and with and others continued to come until the Philosophical | many of the reasons that had been adduced by the Hall was completely filled, not less than twelve hundred being present.

ham, Metcalfe, Hessey, and a few other clergymen; T. Starkey. Esq., magistrate, T. C. Laycock, Esq., attorney; Mr. J. Hobson, stationer; Mr. J. Smith; Mr. E. Clayton; Mr. J. Gledhill; Mr. T. Lister, and Mr. Pitkethly, junior.

The meeting was opened with prayer, after which the Vicar addressed them at some length, in a very calm and guarded manner, stating the object of the of rest, pledges itself to promots, by every means in its society to be of such a nature, as when once under- power, whatever can conduce to its due observance; stood and appreciated, would prove of incalculable but while it will resist, by all legitimate means, whatbenefit to all, but to the working classes in particular. ever may lead to undermine and uproot that institution, He had no doubt that the deputation would satisfy and thus take from the toiling millions the only chance them when they spoke. He was quite sure they were now left them to rest and recruit exhausted nature, not sent down to scold them, but to lay before them it will resist, in no less degree, the setting up of any the true objects of the society. He said he must confess standard or mode of observance by any peculiar sect to that often as he had paced the streets of Huddersfield which all others may be required to bow; inasmuch as the on the Sunday, he had never witnessed any shop acknowledgement of such a principle might lead to the "You will see how see have spoken out about the letters,) to meet any man in England, and prove my would admit that it was not practicable to get up a open for traffic of any kind; neither was he aware of enthronement of fanaticism and bigotry, should these, petition this session, declaring our strength and deter- one solitary instance ever occurring; yet he did not from any cause, acquire the wielding of power. The mination. In this state Acland and Cobden for the know that each and every of his parishioners, conducted Protestant Reformation established the right of prithemselves with that degree of propriety, which is vate judgment' not less respecting the use and utility necessary far a due observance of the sabbath.—(A of forms and ceremonies, than of modes of faith and voice " who rides to church in their carriage?" The Vicar then called upon the Rev. Mr. Alderson to

> open the business of the meeting. Mr. A. rose and said in a very low tone, that he had come from a neighbouring parish for the purpose of Nature and her wondrous works, and looking through hearing the nature and object of the society; he would, Nature up to Nature's God,' as by the man who worships therefore, not longer detain them, but make way for Mr. in the temple made with hands, and uses all the forms Mr. WILSON came forward and stated that the society, of his worship."

> of which he was honorary secretary, had for its object obliged, in direct opposition to the dictates of his own conscience, to labour on the Lord's day, by which pracfrom this baneful practice they were precluded from learning what those duties were, and so were lost to all eternity. He instanced the men employed upon the posed murder at Bolton of Mr. Z metti, of Manchester. canals, and those in the iron mines; also the breadbakers of London, who, he said, had requested the remains; and, from the evidence then adduced, it society to obtain an enactment for the purpose of sup. appears pretty clear that there was no murder in pressing all such immoral and irreligious proceedings-(a voice from the gallery, "We haven't wark for't wark night, lost his way, and fallen into the river, where days"). [It is impossible to convey to the mind of the he was drowned. By falling against some stones, reader the effect produced in the meeting by the cries and his face was much disfigured, which gave rise to ejaculations of the persons composing it. Indeed, it was the rumour in Bolton that he had been murdered. nearly one continued scence of mirth from beginning to end; and in the loud peals of laughter that followed some of these sayings, even the clergy themselves could not refrain from joining, though they tried to preserve on Monday, the 27th February; and at Wakefield unbroken gravity. The question, "Who rides to on Thursday, the 2nd of March, for the trial of felons church in their carriages?" was felt throughout the and misdemeanants. whole meeting: for it is a well known fact that the Vicar's own carriage goes to church and back every Sunday; and that the only magistrate on the platform. Mr. Starkey, regularly uses his, to convey him to DULY observe the Sabbath! The hit was duly appreciated by the entire meeting]

The VICAR next rose and said, he would just advert him. friends, and preceded by a splendid hand, left the to a case that had recently happened in this town | PAINE'S BIRTHDAY.—This event was celebrated in shewing the deadly influence Sabbath-breaking had the usual manner at several places on Monday even-The gentleman, upon ascending the platform, was most upon its victims. One of his curates had waited upon inglast. We have received long accounts of the a poor man who was about to die, and who lived in a festivities, for none of which have we space, our dark and damp cellar; and what do you think was the columns having been pretty welloccupied even before to the chair; who after a soul-stirring appeal to his first words that struck his ear?—(a voice from the gal- their receipt. lery "has he paid his Easter dues?" The Vicar had rendered himself obnoxious by summonsing for Easter Dues, those who were unable to pay them.) "I am lost—my soul is lost for ever." The Curate inquired the nature of his fears; when the poor man answered. "I have laboured on the Sabbath for a many years, and quarter has been obtained for finest samples, but there is no hope for me." The Vicar then called upon in other sorts not much business passing at last

Mr. MADDEN came forward and observed, he was extremely sorry that persons should be found in that value. Beans are more in request than for some vast assembly, met for so desirable an object, that would, time past, at rather improved prices. In other by the expressions he had heard, endeavour to interrupt articles no material alteration. the speakers. It is quite evident the body of the meeting do I am going to admit the fact, that landed pro- not engage in this; they take no part in the interruption : perty has received great augmentation from the and the only surprise I have is, that so vast an assembly ncrease of manufactures; but I undertake to prove that | will allow two or three individuals to annoy them He then said that he had been in the army for many years, And now, my friends, I have done with this subject, and not from those of their masters-(loud cheers.) and during some of his engagements he had fought on -and as such he could bear testimony to the deadly influence of Sabbath breaking. He had been engaged in rents, where new towns have been built; and house. this manner for twenty-six years previous to taking rent in towns which have been augmented in the num- holy orders,—(a voice, "Which side gave you best ber of inhabitants by the rapid increase of manufact pay?") - and his experience taught him to know the value of a due observance of the Sabbath. He concluded Mr. BAYLEY said he had no doubt a misapprehension were drafted here, some ground for which now a large as to the nature and object of the society existed in the all good men when they heard and understood the true nature of that society. It had been said that the gentry rode to church in their carriages. This he declared was cause of their superior station, but that he should thousand, or any number of operatives' cottages let for declare openly and freely his opinion upon whatever he

by calling upon Mr. Bayley, the Clerical Secretary. price is paid by the yard, was then let for a mere trifle | minds of many, yet he deubted not the co-operation of not countenanced; neither did they fear the rich be-

ten pounds a-year, and worth but six pounds, who pays considered tended to desecrate the Sabbath, regardless the whole, Firstly upon the six pounds, or official value of any man's contumely. He then waded through the same track as did his colleague, but in a more dignified and then upon the house-rent the master has his profit and impressive style. The whole was listened to with The VICAR next rose to conclude the meeting; he said Sir John Ramsden's property within fifty years has had that in consequence of the little disorder he had heard an increase from the operation of manufactures by at he feared very much whether he could, prudently, in least £70,000 a year, I will also contend, that on this future call a public meeting, even for a benevolent increase the masters have had an increase on this purpose. He, living amongst them could readily bear can have the Plates by sending 10s, and saying "To be sure they have.") This is a branch of the pected to be treated as gentlemen. He had taken that whole question of free trade much relied upon by the room, he had paid for the room, with his own money-League, who would blind us to their own active enor- (a voice, "That's a lie; Easter dues helped thee to do Sand-The Magna Charta of the People: an appeal mities by directing attention to the passive process by that")-and he could not, therefore, think of the depuwhich landed property has been increased in value; tation being sent empty away; he had arranged for a on behalf of Union-Extract from an Unpublished the fact being, that so long as you could bear the bur- person to be at the door to receive whatever they Work of Percy Bysshe Shelley. choose to give; and those who choose to sit still would J. Watson, 5, Paul's Alley, Paternoster Row; and or other must be taken from your shoulders, they say, be waited upon for their contributions. The Vicar then Oh, take the land-sharks by all means"—(cheers.) Mr. requested them to join him in singing the Doxology. At this moment Mr. J. Hobson stepped forward, and and showed the injury done to society by the ruin of observed he did not think it right the meeting should men whose interests were more nearly identified with conclude so abruptly. Alarm immediately took pos-Hunter ... 0 6 103 machine owners could possibly be. Twenty years ago, of Mr. H., in a low tone, was he "A friend?" Answer—

J. Williams (donation) ... 0 1 75 said he, there were 28 small masters in Paddock. an "Yes." "Who are you?" Answer—"A Friend." The those of their men, than those of the leviathan session of the whole of the clergy. The Vicar inquired said he, there were 28 small masters in Paddock, an "Yes." "Who are you?" Answer-"A Friend." The adjoining village; they made from five to eight pieces vicar showed great trepidation and fear, but allowed of coarse kerseys a man, a-week, and they employed from Mr. H. to proceed, when he said that to the objects and which states that I am willing to give four nine to twenty-five hands. Now, where are they? of the meeting all present must be friendly; shillings to the Executive and one shilling to the -("aye, indeed," and cheers.) I will tell you: three for to promote a DUE observance of the Sabbath, every Victim Fund out of every one hundred pounds out of the twenty-eight are still struggling against right constituted mind would lend its help and aid. weight of beverage, I say, my friends, at that time "I think, Sir," said Mr. H., addressing the vicar, it struck me very forcibly that the Victim Fund "that as you have taken the trouble to call us, the stood much need of augmenting, and I think so still. want of pretection to them, transferred into joint-stock lay members of your flock, together, to lay before us as you may see by their letter; and I also think. if I bank shares to consolidate a fund for the very men who broke them to gamble upon—(cheers). Jossy Crossland liction of duty in us to depart without informing you, has swallowed up the whole twenty five, and now with by open vote, how far we are disposed to aid Wight 0 5 0 less than half the hands makes more in a week than you in carrying out your praiseworthy and laud-myself nor Messrs. Crow and Tyrrel have had much the Chartists of Huddersfield, per J. all the others made twenty years ago—(loud cheers). able object—securing a DUE observance of the Sabbath." to add to their funds for some weeks past. I there-Why, then, do the shopketpers of Paddock wonder at Some one here whispered into the vicar's ear that fore propose that the whole of the five shillings per their impoverishment, which must continue till Mr. the speaker's name was Hobson. This was suf- hundred pounds be given to the Victims' Defence Crossland's mules and jennies and spindles are seen ficient. The vicar turned to the audience, declared Fund, and it shall appear as before in Mr. Cleave's going on Saturday night into their shops for bread and the meeting dissolved, and requested his friends to Subscription List weekly, until the assizes are over, retire; which they precipitately did through the back | when we can make fresh arrangements as the times and tippets and caps, and shoes and beds, and costs, door. At this moment the scene was the most ludicrous may require. and gloves, and watches—(laughter and cheers). Now, we ever saw. The confusion of the clergy, the throwing said Mr. O'Connor, will you hear the plain and simple their coats upon their backs, the cocking of their hats. fact from me? England is at the present moment like a and the general run from the platform, amidst the cries of for no other crime than that of demanding justice "Hear both sides." which ended in one unanimous at the hands of our oppressors be left to the clemency burst of indignation, manifested by yells and hootings, of a merciless judge and a time-serving jury, or It is built for the accommodation of the casual visitors was truly farcical. It will not soon be forgot by those whether they shall have funds sufficiently supplied who witnessed it. Mr. Hobson still maintained his which will secure to them justice : and we must position; and Mr. Madden kindly stroked him on the remember that there is only a few weeks to raise the back, and earnestly begged of him to desist - money in, and we should also remember that we In this request Mr. Madden was joined by several that are at liberty are only so because the law has

cern at first but presents the single misfortune to you, thus failing, stronger means were resorted to. Mr. whereas, taken in all its bearings, it should present to Kemp again accosting Mr. H., demanded from him a you the failure of a corresponding portion of that guarantee for one pound, the rent of the room, and also society established for the production and vending of a guarantee for the payment for the gas consumed. Mr. those luxuries and necessaries—(cheers). Thus like the H. replied that he understood the Vicar had paid for large botel it is merry for a moment and dull for an both: at least, so he had said: however the comhour. When times are said to mend, by the receipt of munication should be communicated to the meetfresh orders from abroad, instead of those orders giving ing; and the meeting might give what a yearly impetus to trade, or requiring more hands, they guarantee it pleased. Mr. T. G. Lancashire Huddersfield note in Leeds—thear, hear, hear, and Mr. T. G. Lancashire, are all Booksellers and Well, then, why? simply because gambling has ren- Printers in the Town.] A loud roar of laughter Cheere; Now, do you understand me? ("Aye, was the person entrusted with the care of the Hall, he would prevent his (Mr. Hobson's) speaking in it. After a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor, and the Mr. H. soolly bid him to "Hands off." This but instantly leave off, I will throw your over the railing into the body of the meeting." He left go instantly:

calling the meeting stated that he (the Vicar,) old man did not fall, but he might have done and would take the chair at half-past six, and that the sustained serious injury, and Mr. Hobson remonstrated meeting would be addressed by Mr. Wilson, Honorary with the Reverend Geatleman for so low and mean an act, yet he would not replace it After silence was obtained, Mr. Hobson observed that it was with extreme regret he saw the deputation, he entirely concurred; particularly with those which affected the physical condition of the The Vicar took the chair, and on the platform, was working millions. He, for one, should much regret to seen the Reverends Messrs. Alderson, Manning, Top- see the time when every moment of the week should be devoted to WORK, knowing, as he did, that this, and this only, was now needed to thoroughly debase and enslave the people. Aftersome other observations of a similar import, he concluded by moving the fol-

"That this meeting, duly alive to the necessity, policy, and wisdom of the instituted Sabbath, or day truthfulness of creeds; and the recognizer of that principle will see an equal due observance of the Sabbath by the man who worships the Author of all Being in the Natural Temple of the Universe, communing with

The above was seconded by Mr. J. SMITH, and carried with only three dissentients. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated peaceably.

BOLTON.—In a part of our impression last week, we inserted a paragraph, alluding to the sup-Since then an inquest has been held on Mr. Zanetti's the case, Mr. Z having, in the darkness of the

WEST RIDING SESSIONS.—The Intermediate Sessions for the West Riding will be held at Sheffield.

TRIAL OF M'NAUGHTEN. The trial of Daniel M'Naughten, for shooting Mr. Edward Drummond, has been postponed until the next session of the Central Criminal Court. On Wednesday, the jury returned a true bill for wilful murder against

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 3.—The supply of Wheat being only small to day, an advance of ls. per week's rates. Barley is not brisk sale, but fully supports its

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the Borough of LEEDS, in the County of York, will be holden before Thomas Flower Ellis the Younger. Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in LEEDS, on TUESDAY, the 28th Day of FEBRUARY instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon. at which Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizance, and Others having business at the said Sessions, are requested to attend

That all Appeals, Applications, and Proceedings under the Highway Acts (not previously disposed of) will be heard and taken at the Sitting of the Court on Thursday Morning, at Nine o'Clock, unless any Felonies or Misdemeanours shall then remain undisposed of, in which case all such Appeals, Applications, and proceedings will be heard and taken as soon after Thursday Morning, at Nine o'Clock, as the whole of the Felonies and Misdemeanours shall have been disposed of. JAMES RICHARDSON.

And Notice is hereby further Given,

Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, February 3rd, 1843.

Just Published, Price 2d, No. 2, for February, of THE MODEL REPUBLIC,

Edited by JAMES NAPIER BAILEY. And Published by the "Society for the encouragement of Socialist and Democratic Literature. CONTENTS :- Fanaticism-Lelia, a Tale, by George

all Booksellers.

CLASS-MADE LAWS HAVE MADE THEIR RELEASE THEM. FELLOW WORKING MEN.

WHEN I sent the Advertisement to be Published, which has appeared for the last few weeks.

a corresponding sectional failure of time class employed taken their course by running away. When they will.

GADE OF SUNDERLAND.

On the morning of Friday, the 20th, large bills appeared on the walls of this town, anneuncing a public meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the charges made against Mr. James Williams, by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in the Evening Star of the 3rd, and repeated in the Northern Star of the 7th. of this month. The meeting was called with a penny admission in the Atheræum Lecture Room. By the terms of the bill a vote of censure was to have been passed on Feargus O'Connor, Esq., but, alas, for the uncerranty of all human schemes, poor Mr. Williams reckoned without his host; the Chartists on the first appearance of the bills met in their Council Rooms, Robinson's Lane, to make arrangements for defending their brave leader. All things being settled to their manual satisfaction. they sternly awaited the teg of war on Monday night, and to their great delight and satisfaction. two of their brother hogs, Kessis. Con Murray and Samuel Kidd, arrived from Newcastle at lour o'clock in the afternoon. On their names being announced in the Council Room, all was joy and gladness, and it was at once agreed that Mr. Kidd should appear against Mr. Williams, 2s the friend of O'Connor. We should also have seid that the Chartists sent a deputation to Mr. Williams, requesting him to allow the poor working men free admission, as some thousands had no penny to pay. They contended that the public character of O'Connor was the property of every Chartist, and before he should be put on trial, it would be only justice that all were allowed to be present. The deputation offered to pay the half of the expenses of the hall, if Mr. Williams would pay the other half, this he would not accede to, and hundreds of our best and bravest men, through poverty, were kept without the building, and the hall filled with those only who could pay their pennies.

Having now sketched the previous proceedings in as short a manner as possible, we proceed to give a candid, fair, and impartial report of the meeting and discussion. Long before eight o'clock, the hall, which is ca-

pable of holding 500, was densely filled in every Mr. WILLIAMS arose and proposed that Mr. Knot, a working man, should take the chair. (Loud

Mr. HESKETH REILLY proposed, as an amendment, that Mr. John Chalk, another working man, and one of the Connoil of the whole hog brigade, should take the chair. This amendment was received with tremendous thunders of appliance and loud cheering, which lasted for several minutes. Mr. REILLY then took a show of hands for Mr. Chalk, when, to our judgment, two-thirds of the meeting roted for him. Mr. Williams next for Mr. Knot, when about

150 supported him. Mr. CHALK, on taking the chair, remarked that it was well known to the andience that he was not a speech-maker, and would not therefore waste their time longer than by calling on every man in that room, no matter what were his individual opinions on the subject about to be discussed, to give a fair hearing to both speakers; nothing elicited truth so well as a fair discussion. If they did not hear all parties patiently, they could not judge impartially; he would now leave the matter in their own hands, and trusted they would all support him in keeping good order. After thanking his brother Chartists for that mark of their confidence and respect, he

sat down amidst loud cheers. Messrs. Williams and Kidd then entered into the following arrangements:-Williams to take fifteen minutes in opening the discussion, and proving O'Connor's charges to be false. Kidd, fifteen minutes in defending O'Connor, and proving his charges against Williams to be strictly in accordance All things being now settled, Mr. Williams came forward, loudly cheered by his friends, and said in substance as follows:-

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I am charged in the leading article of the Northern Star of Saturday, the 7th, copied from the Evening Star of the 3rd of this month, and from the pen of Feargus O'Connor. Esq., with having made a base compromise of principle to the enemies of the Charter in the Birmingham Conference. Secondly, in having impudently and audaciously endeavoured to form a third party in the said Conference; and lastly, with being actuated by mercenary motives in the part I have taken to secure the six pounds a-week as a Comcalled upon him as a man to whom character was valuable to defend himself, and that such defence should appear through the same channel. He did not stand there to deny the right on the part of a free press to discuss the character of every public man, but while he would freely admit this right, he would also maintain that if a man found that he was unjustly charged, that same press ought to hear him in reply. He would then take these charges one by one, and show to any unprejudiced and unbiassed man that they were each and all devoid of truth, that they were slanderous and ungentlemanly. The first charge was, that he had made a base compromise of principle to the enemies of the Charter at the Birmingham Conference. Now, He denied that he had violated any one single point of the Charter. He proceeded seriatim, at each point turning to Kidd, and asking him to prove to that assembly, which of them he had compromised. He admitted that he had differed in opinion with the majority of the Conference, but he opponent would not deny him the privilege of thinking for himself, or exercising his judgment without Chartist. If this were to be called liberty, he would declars before God that he would cease to advocate its principle. In conclusion, he called upon them in decision that evening, to banish all prejudice, if approbation.) they had any against him, and give his opponent He sat down loudly cheered by his friends.

Mr. KIDD came forward amidst the most deafennot any one particular point of the Charter, but principles. such a proposition with contempt, by not electing cheering.)

(great cheering).

of the country. He tried to do some little good to heard. the people's cause, by moving the preamble of the Bill of Rights, in the Chartist Conference, as being ment, moved the following motion. preferable to the preamble of the Charter. When this was lost, he considered he was in duty bound to go over to the minority; he maintained that this member of the state should be regarded as equally imwas fully answering the question of his opponent. He then called on Mr. Kidd to show what point of the Charter he had compromised, as in his whole speech he had never attempted to do so. He contended this was the whole foundation of the discussion, and, as yet, he stood acquitted of the charge of compromise, and would in his next ten minutes take up the second charge.—(loud cheers.) Mr. Kipp would not permit his wily opponent to lead him from the real subject under discussion to

as Mr. W. erroneously held, under the full operathe damning influence of class-legislation the poor Mr. Williams to be permitted to reply to the same, and blacks were kept in bendage; as a proof, Mr. W. of the Union, where universal suffrage was the to the said attack has been withheld by the Editor (f Room, Windy Bank, at two o'clock, p.m. basis of their State Assemblies, there was scarce a vestige of slavery to be found; while in the Southern States, where there existed a forty dollar qualification, there were more slaves than freemen -(loud cheers)-it was the rascally middle classes that kept the poor Indians in chains-it was the rascally class that formed the minority at the Conference, and to whom Mr. W. had now become allied. He would ask them what interest the poor working American could have in keeping his poor negro countryman a slave ?- (continued cheering.) the Birmingham Conference, was manly and straight- CARLISLE.-THE WORKING MEN'S MENTAL Mr. Williams was more unfortunate in his attempts forward, and entitles that gentleman to the thanks, IMPROVEMENT Society held their habitual good conduct the safely of the passengers to make the minority at the reformation serve his gratitude, and confidence of the hard-working, illusual weekly meeting at their room No. 6, John-street, depends. purpose, for there was no similarity between a used sons of toil throughout Great Britain and Ire- Caldewgate, on Sunday evening last. After some conminority on the question of religion and the question with truth: each speaker thereafter to have ten minority on the question of religion and the question that subject in the Evening Star of the 3rd of this was carried unanimously:—"That the members of the minorities alternately until the close of the debate. rule of majorities and minorities was uncalled for, present month, is strictly in accordance with truth, Working Men's Mental Improvement Society, anxious and not only that—it was tyranny of the worst description to compel a minority in religion to we reposed in Mr. James Williams, in the early part of especially as the Liverpool Assizes are rapidly approachbelieve with the majority, when at the same time the Chartist agitation." their holding different tenets could not injure their majority, while they paid their own clergy on the voluntary principle, but it was quite different as regarded politics; for if Mr. W.'s minority had the power of making laws affecting the lives and properties of the majority, it would be high Toryism. and not democracy. He would again call the attention of Mr. W. to the simile in his last speech, viz. the Corn Law Repealers, as a minority in the House of Commons, which was quite to the point, and which he had not yet answered. (A great uproar here enplete Suffrage lecturer. These charges, couched as sued on the part of Mr. W.'s friends, and they con- Williams's friends here created a great confusion, evils of priestcraft—the different opinions they pro- of June last, near the entrance of Chusan harbour. curate. they were in language of the most insulting style, tinued to interrupt Mr. K. during the rest of the evening.) Mr. Kidd, standing until the respectables became a little more quiet, coolly observed, Gentlemen, these arguments are nipping ve-vonr troubles are only beginning-you will get more of them-(roars of laughter, and cheering, and ruffing, which made the gallery shake). Mr. W. gave another reason for leaving the majority, and going with the minority, it was this, because the minority were men of business; yes, he (Mr. Kidd) could not deny it; they were men of business, and no mistake: their huge and overgrown bill of rights, that took five hours to read, was a practical proof that they could do a deal of business, but it was no proof that they had done it well. He had been told by Mr. W. that the preamble of the bill of rights was prehe denied that he had made a base compromise. ferable to the preamble of the Charter; this they would see was only an assertion; he had offered least between 80 and 100 of a majority for Kidd's no proof. Now, in what consisted the superiority of amendment; and this, with the Chairman's decito discuss the points of the People's Charter, this preamble to ours; why, because it was written by lawyers; it was made up of a whole bushel of legal phrases, such as whereases, aforesaids, &c. &c. &c., and in a very holy and reverential style, added to that of extreme loyalty. They addressed had done so conscientiously, and he hoped his talented the robbers of this nation, including the big-bellied bishops, as the lords spiritual and temporal—(great laughter and cheers.) He had been asked by Mr. being abused for so doing, or pinning his convictions W. what point he had violated; why did he (Kidd) to the skirts of any man living. If a man were to not prove that he had violated the whole by destroybe denounced in such a manner as he had been, by ing the principles; and until his opponent met the O'Connor, and such denunciation was called Charquestion in its proper form, he would keep him as tism, then he (Mr. Williams) would cease to be a firmly nailed to it as a bad shilling to a grocer's counter-(laughter and cheers); he would keep him Lodge, Myton-gate, on the principles of Complete Sufthere till he answered openly as a man, and a professing patriot, and from what they had heard, he was great majority, however, being Chartists, as the result

the same impartial hearing they had given him. the second charge, viz., that he had imprudently and any person would be at liberty to ask Mr. Collins any audaciously endeavoured to create a third party in questions that might be to the point. Mr. Collins the Conference, by proposing the preamble of the then went through the Six Points of the Charter, ing cheers. When silence had been restored, he said. Bill of Rights. Why if this was a crime against defending them very cleverly, and replying to the attentive audiences, and has given great satisfaction. Mr. Chairman, ladies and fellow-working men of the majesty of Mr. O'Connor, he could prove that objections raised by their opponents in a convincing Sunderland, I must be leave to correct an expres- that Gentleman held in 1839 that the Charter was manner. He then pointed out the utility of the Com- of this locality met at their room, Mansfield Road, on sion which Mr. Williams used to me individually. deficient in its details, and not only did he say this plete Suffrage union, in bringing the electoral body to Sunday evening last. The Tea Party Committee met on He has told you that I am a very talented gentle- but had almost damned the Charter by declaring act in concert with the non-electors, and concluded by the same evening; and, after transacting business, man, now he believed Mr. Williams had not said so its details to be nonsensical. He then read Mr. requesting all parties to join with them. This was agreed to meet every Sunday evening, till the tea disrespectfully, but he had been in error, for the O'Connor's speech delivered in the Convention from very coldly received. The chairman then asked if any party takes place; they will meet next Sunday evening fact was, he (Mr. Kidd) was only just a poor hard an old Star of that year, went on to say, "am I person had any question to ask. Mr. West rose and at six o'clock. working man, who must earn his bread by the to be denounced for endeavouring to amend what asked if he might be allowed to make a few observasweat of his brow, and as to his talent, he could lay O'Connor has told us was nonsensical, and after tions in reference to the conduct of the Sturgites no pretensions to that, but he had truth and justice being so denounced in the columns of a Chartist at the Birmingham Conference? The chairman on his side. He stood there on the sure foundation, journal, without being allowed the insertion of my said that was contrary to rule, as the questions put on the glorious, on the pure and unsullied doctrines defence?" He wished his opponent to note this well, chould be in reference to Mr. Collins' lecture. Mr. of democracy, and on this solid rock he stood and as he undertook to defend Mr. O'Connor, show West stated that with the lecture he perfectly agreed, to prove that Mr. James Williams had compromised, him how he could square this with Chartist but he had charges to make against the Complete Sufthat he had done the mischief by wholesale—that he Mr. Kidd held it was an attempt, an impudent There was then an universal cry for Mr. West to get had basely violated all the Six Points-that he had and audacious attempt, to create a third party by on the platform, which he did. Mr. Burns, or "Mos-

grossly compromised the fundamental principle on Mr. W. introducing a document for discussion, cow Burns," as he is called, rase and said they would which the People's Charter was built—(deafening when on the day before, it was rejected by a majority allow Mr. West ten minutes to make good his charges. cheers, clapping of hands, and waving of hats and of 99. Was there any thing more clear and reason. Mr. West said he was in the hands of the meeting, and have the regeneration of their common country at handkerchiefs.) And now for the proofs. They able than this view of the question? His opponent that when he wanted the permission of Mr. Burns to heart. would all be aware that the Conference at Birming- finds fault at not getting free access to the address a meeting, he would apply to him, but that at ham was elected by Universal Suffrage, at least the columns of the Star. Did he take a proper method present it would look much better for him to sit down Defence Fund, are particularly requested to attend with majority—it was virtually a fair representation of of defending himself? He denied it. A letter until his services were needed. The Chair man then it next Monday night. the whole people of Great Britain; its members which would occupy three columns and made up of put it to the meeting, and Mr. West was allowed half were elected at public meetings fairly called, unless scurrilous abuse, was not likely to find a place in an hour to state the case. He commenced by referring in such cases as that of Paisley, Doneaster, and the any paper. Were the poor working men to pay 42d. to the Conference, and the shameful manner in which second returns of such as Newcastle-upon-Tyne and for such trash, to the exclusion of better matter? It they had treated the people's delegates after putting the Oldham, where the villary of the Sturgites was quite common with the enemies of Chartism in country to an enormous expense, and then because they interfered to suppress the public voice. The their disputes with the Star, to write such letters could not have all things after their own fashion, to address of the Suffrage Union called upon as would disgrace a fish wife in point of abuse, well kick up their heels and run away. Mr. Collins here the country to elect their delegates and knowing that they would not be published, nay that interrupted, saying he was not the representative of send them to Birmingham for the purpose of in point of fact, they were unfit for publication, and the Complete Suffragists, but as Mr. West said he had purpose of in point of fact, they were unfit for publication, and the Complete Suffragists, but as Mr. West said he had purpose of in point of fact, they were unfit for publication, and the Complete Suffragists, but as Mr. West said he had conferring with one another in framing a bill to be then cry out against the conduct of the editor in not charges to make against him he was sorry that gent. sent into the House of Commons on the part of the giving them fair play. Mr. W. had told them that Mr. did not do so. Mr. West, then I charge you people. This address did not say to the people, you O'Connor called the details of the Charter nonsen- with being a renegade to your principles, and must send delegates who, on their arrival in Bir- sical in 1839; well, for the sake of argument he a traitor to the cause of the mingham, are to sit silently and swallow every nos- would grant this to be true, and what did it amount As a Chartist you suffered imprisonment with William trum we, the Suffrage Council, think proper to to! why, that Feargus O'Connor had not changed Lovett, and yet in the Conference you voted against propose, without consulting their own judgment, or his mind in the Birmingham Conference, for he Wm. Lovett and the Charter. You went through If it had said so, the people would have treated ing to amend these details—(loud and enthusiastic Charter, receiving the tribute of their honest gratitude;

one single delegate, and in his opinion very justly Mr. WILLIAMS now rose to repel the lying insisentatives; and, not only that, but, like a sneaking too; but the reverse was the fact. They were nuation that he was ingratiating himself with the coward, you ran away and left them, thus treating the called together on purely democratic principles; it Complete Suffrage party for the purpose of becoming People's representatives with scorn and contempt. Mr. was not pretended, by any party, that they would their lecturer at five or six pounds a week. He Collins attempted to justify his conduct by saying he all be of one opinion on any point; but it was said this was done to injure him, for those who never deserted his principles, that they were the same expected that, in accordance with these principles, knew him, and the physician who attended him, knew now they ever had been, but, as a member of the Comthe minority would give in and be governed by the perfectly well that from the state of his health he plete Suffrage Csuncil, he contended the minority majority, otherwise there was no use of their meet—was quite unable to deliver a lecture for any party.

Ing. Did the Complete Suffrage party act on this Mr. W. by this time had got off his coat, and draw-principle? (Hear, hear, and loud cries of no, no.) ing himself up to his full height he made one of the most strenuously maintained not. Their most powerful appeals to the sympathy of the people was simply this, we will agree with all the most powerful appeals to the sympathy of the people was simply this, we will agree with all the most powerful appeals to the sympathy of the people was simply this, we will agree with all the most powerful appeals to the sympathy of the people was simply this we will agree with all the most powerful appeals to the sympathy of the people was simply this we will agree with all the most property and the most powerful appeals to the sympathy of the people was simply this we will agree with all the most property and the sympathy of the people was simply this we will agree with all the most property and the sympathy of the people was simply this we will agree with all the most property and the sympathy of the people was simply this we will agree with all the most people was simply the sympathy of the people was simply the sympathy of the people was simply this we will agree with all the most people was simply the sympathy of the the s doctrine was simply this, we will agree with all the we have ever heard. He asked them were they we have ever heard. He asked them were they going to censure him after what he had suffered in their dogmatical motion on their huge their cause? were they going to send him to his grave and leave his wife and family without a guarthen kick up their heels against the great majority dien? West reputed, and exposed the appeals to the sympathy of the people west reputed, and exposed the appeals to the sympathy of the people west reputed, and exposed the appeals to the sympathy of the people west reputed, and exposed the appeals to the sympathy of the strength of the majority should not rule. He defended the Charter for its simplicity and clear-heal sit is the opinion of this meeting that the best means then kick up their heels against the great majority dian? were they now going to tell him who had so it is the opinion of this meeting that the best means and coff to a read the state of and got off to a room by themselves. In thus actoften stood their friend, James Williams we will of carrying out the principles of Complete Suffrage is said, any particular point of the Charter for violation—they did not pick them—they were so far would not be thought be thought be brown than better but decement (as amended) called the People's Charter." whole hog men, for they swept the principles with one fell swoop—(laughter and chears)—Mr. Kidd then turning to Mr. W., you have asked me, Sir, to show you which of these points you have comproshow you which of these points you have compro-own that we ourselves began to think the whole hog and this brought them to their senses, the Sturgites mised, here is my answer—the whole of them inas-men should relax their stern severity for his deser-saying it ought to be put. The Chairman, making a much as you ran away with the minority—(continued tion of their cause. Mr. W. sat down in a state of virtue of necessity, put it to the meeting, and it was

Laws, and the majority were to divide against him, the most delicate part of the dispute, viz., the money intellectual condition of the people; the first, on what would be thought of the eighty or ninety repeal matters in Mr. O'Connor's charges. Mr. W. was Saturday night, in Mr. Hill's room, which was well members, if, with Dickey at their head, they were said to be on the look out for a Sturge office. Well, attended; the second, on Sunday night, in the same place, and declare themselves the Parliament !- popinions, and here they were. All those lecturers who were unable to obtain admission. On Monday (cheers). Now he held this was just the position in who had been brought into public life, who had been night there was a public meeting in the Masons' Lodge, which Mr. W. and his Sturgeite friends were placed. made valuable by the poor Chartists, and had since to adopt a petition to Parliament for a committee of accordance with the principles of the Charter !- was in the habit of giving such speeches and lectures, charge, which were highly unconstitutional, and proved Mr. W. had made a strong, and he would say, a the necessity of Lord Abinger being removed from the by his evasive and shuffling attempts to answer the pathy. He asked them not to censure him. (Cries political bias. Mr. R. Pinder seconded it. Mr. West red to the Protestant Reformation and the persecu- good boy in future. But why did Mr. W. cry so lectually, with what it would be under a system of man. They were in the minority, and a very small his every exertion to censure such a brave and dishave done much good in removing a deal of prejudice minority at the commencement of their career, and interested advocate of suffering humanity as that from the minds of many who were misled by the miswould Mr. Kidd dare to hold that they should have | bold indomitable patriot Feargus O'Connor? (Loud representations of our enemies, as to the objects of the given in to the Enjority? yet, this he must do if he and long-continued cheering.) In conclusion he now Chartists. At the conclusion, Mr. West invited diskept the minority of 2,000,000 in bondage, on no other to say that he had by his humble abilities defended end substantiated the truth of Mr. West's statement. Here then was convincing evidence to prove against Mr. W. He had one word more to say. that there was extreme cases in which the minority before sitting down, which was, that for the characindependent of them. He held that the case of the admit that all who now endeavoured to injure Chartists and Feargus O'Connor, and said, we never

Mr. WILLIAMS immediately rose and without com-"That the principle of democracy and of natural justice requires that a wrong done to the humblest portant as one inflicted on the most distinguished; that it is one of the most sacred and inalignable rights of man to be permitted freely to exercise the powers of his mind and as freely to declare and act on his honest convictions. That this meeting is, therefore, of opinion that the conductors of the press have a right to examine and comment upon the public conduct of all public men, while the latter are equally entitled to vindicate themselves through the same medium. That as the character of a man is as sacred as his life, and as that of negro slavery; he would say, in reference to Mr. O'Connor, as Editor of the Evening Star, has brought the poor slaves, that they were kept in bondage, not | charges and made justinuations against Mr. Williams, which, if true, would render him unworthy of public tion of the principles of our Charter, it was under esteem and confidence; it was, therefore, the right of the duty of the Editor of the Star to insert such reply; would now be informed that, in the Northern States and this meeting finding that the reply of Mr. Williams the Star, are of opinion that such conduct is at variance. TODMORDEN.—Mr. Isaac Barrow preached two have no wish to interfere with the discretion of the

> Mr. Kidd immediately moved this amendment :- ampton, visited this town on Saturday, and delivered and treacherous trickery and shuffling of Mr. James Association Room, bottom of Bank-street; and another Williams, as one of the delegates from Sunderland, to on Sunday, in the same place.

> The CHAIRMAN then put Kidd's amendment, callone universal shout, up went a forest of hands. which, to our appearance left none down. He then, in the same words, put Mr. Williams's motion, for which we should think about 200 voted. The Chairman then declared the amendment carried by a large majority. This amendment was carried with at the Prince of Wales Inn, on Sunday last, Mr. every demonstration of applause and loud cries of James Green in the chair, Mr. Henry Sansford deand called for the appointment of tellers.

Mr. Kidd then appointed Mr. Con Murray, of Glasgow, as his teller; Mr. Williams, another in doing good to each other. genileman, whose name we could not learn. The votes were again taken, when the majority seemed liams declared he could not say on which the ma- this country, was delivered.

Mr. WILLIAMS then remarked, "O, then, we will give it up on both sides, and stand as we began."

Mr. MURRAY stopped him: "Not so fast Sir," he had an opinion in the matter now, and he would tell Mr. Williams that he was prepared to prove to the best of his judgment that there were at the very least between 80 and 100 of a majority for Kidd's sion, and the fact that the Chartists had carried their friend to the chair, completely knocked poor

Jemmy almost stupified. The meeting then separated in a very uprorious manner.

Chartist Entelligence.

HULL-DEFEAT OF THE CONPLETE SUFFRAGISTS mingham, delivered a lecture in the Free Masons' frage. The meeting was but thinly attended; the the most feeling manner to panse, ere they came to a not likely to answer it—(continued cheers and disproved. At eight o'clock Mr. Firth was called to the chair, who briefly opened the business by stating that Mr. WILLIAMS now came to the consideration of as discussion was anticipated at the close of the lecture, frage Union, and against Mr. Colling in particular. providing matter for general discussion, by which they ball-room for the purpose of ejecting the intruder, much as you ran away with the minority—(continued cheering). If Mr. W. could show him that the majority were to be guided and governed by the mitority, then would he be prepared to admit that he had not made a compromise. In further illustration of such a libel on democracy, he instanced the Cornsuch as the complete exhaustion, crying out don't blast my character—(cond cheers from the friends of Mr. W.)

Mr. Kidd cheers from the friends of Mr. W.)

Mr. Kidd cheers from the friends of Mr. W.)

Mr. Kidd cheers from the friends of Mr. W.)

Mr. Kidd cheers from the friends of Mr. W.)

Mr. Kidd cheers from the friends of Mr. W.)

Such a libel on democracy, he instanced the Cornsultation of regarded the strongth of his position, for he now and their cause. Mr. Was down in a state of virtue of necessity, put it to the meeting, and it was carried UNANIMOUSLY, Collins' own committee voting against him, and thus by their vote stamping their champion as the renegade which will be completed exhaustion, crying out don't blast my character—(cond cheers from the friends of Mr. W.)

Mr. Kidd cheers from the friends of Mr. W.)

Felt himself rather awkwardly situated, not as fully proved against him. The Sturgites looked blue, and their boast that they would destroy Chartism in Hull, has met with a signal exposure.

GLORIOUS AND TRIUMPHANT DEFEAT Cobden, introduced a measure to the next session of "yes, yes," and "no, no," from all parts of the Lectures.—Mr. West delivered three lectures on Corn and Provision house); but he felt that he was now approaching the influence of Chartism on the physical, moral, and to leave the House of Commons, meet in another even on this subject, he would boldly give his place, the room being crowded, numbers going away They had acted on the old Tory principles of the joined the ranks of our enemies, did not go away all enquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger. The spadown, call upon his opponent to answer his question was now going. True, Mr. W. had told them, was called to the chair, who opened the meeting in a without endeavouring to hide himself under a clock and referred to his physician to bear him few appropriate remarks, and called on Mr. Barker to be a complication of sophistry for he will be stated to be a complete to the partition. street of sophistry, for he (Mr. Kidd) was not to be hum- out in it, that the state of his health move the petition; Mr. Barker, in a very sensible bugged after that fashion. Here is the question, is would not on any account permit his giving a lecture ! speech, pointed out the necessity of the people speaking the right of the misority to govern the majority in but was it not a fact that no man in these countries out on this subject. He read extracts from Abinger's Mr. WILLIAMS, on rising the second time, showed very feeling appeal to their feelings and their sym- Bench to preserve it from impurity, or being sullied by question of his opponent, that he was writing under of "It wont do;" and great disapprobation and supported it, and it was carried unanimously. The the first speech of Mr. Kidd. He contended that, in hissing.) He (Kidd) had no wish to see him cen- Chairman then introduced Mr. West to deliver his some instances, the minority had a right to act inde- sured, if he came forward and honestly acknow- third lecture, who commenced by contrasting the pendent of the majority, in proof of which, he refer- ledged his errors, and faithfully promised to be a present state of society physically, morally, and inteltions of the first reformers, by the admission of every loudly against being censured, when he was using Government responsible to the people. These lectures contended for this doctrine under ak circumstances. called upon them to vote in accordance with their cussion; but no one appeared. Mr. West then rose to He called their attention to America, where their honest convictions, regardless of the sympathetic set himself right as to Wednesday night's meeting, a Charter principles were in full operation. In that appeal of Mr. Williams, or the many and valuable false report of his resolution having appeared in the country, the majority of 17,000,000 white people services of O'Connor. He held, and he was proud Hull papers: this brought out Mr. Burns, who, in the pretext than that of their skin being black. O'Connor, and confirmed the charges preferred Dr. Richardson then tried his hand with but little better success. He then asked Mr. West how he would get the Charter? Mr. West aswered satisfacwere justified in opposing the majority, and acting ter of his species he was sorry to be compelled to torily. The Doctor then commenced an attack on the Conference was one of them; he did not leave the O'Connor were creatures whom he made respectable could get the Charter without the purses of the middle majority until be found there was no good to be by his purse and his press. He would bid them class; that all our leaders could be bought, and that effected by remaining longer with them, until he farewell, and sit down by again calling on them to the intellectuals were leaving us; that he had a confound that the seceeding party were active business do their duty. The cheering which followed Mr. versation with a member of the government, and that men, and more likely to bring about the regeneration | Kidd's last speech surpassed anything we have ever | he gave his opinion of all parties, and that the Chartists were the most insignificant because of their poverty. He then made an attack on Mr. Maloney, the honest delegate to the Conference, for voting as his constituents instructed him. Mr. Maloney replied to the dentiat's insinuations in a manner the man " of teeth" will never forget. Mr. West gave him the finishing stroke, teiling him to go and tell his party they might keep their gold, for the Chartists preferred honest poverty and principle to competency without principle; that they might buy some of the leaders, but the people were independent of them. He wished them joy of their "lumping pennyworth," but they would find out, in the end, it was not worth the purchase. The meeting gave three cheers for Feargus O'Connor, three for Mr. Hill, three for West, and then sung "We'll rally around him," in grand style. The meeting was a most glorious one, and we think will be

> in their power to destroy the Chartist movement. it was agreed that a delegate meeting should be held on Sunday, the 12th of February, in the Chartist News danger.

a finisher to the petty faction of discontented "rene-

gades," who for some time have been trying all schemes

WORCESTER .- Mr. R. G. Gammage, of North-"That it is the opinion of this meeting the conduct an able and argumentative lecture on the present state of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in exposing the dishonest of society and the People's Charter, in the Chartist

land; and it is also of opinion that every word written versation on the subject, the following resolution and justifies us in withdrawing any confidence which for the increase of the general defence fund, more ing, would respectfully recommend to the notice of on the charge of assaulting John Crouch, the the members of the Council of the Carlisle Chartist carpenter of the vessel, on the 28th of August last, ing upon all who supported his as being the resolu- Association, a letter, signed Con Murray, which on the high seas. The misdemeanor was of a serious tion of this meeting to hold up both hands. With appeared in the Northern Star of January 14th, 1843, order, and the defendant was ordered to find bail. suggesting an excellent plan for increasing the said himself in £200, and two sureties of £100 each, to fund, being fully convinced if that plan be rigorously followed out, a considerable sum of money might be raised in Carlisle, for that laudable purpose."

LEAMINGTON.—At the usual weekly meeting Long live O'Connor, the people's champion." Mr. livered a very eloquent and instructive lecture on the saving religion, or true Christianity, wholly consists

CARPENTERS' HALL.—On Sanday last, two lectures

CROPPER-STREET .- The Chartists of this part of Manchester have opened a new room for the purpose of ciple of democracy, and we pledge ourselves to support that paper to the utmost of our abilities." BURY.—On Monday evening, a lecture was delivered

in the Garden-street Working-man's Hall, by William Dixon, from Manchester.

NOTTINGHAM.—A meeting of delegates from quantity of the Bills containing Mr. O Connor's chal-

ARNOLD. NEAR NOTTINGHAM .- Mr. Richards, from the Potteries has been lecturing here to good and

meeting in the schoolroom, under the Odd Fellows' report that Mr. —, the barrister had been ad-Hall. Mr. John Vallance was called to the chair. The mitted, and was one of the company; and this mis-Council laid before the meeting the plans they intended chievous rumour having reached the ears of some Richard Aspinall, of Liverpool, timber merchants carrying out, in the hope of giving new life and energy of the Castle officials, two inspectors of police, to the movement, such as reading, lecturing, and 'attired in ball costume!' were introduced to the hope to give a new impetus to the agitation here, Ten in case he should be found among the courtiers. It is Bateson, of Castleford, Yorkshire, potters (so far as shillings and fourpence was voted for four hundred needless to say, that owing to the interference of the

castigation of the Freebooters,—the "Old Kin?'s" unveiling of the infernal theme by which the late "strike" was brought about and his cutting exposure of the rascally objects of the Sturgeites were warmly reliv ered a brief address.

evenin vaddressed an excellent meeting.

Sunday ever ing last, to a crowded audience.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

SALFORD.

Mr. Peter Pollitt, Davis street. Mr. Robert MacFarlan c, Heath-street, Pendleton. Mr. John Eccles, canal-y ard, Windsor, do. Mr. James Sanders, Hope street. Mr. James Wilkinson, Meth vine-place. Mr. William Sumner, Ford-street. Mr. Robert Hulme, Durham-str ect. Mr. Ralph Buckley, Market street. Mr. William Gillebrand, Bevel-str.9et. Mr. George Roberts, Legender-street. Mr. James Sandiford, Corporation-street.

Mr. John Millington, 43, Hope-street, sub-Trea-Mr, John Miller, I, Boundary-street, sub-Secretary. TROWBRIDGE.

Mr. Edward Payne, weaver. Mr. Israel Say, do. Mr. George Eames, cloth-dresser. Mr. James Harper, do. Mr. Alfred Marchant, do. Mr. John Johnson, shoemaker. Mr. Arthur Heath, grocer and baker, President. Mr. James Watts, do. sub-Treasurer. Mr. James Ames, marchant-spinner, Mortimer-

street, sub-Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM. Mr. B. Humphries, framework-knitter, 11, Lee's

Yard, Narrow Marsh. Mr. J. Burkland, ditto, Colwick-street, New Mr. Walter Smallwood, do. Crossland-street, Narrow Marsh. Mr. Isaac Barton, do. 5, Cherry-street. Mr. William Rice, needle-maker, 21, Wade-

Mr. Silvester Truman, bobin and carriage maker, Oat Yard. Mr. Samuel Richmond, shoemaker, 21, Drakestreet. Mr. Henry Barker, framework-knitter, 8, Commarca-street.

Mr. Charles Roberts, tailor, Hackley. Mr. John Baum, framework-knitter, 16, Abingerstreet.

Mr. William Farley, do. 21, Tiler-street. Mr. John Haslem, gardener, York street, sub Treasurer. Mr. George Clarkstone, lace hand, Old Radford. sub-Secretary.

Mr. Thomas Briggs, millwright, City-road. Mr. Edward Drewcot, weaver, Nun's-street. Mr. Stephen Heather, petrifactioner, Kensington. Mr. Thomas Chester, smith, Castle-place. Mr. William Chandler, weaver, Leaper-street, sub Mr. Enos Ford, joiner, City-road, sub-Secretary.

MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

Mr John Moss, cordwainer, Darby-lane, corres

ponding Secretary.

The following very important railway circular, was issued on Friday by the Board of Trade:-"TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ____ RAILWAY

> COMPANY. "Railway Department Board of Trade,

Whitehall, Jan. 27, 1843. "Sir.—In consequence of the late occurences on the

North Midland Railway, the Lords of the Committee of lane; and Mr. Lewis Henry Braham, solicitor. 101 Privy Council for Trade think it right to call the attention of the directors of railway companies generally to the extreme importance of observing the utmost caution in making reductions in their establishments by which the public safety may be affected. The experience of the last three years has fully satisfied their lordships Torrington-square, London; Messrs. Stedman, solicitors that the comparative exemption which has been latterly enjoyed from the alarming accidents which occurred so frequently in the infancy of railway travelling, is to be attributed mainly to the gradual formation of establishments of exprienced and trustworthy engine-drivers and other servants, upon all the leading passenger railways, and that it is only by maintaining such establishments that a repetition of such accidents can be effectually prevented. This opinion has been confirmed by the recent accident upon the North Midland Railway, and the investigations which their lordsnips have directed, in consquence, have fully satisfied them that sudden and sweeping reductions in the branches COLNE.—At the Council meeting held on Sunday of the establishment connected with the public safety can rarely be attempted without occasioning great

"Under these circumstances, although my Lords with the principles of democracy and with the principle of doing unto others as we would they should do unto us."

**Colored Late of Dailor Pleasant Trade which they will incur if they allow themselves to be influenced by a mistaken economy, so far as to attempt pool. Mr. James Cazenove, official assignee, Liverpool. reductions, either in the number and efficiency of the establishment which previous experience has led them | court, Doctor's-commons, London; Messrs. Fisher and to consider necessary for conducting the public traffic in safety, or in the accustomed wages of the class of servants upon whose intelligence, sobriety, and Birkenhead, Cheshire, merchant, February 13, at

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CAPTAIN THOMAS ROBERTS. master of the ship Ann Mundell, appeared at the Thames Police Office, answer the charge at the sessions.

Loss of the War-Stramer Ariadne.-By a private letter, received on Monday, we regret to journeymen carpenter. announce the total loss of the splendid war-steamer Stephen Traviss, jur Ariadne, in the service of the Hon. East India Company, attended with melancholy consequences, which denied the correctness of the Chairman's decision, mulgate, the evil tendency those different opinions have The Ariadne was an iron-built steamer, about 400 on society, and concluded by proving that essential tons burthen, with two powerful engines. She was constructed upon a new principle, for the purpose of positor. navigating the Chinese rivers. The Ariadne was MANCHESTER.—The Chartist mechanics held 130 feet in extreme length, and about 50 feet from their usual weekly meeting in the Association room, one paddle-box to the other. She carried two even still larger. The tellers consulted, when, Brown-street, on Thursday evening last, when an in- swivel guns of large calibre, one aft and the other strange to say, the gentleman chosen by Mr. Wil- structive lecture upon the position of political parties in before the mast. The British fleet in China during the late war, received the most valuable service from the Ariadne and four other small steamers belongwere delivered in the above Hall by Mr. Dixon and Mr. ing to the navy of the Hon. East India Company. The officers and crew were saved, but three Chinese of Her Majesty's Customs. who were on board perished.

SCANDAL.—DUBLIN, JAN. 28.—A trifling incident advocating the principles of democracy; Mr. Dixon occurred at the drawing-room on Thursday evening, lectured upon the monetary system, and the policy of which has furnished a subject of much conversation. Sir Robert Peel. The following resolution was carried and of some dark mysterious paragraphs in the unanimously:—"That we the inhabitants of Miles Plating and neighbourhood, consider the Evening Star to be as follows:—"It is rumoured that a certain member the only daily paper that ever advocated the true prin- of the legal profession-who, however, has recently figured in the court more frequently as a client than as an advocate—was in the act of ascending the Castle stairs, with the intention of mingling in the glittering throng at the drawing-room on Thursday evening last, when he was intercepted by an inspector of police, who disputed his right to enter. Mr. —, who had gone to the trouble and exthe various localities in Nottingham, was held in the pence of attiring himself in a full Court costume, was Democratic Chapel, when it was resolved that local highly incensed at this interference, and demanded lecturers be employed to agitate the surrounding to know how it was that he, who had attended the villages, and twelve names were taken down for that Courts of the Monarch, and had himself introduced purpose. The Chartists also met at the above place on debutants to the halls of St. James's, would not be Monday evening, when a resolution was passed that a permitted to confer the favour of his company upon the mere representative of royalty in Dublin lenge to the Corn Law League should be sent for, and The inspector confessed that he was not fully five shillings was voted from that locality as their prepared to assign a true and veritable cause for share of the expence. Ten shillings was also voted to this anomalous circumstance. So it was—' But the local victim fund.

Wherefore it was so 'twas not in him to say'—and all that he knew was, that if Mr. - did not take himself away, he (the inspector) would have to discharge that office for him. Mr. - looked unutterable things at the inspector, but having the fear of the stretcher, as well as his person before his eyes, pulled his bonnet over his brow,' and, thrusting both his hands desperately into his breeches pockets, walked away evidently highly disconcerted. Some Galway gentlemen, who happened to be entering and William Ryder, of Higher Grimsby, Lancashire, the saloon just at the moment that Mr. — was coal getters—John Simpson, Joseph Simpson, and ascending the stairs, and before the ill-omened in-BARNSLEY.—The Chartists held their weekly spector had crossed his path, meanwhile spread the

MURDEROUS CONSPIRACY TO TAKE A CONVICT SHIP.—Intelligence has just been received of an intended massacre of the officers and civilians on board the Eliza, Government transport, which sailed from her Majesty's Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, a few months since, with convicts for South Aus-SHEFFIELD.—CHARTISM.—A meeting was held in tralia. It appears, as the vessel neared the Line, a the Fig-tree-lane Room, on Monday evening, Mr. murderous conspiracy existed among some of the Harney read from Oastler's Fleet Papers a withering convicts, which would have terminated, no doubt, in the convicts, which would have terminated, no doubt, in the convicts of Bankruptcy, Basinghalithe certain destruction of those marked down as street. Whitmore, official assignee, Basinghall-street; their victims. There were two hundred and sixty- Lucas and Parkinson, solicitors, Argyle-square, Regentseven convicts on board, among whom was a street. soldier, who had been transported for fourteen William Woods, sen., and William Woods, jun. years for striking a sergeant. He privately sent a hardwaremen, Newgate-street, City, February 14, at letter to the surgeon, informing him of the intended one and March 3, at twelve, at the Court of Bankoutbreak, on the morning of the 4th March; that ruptcy, Basinghall-street. Pennel DUNGWORTH.—Messrs Harney and Gill visited this the design was to put to death all the soldiers. Goddard, King-street, Cheanside. hig land village" on Wednesday week, and in the officers, passengers, and such of the crew as offered Robert Ames, linen-draper, Margate, February the least resistance, and then to steer for the 11, and March 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bank-Brazilian coast. The man was prudently conveyed ruptcy, Basingball-street, London. Belcher, official HOME COLONIZATION.—Mr. Lloyd Jones lectured to the cabin, so as not to excite suspicion, where he assignee. Cox, Pinner's Hall, solicitor, Old Breadthe instructions or opinions of their constituents. there spent the greater part of two days in assist- Scotland, rallying the people under the banner of the on this i uportant subject at the Hall of Science, on was minutely examined by the surgeon and captain, street. He never varied in his statement, and so answered all the interrogatories put to him as left no doubt on cotton-spinners, Blackburn, Lancashire, February 14, the minds of his hearers of the intended horrors. Ex. and March 4, at twelve, at the Manchester District tra sentinels were immediately posted, and at 30 clock | Court of Bankruptcy. Fraser, official assignee, Manon the eventful morning the passengers and crew chester. Grimsditch, Macclessield; Slater and Heelis, were summoned on deck, when their situation was Manchester, solicitors; Bell, Brodrick and Bell, Bowexplained to them, and all then being well armed, churchyard, London. were ordered to defend their lives to the last. The morning, our correspondent writes, was calm and March 16. at eleven, at the Leeds District Court beautiful and March 16. at eleven, at the Leeds District Court beautiful and March 16. beauteous—not a whisper was heard on the mighty of Bankruptcy. Fearne, official assignes, Leeds; deep, when suddenly eight bells announced the hour Wood, solicitor, York; Richardsons and Gold, York. when the murderous conflict was to take place. The John Ridsdale, stuff merchant, Leeds, February 13, prisoners were well organized, and armed with iron and March 6, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of bolts and other weapons stolen from the ship's stores. Bankruptcy. Freeman, efficial assignee, Leeds; George The surgeon, with all the gallantry of the navy, was and Rawson, solicitors, Bradford. unwilling to sacrifice the life of the sergeant whose duty it was to open the convicts' rate at four o'clock February 8, and March 7, at twelve, at the Liverpoo —all was breathless anxiety, when the surgeon District Court of Bankruptcy. Turner, official assignee, unhesitatingly himself advanced to the gate, desiring Liverpool; Robinson, solicitor, Liverpool. a couple of file of soldiers to advance and shoot the David Robertson, merchant, Liverpool, February 9, first prisoner who dared to pass except the one he at twelve, and March 14, at eleven, at the Liverpoo named. They at once perceived their plot was discovered retired to their berths, and threw the bolts Liverpool; Watson, solicitor, Liverpool. and all offensive weapons out of the ports into the sea. Had the collision taken place, the loss of life 13, and March 8, at eleven, at the Manchester District would have been dreadful. The ringleader was a Court of Bankruptcy. Pott, official assignee; Foster, Young man of the name of Dickenson, who had be en King-street, Manchester; Lake and Waldron, solicitors, a'n apothecary's assistant in Thavies' Inn, Holborn. Basinghall-street, London. He was a desperate opium enter. He leaped overboard immediately after the discovery, and notwith. shire, February 13. and March 8, at twelve, at the standing every exertion to save him he was drowned. Every precaution was adopted for the security of cial assignee; Lingard, Vaughan, Lingard, Son, and the convicts, and they were handed over to the civil Vaughan, solicitor, Stockport; Bower and Back, Chanpower on arrival.

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Jan. 27. BANKRUPTS.

Alexander Hay, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, coachmaker, February 3, at half-past twelve, and March 10, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. T. M. Alsagar, official assignee, 12, Birchin-lane; and Mr. J. B. May, solicitor.

Queen-square. George Cole, of Bexley-heath, Kent, grocer, February 3, at half-past ten, and March 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. T. M. Alasgar, official assignee, 12, Birchin-lane; Mr. Sadgrove, soliei tor. Mark-lane.

John Sead Gowing, of Lowestoft, Suffelk, grocer, February 4, at half-past ten, and March 3, at eleven, at the Court Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; Mr. C. S. Gilman, solicitor, Nor. wich; and Mr. Storey, solicitor, 5, Field-court, Gray's Inn-square. Jeremiah Gillman, of Stewkley, Buckinghamshire.

grocer, February 9, and March 13, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. William Turquand, official assignee, 2, Copthali-buildings; and Mr. W. B. Buchannan, solicitor, Basinghall-street. Alexander Winton, David Winton, and James Webber, of Wood-street, Cheapside, warehousemen February 14, at half-past twelve, and March 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London, Mr. William Turquand, official assignee, Copthall-buildings, and Messrs. Reed and Shaw, solicitors, Friday-street. Cheapside. John Emson, jun., of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire.

veterinary surgeon, February 4, at half-past-one, and March 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy; London, Mr. Edward Edwards, official assignee, 7, Prederick's-place, Old Jewry; Mr. Lewis Henry Braham solicitor, 101, Chancery-lane. Richard Payne, of 20, Hatton-walk, Hatton-garden brass-founder, February 10, at two, and March 10, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Ur.

James Foster Groom, official assignee, 12, Abchurch-Chancery-lane. John Orbell, of Brundon, Essex, miller, February II. at two, and March 3, at one, at the Court of Bankrupter, London. Mr. James Foster Groom, official assignee,

12. Abchurch-lane; Mr. Thomas Marston, solicitor, 66. Sudbury, Suffolk. Thomas Brighton, of Spalding, Lincolnshire, another cary, February 8, at half-past twelve, and March 14, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birming.

ham. Mr. Richard Valpy, official assignee, Birmingham Messrs. Charles Bonnor and Son, solicitors, Spalding. Lincolnshire. John Bancroft, of Salford, Lagcashire, grocer, Feb. ruary 9, and March 9, at eleven, at the Court of

Bankruptcy, Manchester. Mr. Richard Powdell, offi. cial assignee, Hobson; Messrs. Gregory and Co., solici. tors, Bedford row, London; and Mr. Makinson, solicitor. Manchester. Thomas Simpson, of Gateshead, Durham, painter,

February 6, at eleven, and March 10, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. Thomas Baker, official assignee, Newcastle-upen-Tyne; Messrs. Crossby and Compton, solicitors, 3, Church-court, Old Jewry, London; and Mr. John Theodore Hoyle, solicitor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Charles Mottram, of Liverpool, wool broker, February 6 and 28, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liver-Messrs. Cornthwaite and Adams, solicitors, 2, Dean's

Co., solicitors, Liverpool. Samuel Highfield, formerly of Liverpool, but now of twelve, and March 7, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr. John Follett, official assignee, Liverpool; Messrs. Mallaby and Townsend. solicitors, Livepool; and Messra, Chester and Toulmin solicitors, Staple Inn, London.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. Joseph Morgan, Earl-street, Marylebone, book

maker. Nancy Williams, Powick, Worcestershire, publican William Hopton, Wakefield, out of business. Mary Ann Ogisthorpe, Wallasea, Cheshire, out of business.

Joseph Tonge, sen., Manchester, dealer in manure. James Lidgote, Upper Rosamond-street, Clerkenwell, Stephen Traviss, jun., Doncaster, builder.

Alfred Harvey Bristol, licensed retailer of beer. William Bedford, Wick, Bedfordshire, victualler. Rev. James Day Heckford, Pidley, Huntingdonshire, Thomas Chaffey, Brighton, auctioneer.

George Snow, Kinnington-street, Newington, com-Henry Brown, Nicholl-square, Cripplegate, engraver William Biddle, Cornbury-street, Old Kent-road, out of business. William Mallinson, Mirfield, Yorkshire, farmer.

John Harrison, Sedberg, Yorkshire, hatter. Robert Whitaker, jun., Rochdale, woollen weaver. John Gerrard, Thelwall, Lancashire, publican. John Cater, South Island-place, North Brixton, officer Edward Fox, Liverpool, perfumer.

John Vatas Simpson, Union-court, Old Broad-street, corn operator. James Pennistone, alias James Penistone, Sheffield, cordwainer. John Warburton, Stockport, joiner.

John Emmett, Bradford, Yorkshire, wool-sorter. William Gilbert, Bland-street, Dover-road, out of John Townsend, Great Barr, Staffordshire, farmer, Walter Armitage, Birstal, Yorkshire, beerseller. James Hall, Oxford. journeyman plasterer.

Henry Pittman, Patriot-row, Bethnal-green, book Anne Percival, Halkin-terrace. Cadogan-place, mil-David Boast, Phænix-row, Great Surrey-street, dis-

count agent. Robert French Laurence, Charlgrove, Oxfordshire clerk in holy orders. Thomas Marshall, Sheffield, butcher. John Bayly, Woolwich, shopman.

George Wilkins, St. Alban's, coach-builder. James Jones Dransfield, Hales Owen, Worcestershire, John Rankin, Manchester, baker. James Armitage, jun. Sheffield, fender-maker.

PARINERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Andrew Birrell and George Wright, of Liverpool vinegar manufacturers-John Kay and George Kay, of York, boot and shoemakers-Thomas Case, James Mort, and John Simpson, of Liverpool, and of St. Helens, manufacturers of earthenware-John Woolfall Robert Simpson, of Leeds, Tobacco manufacturers (so far as regards Joseph Simpson.) John Moore ingham and Rachael Baines Ingham, of the Olive Branch Inn, Swinegate, Leeds, innkeepers-James Johnstone and Arther Oughterson and Company, of Liverpool, brokers, (so far as regards Arthur Oughterson) - Cuthbert Batesen, Christopher Bateson, John Batesen, and William regards John Bateson)-Charles John Waddington, Robert Lewin Holt, David Ogden, and Joseph Ogden, of Liverpool, and of New York, Americs, merchants.

> From the Gazette of Tuesday, January 31. BANKRUPTS.

Francis Fenton, grocer, Little Peter-street, West-

Joseph Bradwell, ironmonger, York, February 16

John Jones, wine and spirit merchant, Liverpool

Richard Rymer, house painter, Manchester, February

Thomas Cartwright, banker, Heaton Norris, Lanca-

Maunchester District Court of Bankruptey. Pott, officery-lane, London.

MRS. RILIS AND HER FAMILY.

We have received in reference to this sufferer under We make system the following communications, the oppressive system the following communications, the oppressive system the following communications, the opposite system that it is not specificated and that it is not specific and the specific and t from show they emanate, and that if Mrs. Ellis be income to accept the offer, her friends may have opportunity for making the arrangements:-

"Alcott House, Ham Common "26th Jan. 1843.

MY DELR MR HILL-On reading the Northern Sur of the 21st, the Spirit moved me almost to tears Slor of the fale of our brother Ellis and his forlorn family. for the rate in the reflecting on what could be done to the children of the expatriated patriot from the erl consequences of their present position, I was moved on consequent to recommend their case to the attention laws. our Paier, and suggest that we might take ONE of of our race, and our Concordium, to receive its mainthe course and education as an adopted child. Mr Oldhand however, suggested that an offer might be made be now than one of the children. His proposition you for mind recorded in the accompanying note. al are very much pleased to read your remarks in

the same paper, on the present position of the Rational reports of which will be published, at least annually. Society, at Harmony Hall; as well as your advice to Christs and Socialists never to oppose each other. The they have the same end in view, namely, the while we have a second the influence of the evil political, religious, and social conditions in which they polines, remained the permission of suitable teachers, according to their age and requireby no long Socialist for the last twenty-five years, ments. on all occasions urging the principles and practice hand in preference to all other modes of reform.

And these principles have induced me always to give a being mere inclined to move;—waiting patiently till they were convinced to go further. Go on, my Dear phed on the land, that they may thereby work out En to urse all parties to cry aloud for the people to be with love to Mr. Hobson and yourself.

" Yours, " ALEX. CAMPRELL."

"Ham Common, " 27th Jan., 1843.

ADLIE SIR,-One of our family having introduced and the could be done by us for her benefit, and it cannot be had in ordinary schools. count to me that by some extra industry on our part, only marketike the board, lodging, washing, clothing, pupils. and shadon of two out of her four children at about bul our send charge.

all about nine pounds a year for each can be secured bu har responsible person or persons, and paid This is, provided they are of good organization and

all they choose to remain in the Institution after the sresisteen years of age a free provision will be drined for them elsewhere. "I enclose a Prospectus, and am,

"Dear Sir, "Yours, respectfully, "WM. OLDHAH."

SYROPPECTES NO. 2, OF THE FIRST CONCORDIUM. OR INDUSTRIAL HARMONY COLLEGE, HAM-COMMON, SURREY.

"The Spirit requires Leve conditions, Light condifices, and Life conditions. "The Domestic circle furnishes the Love conditions by letter, to the Pater, at the College.

-these through which and by which the Spirit can generate the despest sympathies.

"The School, or social circle, furnishes the Light se through which the Spirit can genemis intelligence and the delights thereof. "The Labour circle furnishes the Life conditions-

those through which the Spirit can generate uses and the plassures thereof."

"The projector of the Concordium idea having obhined the lease, furniture, &c., of the premises formerly known as the Alcott House Educational Establishment. Ham Common, Surrey, to be used solely for the uniressi good, has, in association with other friends of progress, commenced the practical operations of it; and in this and the former Prospectus endeavours to set inth the present state of progress and its future prospects, together with its basis, principles, and objects, and the manner and means by which it is designed to carry it into execution.

"The Concordium is in the delightful neighbourhood of Richmond, ten miles from Hyde Park Corner. The extent of the grounds is about three acres, of most excellent soil, for all kinds of horticultural purposes. About five hundred excellent fruit trees and bushes be and time increasing the beauty of the grounds. year, including children. SIZLE "

The basis of the Concordium is love, as manifested I sohes, wisdom, power. This spirit is that which First that inspires and that sustains the Concordist. Hazzi may be termed the Concord-spirit, or uniting

"PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS. "The society, recognizing the spirit law, and submit-

hapted to its requirements.

mindefatigable industry.

com and members. toming, or other contingent circumstances.

repeat, that the object of this Institution is to length of time, (about a quarter of a year.) the actantageous means for the evolution of moral lapher, the man of science, the poet, the artist, and them at the Vicarage

"Treedom of feeling, thought, speech, and action, might see him at the close of the service. all at all times be encouraged; while the excesses of At the conclusion of the sermon the Doctor said that beatiful in all things.

" MEANS

banbers; the donations of its patrons. "Should these means ever exceed the expenditure, being out of employment. be surplus to be devoted for ever to the extension of . The following week, I saw the Doctor at the Vicarage, ties or countries.

41 GOVERNMENT.

Pater, and the Executive Council appointed by may demand.

"ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

received upon probation for three months, when if printed.

Med with needful food, clothing, lodging, washing, person to execute the work

" PROPERTY.

benefit mivered, and not individual. and promity reward.

DUTES OF MEMBERS.

to the committee of a control labour permain profession of the society; capacity improvement; and eight hours for elected k All possible means for obtaining the clearest knowthe spon all topics, should be industriously used by

Des stienton must also be given to every variety hersal labour for the full development of the body, morning with all that is productive, useful, good,

ADTANTAGES TO MEMBERS.

poverty, from rent and taxes, from debts and debtors. "Security of fine healthy air and exercise, baths, books, lectures, and lessons in various subjects in science, art, and philosophy.

B; a concentrative union of affection, judgment, and industry, will be secured a moral, intellectual, and physical prosperity; and, so far as concord can be actualised, will adversity be unknown, and all means applied to the one great end-man's highest destiny. Every member is, as far as possible, emancipated from the cares and anxieties of riches and poverty, having all needful supplies of food, lodging, clothing, and education abundantly provided.

"Every member has an equal right to all the privileges of the Institution whilst subject to its "Single beds are provided for all, and every endeavour made to promote domestic comfort.

"DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE " Occasional missionary tours will be taken by those best qualified for the work, in order to diffuse the knowledge of the principles and progress of the Society,

Tracts and books will also be circulated. " EDUCATION.

"The school consists of children of both sexes, and all ages, who will be under the constant supervision

"The usual course of instruction will be given to all useful knowledge which may be found practicable, the organization, and to render them as perfect and complete as they are capable of, in the best conditions the directors are able to provide for the purpose.

"The terms are from four to six pounds a quarter, paid in advance, which includes tuition, clothes, washing, board, lodging, and use of books. No vacations are given, except at the request of parents. " Each member may be alternately a pupil and a

teacher, according to the nature of the lesson given and their several qualifications. "The great variety of subjects taught, and the by notice the appeal to the public in the Northern variety of teachers employed in the work, will give an be an behalf of the widowed Mrs. Ellis, I reflected expansion to the conditions for development that ment, he would pay the expenses (and he put his hand turely superannuated.

"Several handicraft works will be carried on in the recomes a sistance on the part of our friends, we Concordium, and, as far as practicable, taught to the said, "he would not allow it."

"APPRAL TO THE PUBLIC.

"As a general principle, the Institution is a selfsupporting one. At the outset, however, funds from put with in advance, I will willingly take two, either extraneous sources will be heedful; therefore, the by a girls, or one of each, and place them on the friends of beneficence are respectfully appealed to for bon or but and the school their kindly help in this love labour, either in the called with three of the drawings, which are in a sad shape of advice, money, books, implements, fruits, apparatus, of any useful or ornamental kind, that benevolence may suggest

"The friends of virtuous liberty have now an oprade for them for life, or if they prefer it, a position portunity of placing orphan and destitute children in the happiest circumstances, for their progress as universal beings, at a very moderate expence; or may here secure constant provision for the honourable and industrious of either sex, and of any age, provided only that they conform to the simple rules of the

Society. "Arrangements may be made with parents to enter the Establishment with their children. "Persons of limited independent income, great advantages by entering such a house.

"Any further particulars that may be required will be cheerfully given, upon applying, either personally or

"WM. OLDHAM, Pater. "Concordium, Jan. 1, 1843."

VIEWS OF THE PARISH CHURCH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—It is now about fifteen months since I finished a series of drawings of the Parish Church, which were submitted to the inspection of a lady named Sharp (who seems to be in the employ of the Vicar and Church people), who, at the time, expressed her admiration of necessary that our Organization should be most perfect, their party ends. them and left my house. She came again about six o'clock the same evening, and requested that my wife would go to the Bank School, as it was her intention to introduce the drawings to Dr. Hook and other clergymen (there being several at the presentation of a with the Parish Church who was retiring from ill Sharpe, agreeable to promise, introduced the drawings to the notice of the Vicar and others present. After to the notice of the vicar and others present. After our cause to perish in the streets and lanes, with their than the freedom of his country and the welfare than twenty shares were taken up last Sunday, and to my wife the porifolio containing the drawings, with the injunction that she was to send her husband to the Vicarage in the morning with them, and be sure have been added to the garden, which in a few years, to keep them clean. When morning arrived, I went, become a productive orchard, and supply, to a as was my custom, to see if I could find employment at joined us, and together we should have accomplished ment, I did not so much as hist my intention of pro- assist in this glorious work to bring or send their subgreat exist, simple and pure food for the family, at my trade, being then, as I am now, dubbed " a cropper out of employment." On my return from my useless The number of associates at present is about twelve. mission about nine o'clock, Miss Sharp had been at my Impraises are capable of accommodating about eighty house, and read a note, which she said she brought at the command of the Vicar, and which stated that the drawings were to be taken to Mr. Chantrell, the architect of the Parish Church, for his opinion as to their correctness, &c. and also for valuation, as the Vicar intended to give what he (Mr. C.) would reasonably value them at, hoping the man might be paid for his labour. I accordingly went to Mr. C., at Oatland's Cottage, but did not see him. I left the note and drawings, and went again the next morning, when Mr. C. was pleased to say that my drawings were by far the pains and study from time to time, drawn up with a voke the pride and sectarianism of both parties; and to it, endeavours to supply the conditions best best he had seen of the Church, and not like the advertised caricatures of the pretended artists, who were un-"These conditions are the kindest and most enduring worthy the name. In fact, so pleased was Mr. C. thin, the wisest and most true judgment, and the with my production, that he put in the gates, that were in course of erection, himself, and The working out of these means, in harmony with said that he would tell, in confidence, the value the miveral laws, will be the constant aim of the which he intended to attach to them, and that I might make use of his name wherever the "Hence it is their duty and delight to exercise an churches were mentioned in my presence. The worth missial undeviating sympathy with all creatures who of the pictures, says he, in my opinion, is more than under their notice, without respect to class, I will set upon them, as you may get a number to do. I therefore say to you, in confidence, that I value them The principles and general plan of the Establish at two pounds each, at which price I hope you will have been stated in the first prospectus; but we dispose of many, as they must have taken you a great

mellence, clear intelligence, and vigourous bodily and other newspaper offices, but unfortunately, I met half and strength, in which the theosopher, the phinone of the editors but yourself, after which I delivered

be minan, may find an agreeable field of action com- The same day that I left the drawings at the Vicarage, bined with a primitive home, where, free from all care I was waited upon by Miss Sharp, who stated that Dr. In wriety about the future, each may elaborate his. Hook had made a present of one of the pictures (the bens ideal in practical social life, unannoyed by the Consecration procession, S. W. View) and that I must request obstructions which so generally prevail in the see him. I therefore went to the Vicarage and was upon this fruitful earth. informed that the Doctor was at Church, and that I

m be prevented, and the atmost endeavour he had presented Mr. ----, with one of the views, to develope a taste for the good, the true, and the; and that I must furnish another, in order to make good his lot. All this took place in the church whilst the Doctor was in his robes. Ifinished another according to his order, and left it at the Vicarage. When fairly established, it is presumed that the In a few days after, I met the Doctor in company

First sources of income which are proposed will be with another gentleman in Kirkgate, when the Docter depute to its healthy support and extension. They gave me a sovereign, saying that there were four views, the long, T.Z., the entrance fees; the receipts of the and that would be at the rate of five shillings each for mentire department; the produce of the labour of the them, and that would give me some more when he Railway," forgets to state "the causes" which led to I regret that any of the Complete Suffrage leaders saw me again, as that might be useful at present, I the "lamentable event" of sending a spirit unbidden should have been so dogged. I have ever condemned, into the presence of its Maker. Be that task mine.

The following week, I saw the Doctor at the Victoria, I have made a searching inquiry into the slanderous demned it in public, so far as I could, by remaining the proposed to mankind in other distribution when he gave me another pound, saying, that that I have made a searching inquiry into the slanderous demned it in public, so far as I could, by remaining the company of the com would be at the rate of ten shillings each, that he had charges which the Mercury has bolstered up (for what with the majority of the Conference, after the Comnot seen Mr. Chantrell. In the course of a few days, purpose you may readily guess) against the old and plete Suffragists seceded. The larm of government is patriarchal. It consists I called agair, and was informed that he had seen Mr. really experienced enginemen, and find that there is not Chantrell and that he had expressed his approbation of the slightest shadow of foundation for such charges. your charge that I acted as the puppet of a party? I The will, as much as possible, direct all its affairs the views, but no conversation took place, relative to Had they been true, the Mercury would not have failed bring forward my amendment candidly, without conin blood with the whole of the family, as the daily the price of them. He further stated that he had to trumpet to the world the names of the slandered in sulting privately the opinions of any man, or any party shewn them to Mr. Headen, the celebrated Historical dividuals. I now defy him. With "anonymous" and whatever. Moderate men on both sides approve of it; painter, who, he also stated, was so pleased with my " alarming" writers the public have nothing to do; it one party offers to agree to it, the other refuses; the productions, that if they were sent to London for the is the facts written by them to which the Mercury and votes are taken; I stand by my amendment, I vote for The Pater is now prepared to receive propesals purpose of Lithographing, that he would superintend the public must turn their attention. Truth is truth, it and for it only; and yet the organ of the party who and any candidates, male or female, for probationary the work gratuitously, there being little minutiæ that though the writer or speaker of it should be the Arch- offered to agree to my proposal turns round and charges

> On my next visit to the Vicarage, I rec from the Doctor half-a-crown, with orders to wait fuge of aspersion and slander.

be a bad speculation, as a great many of Mr. Green's duction was about to be carried beyond the point of the noble minds of the middle class; the indispensable his pools, involves, i.e., brought in by a member and Mr. Masser's views had been disposed of, and that efficiency and safety."

Third, Because reduction has energy of anenfranchised masses, and the equally valuation his action was about to be carried beyond the point of the equally valuation, in a point of the equal of the equa and Mr. Masser's views had been disposed of, and that efficiency and safely." Third, Because reduction has being on their own possession, I might put my friends to a great expense without the been carried out, and its first fruits are the loss of able power of electorial privileges. My determination, the been away if he or she leaves the Instihopes of any remuneration for myself. All this I told from £3000 to £6000 in the Company's property alone, hopes of any remuneration for myself. All this I told from £3000 to £6000 in the Company mote the triumph of either party, but what would best the Doctor, when he told me that I might make use of not to speak of the immense loss to the Company mote the triumph of either party, but what would best the Doctor, when he told me that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the Company the Doctor, when he told me that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the Company the Doctor, when he told me that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the Company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the Company that I might be advantaged us arising from the terror-stricken public taking other promote the union of both and the triumph of the immense 1088 to the Company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the Company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the Company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the Company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the Company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the Company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the Company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the Company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the Company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the company that I might make use of not to speak of the immense 1088 to the company that I might make use of the immense 1088 to the c morphism whatever will at any time have a his name whenever I thought it might be advantageo us arising from the terror-stricken public maning other promise Comcordium property; it is ever to to me relative to the drawings. It was months a terror stricken public maning other promise common good. And now I have the inward satisfaction of believing that I sustained this determination ere I saw the Vicar (though I often called at his resithough remanderation whatever is given to any
dence) but being pressed for rent, and very ill s'; the
lime, I sent my wife one morning to the vicarage, when
london a week before the manslaughter took place, and
time, I sent my wife one morning to the vicarage, when
london a week before the manslaughter took place, and
time, I sent my wife one morning to the vicarage, when
london a week before the manslaughter took place, and
time, I sent my wife one morning to the vicarage, when
london a week before the manslaughter took place, and
time, I sent my wife one morning to the vicarage, when
london a week before the manslaughter took place, and
time, I sent my wife one morning to the vicarage, when

surgeon; the Doctor gave me a shill' ng, and said he you are, and have been, participating in an unjust to gratify their party feelings than to relieve the and from bonds? had not seen Mr. Chantrell, and that he thought he profit of from £2,000 to £6,000 yearly, which ought oppressions of the multitude. Instead of uniting nad not seen mr. Unantieu, and that he thought ne pront of from £2,000 to £6,000 yearly, which ought had paid sufficient for my drawings. I then sent a note to belong to the shareholders, and which would more stating that Mr. C. had valued the drawings to me at than cover your proposed reduction of the wages of two pounds each, and that being pressed for my rent, this deserving body of enginemen!

Instead of uniting oppressions of the multitude. Instead of uniting let us shake off our aluggishness—let us banish unmanly train passed over him. Tullet was picked up and diffidence—let us sacrifice a pot and a pipe, a meal, a carried to his own cottage. He presented a fright-few hour's labour. If we cannot give, we can beg, or ful spectacle; the top and back part of his head were The later of the people into one firm and united phalanx, they few hour's labour. If we cannot give, we can beg, or this deserving body of enginemen!

The later of the people into one firm and united phalanx, they few hour's labour. If we cannot give, we can beg, or this deserving body of enginemen!

The people into one firm and united phalanx, they few hour's labour. If we cannot give, we can beg, or this deserving body of enginemen!

The people into one firm and united phalanx, they few hour's labour. If we cannot give, we can beg, or this deserving body of enginemen!

The people into one firm and united phalanx, they few hour's labour. If we cannot give, we can beg, or this deserving body of enginemen!

Now, if you was to give up this £18,000 to the have broken them up into sections, agreeing in prinsell, as Mr. Cleave proposes. The writer, on his own literally cut cff, leaving his face uninjured. Although shareholders, the deserving body of enginemen!

Now, if you was to give up this £18,000 to the case a few evenings ago, upon the whole train had passed over him, none of his and leadership, yet hostile to each other, contending a small audience, who had already contributed for other limbs were broken, the deceased being knocked with each other, and tearing and rending the country purposes, and they responded to the call. Who will down between the metals.

left her immediately.

drawings, and if I would only wait a few days that they bye-word of scorn, and execration to the world. would be settled for.

part, without the least contradiction The Vicar was manslaughter, if they are not legally guilty. defended by a solicitor, who used his endeavours to I put the question to any rational being, is it for a make it appear to the Court that there were only three moment likely, that the man, Jenkins, would wilfally drawings; in this he completely broke down. The run his engine into another train, when he well knew most singular feature in the case of Mr. Chantrell, was that the chances were a thousand to one against his own that he stated he could not tax his memory with what life being saved? took place so long ago; but admitted in his cross-ex- If I understand B ackstone and Cooke aright, death amination by me, that all I stated was correct, and that from self-defence or negligence, constitutes manslaughthey were a great deal better than the advertised draw- ter; now the evidence does not prove either one or the ings, in fact they were the only good drawings of the other of those things; incompetency was the sole cause church he had seen, and that they were worth between of the manslaughter, and if Jenkins be convicted, and two and three pounds each, "as works of art," (a sen- the directors pass unscathed, then I say that trial by tence which he never used in my hearing before.) jury is a farce, and a complete libel on the laws of Three of the drawings were now produced in Court, at | England. Jenkins never was a "fitter" or " mechanic," the request of Mr. Marshall, when Mr. C. renewed his he was a blacksmith's striker at Greenhead, for three former praise of the pictures, but left the place he years with Matthew Tindal, he was jobbing occupied in Court, and coming close to Mr. Marshall he upon the Newcastle and Carlisle railway for said that they were certainly worth the money, as four years, but was a fireman only a few days. He works of art, but Mr. O'Rouke was not a professional had been a fireman upon the North Midland about one as they are able to receive it, which will consist of man, but a journeyman cropper cut of employment, year. Alas, Messrs. Mercury for your verscity, the reading, writing, mathematics, grammar, and elecution, and had never received a lesson in drawing in his "truth" of your articles is seen upon the face of them. and these principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them.

The principles have been upon the face of them. done by a professional man. The case at once assumed in embryo, or have had a very precocious genius for object being to develope all the powers of the triune a new form, as Mr. Marshall said that he thought a mechanism; he is now only turned twenty-one years to assist the Association at Manchester in the erection sale was not proved.

Marshall, together with all professional, and would-be- apprentice; it might be true, but I must say that I, professional, gentlemen in court; I stoutly maintaining for one, cannot believe it. that it was not charity I wanted but payment for my I now quote from my last letter why engine-men labour. The vicar being in Court, and he saying that should have seven shillings a day:and keep the two pounds four shillings and sixpence received. The Vicar, evidently ashamed of the job. said as Mr. O'Reuke was a poor man and out of employin his pocket for the purpose,; when Mr. Marshall, with a waive of his hand, (I suppose a professional one)

JOHN O'ROUKE. Wheeler-street, Jan. 11, 1843.

P.S.-I have sent twice to the Vicarage for the pictures, and the messenger was told to call on Thursday for an answer; however, at the conclusion of my long letter, a young man from the Vicar's attorney damaged state, being dirtied and tern to such a degree that they were three pounds worse than when delivered. Here is an end of the history of the Parish Churches, as drawn by

Your humble servant, J. O'R.

. TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

Upon the necessity of the establishment of a national benefit society as part and parcel of our political organization for the purpose of ameliorating the present distressed condition of the working class, the assistance of political victims, or marked men, and thereby to help forward, our mighty cause.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Allow me, most respected Sir, through the medium of your Star of liberty, to call the attention of my alluded to there occurs the following passage:fellows to the above-named all-important objects.

Brother philanthropists and struggling slaves, beholding in the misery and abject wretchedness, that be plunged, except we arrest the progress of this golden by catching up a few "flats" in the "rejected" net. that all its weight may be brought to bear upon the gulfed in that ruin which we prophesied would evertake won't do. This is not democracy. Allow me, in our friends who can spare a little. The subscriptions and many of them are now suffering for their shock-And seeing that the propriety of a Convention or Connization, I desire to lay before the people a Plan for a most paltry and insignificant that could possibly be Union, for the assistance of each other through the neither party, but conciliate and do justice to both,

manifold trials of our present system. If the Editor of this paper will allow me space therein to lay the plan I have prepared before the country, I he laid before the country previous to the meeting of the Conference to amend the Rules, that the people may instruct their delegates thereon, in order that both subjects may be considered and a plan adapted to the accomplishment.

Some may object, that this is too much to attempt at once. But let me remind them of our industry and After leaving Mr. C's. I took them to the Intelligencer energy; what fortunes thereby we have made for others! Let us therewith make one mighty effort for ourselves, and we shall find all obstacles crumble before The fact is, that my amendment was moved at the comus. Forget not that all are not reduced to wretchedness; that many have yet a penny to spare for this saving purpose, and will give it, and more, to save themselves from that wide gaping maw of horrors wherein so many of their fellows are enduring a more than hell

Hoping you will pay some attention to this subject, I remain. Yours, in truth,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

in the Leeds Mercury of last week. Your contemporary in the fulness of his joy and hap-

makes, make of female, for probationary the work gratuitously, there being not the makes of their being so Fiend himself; and it really would be more respectable me with being the tool of the party who rejected it. and becoming on the part of the Mercury to grapple He must be blind indeed who does not see the utter Ten shillings from any locality will secure its value in was taken out of court in a fainting fit.—Ipswich with facts than to have recourse to the mean subter- groundlessness of such a charge. And why am I thus circulars from him, and yet be devoted to the prisoners Express.

Mr. Burrows was of opinion that the work would be (then) Committee (now Directors) of this Railway. henest men in both parties. On the one side I saw the best executed in London, but was afraid that it would Second, Because, as the old Directors said, "that rescrive spirits of the working millions, and on the other

the Doctor told her that he had no "tickets for soup," how dreadfully have my predictions been realized, and ties, I would bend to the prejudices of neither. and she must apply to Mr. Hills. My wife said that what an awful responsibility must rest on the shoulders It is no doubt agreeable to see the triumph of the she did not want any tickets, but wanted a settle of those directors who planned, and executed those party to which we belong, and there may be some who

Appreciant, and the immunerable train of its line interest and leadership, yet nostite to each other, and leadership, yet nostite to each other, and tearing and rending the country purposes, and they responded to the call. Who will down between the metals.

of ordinary society; exemption from the fears of Oatland's Cottage that he would tell the Doctor ver- tried, nor would Mrs. Harvey have had to bewail the with strife, as if it were not tern and rent enough repeat the experiment—and who can deny the solicitation. The distribution of the Monarch is bally the value of the picture,) in order that there might death of her affectionate husband, nor would the railroad already by the tyranny of the oppressor. It is imposbe no mistake about the price, and as evidence for me have been bestrewed with the blo od and brains of poor sible not to see the effects of such division. It will a tale for every ear, a theme for every tongue; two of afterwards. On inquiring for Mr. C. I was told by one Mr. Harvey, the carriages doubled' up like paper, and throw back the cause of freedom, how long I cannot the consorts of the patriots, have the same ordeal to of the yeang men, that he was in London, and that the company's property and rep. tatien ruined and Dr. Hook had addressed a letter to him relative to my made a finger-post of, as the road to ruin, and as the

I would ask those Directors whether they have not After waiting about sixteen days, I called again, when broken their Act of Parliament, grant ad to them con-I was informed that they had heard nothing; I was, there- ditionally, that public accommodation and public safety fore, under the disagreeable necessity of sending his Reverlahould be the grand desideratum for their consideration? ence a Pontefract Court summons. The case came on Knowing, as they must have done, the inc. vperience and for hearing on the second of January, when nearly the unfilness of Jenkins, for his situation. I have no hesiwhole of the above was adduced in evidence on my tation in saying that they are morally guilty of the

of age, yet you have made him a "mechanic's" or of a Hall that will be the bona fide property of Char-Mr. Chantrill was all charity, as was also Mr. "fitter's apprentice, seven years old when bound an tists, where "they may sit under their own roof, none

he had no particular use for them, the verdict was, that | First-Because the safety of the lives and limbs of I must have the drawings back, pay the expenses, her Majesty's subjects, and, indeed, of her Majesty's in public houses, having no place of their own, and (fifteen shillings and ten-pence, including summons) person, are dependant upon their "skill" and "experience." Second-Because their constitutions are early wrecked by their employment, and they are prema-

> Taird-Because they are subjected to double expences by being the greater part of their time miles from their home, which brings their wages to a level with the mechanic, or stationary engineer, with this safety, and comfort, while the locomotive engine-man private rooms, and think there was at least one hundred them your support and co-operation in carrying the same has his health sacrificed, safety endangered, and comfort annihilated.

I might say much of the doings of the Fox Cabery, and of the simplicity of the Goose Marshall, for standing the brunt of his mishaps, together with the intimidation and coercion used by certain parties to "make" engine-drivers; but my letter is already too long, and, I am not "anonymous," though I am

P.S. I have learned, since the closing of my letter, that petitions are at all the hotels and coffee houses in the town, praying the Directors to reinstate the experienced engine-men. Does not this speak volumes? Publico.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR-You will perhaps allow me to correct a false impression, relative to the course I pursued at the late Conference, conveyed by one of the leading articles in your paper of the 21st instant. In the article

the honesty and sincerity of the party (the Complete hath overtaken thousands of our fellow mortals, through | Suffragists) who having rejected that proposition (Mr. the closing of their rescources by the legislation of the Lovett's) yet brought forward, through Mr. Somers, an master class, the awful gulf into which it appears but additional ame idment, embodying that same proposition too evident that the great mass of the toiling class will in the mere hope of dividing their opponents' ranks

scourge, this wealthy plague, with its iron Juggernauts, its numerous monopolies, and its monster of the Complete Suffrage party, bringing forward an nay, I think I shall not be saying too much, if I say

Northern Stur, will be perused with great pleasure by

Northern Stur, will be perused with great pleasure by monopoly-class legislation-to effect which it is amendment at their dictation and for the furtherance of

Now, sir, what predicament would you be placed in barriers of the dominant faction. To perfect our Orga- were I request you to produce the evidence which we can meet in times of persecution as well as toleranization it is necessary that we should pay as much justifies you in bringing such a grave charge against tion, and be able to bid deflance to prejudice or attention to the physical wants of our members as to me? Where would be your proof? Would it not tyranny. their mental cultivation; in more homely phrase, we fritter down to a mere suspicion, founded on no fact, piece of plate to one of the Rev. Gentlemen connected must add to our lectures on moral power and union, a but lurking only in your own mind? And yet upon difficulties you are battling with; I know what you weighty edition of Bacon; our ranks are poor, and are the strength of such suspicion you publicly and uncered have done, and I know that you can do a little more, health) at the conclusion of the service, &c. Miss still becoming poorer; indeed, many have sacrificed moniously degrade into a mere party back one who can but most especially for such a glorious object. Our their all in the cause; many have been driven from say without vanity, that in all his public acts he lads at Manchester intend to have a Hall of their own, house and home by prejudiced employers for advocating has been influenced by no stronger motives to be built by shares at ten shillings per share. More

wives and little ones, and thousands have been en- of his fellow men. Come, come, Mf. Editor, this they will be happy to receive the assistance of any of us, and had united by all our energies to prevent,—had vindication of myself, to declare, that so far from being are sixpence per week. the middle class been Christians, they would have influenced by any party to bring forward my amendour truly Christian object; but they have stood aloof, posing such an amendment to a single human being scriptions at once, and not delay, for the good work is until I proposed it publicly in the Conference; and as going on rapidly in Manchester, and I think our friends ing and evil deeds; but let us make up for their to the object I wished to serve by the amendment, I lack through our own extra exertions. Had we begun also solemnly declare that my sole object was to remove rallying point, until the Hall (which it is suggested, the work in the few years of apparent prosperity that | an obstacle which the silly prejudice of the parties had preceded this crisis, we should have effected our raised to the progress of the business for which the purpose years since. But remember the old adage, Conference was called. The amendment occurred to Better late than never." Let us endeavour to repair me while sitting in the Conference during the the errors of the past by improving the present time. speeches of Mr. Lovett, Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Ritchie, and others, who spoke before me. The speeches on both ference is urged to alter and amend the Plan of Orga- sides convinced me that the point of dispute was the National Benefit Society, which I have, after much imagined, but yet one which was calculated to proview to meet the various circumstances of the working that therefore it was the duty of every friend of union class, that they may be amalgamated into one great to propose such a course as would give a triumph to and so prevent the disruption of the Conference. It was with these views that I felt it to be my duty to propose that both the Charter and the Bill of Rights would gladly avail myself thereof, as I think it should be taken equally and conjointly as the basis of discussion. The more I consider and examine this proposal, the more am I convinced of its soundness, of its entire freedom from sectarianism, and that had it been adopted, it would have smoothed the proceedings wishes and wants of the people be set in a fair way for of the Conference, and done much to secure that unity of aim and action which is so essential to the success of

our common cause. You have fallen into another error, Mr. Editor, when you insinuate that Mr. Lovett proposed to lay both bills on the table before my amendment was moved. mencement of the discussion, and Mr. Lovett's proposition was not made until the close. This is important; because what higher eulogium could be passed on my amendment than for Mr. Lovett to rise after a long and protracted discussion, and in the name, and as the representative of the whole Chartist party, propose to withdraw his own amendment, and adopt mine, providing that the Complete Suffragists would make a

similar concession. Was not this an open acknowledgement that my amendment was wise, prudent, conciliatory, and well Lovett's proposition the Chartists have stamped the died, were the culpable parties. SIR,—With your permission, I beg to call public seal of their approbation on my amendment, and I attention to an article upon the North Midland Railway; cannot but believe that the great bedy of the Complete Suffragists would have done the same had there not been an apparent predetermination on the part of some piness at what he terms "the present working of the of their leaders to stand or fall by their motion. and still continue to condemn their conduct in this But first, I must state for the public satisfaction, that respect. I have condemned it in private, and I con-

But what is there in all these circumstances to justify anxious to remove this charge? Because I hate to be and their families, while the former may be refunded from the Doctor half-a-crown, with orders to wait fuge of aspersion and stander.

To resume, the causes of the late lamentable "man-thought the tool of the Chartist? No! But the Charter," and also to save its victims! What the expence of lithographing would be, and who also the call of destiwhat the expence of lithographing would be, and who slaughter of poor mr. Harvey, and the contents to be thought the tool of any party. I Briton's heart was ever yet callous to the call of destiwas the most proper person to person to the purpose. I a delicate state, and which must render her grief, her went to the Conference as free from party spirit as I tution, to the ery of distress? Five families in the he would head a subscription for the purpose. I a delicate state, and which must render her grief, her went to the Conference as free from party spirit as I tution, to the ery of distress? Five families in the he would head a subscription for the purpose. I a delicate state, and which must render her grief, her went to the Conference as free from party spirit as I tution, to the ery of distress? Five families in the he would head a subscription for the purpose. I went to the Conference as free from party spirit as I tution, to the ery of distress? Five families in the he would head a subscription for the purpose. I went to the Conference as free from party spirit as I tution, to the ery of distress? Five families in the he would head a subscription for the purpose. I went to the Conference as free from party spirit as I tution, to the ery of distress? Five families in the he would head a subscription for the purpose. I a delicate state, and which must render her grief, her went to the Conference as free from party spirit as I tution, to the ery of distress? Five families in the he would head a subscription for the purpose. I a delicate state, and which must render her grief, her went to the Conference as free from party spirit as I tution, to the cry of distress? Five families in the he would head a subscription for the purpose. I a delicate state, and which must render her grief, her went to the Conference as free from party spirit as I tution, to the ery of distress? Five families in the head a subscription for the purpose. I a delicate state, and which must render her grief, her went to the Conference as free from party spirit as I tution, to the cry of distress? and de not produce more than the consump waited upon Mr. Chantrell, who stated that he did not desciption, and her loss more poignant are—rist, tale or a complete Suffragist. It was a lover of my countered by the providers of their bread—for crime? No; what the cost of lithographing would be, resignation of the old Directors, because the graphing would be, resignation of the old Directors, because the graphing would be the graphing woul and a members. Ever after this they will be pro- but he thought that Mr. Masser would be a likely in their report, they could not one or the control of the support of the

she did not want any tickets, but wanted a settled of the warnings of the press, would prefer disunion rather than sacrince pany took for the drawings of the Parish Church; when he reckless deeds in defiance of the warnings of the press, would prefer disunion rather than sacrince pany took for the drawings of the Parish Church; when he reckless deeds in defiance of the warnings of the press, and ing; but when such selfish gratifications involve the gave her a shilling, saying that he had settled for the experience of the old and practical directors, and ing; but when such selfish gratifications involve the publicly expressed opinion of every servant upon freedom of a country and the interests of oppressed them. She told him that we did not the jubicly expressed opinion of every servant upon millions, it would be baseness not to relinquish them. Allow me to ask you, Mr. Hudson, as the prime It would have been well had parties in the Conference

No doubt such union will come at last. In the mean- Let a million generous hearts reverberate the consolatime, however, I must enter my solemn protest against such folly, and hold parties responsible for every hour slavery.

I am. Sir. Yours in the cause of freedom, Newton Stewart. ROBERT SOMERS. 27th Jan., 1843.

[We give this letter with much pleasure. The fact that Mr. Somers remained with the Conference after the secession of the Sturgemen was not known to us, and we wrote under the impression that he had gone with them: which we think would have justified the inference we drew. That fact establishes Mr. Somers's exemption from any unfair party bias. and his claim to the title of an honourable independent man. We think Mr. Somers is in error about the proposal of Mr. Lovett. We believe Mr. Lovett's proposal was made to the Council of the Complete Suffragists before the resumption of the debate on the morning of the second day, though the announcement of it to the Conference was not made till the close of the debate. - ED. N.S.]

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LANCASHIRE.

It has been suggested to me by some of our Manchester friends, to offer a few remarks in the Star, daring to make 'em afraid." I shall do so very briefly, and I hope effectually. I can just recollect very faintly the Blanket Men.

as they were called, in 1817; and, to the best of my renting no room. In 1819, I was only eight years of difference, that the last-mentioned enjoy health, the Reform Bill, in Manchester, I only knew two call upon you in your various localities to render places of meeting in public houses.

I shall not attempt to show that our principles and tippling houses ought never to be associated together; but I will say that had the Radicals of 1819, or 1829, 300 Members at one shilling each ... 15 0 0 been in possession of a place for meetings of their own. we should have been very much in advance of our incompetent men take upon themselves the part of present position; for, soon as persecution came, the 5 Suits of Cord, or Moleskin. 25s. per magistrates threatened the landlords with the loss of their licences, and then the rooms were denied the use of to the Radicals; and thus, being without places to 3 Waistcoats do. do. at 6s. each 0 18 0 meet in, (three times to my knowledge), has the cause I Jacket, do. do. at 11s ... 0 11 0 retrograded, and the sheep been scattered; but I don't | I Waistcoat-piece, a gift. mean to say that all the fault lay in the meetings being held at public houses, but in the Radicals not being the masters of their meeting room. I know many localities who have held their meetings in private rooms, chapels, school-rooms, &c., who have been denied the use of those places since last August; and 28th, 1843, at eight o'clock, in the Chartist Room, the effect has been that the Association in those places Brown-street. have dwindled into a very small compass. Now, my friends, we are stronger and capable of doing Mr. Jacques', Oldham-road, Mr. Brown's Temperance more than any part of the Kingdom; Lan- Hotel, New Cross, Mr. Leach's, hair dresser, New cashire, is the parent of Chartism; it has always Islington, and at the various meetings of the Assoranked A 1 in the good cause, so I beg of you to let ciation. "And to what conclusion shall we come respecting by erecting places of your own, and thus avoid the rock it keep its place in setting an example to the country, on which you have split before,

body, for by the strenuous efforts of somebody that I could name, and the spread of sound political knowledge by the Northern Star, and by the disinterested and gives us as the translation of the Editorial comments by persevering exertions of those who dared to speak we are the most powerful body in the nation.

If this be true, let us give permanance and stability to our movement, by getting places of our own where

I know this is easier said than done. I know the

I would advise our country friends who wish to intend to knock up a wooden chapel, as a temporary will be called the Duncombe Hall,) is built.

Yours truly,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR-SIR,-In your paper of the 24th of December last, is reported the particulars of an inquest held before Mr. George Dyson, coroner for Halifax, and a Jury at Waterhead Mill, in Saddleworth, on the body of Lucy Milligan. The Jury, in their verdict, found that she died by the visitation of God, accelerated by the want of earlier medical attendance and proper attention and sufficient nourishment, and that they strongly censured the conduct of the overseers and officers of the township of Spotland, in not ascertaining the situation of the deceased, after repeated representations.

The overseers and vestrymen of Spotland are desirous to remove the stigma that is cast upon them and to fix the blame, if any, upon those who ought to bear it. The township of Spotland is distant many miles from Saddleworth, and the Jury seem to have been ignorant that it is the duty of the parish officers of the township in which paupers are resident to administer to their wants, and communicate with the overseers of the township in which they are settled; if this were not so the overseers would be obliged to travel a number of miles and neglect their own poor.

No official communication was made to the overseers of Spotland of the real situation of the deceased, as appears by the evidence before the Coroner and Jury, until the 13th of December last, when assistance was promptly rendered by them. An illegitimate child of the deceased was affiliated by magistrates in petty sessions at Rochdale, on Monday, when the circumstances relating to the death of the deceased came before them, and it was their opinion that the deceased had been treated by the overseers of Spotland with every attention, and no blame attached to them, and that if the deceased was calculated to settle the point in dispute? By Mr. neglected, the parish officers where she resided and

The overseers and vestrymen of Spotland feel deeply the stigma improperly cast upon them, and are wishful that the above statement should appear in your next Saturday's paper, and they are willing to pay any charge you may make for its insertion.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, SAMUEL STOTT, Assistant-Overseer. Rochdale, 12th January, 1843. This letter should have been inserted in accordance

with its date; but was accidentally mislaid and forgotten.—Ed. N.S.]

THE VICTIMS.

AN APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM AND HUMANITY. The exile. Ellis, has deservedly found a powerful advocate in the indomitable Cooper. John Cleave has clothes on, why would not the old ones have done disinterestedly and nobly appealed on behalf of the just as well?" The consciousness of this additional General Victim Fund-who accepts the patriotic offer? loss was too much for her nerves, and the poor woman the reduction then proposed, and now carried out by the either party, but believed that there were good and consigned to the tender mercies of parochial care, of union hospitality? Some of them are. Forbid it Chartism, prevent it humanity. Cooper and South Staffordshire have undertaken for the widowed wife and orphans of Ellis, but where is the advocate of his compatriots' claims, where? Who has pleaded for the amiable, the energetic, the interesting Ann Yates, her competitor, Oldham? the unfortunate Cualifie, the needy family of the zealous Neesam? A sur, not exceeding four pounds, of public contribution, divided

tell—but if pressed for an answer I would say until pass more quickly, and will you suffer to be added to men agreeing on principles have the sense to unite. " nature's sorrow" the grief of solitude and want?

tion, "NO!" The General Fund is requisite, let it be long and well which their factiousness adds to the term of the people's supplied; but the claims of the Potteries are immediate and urgent. A committee is appointed, find them some work: stimulate their exertion, and let the dear wives and children of the captives be cheered and nourished in their absence.

Mr. H. Forster, Etruria, Potteries, will receive and duly account for all remittances. Scotia, one of your servants, who has laboured extensively among you, asks your sympathy,-justify his confidence, and let your mites mitigate your brother Southern's wrongs.

Cordially and faithfully, THOS. DAVIES, Delegate to Conference from Hawick. Macclesfield, Jan. 24th, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR-On behalf of the committee I am

appointed to request you, if possible, to kindly spare as much room in your valuable paper, as would give the enclosed insertion; by doing so you will greatly Yours. &c.,

CHARLES TAYLOR, Painter. Sub-Secretary to the National Charter Association.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

BROTHER CHARTISTS .- The time approaches when those friends of freedom, who stand foremost in the democratic ranks, advocating the rights and liberties of the poverty-stricken and enslaved victims of Class recollection and knowledge, the Radicals used to meet Legislation, will be placed upon their trials; our duty then, as men and Chartists, being by all means in our power, to aid and assist in raising funds for their age, but I remember it as a thing of yesterday; and defence, a committee has been formed in Manchester to although the Radical Association was pretty strong. I get up a clothes Raffle (the approbation of the General am not aware of them having any places to hold their Council of Manchester having been given to the plan meetings to transact their local business but public laid before them for such object) the profits arising houses—some met at each other's houses in small parties from which will realize a sum of five pounds, for the -but there was no place rented or possessed by the benefit of the General Defence Fund, and which at the Radicals, for the express purpose of teaching political same time will furnish the winners with good and subknowledge. In 1829, and all through the agitation for stantial wearing apparel. The committee earnestly

into effect. PLAN OF THE RAFFLE. 15 Prizes, as under :-Suit 6 5 0 5 Pair do Trowsers at 9s. p. pair 2 5 0

£9 19 0 9 19 **0** £5 1 0 The Raffle will take place on Tuesday February

Tickets are new on sale at Mr. Leach's. Oak street.

POLAND.

We have received a copy of a Polish newspaper, th friends is translated. The following, our Correspondent which it is introduced to the Polish readers of the

our readers. It is the first popular manifestation in England made in favour of the Polish cause without any previous Polish exertions to that effect; and as its views on the subject are incomparably purer and more correct than those of all the speeches ever pronounced in the British senate, or at all the meetings of the so called Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, it will prove to every one that even in England it is not through diplomatic duplicity, but through sincere exposition of our principles, in all their extent, that we can gain the sympathy of the people at large, to whom, and to whom only, we have the mission of addressing ourselves in the name of our nation as it is the destiny of the people at large to pronounce ultimately in all such questions as that of Poland."

BRITISH PATRIOTS IN FRANCE.

We have received, along with a contribution to the Victim Fund, the following from a few English operatives resident at Bologne-sur-Mer:-

SIR,-Though far from our native land and the men we love, we feel deeply interested in the mighty struggle for the rightful liberty of the industrious classes; and glory in the sure and steady progress of the principles of the People's Charter. We feel highly satisfied with the decisive stand which our Chartist brethren made in favour of the Charter at the late Conference in Birmingham. We are very much pleased with the bold and uncompremising conduct of our esteemed friend Mr. O'Connor, in defence of his moral character. (which some of his enemies of the Corn Law League have tried to injure,) and the great principles which he has so worthily, faithfully, and successfully advocated. We heartily sympathise with our suffering brothren, and wish that those who are engaged in the cause of Chartism, which is emphatically the poor man's cause, the cause of humanity, justice, and truth, may be strengthened and encouraged by all who love their country and desire that corrupt and oppressive systems may be swept at once and for ever from the society of men, and laws and commerce based upon the sacred and inviolable rights of the people. Though circumstances arising from classlegislation and unequal rights have driven us to seek bread for our wives and children in a foreign land, we feel united with our brethren in the good cause. and if we cannot be with them personally in the field of contest, and certain victory, they have our hearts, our wishes, our prayers, and as far as we are able, our pecuniary assistance. Our hearts say success to the Charter and to all who are fighting for it. May the Charter soon become the law of the land. and every working man be free; and then the emancipated slaves of Britain will mean what they say, when

they sing:-" Britons never shall be slaves."

DAVID POLLOCK has received the appointment of Commissioner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, vacant by the decease of the lamented Mr.

Malta - On board the Lowther, merchant-vessel now discharging at the Victualling-yard, is a toy for Mehemet Ali, in the shape of a cannon weighing no less than eighteen tons and measuring fifteen feet six inches, with shot for the same, each weighing 445lb. "Non parvis componere magna solebam? but we should think that this exceeds Queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol.

The Mourning Bride. - Much compassion was excited at the Essex quarter sessions on Wednesday for a poor woman, who was thrown into an agony of grief and weeping on her husband being sentenced to transportation. "Oh!" exclaimed the almost frantic creature, "what will become of me and my poor children? And there, too, he's got his best

A CONSCIENTIOUS DISSENTER.—An amusing scene occurred at our late sessions. A witness was called into the box, and took hold of the Testament with becoming gravity, as it was thought, to be sworn. when the following colloguy occurred : - Clerk : Are you a Quaker i—Witness: No: I am a Baptist.— Clerk: You must kiss the book, Sir.—Witness: This book tells me I am to swear not at all. Clerk: You must kiss the book, or you will not be allowed your expenses. These words acted like magic on conscientious" Dissenter. his scruples immediately vanished, and he hastily raised the book to his lips, amidst roars of laughter from the whole Court .- Durham Advertiser.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - On Saturday mornamong the whole, from the time of the special coming, at about half-past 4 o'clock, the following dread-mission till the present. Inhabitants of the Potteries, ful accident occurred on the Landon and Brighton ful accident occurred on the London and Brighton wipe away the reproach—Chartists of the united king- Railway.—It appears that a ballast engine, called dom. discharge the obligation-subjects of the British | the Venus, Job Smith, engine-driver, was proceeding empire, aid in the work of mercy. Dry up the widow's towards Brighton, when on arriving near the Red-Hill tears, check the orphan's sigh, "feed the hungry, station, one of the company's servants, named Tulclothe the naked, visit the prisoners." "Remember lett, came out of his cottage by the side of the them that are in bonds, and them that suffer adversity." railway, and held up his lamp to stop the engine, to They struggled zealously, they fell gloriously; aid them give instructions to the driver. The steam was shut nobly. Let it not be said "the good and the true" are off and the break put on, but Tullett, it is supposed, sporificed, and they fell unheeded? If so, who can be got by mistake on the same line as the engine. Smith I waited upon him myself the next morning, being mover of this railway revolution, whether or not I have kept this maxim constantly in their remembrance. I expected to follow in their course, how shall any of the driver, saw the unfortunate man's lantern knocked then a more fitting person to be was ted upon by a proved in the columns of the Railway Magazine, that fear, however, that they have displayed more auxiety them resume their labour when released from prison down the embankment, and immediately exclaimed and from bonds?

Brother Chartists, let us arouse from our apathy—

exertion was made to stop the engine, but the whole HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Parliament was opened by Commission on Thursday, at two o'clock. The Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. The Commissioners entered the House shortly before two o'clock, and took their seats at the foot of

the throne. The LOED CHANCELLOR directed the Gentleman Usher of Black Rod to summon the House of Commercia the bar of their Lor-hips' House. by several of the Members, shortly afterwards preferring any unreasonable request when I entreat public service; introduce change where change may appeared at the bar, and

The LORD CHANCELLOR having informed the members of the House of Commons that it was not convenient for her Majesty to attend in person to open this present Parliament, stated that her Majesty had jesty's speech are such as to place under no ordinary been graciously pleased to issue her Royal Commising of the Parliament. His Lordship directed the concurrence—(hear). I feel, Sir, that in the an- address in answer to her Majesty's gracious speech; Commission to be read.

The Clerk then read the Commission at length, The LORD CHANCELLOR, in the name, and on behalf of her Majesty, read the following speech:— " MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty receives from all Princes and States assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her Majesty in the maintenance of general

"By the treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of these differences which from their long contimuance had endangered the preservation of peace, her Majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed. "The increased exertions which by the liberality of

termination of the hostilities with China have been eminently successful. most conspicuous, and have led to the conclusion of

peace upon the terms proposed by her Majesty.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect that by the free access which will be opened to the principal marts of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people. *As soon as the ratifications of the treaty shall have been exchanged, it will be laid before you. "In concert with her allies, her Majesty has suc-

an establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan, and from the good faith of this country. 15 The difference for some time existing between the Turkish and Persian Governments had recently led to acts of hostility; but as each of these states has accepted the joint mediation of Great Britain and

"Her Majesty has concluded with the Emperor of

"Her Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in record-

European and Native forces "The superiority of her Majesty's arms has been es-

it has not been deemed advisable to continue the occuward of the Indus.

"Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. "Such reductions have been made in the amount of the naval and military force as have been deemed compatible, under present circumstances, with the efficient

tended empire of her Majesty.

some of the ordinary sources of the revenue. to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by

Majesty has so deeply lamented. revenue, Her Majesty is assured that you will bear in your sanction during the last Session of Parliament.

"Her Majesty feels confident that the future produce

"Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you that

Her Majesty regrets that in the course of last year the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects were endangered by tumultuous to those more enduring results, and these more in sistance distributed to the assistance distributed to the distributed to the assistance distributed to the means and to the topics made underences with the United States. But, speaking distributed to underences with the United State

the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration.

Her Majesty confidently relies on your zealous endeavour to promote the public welfare, and fervently ducive to the happiness and contentment of her

concluded, and the Commissioners then withdrew that fact, the inability of a large portion of our manufor the purpose of unrobing.

On the return of the Lord Chickestor, prayers

The confort, or even of necessity, which, under more were read by the Bishop of Chickestor, and their prosperous circumstances, they had been accustomed at the control of the confort of Lordships then adjourned to Five o'Clock.

Woolsack. Several notices of motions were then given.

THE ADDRESS.

most gracious sprech. The Speech having been again read by the Clerk, echo of the Queen's speech.

The Earl of EGLINTON seconded the motion.

House at great length, and was left speaking. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

time 100 Members present.

journed to a quarter to four o'clock.

and took their seats.

Judge during the Special Commission. The mover and seconder of the Address having

difficulties the mover of the address-(hear, hear)speeches from the throne to Parliament have com- was, as usual, an echo of her Majesty's speech. this House to respond; I mean that part of the House, and I trust that in the few remarks speech in which her Majesty informs us that a treaty which it will be incumbent on me to make. I shall

war, every one in this House will agree with me (hear). I shall endeavour, sir, to confine my rethat they are not merely to be measured by the loss marks to as short a space as will be consistent with in his communication with the Envoy of the United way equal that which they would derive from the "The skill, valour, and discipline of the naval and of blood and the waste of treasure, but that there is a still greater evil in the disruption of those ties in a British lieved that amongst agriculturists themselves this which ought to bind the families of mankind peculiar pride and satisfaction that I advert to House of Commons.—(hear.) It is enough to say opinion was spreading in every direction. They together. (Hear.) Those evils would be tenfold, if such should happen between us and that kindred ghanistan. I believe that on few occasions in the may sail unquestioned and uninterrupted through diminished; they found that a portion of the popucommunity which has sprung up under our auspices. history of this country have victories so im- the squadron of cruisers we possess full of slaves— lation who had for years been employed in manufac-(Hear.) We are bound to that community by the portant to the security and stability of our Indian (hear, hear). It is enough to say that the most turing towns, was falling back upon agricultural kindred of blood, by the similarity of laws, and the empire been achieved. I conceive that it is a matter atrocious buccaneer or pirate might sail unques- parishes; they found that the surplus labourers had identity of our language, and our religion. (Hear, of congratulation that her Majesty's army should tioned through the fleets of all the maritime powers increased, that the poor rates were becoming inhear, hear.) I am sure, Sir, that no man who have so nobly triumphed over every difficulty, and in the world if the right in question were denied. creasingly heavy. All this produced a conviction hears me can look without interest upon the should have so gioriously recovered the laurels which But this right is not only denied by the United States that a change must be effected. Allusion was made progress of that community from its infancy to previous events had torn from their brows; that not- but it is also stated in the document to which I have in the speech of her Majesty to the deficiency in the its present and enduring maturity. (Hear, hear.) withstanding the severity of the climate, and the lambda same that every man must feel with me, that they were the mountain passes, that of the evil of any interruptions of our friendly relations they had, by the skilful guidance of their commanders, that I shall take the liberty of referring to the late. Consensus which were then proposed by the words of the President's Massage relative to the late. Consensus the late. Consensus the late. ceeded in obtaining for the Christian population of Syria with the people of America, would be an injury not rescued the prisoners from captivity, and exemplified words of the President's Message relative to the late Government. (Laughter from the Ministerial only to ourselves but to the rest of humanity— the maxim—that England leaves no insult unavenged, subject. The extract is of the following nature: benches.) That those measures were sound (cheers). It is, therefore, sir, with unhesitating that her faith is inviolable when once pledged, that confidence I call upon the House to express its satisher punishment of treachery is justant and certain, faction upon the adjustment of those differences and that while she strikes terror into the hearts of to grow up on the part of her cruisers of they made last year, whatever might be the opinion Russia, Her Majesty entertains a confident hope that which had for some time existed—(hear, hear). I her enemies, she is at all times ready, even in the subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the of their supporters. It was impossible to deny am sure the House will not hesitate to express its midst of success, to listen to the dicta's of humanity am sure the House will not hesitate to express its midst of success, to listen to the dicta's of humanity are ready, even in the subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the of their supporters. It was impossible to deny am sure the House will not hesitate to express its midst of success, to listen to the dicta's of humanity are ready, even in the subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the of their supporters. It was impossible to deny am sure the House will not hesitate to express its midst of success, to listen to the dicta's of humanity are ready, even in the subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the of their supporters. It was impossible to deny am sure the House will not hesitate to express its midst of success, to listen to the dicta's of humanity are ready, even in the subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the office and the supporters. satisfaction with the wisdom and conciliatory feel- and reason. It would be presumptuous in me to our maritime rights, would subject to vexation a for our manufactures abroad and thereby to improve ing on both sides, by which this adjustment has enter into the question of our Indian policy; but I branch of our trade which was increasing, and the condition of our manufacturing population. Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will been happily effected, with a just regard to the na- cannot hesitate to express my approval of the policy which requires the fostering care of the Government; They were told at the time when these measures

"Her Majesty is happy to inform you that complete a war which was carried on under circumstances of power and authority by his prudent and vigorous ad the British pretensions to a mere claim of visit and the result was far from bearing out such an opinion, power and authority by his prudent and vigorous ad the British pretensions to a mere claim of visit and the result was far from bearing out such an opinion, power and authority by his prudent and vigorous ad the British pretensions to a mere claim of visit and the result was far from bearing out such an opinion, power and authority by his prudent and vigorous ad the british pretensions to a mere claim of visit and the result was far from bearing out such an opinion, power and authority by his prudent and vigorous ad the british pretensions to a mere claim of visit and the result was far from bearing out such an opinion, power and authority by his prudent and vigorous ad the british pretensions to a mere claim of visit and the result was far from bearing out such an opinion, power and authority by his prudent and vigorous ad the british pretensions to a mere claim of visit and the result was far from bearing out such an opinion. necess has attended the recent military operations in no ordinary difficulty—in a country of a peculiar ministration of affairs—by giving a stimulus to that inquiry; yet, it could not be well discerned by the that at that time the deficiency was greater than it had operations have been directed, and of the constancy now been brought to a triumphant close by the consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated as the right of search, presented only in a standard which have been manifested by the stancy and valour of our troots, to which I shall have to pay two parties that consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated in the last quarter?—(hear, I shall have to pay two parties that one of the constancy now been brought to a triumphant close by the consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated in the last quarter?—(hear, I shall have to pay two parties that the consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated in the last quarter?—(hear, I shall have to pay two parties that the consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated in the last quarter?—(hear, I shall have to pay two parties that the consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated in the last quarter?—(hear, I shall have to pay two parties that the consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated in the last quarter?—(hear, I shall have to pay two parties that the consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated in the last quarter?—(hear, I shall have to pay two parties that the consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated in the last quarter?—(hear, I shall have to pay two parties that the consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated in the last quarter?—(hear, I shall have to pay two parties that the consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated in the last quarter?—(hear, I shall have to pay two parties that he consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated in the last quarter?—(hear, I shall have to pay two parties that he consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated in the last quarter?—(hear, I shall have to pay two pays the consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated to pay the consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated to pay the consequent interruption of our trade. It was repeated to pay the cons tablished by decisive victories on the scenes of former upon the reverses of a foreign campaign. But, Sir, world. I think this, coupled with the brilliant sucdisasters; and the complete liberation of her Majesty's I cannot speak upon this subject without inviting the cess of our arms in India, will be the distinguishing subjects who were held in captivity, and for whom her House to call to recollection the many instances of feature of her Majesty's reign, as this nation may be Majesty felt the deepest interest, has been effected individual valour and power of endurance which were the means of opening a country which has hitherto We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that manifested by our troops, both European and native been unknown to Europe, and of introducing into it -instances which make us feel the greater satist the inestimable blessings of the Christian religion. pation by a military force of the countries to the west- faction that that courage was not exhibited in (Hear, hear.) As a young member, I will not disvain, and that that suffering was not unattended cuss the line of policy pursued by the late Adminis-"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, with good results; for it leads us to reflect with in-tration, but I trust I am not too bold in expressing and Majority has directed the estimates for the en- creased ratisfaction that British honour has been vin-my approval of the energy which the present Admidicated, and that the superiority of British arms has nistration has shown in bringing the war in China been established on the scenes of former reverses. to a triumphant close. They displayed an exertion Sympathising deeply, therefore, with what our of force, adequate to the dignity and importance of Moors have experienced, and still more in accord- the undertaking, which sustained the glory of the performance of the public service throughout the ex- ance with the expression of interest of her Majesty British arms. I can scarcely calculate the advantage upon this topic; moreover entertaining warm to be derived from the ratification of the treaty of

that depression of the manufacturing industry of the of those captives, we shall no longer delay to concur policy with Europe, I do not think any treaty have entered into solemn treaties for its suppression." recorded opinions of the Right Honourable Gentleman country which has so long prevailed, and which her coroladly in the expression of the address, which I could be of more importance, or more calculated to |-(loud cheers). He (Mr. Wood) believed that that | himself, and of the Government of which he was the will venture to submit to your notice, in acknowledge benefit trade and commerce. I congratulate the "In considering, however, the present state of the ment of the valour and constancy of her Majesty's House that the long-pending boundary question Englishman on the subject; and he believed that no ever the opposition which he might meet with from gentroops, and of a deep conviction that in withdrawing between this country and America has been brought concession had been made to it by her Majesty's tiemen who sat behind him, he would, at least, have mind that it has been materially affected by the exten- beyond the Indus, we leave behind us an indelible to a satisfactory conclusion by the talents of the Government. He trusted that the spirit of the resive reductions in the Import Duties, which received memorial of British courage and British valour. Noble Lord to whom the conducting of that question shitherto enforced upon the subject would the House, in carrying out those measures which were We may turn with feelings of perhaps a less mixed had been confided. I cannot but think that the be preserved for the future. He was aware that the best calculated to improve the condition of the manuand that little progress has been hitherto made in the character to another topic suggested by her Majesty's maintenance of peace between the two countries is instructions to be given to our cruisers were under facturing population. The condition of the people was collection of these taxes which were imposed for the speech, I mean our relations with China, and I am of much more importance than a portion of disputed the directions of Dr. Lushington and Captain Den- one of which the oldest man could scarcely remember a purpose of the supplying the deficiency from that and sure that, with equal satisfaction, we shall learn territory. That question which had been contested man—men whose names were a security for the able parallel. The depression was similar to that which that a treaty has been concluded with China, result. for fifty years, is now finally settled, and I believe and effectual discharge of the duty they had under prevailed when Mr. Huskisson, in 1825, brought foring from the superiority of our naval and military it is for the interests of civilization that a dangerous taken; but he (Mr. C. Wood) hoped that in the new ward his measures for the relaxation of the then comof the revenue will be sufficient to meet every exigency of the public service.

forces, and founded upon terms which her Majesty and expensive war has been avoided. (Hear, instructions the spirit of the old instructions would be has proposed. We may, I trust, look forward to hear.) I think this House will concur with me this as the commencement of a permanent and salu- in regretting the disturbances which took place last ment upon the point would be satisfactory to that also believed that from the application of similar reme- on Sunday, Feb. 12th, in the large room over the Co-Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you that the same commencement of a permanent and same in regretting the disturbances which took place last ment upon the point would be satisfactory to that the acquaint you that the same commencement of a permanent and same in regretting the disturbances which took place last ment upon the point would be satisfactory to that the same acquaint you that you that you have a cquaint you that the same acquaint you th to those more enduring results, and those noble display of military force, or without the assistance differences with the United States. But, speaking ment in the moral and social condition of the whole

assemblages and sets of open violence. The ordinary law, promptly enforced, was sufficient for the effect as having already taken place—I mean the revival hear, and cheers.) I trust that the news from the expressions in the speech relative to concurred with him in opinion that there was every tual repression of these disorders. Her Majesty con- of commercial intercourse with that country—an East, and the new treaty with Russia will contribute our internal policy. (Hear, hear) The House prospect that they would be able to present to her fidently relies upon its efficacy, and upon the zealous supported her loyal and peaceable subjects for the mainsupported her loyal and peaceable subjects for the maintenance of tranquility.

The majesty continual policy intercourse which hids fair to be firm, constant, and to relieve our commerce, and that the measures would, no doubt, participate with her Majesty an unanimous address in answer to the support of her loyal and peaceable subjects for the mainsystematic, and which have been adopted last Session will promote the sympathy which she expressed for the sufferings speech. He could not have heard the declaration of the maintenance of tranquility.

The majesty continuation of the measures would, no doubt, participate with her Majesty an unanimous address in answer to the sympathy which she expressed for the sufferings speech. He could not have heard the declaration of the Honourable Gentleman, with reference to the "We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint dustry. There is not, I am sure, a gentleman that the expenditure and revenue of the country. It will a nature to call forth something more than sympathy. foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government, without yen that measures connected with the improvement of I: now addressing who does not feel that if ever require more decisive measures to restore public (Hear, hear.) He did expect to find in her Majesty's great satisfaction, because it appeared to him to there was a time when the prospect of new markets credit, and to develope the resources of the country, speech—he did not say the precise nature of the imply entire and almost unqualified approbation of for our manufactures was essential this is now that The deficiency in the revenue has continued, which, remedies which the Government was about to pro-period—(cheers from the opposition). Sir, we are I believe, is to be attributed to the deficient harvest pose—but he did expect to find in it some indications pursued with respect to foreign affairs.—(Hear.) informed by her Majesty's speech of a fact, alas! of of 1841. But, I trust, the amount of revenue from at least of the measures they intended to bring The only reservation which the Hon. Gentleman had which the experience of most Hon. Gentlemen, whom the Property and Income Tax may counterbalance forward for the purpose of removing that depression made, was with respect to the course pursued to the prays that the favour of Divine Providence may direct I now address, has made them aware—that consider—this deficiency, and that next year the revenue will of our trade which has now lasted too long. (Hear.) westward of the Indus; and as there was a notice on able bodies-masses of our manufacturing population so far revive, that this tax may be done away with. And when he remembered the censure of which the books of the House with respect to that particular have been suffering for some time under a state of Notwithstanding the efforts that had been used, late Government was the object for introducing subject there would be a more fitting opportunity distress occasioned by the depression of the markets panic after panic succeeded among the agriculturists. great measures which they had not announced in afforded of expressing his opinion. The Hon. Gentleof some departments of our manufacturing industry. They have been called on to bear unusual burdens; the speech from the throne, he could not help thinkman referred particularly to the treaty which this 28 soon as the reading of the Royal Speech had been Sir, we must learn with great regret as evidence of but if they contribute to relieve other branches of in- ing that no such measures were now in contempla- country had concluded with the United States. The

to; but this inability is one of the causes to which Their Lordships resumed at five o'clock, at which we are to trace the diminution in the re- Majesty-(cheers). The recollection of her Majesty's he considered the state of his own county (York- between two mighty countries, which had continued hour the LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat upon the ceipts from the ordinary sources of revenue which is late visit will be cherished in the hearts of her Scot. shire), he need but appeal to the Hon. Member for for half a century, and which were now amicably settled. The Lord Charcellor then read her Majesty's cannot but have been present to the minds of those mously agree to the address which, if adopted with- many parts in out-door relief. In Leeds, in 1841, it was allowed, he felt confident that he should be able to (comprising leeds, Holbeck, Hunsler, Worther) The Speech having been again read by the Clerk, changes of last year—I mean to the reduction in the her Majesty—(hear, hear). In conclusion, I beg to applications in 1841 was 7,360, while in 1842 it was ducted by his Noble Friend, who had almost retired double that amount, being 14,300.—(Hear, hear.) If from public life, and who, influenced solely and exclusions as a property of the strength of the address, which was of course, as usual, a mere is satisfactory and gratifying to believe. But, Sir, to me-(loud cheers). at the same time, the fact remains—a fact which is brought before us in this the very first stage of our question having been put,

Scotland the same complaint existed there, and what if possible, to the adjustment or the question between proceedings—that large bodies of our manufacturing Mr. C. Wood said he had no doubt that the Noble was still a more convincing proof, the distress had the two countries—he trusted he should be able to agricultural districts—(hear, show if the policy of that treaty should be questioned) The Marquis of LANSDOWNE then addressed the proceedings—that large bodies of our manufacturing population are in a state of distress and depression. Lord in no degree miscalculated the feelings of that penetrated into the agricultural districts—(hear, show, if the policy of that treaty should be questioned CAFFEINE, an article greatly superior to any source of the country were the state of the country were the country were the Sir, it is in no language of cold and ordinary condo- House when he gave expression to the satisfaction hear). In such a state of the country, were the lence and pity that I now take this opportunity of which every one must feel at the announcement representatives of the people to sit had been so often said upon the subject. contained in her Majestry's speech of the terminatives of the North American provinces, and the drink so nearly resemble it in appearance that the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds are the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds are the winds and the drink so nearly resemble it in the winds are t The Speaker, attended by the Officers of the We cannot but sympathise deeply with the way in tion of those hostinties in which this country had order to restore the vigeur of commerce, they had order to restore the vigeur of commerce, they had one this country had order to restore the vigeur of commerce, they had one this country had order to restore the vigeur of commerce, they had one this country had order to restore the vigeur of commerce, they had one this country had order to restore the vigeur of commerce, they had one this country had order to restore the vigeur of commerce, they had one this country had order to restore the vigeur of commerce, they had one this country had order to restore the vigeur of commerce, they had one this country had order to restore the vigeur of commerce, they had one this country had order to restore the vigeur of commerce, they had one this country had order to restore the vigeur of commerce, they had one think so nearly resemble it in national manufacturing to the vigeur of commerce, they had order to restore the vigeur of commerce, they ha

hope to the result which will follow from the con-

While were the following:

Attempts to exalt and magnify the impertance of one obtained for the expenses of the war; and he thought those that materially affected the condition of the interest above others—(hear, hear).

The february, move for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the late distress in Paisley; Ministerial side)—it is not to be found, I say, would be beneficial not only to this country had not attempted to many attories had been made for our commerce which turing industry and consumption the Government the Ashburton capitulation; but God be thanked, there were sufficient also for a return of the money collected under the in endeavours to magnify any one interest above but to China itself, to whose inhabitants it something done with respect to sugar and corn, but moderate and good men who knew that a relinquish-Queen's letter, and the mode in which it was others, but in a calm and dispassionate consideration would secure the benefits of humanity, of civil-the speech was entirely silent on that point. He of all the interests of the community—(cheers from lization, and of religion.—(Loud cheers.) With knew not that in any article affecting the consumption of the attention of the House)—while we weigh justly and respect to the satisfaction which the Noble Lord had the price had been reduced by duly the importance of each in the social scale of expressed at the conclusion of the operations in the Legislature of last session—(hear, hear.) the general of istress of the country.

Mr. S. O'b bien gave notice that he would, on the long the elements of our national modern and assigning to each its Affichanistan, he (Mr. Wood) apprehended there Fortunately for the population of this country the great people of kindred origin and kindred language, due share among the elements of our national would be no difference of opinion in that House—price of wheat was low during the last autumn, but and whose interests were as deeply interwoven as their —(hear). There could be no difference of opinion as he he did not see how that could in any way origin—(hear, hear, and cheers). He thanked the Hon. Committee to invaling the last autumn for the fairness and mailiness with which Committee to it quire into the mode in which the the component parts of this great community, giving to the advance upon Cabul, and the vindication of result from the measure of the Right Hon. Gentleman for the fairness and manliness with which the the component parts of this great community, giving to the advance upon Cabul, and the vindication of result from the measure of the Right Hon. Gentleman for the fairness and manliness with which Poor Laws had been carried into operation in a just and fair consideration to such peculiar cir- the honour of our troops—(hear, hear). But the man. He thought the panic and alarm which had he expressed his sentiments of that treaty. The Hon. cumstances, and to such peculiar burdens, as may House was not called upon on this occasion to ex- existed among the agriculturists were the most un- Gentleman had given him an opportunity, and he re-

judgment they will continue to deserve, the confidence of a large portion of the country-(cheers).

(cheers) taking a warm interest in the fortunes of Asia permit a more enlightened system of punity to those by whom it is abhorred, and who an assurance would only be in accordance with the

loyalty marked throughout the progress of her in the condition of the people.—(Hear, hear.) If importance, compared with the adjustment of differences announced to us in her Majesty's speech. That the tish subjects, and will create an Eest that will Leeds, who, this time last year, drew a touching diminution may be, and is justly attributable also long survive. I have endeavoured, in a few words, picture of the distress that exited. It was no exaginate the subjects of the policy pursued towards frank admissions in respect to the policy pursued towards. to other causes—to causes which may be, and it is to bring forward the topics introduced in the speech hoped will be temporary in their nature, and which from the throne, and I hope the House will unani- had doubled. He had a return of the money spent in was concerned. If an opportunity of future discussion who originated and carried the great financial out any dissent, will prove the more gratifying to was 17,0001, in 1842 it was 23,0001, the number of show to the House and the country that the treaty con-

about half-past one o'clock.

At two o'clock, Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of often borne distress and privations, submitting to the Black Rod, summoned the House of Peers, to hear her Majesty's Speech better fate. Such a circumstance renders their distress.

There were entitled by the intention of the parties justly ence. It effects a saving of one third in the distress, and of the improved been promised that measures should be brought for the improved been promised that measures should be brought for the intention of the parties justly ence. It effects a saving of one third in the distress—to expect—(Hear, hear,)—yet considering the over any Breakfast Powder in use, and requires differences with the United States. With respect to the ignorance of the Geography of the country which prevailed at the time; considerably less sugar than Coffee, or any other sures ought to be, namely, measures that would intention of hostilities with China, he appressives ought to be, namely, measures that would intention of the improved been promised that measures should be brought for the distress.

There were about this tresses still more entitled by the intention of the improved been promised that measures should be provided in the distress—to expect—(Hear, hear,)—yet considering the over any Breakfast Powder in use, and requires differences with the United States. With respect to the treaty which prevailed as to the letter of the treaty over any Breakfast Powder in use, and requires the improvement of the intention of the expect—(Hear, hear,)—yet considering the over any Breakfast Powder in use, and requires to expect—(Hear, hear,)—yet considering the over any Breakfast Powder in use, and requires the intention of the intention of the expect—(Hear, hear,)—yet considering the over any Breakfast Powder in use, and requires to expect—(Hear, hear,)—yet considering the over any Breakfast Powder in use, and requires to expect the treaty which prevailed as to the fermion of the expect of the treaty and requires the intention of the e read by the Commissioners. There were about this tresses still more entitled to the calm consideration prevail. However confidently we might rely upon the improve the condition of the people. At the conclusion made giving superior qualities. of an English and Christian Legislature. This state skill and valour of our troops, no one could con- sion of the speech from the throne at the end of last one half to the United States and the other half to this On the return of the Speaker, the House was ad- of things exists. Of the remedies for this state of template without anxiety the continuance of hos- Session, such measures were promised; and he must country, their military stations being preserved, the and half-pounds each.—The Price is Sixpence pel The House met, according to the adjournment, at person qualified to speak; but, Sir, this much I may population so large, in a country of which we know appointment that he found in her Majesty's speech favourable than that which was given to them on a W. I a Quarter before four, at which hour the Speaker be permitted to say, that while I look forward with so little; still less could any one contemplate without at the opening of the present Session, no indication former period, he felt confident he would be the District Fund, for the better supplying the above feelings of the greatest regret, the indiscriminate that that promise was to be followed up- able to prove satisfactorily to the House that they places with talented lecturers. Several new Members were sworn at the table, tinued operation of the commercial and financial slaughter of a brave, though barbarous people. It (cries of hear, hear, hear). No sounder principle had acted consistently with sound feeling—consistently with the interests of the country in ratifying that Spraker said he had to consist and to the prevalence—the gra- had been the result of that war—a result which sel-The Spraker said he had to acquaint the House dual prevalence in foreign countries of sounder dom attended such operations—that every object for market, and that there should be no benefits given that Convention.—(Loud cheers.) He knew there were that the two sureties of £500 each, entered into for principles of international policy—(hear, hear)— which it was undertaken had been effected. Repation for the petition, complaining of an while I look forward to these considerations I must ration had been made for the cruel and insulting Government, and which he had been in hopes of seeing the question, there were those who blamed Mr. Webunder return for the town of Nottingham, were unthis pennion, complaining of an while 1 look forward to these considerations I must ration had been made for the ornel and insulting the town of Nottingham, were unthis pennion, complaining of an while 1 look forward to these considerations I must ration had been made for the ornel and insulting the town of Nottingham, were unthe pennion, complaining of an while 1 look forward to these considerations I must ration had been made for the ornel and insulting the question, and which insulting the question, and which in any remedy for the hardships heaped upon British residents; compensacarried out, as the sole means of improving the national distress which legislation can supply is to be tion had been made to our merchants for the losses condition of the people. These principles were from the pretensions put forward by the United States, adapted to many articles last session, but not to because he saw there was no other mode of bringing the state of the question to an amicable settlement—(hear, hear).

The address was then read by the Speaker. The tell the same tale.—(Hear, hear.) If he turned to leave his repose for the single purpose of contributing. Lord Ashley gay notice that he would, on the left from a complicated and artificial state of socion whatever as to the general policy founded panic and alarm, as far at least as the joiced at it, of making some observations with respect to the message which to contained matter important not that she would be greatly as the she would be to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously jesty's Ministers, the operation of such principles of siready two notices of motion had been given, by the

pleased to take into her serious consideration the best means of diffusing a moral and religious education amongst the working classes.

Mr. T. S. Duncombe gave notice that he would, on Thursday, move for a Select Committee to inquire into the administration of justice by magistrates daring the late disturbances in the manufacturing districts.

The Hon. Member for Bath, and the Right Hon. the The Hon. Member also gave notice that he would, cognised a great scheme, not to be judged of in its on the same day, move for an inquiry into the mode in dividual parts, or in its temporary operation, but in which Lord Abinger discharged his duties as a looked at upon the whole and in a series of Judge during the Special Commission. years.—(He ar, hear.) I believe that if her Ma- humanity—excesses said to have been committed by he believed the new law was altogether a dead jesty's Ministers continue to act with a similar our troops upon the unarmed inhabitants of cities of letter. The price rose up at the end of July entered the House and taken their seats,

The Speaker proceeded to read the Speech delivered by the Lords Commissioners to-day, at the livered by the Lords Commissioners to-day, at the conclusion of which,

Lord Courtenay then rose and said—Mr. Speaker.

Jesty's Billingers continue to act with a similar our troops upon the unarmed innanitants of cities of union the price rose up at the end of July which we had for some time been in peaceable postoration; if in the countries beyond the Lords Commissioners to-day, at the continue to act with a similar our troops upon the unarmed innanitants of cities of union of boldness, prudence, and caution; if in which we had for some time been in peaceable postorated to read the Speech determined innanitants of cities of union of boldness, prudence, and caution; if in which we had for some time been in peaceable postorated to read the Speech determined innanitants of cities of union of boldness, prudence, and caution; if in which we had for some time been in peaceable postorated to read the Speech determined innanitants of cities of union of boldness, prudence, and caution; if in which we had for some time been in peaceable postorated that Ministers prospect of the early harvest showed that it was impossible to do what had been done in the preceding union with a due regard to the various interests of left, in the countries beyond the Indus, a justly expected to read the Speech determined in peaceable postorated to read the speech determined in p Lord Courtenay then rose, and said—Mr. Speaker, the country; if they shew themselves ready and in rising to propose to this House the adoption of an anxious to maintain peace at the risk of everything with the United States of America—that was a sub-And the Speaker of the House of Commons, attended speech of her Majesty just read, I feel that I am not hazard of everything except the efficiency of the vernment for explanation, which he was sure the finded as well and a speech of her Majesty just read, I feel that I am not hazard of everything except the efficiency of the vernment for explanation, which he was sure the tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well and the description of the law tended as well as the description of the law tended as well as the description of the law tended as well as the description of the law tended as well as the description of the law tended as well as the description of the law tended as well as the description of the law tended as well as the description of the law tended as the law tended as the description of the law tended as the law tend under similar circumstances, this House has been accustomed to bestow—(hear). Whilst the magnitude and variety of the topics adverted to in her Ma-ciples, they will also continue to receive, as in my of disputed territory, more or less. I confess it and that they, as well as others, were suffering from portance should be attached to a few square miles the operation of the sliding-scale,—(Hear.) Much hear). He for one was ready to admit that, in ad- He hoped the agricultural Members would bear in pears to me, upon the authority of a document, of a fair trial. It seemed to him to have been tried and the authenticity of which there can be no doubt, condemned. No alteration, as far as the consumer peen graciously pleased to issue her ruyal commissioners therein named, and the producer were concerned had been effected so all things that might be necessary for the open- are topics upon which there can be but a unanimous have come forward on this occasion to propose the settled as we might at first have been led to by the new law. Whatever might be the principle believe. The subject upon which I now wish to upon which future Corn Laws should be based, be nouncements which her Majesty's speech makes and I have only, before I proceed to read the ad- have an explanation from her Majesty's Govern- it protection, be it revenue, or be it a duty for registhere are many to which we all will be prompt and acknowledgements to the House for the kind foranxious to manifest our concurrence—(hear, hear).

I feel that we all hear with equal satisfaction that

| And I have only, before I proceed to read the ad| dress which I shall submit, to express my grateful ment, refers to the question of what is commonly tration only, it must be acceded by all that it was called the right of visit. I apprehend that of all desirable to get rid of the uncertainty which now the questions likely to agitate the public mind in existed—(hear). He believed that the reduction in announcement with which for many years past the The Noble Lord then moved the address, which the United States, there is not one more calculated the price of agricultural produce was to be attributo lead to angry feeling than that of their right of ted entirely to the want of demand. It might be menced. I mean. Sir, the gratifying announcement that the Sovereign of this country continues to receive firm assurances of friendly retained to see a solid proposed by the Noble Lord, in answer to her Majesty's most and from all forming powers there has been some confusion between difficult to ascertain the exact falling off in the whole what is called the right of visit and the right of amount of consumption; but he had been told, on the Noble Lord, in answer to her Majesty's most and from all forming powers there has been some confusion between difficult to ascertain the exact falling off in the whole what is called the right of visit and the right of amount of consumption; but he had been told, on the Noble Lord, in answer to her Majesty's most and form all forming powers. gard from all foreign powers—(hear, hear). gracious speech, iI trust I shall be allowed that of each as distinctly as I can. I apprehend the the quantity of beasts killed in 3 months of last year Tnese, Sir, are assurances from which I trust we indulgence which I know this House is ever ready to right of visit claimed by this country to be the right was less by 700 than in the same period of 1841. may angur a long continuance of that peace with extend to a young member making his first address. of our cruisers to ascertain whether a merchant vested by a high agricultural autho-which it has pleased Providence so long to bless the It is with no ordinary feelings of embarrassment sel is justly entitled to the protection of the flag rity, that owing to disease and other circumstances, nations of Europe. But there is one announcement that I undertake the task for which I have found which she may happen to have hoisted on the vessel there were not at that time sufficient cattle in the to which I feel particular pleasure in calling upon it necessary to ask the favourable consideration of being at the time in such a condition as to render her country to supply the ordinary demand. If that was liable to suspicion-first, that she is not entitled to true, it was the interest of all classes to provide a the protection of that flag; and next, that if she remedy for such a state of things, and the only adehas been concluded upon a satisfactory basis with make use of no expression calculated to disturb that the United States of America. (Hear, hear.) I spirit of harmony and unanimity which it is so de. the law of nations or by the right of treaties, sub-Parliament her Majesty was enabled to make for the am sure, Sir, that however great are the evils of sirable should prevail on the present occasion— ject to the suspicion and controll of other Powers. vantage which even they as landlords could derive the glorious termination of the campaign in Aff. that if this right is not to be exercised any vessel found that the price of agricultural produce was tions of Great Britain, a custom has threatened Government would deny, after the deductions which be laid before you. Her Majesty regards this treaty lional honour of two great countries—(hear, hear). Pursued by the Governor-General of India. It may live great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased let me turn now, sir, to another announcement be necessary sometimes to make an example for the intercourse between Her Majesty's subjects and those of the Bmperor.

They with a just regard to the day of the Governor-General of India. It may been happing effected, with a just regard to the total at the time when these measures and although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence to the Governor-General of India. It may be not a minimum to the foundation for increased the turn now, sir, to another announcement be necessary sometimes to make an example for the increased the foundation for character, and amidst foes of unknown numbers, internal trade and commerce which the interests of executive of the United States how such visit and ever been-(hear, hear). Up to the 10th of October conditions mentioned in the Star of Saturday week of untried courage, of strange discipline, and un- this country demand, has done more to retain the inquiry could be made without detention and the the certified deficiency was two millions and a half. shall be the first so offer the just meed of applause. of our operations in China, which is not only a sub-It were idle—it were unnecessary—now to dwell ject of importance to England but to the whole of the question, which he treated as equivalent to that the receipts from the Income Tax would be as this trifling increase of two pence, the more particular. the right of search which was at once given up great as had been expected by the Right Hon. Gentleby Lord Aberdeen. The statement of the Ame- man himself, but they must double his own estimate, in even then have to supply, without remuneration, rican President created great excitement among order to meet the deficiency. He believed the falling off string and paper wrappers for the parcels, not to parties who take an interest in the suppression of the in ordinary sources of income extended to every thing, mention the time necessarily engaged in selecting slave-trade; and the subject is one which calls for except the Post-office-(hear, hear, hear). The the Circulars from my stock, packing, &c. an explanation from the Government. I will say greatest deficiency was in the Excise, which was not for myself at once, that I entertain not the slightest touched by the measure of the Right Hon, Gentleman. doubt what the answer of our Government will and which had usually been considered as the best test the list of subscriptions to the Defence Fund, the be. I have not the slightest doubt but that they will tell us they have made no concession upon that be relieved from the burden of the inc-me tax, it could wrongly printed, in capital letters, above the items subject to the Government of the United States. I only be by the improvement of the ordinary sources of from Nottingham, Norwich, and Newton Heath, so believe that no British Minister would, or could, revenue. He could not but hope that the Government as to induce the reader to imagine the respective make such concession. He would quote to the House would bring forward some measures for improving the sums were contributed by the "Boot and Shoethe eloquent language of Lord Aberdeen's dis-state of commerce. Even the speech of the Noble makers" of each of the towns mentioned, instead of patch upon the subject. That language was as Lord encouraged such a hope, for he had expressed a from the former only. follows :- "The undersigned begs to repeat that with hope that the Government would persevere, not rashly. upon this topic; moreover entertaining warm to be derived from the ratification of the treaty of feelings of admiration and respect for those heroic commerce with China, or form any opinion of the captives, who in the hour of danger and suffering amount of trade likely to be carried on with that exhibited a manly spirit of daring, united with and country; but, Sir, if the relations which we hear of the ordinary sources of the revenue.

"Her Majesty regrets the diminished receipt from to be derived from the ratification of the treaty of commerce with China, or form any opinion of the captives, who in the hour of danger and suffering amount of trade likely to be carried on with that to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted to exhibited a manly spirit of daring, united with and country; but, Sir, if the relations which we hear elevated by a power of endurance, however great, of that country be true—if the population be so fraudulent use of the American degs to repeat that with feelings of admiration and respect for those heroic commerce with China, or form any opinion of the amount of trade likely to be carried on with that to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted to enjoy a monopoly of the unhallowed trade; but the elevated by a power of endurance, however great, of that country be true—if the population be so fraudulent use of the American degs to repeat that with American vessels, British cruisers have no pretence to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted to interfere. Such vessels must be pursued drifting the last seadily and firmly, in the course which they had country is the definition of the daministration of the treaty of American vessels, British cruisers have no pretence to interfere. Such vessels must be pursued drifting the last seadily and firmly, in the course which they had to interfere. Such vessels must be pursued drifting the last seadily and firmly, in the course which they had to interfere. Such vessels must be pursued drifting the last se

eloquent passage embodied the feelings of every head; and he might depend upon it that what-

he referred to the Member for Lancashire, he would sively by a sense of duty to his country, was induced to

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

Note.—To make room for the " Debates in Parliament" at the opening of the Session on Thursday, we have been necessitated to move much matter out of the paper set up to enable us to go to press with the First Edition: amongst other things several reports of Chartists Mest ings; and also the Forthcoming notices. The great anxiety we felt to give all we could respecting the "Cackling Club," has forced us to do this for once; hereafter we shall endeavour to contrive to give both at great length; and shall also watch the proceedings in the Tax. Trap, with a view to comment when needed, The present Parliamentary campaign promises to be a very busy and important one: Peel ising fix: his "Free-Trade" Measures, of last session, have not filled, either the Exchequer or the bellies of the people. Difficulties increase en every hand. How will he meet them! and how will he meet the Corn-Law Repealers, who want to try another dose of Free Trade, even when the last one has worked so badly?

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR CLEAVE POLITICAL VICTIM DEPENCE AND FAMILY SUPPORT

Previously acknowledged ... Deptford and Greenwich, second subscription Cambridge Durham ... Durham Friends, Tower Hamlets Clock House, Leicester-square Ditto *** *** *** Miss Inge Mansfield Woodbouse Croydon Buckfastleigh (purchase money of Chartist Circular, back numbers, as per Mr. Cleave's proposal) ... Bacup, near Rochdale (ditto) Steel House Lane, Birmingham (ditto) ••• Liverpool (ditto) Previously acknowledged Carvers and Gilders', Westminster... 0 5 Leicester *** Salisbury Amicus, Brightlingsea Williams, Tower Hamlets ... A Friend FOR M'DOUALL. Previously acknowledged

Notice.-After the present date, I shall require 10s. 6d. instead of 10s. 4d., for each parcel of 400 copies of back numbers of the Chartist Circular presented by me to the Victim Fund, according to the last. The fact is, I did not previously recollect that larlr when our friends are reminded that I shall

... 0 0 6

James Hughes, Croydon James Smith, ditto

William Hodges, ditio

ERRATA.—In my note (Northern Star of last week) for "in the next," read "in each parcel," &c. In

HUDDERSFIELD .- On Sunday last, the usual district delegate meeting was held in the Democratic chapel. Thurstonland. After the usual routine of business connected with the district had been dimosed of, and the business relative the Birmingham Conference delegates settled, a vote of thanks to Feargus O'Connor. E-q. for his promptitude in the cause of Democracy, and for his promptitude in the sponding to the call of the Chartists of this district. was agreed to. The subject of Cooper's Plan of Organization was deferred until next delegate meeting-The meeting was then adjourned of that day fortnight, to be held in Mr. Dickinson's Room, Huddersfield; chair to taken at twelve o'clock.

DEWSBURY .- A District Council meeting was held on Sunday, in the large room over the Co-operative Store. After the financial business had been transacted, James Fox and William Robshaw were requested to hold their respective offices as Secretary and Treasurer henceforward. The next council meeting will be held

Parts.

VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY. No. 60 is this day issued, combining a fine Engraving of the celebrated Author, upon steel, without any extra charge. Part 15 is also ready, price Fourpence, completing the First Volume of the Dictionary, comprising 614 pages, double columns and small type, verbatim from the Original Edition. It may be be had in 61 Numbers at One Penny each; 15 Parts at Fourpence each; or handsomely bound in cloth for Five Shillings and Sixpence. The remaining volume will be continued with increased vigour.

Booksell rs can be supplied with elegant Show Bills, to which the plate of Voltaire will be attached, through their different Agents. This edition will place this renowned work within the reach of all, and form an elegant addition to

Also may be had, DIEGESIS; by the Rev. R. TAYLOR, in Penny Numbers, and Fourpenny Parts. It is expected that this famous Book will be completed in 36 Numbers. THE DEVIL'S PULPIT, by the same Author,

41 Numbers at Twopence each, or in Two Volumes, price Nine Shillings, or Four Shillings and Sixpence each. This work having been reprinted at a great expence, all the Numbers at present may be had. W. Dugdale, Printer and Publisher, No. 16, Holy well-street, Strand, London.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE DISTRICT OF LEEDS.

ARMLEY, WGODHOUSE, CHURWELL, AND MORLEL) ADDITIONAL MEANS FOR PROVIDING TALENTED LECTURERS.

ILLIAM BROOK begs to announce to his WILLIAM BROOK begs to announce the Friends, that he is now selling CLAY'S

The Caffeine is made up in neat packess of pound W. B. allows 3s. for every 100 pounds weight, b

21, Kirkgate, Corner of Vicar-lane. The Treasurer for the District has been furnished

with Mr. Clay's address, so that he can write and request him to forward an exact account of the weight furnished to Mr. Brook. LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS

O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate) and Published by the said Joshua Hosses, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwd. ling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street. Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

\ (Saturday, February 4, 1843.