For the last thirteen months the Chartist cause

laying clearly before you the causes which led to a machinery: temporary cessation of the Chartist struggle. Notwithstanding the temporary check sustained

through the unconstitutional conduct of the Secretary for the Home Department; the rigour of the law; the vigour, or rather the spleen of the village Dogberries who execute the law; the malice of the jury class; the thunder of the whole press; the frown of what is called "respectable" public opinion; the mere hearing of our wrongs: I say that, notwith- riably refuse all letters that are not post paid. This standing all, it is as I have more than once predicted; rule will not only be just, but will save an imon, while the body has been coerced; and the impel. The total expence, then, per week would be ling reason for my writing this letter is, the practical #46 los. proof that I have received of this fact from the Con- Now I will estimate the number of paying memference recently held at Birmingham. I do assure bers, out of the 3,500,000 who signed the National yon, my friends, that I attached an importance to, Petition, as low as 25,000, making a weekly sum of Publisher, I, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, London." and felt an anxiety about, that Conference which £108 6s. 8d.; not making any allowance for prono pen can describe; and the result of the delibera- ceeds of tea parties, or public meetings, donations,

have been introduced to have rendered our work, if would stand:not wholly unsatisfactory, at least incomplete. I have served upon nearly all the Conferences and Conventions that have been holden by our body; and I can conscientiously and proudly affirm that of all those gatherings none equalled the last, in judgment, discretion, anxiety to do right, courage, caution, per week.

for the usual amount of speechifying.
So overjoyed, then, am I with the prospects pre-I am now about to enter into a re-acknowledgement of a solemn League and Covenant with the working classes during that period for which they have imposed upon me duties and a responsibility which tenure of effice; its renewal to depend upon after how we would stand upon a balance of the whole liament house), with the motto," Our old house at He replied at once he saw no objection to his being

At the solicitation of many of the leaders of our party, and in direct opposition to my own opinion. I have been unanimously elected as one of your Exeentive Committee; to hold that office until your first Convention shall assemble in April next. Having previously refused to allow myself to be put in nomination, I was persuaded, in the first instance, by an appeal made to me by Mr. Mason and Mr. Donald-on, and subsequently backed by one coming from the whole body. I saw the force of the reasoning of those gentlemen so clearly, that I should have looked upon my refusal as cowardice. My reasons, then, for accepting the office for a limited period were as follow: Firstly, the choice being to be made by the Conference,—their choice was considerably limited, in consequence of the fate of a number of our best men being yet undecided. Secondly, because the legality or illegality of our Organization has been a fruitful theme of dissatisfaction raised by our enemies and one penny a week, or four and fourpence a year, for Doi without its effect upon our friends; and, if there was any responsibility attached to the party, it | It is all nonsense to say that the country is too poor would devolve in a greater degree upon those who had become willing officers to see it carried out. I thought trat it would be cowardly to give my sanc- professing Chartists upon puffing tobacco, and drinktion to a plan of Organization, and then to evade the responsibility of working it. I thought that assnming that responsibility myself would give an inthe whole country would not be satisfied with the appointment of a body, when to some of whom many parts of the country might be wholly ignorant, and in while I had the vanity to believe that, in my ap- and the vote to protect it, yet, I am resolved to set pointment as Treasurer with a seat at the Board, an exemple in all instances in which its following all would believe that I would see to the proper administration of the funds, and to the faithful it is my intention to propose, as the first resolution to discharge of our duties: indeed that I would have 2 price in receiving, together with my brother officers, a unanimous vote of thanks and confidence from the first Convention, to which our conduct the several districts to require the same pledge must be submitted for the most rigid investigation. during office from their several lecturers; while I Fourthly, that being an unpaid servant, I would be trust that the Executive will require the same from able to save the country thirty shillings a-week, their missionaries, and that drunkenness and dissithereby in the on set rendering our machinery less

ter; while I am convinced that my refusal would man is a bad man who dreads the exposure of vice not only have created general dessatisfaction, but lest he should suffer pecuniary loss in doing so. also a considerable amount of distrust. Such, work- Suppose for a moment that any of our enemies had ing men, are my reasons for accepting office; and ever seen me even tipsey, or spending my time unlike now hear the terms upon which, and upon which a gentleman, will any man say, or venture to calalone, I consent to remain an active member of the culate upon the amount of loss that such conduct Charies bedy after our new Organization shall have would entail upon our cause! and give me leave to and that we are determined to afford them all the had a fair trial. You are not to expect that I am tell you that, in his locality, a district lecturer is of to impair my health and fortune in a fruitless strug- | much more consequence in that locality than I am; Ele to accomplish for others that about which they and therefore should be be equally particular in his themselves are wholly indifferent. If the conduct of conduct. I regret to say that, in more instances the Executive is in every way such as will ensure the than one, I have been shocked at the account given unanimous approval of the first Convention, and if of the beastly habits of some of our district lectuit shall fail to produce a suitable response from the would soon get tired of the Repeal agitation; but by the stamp of our would soon get tired of the Repeal agitation; but by the stamp of our would soon get tired of the Repeal agitation; but by the was grossly mistaken. How many hundred ing was held in the Chartist room to hear the thousands had assembled that day. The meeting of Burnley delegate deliver his report. Mr. Holland SELF JUSTIFIED IN ABANDONING THE feel assured that the example set by our officers active PURSUITS OF CHARTISM, AND RETIRE INTO PRIVATE LIFE. If I am driven to this alternative, I shall quit the same as no man ever quitted it before: I shall abandon my commission, reduce myself to the ranks, renew my card of admission, pay my subscriptions according to the terms of Organization, conform as a according to the terms of Organization, conform as a according to the terms of Organization, conform as a manufact to all the rules, but live in retirement would compel him thousands had assembled that day. The meeting of the terms said that the state of the weather would compel him thousands had assembled that day. The meeting of the terms of his gratitude. There was the bedy at the manufact to limit the expression of his gratitude. There was the though he body. Although Scolland has not joined in our present plan of Organization, yet we may rest as well as the unjuts (hear, hear). But though he asked to be as brief as possible, he could not avoid expressing his delight at the splendid spectacle of that day. Connaugh had done well (cheers). Consught was determined that Ireland should be assembled that the expression of his gratitude. There was the though he dolight, and he exclaimed to himself, "This is an present plan of Organization, yet we may rest said that the state of the weather would compel him to limit the expression of his gratitude. There was the the day was one of the met and number to limit the expression of his gratitude. There was the the day was one of the toll was the limit the expression of his gratitude. There was the the day was one of the met and number to limit the expression of his gratitude. There was the the day was one of the toll was the limit to limit the expression of his gratitude. There was the the day was one of the met and number to limit the expression of his gratitude. There was the the day was one of the toll was the limit to limit the expression of his gratitude. There was the the day w more active life. If, upon the other hand, our energy writing secret letters for the purpose of forming the that day the population of several counties, and their why he called large meetings was, that the people and exertions shall be met with corresponding aucleus of an undermining supplied and courteous demeanour might serve as might not be tempted, not to shrink from, but to might not be tempted, not to shrink from, but to shrink from to shrink from the shrink from t shall be prepared to continue the struggle in any first get a vote for establishing the Irish police, and ter). He had seen a peasantry with physical force despair, and the want of which soon drives them on attnation to which it shall please the people, through then a vote for arming them. Besides, an honest their representatives, to impose upon me. I do not man or a gentleman is no match for the mining think that any living man will consider my terms corps, as he will never condescend to enter into the men of Connaught showed their determination when will you let us at them?"—(much cheering). Sujust, while I undertake to pledge myself, upon behalf of self and colleagues, that with moderate energy upon the part of the people, we will place the Charits; cause in a position before April next, that will delight our friends and astonish our friends and friends from the friends and friends from friends and friends

Dorthern

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. NO. 305.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1843.

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY or Five shilling's per Operter.

Salary of Executive, £1 10s. per week. Say twenty district leccurers at £1 10s per week. Six missionaries for breaking up new ground, \$1 10s.

Stationary and place of meeting, and other incidental

expences of the Executive £2 per week. of what is called "respectable" public opinion; the I do not include postage, and is quite right and tyranny of the law's executors; the frightful threats just to the whole body that every letter written against those who dared to profess Chartist princi-ples, and the disregard by all, of our appeals for a frank the answer; while the Secretary should invathat although agitation has been more circumscribed, mensity of trouble; while it will also prevent yet the mind has been more active. Thought has gone persons from playing off hoaxes at our expence.

son to suppose that enough of angry leaven would mate the spirit of the body, and see how the balance which I shall send weekly an account of subscriptors been introduced to have rendered our work if would stand to

prudence and unanimity. The conduct of those! Now, while there is so much talk about the excellent men convinced me that the public mind expense of carrying out our plan, and especially as has made a rapid advance within the last twelve regards the Convention, let us see the situation in months, during which time the cause has been which even such an enrolment would place us. deliberation is beyond all praise. The object of our whole Exchequer; and suppose our Convention each appeared to be, the eliciting the will of the majority, with a determination to abide by that will. Throughout, there was not a "speech" made; and the suppose our delegates to the Convention to be paid to consist of first delegates to the Convention to be paid to consist of fifty delegates, representing great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to great cheering by the people who had assembled to main the suppose our delegates to the Convention to be paid the country of Galway process and four, at Balletters of apology were announced from Dr. Hig-linasloe, yesterday evening, and was received with gins, Sir V. Blake, Lord Ffrench, and others.

The Chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts, which is fifteen which were drunk with all the honours.

The Chairman then gave "The People, the only the country of Galway process and four, at Ballinasloe, yesterday evening, and was received with gins, Sir V. Blake, Lord Ffrench, and others.

The Chairman then gave "The People, the only the country of Galway process and four, at Ballinasloe, yesterday evening, and was received with gins, Sir V. Blake, Lord Ffrench, and others.

The Chairman then gave "The People, the only the country of Galway process and the suppose our delegates to occupied a Convention of other materials than work- amount to £600,—their constituents merely paying Dublin.
ing men, for fully six weeks, making due allowance their expences to and from London, which in the Mr. O'Connell left Ballinasloe about twelve o'clock

> Weekly expences at £46 10 ... 2415 0 0 Expences of Convention...... 600 0 0

Weekly subscriptions £10\$ 6s. \$1. £5,6\$2 0 0 to calling, if necessary, special Conventions, Conferences, and so forth. New look at Ireland, and her
poverty; then at England and her poverty; and I ask
you soberly, honestly, and fairly, whether or not we
tions. are entitled to the Charter, or worthy of the name of Chartists, and whether or not the Government is not fully justified in prosecuting us as turbulent and dissatisfied vagabonds, if out of the whole population there are not 25,000, or one in every 680, ready to pay the purpose of testing their love of the principle. to pay such an amount for its redemption, when ing intoxicating drinks. I don't mind this letter being a very long one, and therefore while upon the subject of abstinence. I shall speak my mind very example myself; and although I never will consent to Christian Chartism, Teetotal Chartism, or Knowsome of whom, all might not have implicit confidence; tism, which is the Land as a free market for labour,

can lead to our ultimate objects; and with that view the Executive body, that we shall sign a total abstinence pledge, until we lay our accounts before the first Convention: and I would strongly recommend

pation will be considered sufficient grounds for reexpensive; and, Fifthly, because I have made up jection or dismissal. My friends, it is high time my mind to give to the working of the mathematical that we reform ourselves, while we are engaged in chinery, the fairest chance and trial till April next, the good work of reforming others; and let me tell appointment, I have come to the conclusion that the answer to that is, that by no possibility could they delegates acted cunningly, if not wisely, in the mat- confer a greater pleasure or honour upon me. That men.

wholly guided by your conduct.

From Feargus O'Connor, first subscription 2. Now, to all I say, "Go, do likewise;" and mind, as your Treasurer, I will not be answerable for any funds, not to the amount of one farthing, which are

Executive:—
"Feargus O'Connor, care of Mr. John Cleave, light on you. My temperate, generous, affectionate friends, you shall have liberty—(cheers).

Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the This must be observed in all cases, as I will not be meeting dispersed. From the intrigues of many whose bad conduct emrance. Let us then deduct the cost of our esta- other channel. Hoping to present a fair specimen of had caused a dismissal from our ranks, we had rea- blishment from the small amount at which I esti-

> I remain. Your faithful friend and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

LOUGHREA MEETING.

wholly maintained by the Northern Star, a few There are now thirty weeks between the present took place here to-day. As this was the first public

poorest would be accomplished by a tea party and this morning, and arrived at Loughrea at three devotion to the cause of Repeal, and highly eulogised So overjoyed, then, am I with the prospects pre-voluntary subscriptions at parting, and another on o'clock. At various points along the road groups of sented through such a popular representation, that returning to give an account of their stewardship. people were assembled, who hailed Mr. O'Connell Thus the salary of the delegates for their whole ser- with all that enthusiasm which is the characteristic Mr. O'Connell," which was drunk with enthusiastic vices would amount to £600, leaving £1,255 in hand of the Irish people. Multitudes, accompanied by applause. for a law fund, a victim fund, and a carrying-out-of- bands and bann rs, went out from Loughrea about the Charter fund. In this calculation the subscrip- four miles on the road to Ballinasloe, to meet and yesterday, at Athlone, a worthy and honest Repealer. nothing but their own good conduct would have in- tions for only thirty weeks are estimated; while the escort Mr. O'Connell to the meeting. A device with a good deal of anxiety in his countenance, but duced me to undertake. I will enter into this expense of the Convention, which is only to be on one of the banners is worth noticing. It was a a happy facility of Irish diction, asked him this questerague and covenant for a period not exceeding my annual, is also taken into account. But let us see painting of the bank in Dublin (formerly the Partion: "Shall I be afraid of the Queen's speech?"

> from which deduct expenditure, and we find an an- stood firm, and shouted in derision at their comrades' a victim fund, and an emergency tund; to be applied during the remainder of the day, and caused the pro-

> > Mr. Bodkin, M.P., took the chair.

Mr. M. J. FFRENCH came forward to move the first resolution, and said that in consequence of the state of the weather he would not trouble the meeting with any address. He moved the resolution as follows:-"That while we recognize, as the only constitutional doctrine, that the speech delivered by her Majesty at the close of the late session of Parliament is not to be considered as conveying her persothousands upon thousands are squandered weekly by nal or individual sentiments; but is to be taken as being in every respect the speech of her ministers, we deem it right to condemn, in the most emphatic terms, the foul and false charge of disaffection put forward in that speech by a selfish and degraded creased confidence to the whole party. Thirdly, freely; and tell you that wherever I see the necessary administration, who, having got more creased confidence to the whole party. Thirdly, of surrendering a habit for the good of my fellow- an unworthy party seek to continue that authority being compelled as I before stated, to make our electronic man, I will show that I have the firmness to set the by exciting the anti-Irish passions of the English by exciting the anti-Irish passions of the English people against this oppressed nation-a nation that does not yield to any portion of her Majesty's domiledge Chartism being mixed up with the real Char- hions in generous and unaffected loyalty to her person and her throne." Mr. Dolphin seconded the resolution, which was

carried unanimously.
Mr. P. Daly, of Daly's Grove, moved the following resolution :-" That whereas the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland has been effected and firm determination never to relax in our peaceful and constitutional efforts, till we obtain a full and unqualified repeal of that odious measure." Mr. J. Dillon, of Caher, seconded the resolution

Mr. ANTHONY O'KELLY seconded the resolution. which was agreed to.

Mr. PATRICK BLAKE, of Frenchfont, seconded the

resolution, which was carried unanimously. The whole of the resolutions were moved and seconded without a single observation, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather.

Five this left shirteen considerations that the first shirteen consideration in the same of the property of the first shirteen consideration in the country will be in a disturbent to choose the same of the property of the property of the same of the prop merierence the town of Manchester, and the surrounding towns, would most probably have been burned to ashes. The reaction caused by the prompt interference of the trades of Manchester, and the Manchester delegates, compelled the masters to change their tactics; and from the announcement of our counterplot, the mills, as sworn to by every one of the witnesses, became gradually opened until the organizing the nublic mind, while we should still catholic labourers to work on hollidave. He thanked of the witnesses, became gradually opened until the operatives had all returned to their work; whereas, would be £64 in the year. Other towns of course I have remained a prey to the law. I shall then write the people of Loughrea for the show which they had the constituent to remained a prey to the law. I shall then write the people of Loughrea for the show which they had which was drunk with three times three.

Or Mithau returned thanks. had the conspiracy to repeal the Corn Laws been shall occasionally visit, without leaving any of my to you upon the present position so nobly achieved by made in the presence of their tyrants and oppressors. I have thought it necessary to be followed, and be that time I trust that the Executive will be (cheers). Let his advice be followed, and before a bloody revolution. I have thought it necessary to when he is in earnest. But let me go on with my in a situation to lay some of its measures before you. many years, ay, before many months, they should dwell briefly upon this subject, for the purpose of calculations, as to the whole expence of working Upon the whole, then, my friends, it rests with you, have a Parliament in College Green—(loud applause). to say whether or not we are to stand as a party. Their motto must be peace, order, and law. There while it is my determination to work as man never must be nothing but constitutional exertion: not a worked before, during the seven months that I have blow, no drunkenness, teetotalism for ever-(cheers). named, during which I will hold office upon trial, Believe me, my friends, continued Mr. O'Conneil, and after which my further arrangements will be that if you follow my advice, the day is not far distant when you shall have your Parliament restored Upon my own behalf I have told you of the exam- in Ireland. I am working the plan out. I have it ple that I mean to set, and in the hope that all that in detail. I will have this protective society of 300 is good may be followed, I hereby head the subscription for carrying out our New Organization give you as a new year's gift, a Parliament in College Green—(cheers). People of Ireland, you deserve it. Brave, noble-minded people of Ireland, you deserve it. Faithful, religious, moral, temperate people of Ireland, you deserve to be a nation, and you shall be a nation—(much cheering). The Saxon stranger shall not rule you. Ireland shall belong to the Irish, not transmitted directly to me, post paid, and to the and the Irish shall have Ireland—(hurrab). I will following address, until we have an office for the not detain you longer. May the blessing of God

> THE DINNER. In the evening upwards of 400 persons dined in the Mr. Bodkin, M.P., was in the chair. On his right sat Mr. O'Connell, and on his left sat Dr. M'Hale.

inhabitants of Loughrea was presented to Mr. O'Connell.

Mr. O'Connell, in reply, said that he would continue to exert himself in the cause of his country until his labours should cease in the Parlia
Scotland, as have collected £20 for the Repeal | Son, or Mr. Yates, Shelton, and the parlia
Repeal Wardens in Ireland, and in England and about the 20th instant.

Leeds — A camp meeting of colliers will be holden on Another congratulatory address from the Town

LOUGHREA, SUNDAY NIGHT.—The repeal meeting Council of Loughrea was presented to Mr. O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell briefly acknowledged the address. zealous, honest, badly paid lecturers, and my own time and the time appointed for the meeting of the meeting since the Queen's speech, much interest was and said he could promise them nothing in reply personal exertions; and my astonishment is, not that first Convention. That is little more than one-half attached to it, and even more than the usual excite- except his unremitting exertions until his country-We are stronger this year than last, but that we have the year; and within that period we should have ment prevailed amongst the thousands who attended men should see that novelty in Ireland, justice, adlived as a party through the quiet. The conduct of thirty times the weekly balance, or \$1,855, in hand, it. Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by Mr. Steele, and ministered by the hands of her own children.

> Mr. BARBETT having been called upon, made a few observations, in the course of which he declared his had gone to the States of South America, where The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The health of

Mr. O'Connell said that as he was coming there afraid if he were so timid as to be terrified by the The platform was erected on the market ground ghost of a speech-(laughter). The Queen's speech and injustice from sovereigns of the House of Hanover. In her case it was different; and for that reason | would now be put in operation. there was a personal affection mingled with the allegiance which the Irish people bore her-which they bore still, for they were-

"True as the dial to the sun,

Although it be not shone upon." ledge of the sentiments of a noble and majestic peo- struggle for the Charter. ple : it was the knowledge that they might be slaughtered, but could not be intimidated. He hurled back a proud defiance on them in a voice of thunder-(cheers, "and so we will"). They would not have to do it again; once at a time was enough. Ministers did not repeat their threats, but spent the best part of the session in forging an Arms Bill, which by the most unjust and nefarious means, and has excited general ridicule. A friend wrote to him the entailed upon its population all the evils of the most other day to ask whether he should allow his arms by the Repeal Association for the restoration of our cut his throat behind his back, without giving him not attempt to answer.

the Irish were a changeable nation, and that they to the delegate for his honest services.

The CHAIRMAN gave the health of Dr. M'Hale. Dr. M'HALE returned thanks.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the healths of Dr. Coen and Dr. Ffrench and the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland. The toast being drunk.

Dr. FFRENCH returned thanks. The health of Lord Ffrench was next toasted, and Mr. J. FFRENCH spoke in reply.

Various other toasts were drunk, and the company broke up about half-past eleven o'clock.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION .- MONDAY. The weekly meeting of this body was held at the Corn Exchange to-day.
WILLIAM CONNOR, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Duppy handed in £70 from the North and West of Ireland, and moved the admission of mem-

bers and associates. Mr. John O'Connell handed in £40 from the parish of Kill, County Cavan, collected by the Rev. Adwalton, public meeting, on Monday, at Four Lane double value coming from such a poor parish, and had gone to another place. Low Moor on Thursday; contributed by many respectable Protestant gentle- Bradford Moor on Priday. After the lecture, thirtymen-(hear, hear). In fact the Protestants were eight colliers came forward and enrolled themselves as beginning to see that it was as much their interest to members, and paid their entrance money. join the national movement as it was the interest of their Catholic fellow countrymen-(hear, hear).

lated.—Agreed to. As soon as dinner was over an address from the of meeting he would move that an adequate num- can, addressed to the following agents of the Star :ber of copies of Mr. O'Connell's "Memoir of Ire-land, Native and Saxon," be purchased by the Association, and distributed as rewards to such son, or Mr. Yates, Shelton, and they will be promptly

> Repeal Warden of England, Mr. William John and other friends, are expected to address the meeting. English gentlemen. £1 of that sum was from Mr. provement of that much oppressed class of men.' The Baldwin, an extensive paper-manufacturer, of New | meeting to commence at two o'clock. Hall-street, Birmingham, and Sherbourne; and it mestic legislature than she was at present. It had been said (observed Mr. John O'Connell) that agitation kept capital out of Ireland; but it was, after all, a mere miserable paltry pretence to say so—
> (hear). Why was it, if capital had been kept away by agitation and disturbances in Ireland, that capital peace was not the order of the day, but where revolutions occurred within six months of each

other-(hear, hear)! The Repeal Rent for the week was announced to be £735. The meeting then adjourned to to-morrow,

when Mr. O'Connell is to attend. Chartist Entelligence.

BRADFORD.—On Monday evening a meeting was held in the Large Room, Butterworth's buildings, to on the outside of the town, and there was an ample space for the accommodation of a numerous assemblage. Just as the first detachment of the processwas his solemn duty to point it out to them to make sion reached the ground a heavy fall of rain took them understand it. It was his duty to diminish as the meeting. Mr. D. went over the Plan as adopted by parsengers, all well. She brings no news of implace, which induced many of the crowd to take to much as possible the tendency of the speech to create the Conference, explained various clauses, and urged on portance. their heels. The more ardent Repealers, however, an unpleasant feeling towards the Sovereign-a re- the meeting to aid in carrying it out. Mr. Smyth sult which would be as wrong, constitutionally, as it spoke of the manner of setting the machinery to work. nual balance in our favour of \$2 637, as a law fund, disinclination to face the shower. The rain continued would be melancholy in point of fact. The Queen explained the constitution, and modes of redress in case pool -Christiana Cochrane, alias Gilmour, the was beloved in Ireland. There, indeed, the Queen's of wrong or fraud being committed by any members or woman respecting whom so much has appeared in the newspapers of the United States, arrived at to the throne, Ireland had received nothing but insult support the Plan as adopted by the Conference. The Liverpool on Monday evening, on board the Livermeeting separated satisfied that something substantial

held in the room over the Ce-operative Store, to hear Liverpool during the night, sailed for Glasgow at the report of the Conference proceedings from the twelve o'clock at noon on Tuesday, under charge of West-Riding Delegates. Mr. George Sykes was appointed to the chair, who called on Mr. Smyth to state Gilmour is charged with the murder of her husband, the nature of the plan the Conference had adopted, by poison, at Inchinnan, Ronfrewshire, and that The Queen's speech was the last card ministers had Mr. Smyth described the constitution and machinery of immediately after the death of the unfortunate man to play. The majestic movement for Repeal was in the plan, both for the agitation to carry the Charter she absconded from Scotland, and arrived in Liverprogress; and they came out six months ago, when and the means to get the land. Several questions were pool on the 1st of last May. Information having at the movement was 100 years younger—for, in a asked respecting the manner of taking the land, the that period been forwarded to Mr. Dowling, the national cause years count by minutes—with bullying the people of Ireland. They talked of civil war.

Did the people crouch—(cries of "no, no")! It
followed, who pressed on them the duty of using every day after she reached Liverpeol, in a vessel called might be vain in him-for they made him proud-but exertion to carry out the plan, and declared his inten- the Excel. Mr. Dowling then urged upon the Scotch he would ask did the leader of the Irish people on tion of doing his utmost to have it carried into effect. authorities the expedience of following her, and that occasion conduct himself otherwise than as the A considerable number of persons gave in their names accordingly constable M'Key was dispatched by leader of such a people ought-(cheers). Let him to become members of the Charter Association, declathe Acadia, which sailed on the 19th of May, not be mistaken-he claimed no merit for himself. ring their intention of subscribing to the Land Fund. and arrived at Boston on the 2d of June, fourteen It was the people who inspired him-it was a know- Dewsbury is rapidly advancing to its old position in the days before the Excel. In the interim he had ob-

HEYWOOD.—Two lectures were delivered in the The lectures were well attended, and were list ned to cide the question, three medical men on the part of

subject demanded. PLYMOUTH-At the usual council meeting of the abject poverty and destitution, it is our bounder duty to be branded; and he replied that he did not like to Chartists of the National Charter Association, resident advise in such a case, but that he intended to have in Plymouth, the following resolutions were agreed to his own branded, in order that they might serve as unanimously-" That we heartily approve of the truly a fresh proof of the insolence and tyranny of the philanthropic and democratic feeling displayed by our Saxon—(cheers). After the Arms Bill, ministers Manchester brethren in the late funeral of our departed, had but one arrow left in their quiver, but one stone brothers, Duffy and Lomas, and return our heartfelt Which was agreed to.

Mr. P. Skerritt, of Loughrea, moved the following unflung, one trick untried, and out they brought the thanks to our Manchester brethren for setting this noble unflung, one trick untried, and out they brought the trimble to the Chartists of the United Kingdom." chinery, the fairest chance and trial till April next, twill admit of, taking upon myself the responsibility of discharging the duties of my tilice, as well as real, untiring energy, honesty and determination, then, are my simple reasons for allowing the discount of the party of the State. Such then, are my simple reasons for allowing given the question much thought since my appointment. I have come to the roncins in that it has been discounted by the government of the United States under the late treaty.

Boy Drowned, and out they brought the government of the United States under the late treaty.

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Boy Drowned, and the feel gratified at the United States under the Ch excite the gratitude of every class of his country- talked of beating them, they were ready with their Trade principles in a ticket meeting at the Mechanics' shillelaghs, and if they would give them fair play at Intitutute of this town, on Tuesday last, when Mr. named Nathaniel Burnett, residing in York-street. scolding, there he was ready for them—(cheers and Blackmore, a Chartist, stood forward to reason with Clitheroe, was arrested on a charge of stealing some laughter). He remembered a phrase of Castle- them upon the fallacy of their plans, and was assailed brass taps, castings, &c. He was lodged in the lock-Mr. Faher, of Loughrea, moved the last resolu-reagh about a man having his throat cut behind his tion—"That the principle and preliminaries adopted by the Beneal Acceptation for the resolution of cut and having his throat cut behind his by the Beneal Acceptation for the resolution of cut and having his throat cut behind his by the Beneal Acceptation for the resolution of cut and having his throat cut behind his by the Beneal Acceptation for the resolution of cut and having his throat cut behind his by the Beneal Acceptation for the resolution of cut and having his throat cut behind his by the Beneal Acceptation for the resolution of cut and having his throat cut behind his by the Beneal Acceptation for the resolution of cut and having his throat cut behind his by the Beneal Acceptation for the resolution of cut and having his throat cut behind his by the Beneal Acceptation for the resolution of cut and having his throat cut behind his by the Beneal Acceptation for the resolution of cut and having his throat cut behind his below. Now, ministers, in their scolding match, had

native Parliament, has met our cordial concurrence, and that we are determined to afford them all the facility in our power."

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—At the usual weekly (according to his own confession), the unfortunate man inflicted a dreadful wound on his throat with the facility in our power."

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—At the usual weekly (according to his own confession), the unfortunate man inflicted a dreadful wound on his throat with the facility in our power."

In the third tent in the chair, has met our cordial concurrence, the power of reply. Who was afraid of the Queen's man inflicted a dreadful wound on his throat with the facility in our power."

In the throat of the Queen's man inflicted a dreadful wound on his throat with the knife left with him the previous day. It was not until the chair. After the usual weekly man inflicted a dreadful wound on his throat with the knife left with him the previous day. It was not until the chair. After the usual weekly man inflicted a dreadful wound on his throat with the knife left with him the previous day. It was not until the chair. After the usual weekly man inflicted a dreadful wound on his throat with the man inflicted a dreadful wound on his throat with the chair. After the usual weekly man inflicted a dreadful wound on his throat with the previous day. It was not until the chair. After the usual weekly man inflicted a dreadful wound on his throat with the previous day. It was not until the chair after the usual weekly man inflicted a dreadful wound on his throat with the previous day. used so rotten a weapon as that if they had any gone through, the delegate proceeded to give an eleven o'clock that his awful situation was discovered better. If anything could resist a Repeal of the account of his journey, and also a short account of by one of the constables, when he was removed to his Union, it would not be putting a few paltry words the proceedings of the Conference, which highly own home, and surgical aid instantly procured, but all into a respectable lady's mouth. Peel surposed that satisfied all present. A vote of thanks was tendered was of no avail: the unhappy man could take no

presided. Mr. Place's statement gave universal evening by an announcement being posted in the satisfaction, and a vote of thanks was given to that windows of the Telegraph Office, stating that the centleman for his services. One pound was voted Duncannon, Bartca and Hull steamer, which lef to the Defence Fund.

BIRMINGHAM .- On Sunday morning, Mr. Mason, held his usual open air meeting at Duddeston-row. Great interest was manifested by the assembly to learn the issue of the Conference deliberations. Mr. M, read the "Address," and gave a brief outline of the new position which the cause ceedings of the Conference, which called forth much approbation. At the conclusion, Mr. Davies moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Mason and Mr.

hanket ft Leids CARMARTHEN, WEDNESDAY MORNING, 7 O'CLOCK--An express galloped into the town this morning, about one o'clock, to the soldiers for assistance. from Middleton-hall, the seat of Mr. Adams, about eight miles from here, on the Llandilo road. Mr.

Forthcoming Chartist Meenings.

then blazing.

Adam's hay and corn ricks had been fired, and were

BRADFORD.-Mr. Smyth will visit the Chartists of Bowling Pack-lane, on Sunday at two o'clock. THE CHARTISTS meeting in the Council Room, Butterworth-buildings, are requested to assemble at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, to make arrange-

London—King of Prussia, Tooley street.—Mr. M'Grath will lecture here on Tuesday evening.

The Colliers' Mobement.

WAHEFIELD.—The coal miners lately in the employ of Mr. Charles Locke, of the Snapithorpe Colliery are on strike, on account of an attempted further reduction of wages. More than two years' ago, the men's wages were reduced 6d. per day. True it was promised at the time that less work should be required for the reduced wages, but which promise was not kept. Subsequently further reductions, and more vexatious regulations have been imposed on the men, and for nearly two years past, the wages of the men have not averaged more than from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per day. A further reduction to the amount of from 8d. to 10d. per day being now attempted, the men have struck. Truly, the "money-mongers" are bringing things to a pretty pass all over the

MR. S. Davis visited the following places last week Mr. M'Quaid. He moved a vote of thanks to the Ends: formed a society. Dudley Hill, on Wednesday; Rev. Gentleman, and said that the sum was of but, in consequence of a misunderstanding, the men

TO THE COLLIERS OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE Mr. O'Mahony moved that the speech of Mr. D. Swallow and John Lomax two of the author mad O'Connell, in answer to what was called the agents of the Society, are appointed to visit the Pot-"Queen's speech," should be published and circu- teries. As they are both strangers to that district, they will be much obliged to any of the colliers if they will Mr. O'CALLAGHAN gave notice, that the next day be so kind as to give them all the information they

Mr. John O'Conell read a letter from the Head Sunday, 1st, on Hunslet Moor. S. Davis, from Newcastle, O'Connell, forwarding \$2, the subscription of three on "the hinderance of the moral and intellectual im-

S. DAVIS, from Newcastle, will lecture at the fol was his opinion that Ireland would be of greater lowing places next week:—Menday, Low Moor, near benefit to England in the full possession of her do- Bradford, at four in the afternoon; Wednesday night,-Hunslet Carr, near Leeds; Thursday night, Belleisle; and on Friday night, at Kippax, or Kippis.

MINORS ASSOCIATION .- Mr. David Swallow will deliver a lecture upon the necessity of Union, at Dean Church, Over Hulton, on Saturday evening, (to night). He will also address the colliers of Bradford and Clayton, at the Forester's Arms, Oldham Road. Manchester, on Sunday, the 17th, (to-morrow,) at six o'clock in the evening. Mr. Swallow will address his Pendlebury friends on Monday evening, Sept. 18, at the sign of the Lord Nelson, Pendlebury. A PUBLIC MEETING of miners will take place at the

Snipe Inn, Dukenfield, on Monday evening next, September 19th. Chair to be taken at five o'clock in the evening. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. J. Auty and other friends.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.-LIVERPOOL.

THE MURDER OF MR. GILMOUR IN RENFREW:-ARRIVAL OF THE ALLEGED MURDERESS AT LIVERpool, from New York. She came over in the custody of Mr. G. M'Key, a police-officer from Scotland, DEWSBURY.—On Sunday evening, a meeting was and, after having been confined in the Bridewell of tained a warrant from the authorities, through the British minister (Mr. Fox), but upon the arrest of Chartist Association Room, on Sunday last, by Mr. J. the prisoner, she manifested an extraordinary spirit Leach, of Manchester, on "the recessity of the people of contention, and, amongst other pleas, alleged that receiving a more extensive moral and political education." she wer insane. This occessione I come delay. To dewith that marked attention that the magnitude of the the court, and three on that of the prisoner, were directed to examine and report. They having decided that she was not insare, she was eventually ordered. by warrant of the accretary of state (Mr. A. P. Uphar) to be delivered to whomcoever the British minister might appoint, agreeably to the 14th article of the treaty recently entered into between Great Britain and the United States. Mrs. Gilmour is a fine young woman, of fair complexion, apparently not more than twenty-four years of age, and is the first person who has been given up by the govern-

> Sunday morning, betwixt five and six o'clock. (according to his own confession), the unfortunate food, and finally, after much suffering, expired on Tuesday morning, about four o'clock.

STEAMER SUNK OFF SPURN .- HULL, WEDNESDAY EVENING .- Considerable anxiety has been excited this port this morning with a cargo of about 120 pleasure passengers for Spurn, had filled with water of Spurn, and that the passengers had gone on board of a small vessel coming to Hull. No statement is made as to whether any of them be lost. Various rumours are rife in the town as to the cause and circumstances of the accident; but as the passengers have not yet arrived. I deem them all to be mere rumour and conjecture

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH.—The harvest in this

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD. LETTER XXIV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR-Your papers of the last two weeks are now

policy and necessity of justice. valuable kind, to which I should like to call the espe- sant pastures. cial notice of your readers; but as I see your columns are likely to be more and more engaged, and I cannot

engaged in, each individual abould consider himself religiously bound to perform his own partionlar part of it, in such a manner, as though the success of the whole depended upon his doing his part well. None are so attributes of divinity, and believe their massisted know- of your Welsh correspondent respecting the copper on the timbers and flooring of these premises, preledge can accomplish the task; but each must actively men, is that of Trades' Strikes. We have often seen served them from destruction. On the engines employ the telents committed to his charge by that power to whom all things belong.

In my last letter I reviewed the movement of R. becca in Wales; that of the Anti-Corn Law League; and the changes that are taking place in the churches of England, Scotland and Ireland; in order to show the remedies that they respectively propose for the removal of that this mode of procuring redress is less resorted to the desired effect of subduing the flames, the engines what has been found oppressive in the affairs of British than it was some years ago; for experience has connot only forcing the stagnant water on the fire, but Society; and I shall now proceed by making a few vinced the great body of operatives that a strike is not; also the filth which completely smothered the ruins. remarks on the subject of dissent; as the dissenters have the true mode of accomplishing the object which all of By two o'clock all danger was at an end. The during the past session, shewn, in the case of the Fac- us are in search of. But because this conviction has buildings above-named are destroyed, and it is untory Education Bill, that they possess very considerable

airength when they act unitedly. Knowing well, as all must, who carefully reflect upon the subject, that whenever the light of truth shall be fully manifested, dissent, division, and discord of all kinds, will cease and be heard of no more, I have no fear that in delaring there is much, very much of good public mind upon their particular views of theology, to be supposed to be speaking ironically; or on the the Divine Power. other, that I shall be considered as wishing persons to become at the same time Wesleyans and Calvinists, or Baptists and Unitarians. What I consider is, that the greater portion are in pursuit of goodness and truth, and it is not for us to judge or condemn or brethren; for the truth that is in every individual being, will, if acts in accordance with the highest impulses with which he is imbaed; and if this be done, none can for

the time de more. In looking at dissent as a remedy for the removal of been no triking one. To the dissenters, as a body, must exen developed to man in all ages!

have perished for believing things which by the con- of man. Victions made upon their senses they were compelled to believe; it is also true that in this our day many have to suffer for conscience sake; but the balance of satisfaction has always been in favour of free enquiry; and every mode or variation of dissent is an evidence of a determination on the parts of the followers to assert this claim, as far as they have been enlightened respecting it.

The proceedings of many of the dissenting bodies may well be referred to on the subject of Organization, and more expecially those of the Wesleyan Methodists. If We consider the dark and unenlightened state of the which had previously reached the consulate, of the general body of the public, when John Wesley com-menced his career; if we look to the energetic manner which he pursued it, and at the gradual hold which as a body his successors have taken on the people, by a good Organization, and by finding out even the most icnorant, and teaching them to think and to feel that they were at the least born for a higher destiny than merely to eat and drink, to work and sleep; we shall see in this movement a most powerful one towards that universal change which is speedily to unite us as one family, and make brethren of all nations on earth Passing from the Dissenters, I must not forget the

share that is being taken in providing a remedy for the removal of what has been found oppressive by those who have been termed the Infidels and Atheists. In all ages and in all countries, to express thoughts far in advance of the spirit of the age, has been to mour the liability of being branded with these terms; and thus the greatest and wisest of men; those who have been the most strictly conscientions, and the greatest benereproaches, persecutions, and sufferings under this charge. The infidelity of one age is the orthodoxy of to the sternest privations for the purpose of establishing what they believe to be the truth.

which all things exist; and this is the greatest enlight- stood out in the midst of the intense glare of light with enment on the subject of deity, to which any of us can a fine but portentous effect, and the roar of the fire was to be incomprehensible; and if the evidences on the which soon, however, ceased in despair, created by the

New Poor Law Bill; but this deviation is induced by instantly disappeared. ably commented in a leading article.

should become the alays of his brother man.

fellow-creatures, but with everything that has life. It her crew was very numerous ". well to ery out against the framers of such an act; and certainly, whilst locking at it with reference to im
EXTENSIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—For application of proper remedies, ninety-nine out of indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the whether payers or receivers; to the conviction of the impossibility of the system, as a system, being much longer pursued.

On this subject perhaps more than on any other has Tories as the means of preserving the rental of that arrival it was found not to be of such an extensive lend which they are at present pleased to call their character as they anticipated, the damage being own; and which, whilst a mere existence could be prowided for the people, no one would have interrupted ever wrought wonderful changes in the public mind, although what has yet taken place, is as nothing, to the changes that will speedily occur; for when we individually begin to do our duty to ourselves, by performing consequence, as their assistance was not required,

his presented to do his share in providing for others the ovens, buildings used for japanning, about one equally with himself. We may still see a little more strife and contention to support an individual and competitive spation; we may fancy we will by this or that course contrive to preserve our own positions; but each one who reads this may depend that until he loves his neighbour as himself, he has not performed the law be in one of the buildings called ovens, and he made

It would be easy to point out a mode wher aby through the agency of the New Poor Law Bill; bad as it is, all gling with the flames, which were rapidly gaining the pages is given with the page is giv from which, the great creating univers at power has dedanger the unfortunate man was in, managed to are so full and explicit, that persons of either sex cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to rono- LIFE PILLS: I fore me, and they bear strong testimony of the rapid clared by eternal and immutable laws that human sub- crawl on his hands and knees into the oven, and after may cure themselves without even the knowledge of vated health. progress which is being made in the public mind; and sistence shall be previded may be speedily made to some pain, succeeded in seizing hold of the watch- a bedfellow. are both filled with evidence of a rising power in the desire to give them up for the gent ral good; but we are man, and drugged him out of the burning building. In complia people that will soon convince those in authority, of the not yet prepared to act on it. We have so far deviated when he was found to be so seriously burnt, that no from the true path, and are ther sby become so scattered time was lost in removing him to St. Thomas's Hos-I could desire to devote this letter to an explanation and dispersed, that a little mor pain and suffering must pital, where he now lies in a very bad way. We are of my views of the importance of the present Conference, be borne, whilst the sheep are being collected together, sorry to say that Mr. Cleverley is much burnt about and there is also matter in this day's paper of the most before they can be brought and folded in more pleas the hands and knees. Instantly on the outbreak of

namely, "to show that it is incumbent on us to intro- exerted themselves to the utmost in suppressing the fairly expect even the regular insertion of my own par- duce a new order of things, and to point out the mode fire, by throwing buckets of water on it. This, howcular series, I shall content myself with advising all in which this is to be effected", I shall have much to ever, they failed in accomplishing, for the devouring who read these letters, diligently to make themselves say respecting the Poor Laws; but for the present I element still progressed most rapidly, and within a asquainted with the other important matters that are would only further remark, that no one should neglect quarter of an hour after the alarm, the range of now being developed in the Star; and to trace care to give the greatest publicity to every instance of buildings, 60 feet long, and about 25 in breadth, were that the information they thereby acquire is well circular that comes to his notice; and above all, no one onveloped in one common blaze. On the opposite Jated through the sphere of their influence, be it large or should forget that every poor man is his brother; and side to the burning property was a large skeleton In such a work as the people of this country are new give him kindness and sympathy in his affliction; and full at the time. At one time it caught fire, and these will soon provide the requisite conditions for uni- | would inevitably have been levelled to the ground, versal love to effect a change.

also by the document in your paper, from the workmen the building was in, tore down the whole of the important that they are to assume to themselves the of Wingate Grange Colliery; and also by the remarks cloth, and by continually throwing buckets of water generally made by persons who have little conception bouring cesspools; and although the firemen and of their moral virtue.

means, will serve to enlarge the minds to further by the removal of furniture. While the brigade progress; and we may depend that there will be no engines were employed at this fire, several others going backward in the aggregate, whatever may be the case with a few individuals. The mighty stream of in every sect that is now endeavouring to enlighten the free inquiry is daily enlarging itself; and those who would at all desire to dam it up, will only serve to exthat I shall be so far misunderstood on the one hand as hibit, by their attempts, the futility of warring against

they are as satisfactory almost as we could hope for, the engines of the brigade force in the east end of the carefully submitted to, soon decide for him whether he and certainly far more so than we could reasonably metropolis attended at three fires which occurred in expect. The Government is calmly preserving order that part of London, but which were of no particular without bloodshed. Father Mathew is proceeding importance. At an early hour yesterdny morning a quietly, but effectually, in his temperance mission; the fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Crawcour, people of Ireland and of Wales are enjoying every tobacconist, situate in Surrey-place, Old Kent-road, what has been found oppressive, we shall find it has leisure and opportunity for placing their grievances and was not subdued before the whole of the buildbefore the civilized world; the Anti-Corn Law League, we attribute that general instruction of the people in although not exhibiting perhaps as much as they could the elements of education, which first began to cultivate wish hero-worship to their leaders, is effectually prethe immense field of human intellect that is now about paring for the removal of the heavy taxation on the to bring forth such an abundant harvest. It is certain first necessaries of life; the various churches, dissen- is gratifying to state that no lives were lost in conall cannot have taught truth on all subjects, for truth is ters, infidels, atheists, and others, who deal in opinions, consistent in all its parts, and will therefore always be are all fast leading their respective followers up to high found in unity under every variety; but the imperfect and serious thought, which will end in the discovery of tion of their efforts is rather to be attributed to the truth; the Poor Law Bill is heavily operating upon want of a further manifestation of the civine light its victims, of all classes, to point out to them the than to any other cause; and what is so much calcu- stern necessity of another course; the trades' strikes lated to increase this light as the cultivation of the are teaching both masters and men the extent to which resident in Manchester, has now ceased to act, I human intellect, the chief agency through which it has they can annoy each other, and the little good that send you the following account of the sums received results from it; whilst many other movements that I and expended during their time of holding office, I may be told that there is much of hypocrisy in have not yet alluded to, will be found operating in the which I hope you will insert in this week's Star. many teachers of theological subjects, and that they same beneficial manner; and the whole question of the thereby enslave and lead away captive the minds of the condition of the people of this country; the luxury of people, but even if this be true, those in whom the aristocrats on the one hand, and the misery of the the truth is much more developed, and who operatives on the other, is exciting an interest among are able to act on it, never need fear all other nations that cannot fail to go far towards the opposition. It is true that in past ages millions accomplishing the universal salvation and redemption

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, WILLIAM GALPIN. Concordium, Ham Common, Surrey. August 21, 1843.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM-FRIGAIR, MISSOURI, BY FIRE. CADIZ. FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

The splendid new steam-ship Bentinck arrived here from Gibralter yesterday, confirming the intelligence total destruction by fire of one of the finest vessels of which the United States navy could boast. The following is the official notification forwarded to Her Majesty's Consul at Cadiz:-

" Port of Gibraltar, 27th of August, 1843. "The American steam-frigate of war, Missouri, unfortunatly caught fire in the course of the past night, and burnt down to the water's edge, between the Orange and Montague batteries, in four fathoms of water; and as it is impossible to remove her now, she having gone to the bottom, and being anchored there, all captains of vessels who may enter the bay at night are thus advised, lest it should happen that through bad weather or any other incident the light should be Sowerby Bridge Chartists, per Mr. extinguished, which will be fixed over the place where she is sunk.

"W. THOMPSON, Acting Captain to the Port."

The opportune arrival of the Bentinck enables me to forward full additional particulars. The Missouri factors of their times have been subject to all sorts of carried 28 gnns, and was pierced for 44. She was admirably equipped, and in all respects one of the most perfectly appointed ships in the American navy. The another; and whilst it holds the former name there can crew was entirely saved through the active intervention be very little temporal good derived from it, we may be of Her Majesty's steamer Locust, which immediately well assured that among this class there will always be repaired to the spot, attracted by a speciacle of such found honest and sealous men, persons ready to submit extraordinary and disastrous brilliancy. The burning vessel threw a glare over the entire rock, illumining in the midst of the night the various points and batteries, With regard to Atheism, I cannot think that any and throwing its reflection over the bay as far as one can disbelieve there is a power in and through Algesiras. The black bulk and dark spars and rigging arrive at. All Scriptures agree in declaring this power inte mingled with the discharge of guns of distress, mind of any individual bring him to say that in his awful rapidity with which the flames increased in their I clief there is no God, although I can by no means feel ravages, and made all human efforts unavailing. The 25 he does, Jet I can see, even in this declaration, a Locust got up her steam immediately, and arrived just honesty of purpose, that claims my respect, and that in time to rescue the crew from the fate which awaited enlarges the mind to a more diligent inquiry into the them. So rapid was the progress of the flame from the edge. The Missouri had on board a very large quantity

that that is within me; and if it acts thus generally moment it burst forth that by the time the Locust on humanity, it must assist in provising the true reached her side she had burnt down nearly to the water's Having now reviewed at some length this branch of of gunpowder; and to prevent the dangerous effects of that may be called into existence (for national purmy subject, I shall proceed rather out of the order in explosion, it was judged advisable to scuttle her, which poses), for the relief of those who are suffering for the which I intended to bring it forward, to look at the was successfully accomplished without delay, when she advocacy of our principles, at any time that a de-

the document which appears in your paper of to-day, The Missouri was bound for Canton, with the new the Northern Star. addressed by the Poor Law Commissioners to the Ambassador sent from the United States to the Emperor Swanses Board of Guardians, on which you have so of China, together with the gentlemen of his embassy and suite. The Ambassador will thus be compelled Much has been said and written against the New either to return to the United States, or to proceed as Poor Law Bill; but I have always regarded it as one he best can by an indirect course to his destination. of the greatest causes of pregress we possessed, as I saw The fire was occasioned by combustion of the large it could not fail to rouse into activity all the latent cargo of coal which the Missouri was obliged to carry. powers of the people; and stimulate them to use such This combustion had been going on for a considerable exertion as should not only give them individual relief, time, and upon its discovery a quantity of water was but place the whole fabric of society on such a basis, thrown upon the coal, which had the effect of apparentthat we should never again have to fear, that man by extinguishing the flame. But it was, in fact, merely smothered; and upon its breaking out a second time, it It is certainly painful to witness the sufferings through was found to have gained such head that no efforts which the people of this country are now passing; it is could arrest its progress. How the fire was first comgainful to think that one portion, revelling in wealth municated to the mass of coal has not been ascertained. and luxury for which they have no need, shall drive. The fire engines were worked with great vigour, and into the miserable depths of poverty, which they do, other means resorted to to throw a quantity of water the main body of their fellow creatures; but this is on the fismes, but in vain. It communicated itself necessary, to produce among all of us those changes of rapidly to the remaining parts of the magnificent vessel. mind and feelings which can alone prepare us for that By dint of considerable exertions many valuable effects universal love which will absorb us all, as it were, into were saved, and put on board the Locust, including one being; and teach us the happiness, the joy, the 50 000 dollars of specie. The vessel was of immense pleasure, of an entire sympathy, not only with our capacity, her register being of nearly 2,000 tons, and attention from the Medical Profession generally, than evil without affording a remedy. It shows how

o'Conneil on another subject, more base, bratal, and prevailed throughout the metropolis owing to the should devote his time almost evaluatively to the consequences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to enchange and the should devote his time almost evaluatively to the consequences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to enchange and the should devote his time almost evaluatively to the consequences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to enchange and the should devote his time almost evaluatively to the consequences. bloody;" but we must now look beyond this view of it, outbreak of numerous fires in such rapid succession, I'm take a comprehensive grasp of the part it performs as to keep the brigade force and the engines in one in enlightening the minds of the sufferers of all classes, continued service during the whole night; and what renders this circumstance somewhat more remarkable s, that for the last four or five Saturday nights the brigade have been similarly engaged. The first inthe press done its duty, on the common ground of ten o'clock on Saturday night, of a fire raging in the humanity; and the same remark will, I think, to some City road. Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of formation that they received was about a quarter to extent apply to the clergy. The measure was conbt- the force, with four of his engines and a strong body It's brought in by the Whigs and agreed to by the of men, instantly proceeded to the spot, and on their merely confined to the burning of some furniture in a private house. While the firemen were preparing knowledge and experience to the eradication of this nel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of them in the possession of Very few years have howto return home with their engines, notice was given baneful Disorder, finding a sufficient recompense in a medical work, this remark is open to exception in
the possession of Very few years have howto return home with their engines, notice was given baneful Disorder, finding a sufficient recompense in a medical work, this remark is open to exception in that another fire had broken out in the Old Kent the happiness which they have been the means of reroad, to which the brigade started at a most tre- storing to thousands who would, in all probability, and exclusive members of the profession, are the remove Scorbutic Affections, Eraptions on any part mendous rate. This, however, turned out to be of no have otherwise sunk prematurely into the grave. it to our poorer brethren, then shall we reap an abunthe fire having been of so trifling a character, that 2 few buckets of water subdued it. Within a short have been treated, and in no one instance has the As you truly observe, the invasion made upon the time, however, after the brigademen had returned to patient been disappointed of an affectual cure. In rights of the poor, has now come to the door of the their respective stations, expresses arrived announmiddle classes, and must through them pervade all cing a serious fire raging at Walworth Pive of the Disease; but where the disorder has been allowed others. It will be nreless to blame any for the course brigade engines were sent off with all despatch to the to make serious inroads by delay or unskilful manthey have hitherto pursued, for all have been actuated scene of destruction, but owing to the dense fog agement, more time has necessarily been required to by the same motives, namely, self preservation; and that prevailed at the time, the firemen were unable complete the cure. W. and Co., know of no instance whilst striving to reach those above them they have to see any reflection until they arrived within a hun- where any establishment devoted to the care of the Whilst the wants of man have been multiplying by broken out on the floor-cloth and table-cover manustanding, which must be regarded as a conclusive the faise emulation of the past century, every indivi-duel has become poor, whatever may be the amount of worth-common. The premises occupied a large area

Long experience has enabled the his possessed in what is termed remedy which is applicable to almost every stage of

the flames, the inhabitants of several tenements ad-When I proceed to the third division of my subject, joining the premises destroyed, turned out and if he can give him nothing else, he can at the least building, used for drying floor-cloth, and which was The next remedy that I shall notice, suggested to me and inhabitants, who, seeing the very great danger many learned and abstruce calculations made with arriving, the only supply of water that could be obregard to the cost of Strikes, and the money that has tained was from a narrow black ditch, which is been mis-spent in them; but these calculations are made a depositary for the contents of several neighbystanders suffered the greatest inconvenience from It is true, and it is an evident sign of progress, the dreadful stench which it sent forth, still it had been derived from experience, we are not entitled to derstood that the firm are not insured. There are oppose those who are travelling the same path to come also several (five or six) dwelling-houses much into the same enlightment. Strikes, as well as all other jured by the burning embers and by water, as also belonging to the force, and stationed at the west-end of the town were required at another, which had broken out at nearly the same hour on the premises of Mr. Cropper, hatter, situate in High-street, New Brentford. It originated at the lower part of the building, and at one time it was fully expected that Let us then not fear or be dismayed, at the prospect | the whole house would have fallen a sacrifice to the before us; it is true that we have much to do, but we flames. However, by the judicious exertions of the are well armed for the struggle; and there is every firemen and police, it was prevented extending furindication of its being speedily and peacefully made. ther than the shop. The two adjacent houses were If we look at the progress of the various mevements, slightly injured. In the course of Sunday morning,

nexion with the above fires.

ing was destroyed. Singular to state, it was situate

immediately opposite to another factory, belonging to

Mr. Cleverley, whose premises on Walworth-com-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR-As the National Victim Fund Committee

> Yours truly. MAURICE DONOVAN, Sec.

Balance Sheet of the National Victim Fund Committee. INCOME.

111001125			_
,	£	8	d
Northampton Chartists	1	0	0
Mr. Wm. Tatlow	0	5	0
Collection in Carpenters' Hall	0	3	2
Mr. T. Bennett	0	0	9
A few friends	0	0	6
Mr. Jacob Hughes	0	1	6
A balance from the Manchester Local			
Fund Committee	0	15	73
Collection in Carpenters' Hall	0	10	
Carlisle Chartists, per Mr. Wm. Tatlow	ì	0	ō
A few friends, per Mr. Edward Clark		_	6
Do. per Mr. Wood		5	
Mr. Thomas Roberts	Ŏ	=	$\check{2}$
Mr. Wm. Hughes	0		3
Collection in the Rev. Mr. Scholefield's	U	•	U
	1	6	11
Burying Ground		12	
Special Collection in Carpenters' Hall	υ	12	11
Barton and Knightsbridge Localities, London	Λ	10	0
Mr. David Appleton, per Mr. Grocott		1	
From Star Office	_	17	0
Richard William	0	O	6
	19	10	111
.	.13	19	111

Mitchell

EXPENDITURE.

					æ	D.	u.	í
To Mrs. Cooper, of	Leice	ster	•••	•••	1	0	0	i
To Mrs. Duffey, pre				ad's				ĺ
death	•••	•••		•••	0	10	0	
Paper and postage	•••	•••	•••	•••	0	0	5	
One dozen of Memor	randu	m Boo	ks	•••	0	1	4	į
Paper and postage	•••	•••	•••	•••	0	0	7	į
To Coffin for Mr. D:	ıffe y	•••	•••	•••	1	12	0	
To Shroud	,	•••	•••	•••	0	4	10	
Pall and hatbands		•••	•••		0	5	0	
To Grave	•••		•••		0	13	0	
To band	•••	•••	•••	•••	0	12	0	
To Mrs. M'Cormicl	Z	•••			0	5	0	١.
To Mrs. Duffey	•••	•••	•••	•••	0	5	0	
							_	
	£5	9	2	ĺ				

£ s. d. ... 13 14 11½

Balance in hand ... £8 5 93 Sir.—The above balance our Treasurer is ready to give up to Mr. Cleave, or any other committee, mand may be made on him, through the medium of

Ditto, expended ... 5 9 2

Manchester, Sept. 11th, 1843.

Total income

(By a reference to the Report of Proceedings of the Birmingham Conference, it will be seen that the General Treasurer of the Association was appointed Tressurer of the Victim Fund; and that they recommend the appointment of a Committee in Manchester to aid in disbursing the funds. Our friends in Mauchester had therefore better at once appoint such Committee, and to it the funds can be transferred.

SECRECY.-SUCCESFUL TREATMENT.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT,

13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds. TT may be stated as a fact, that there is no disease should devote his time almost exclusively to the con- counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of disease. It appears under so many varied forms, and a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often assumes so many different aspects, that nothing but fond parents are deceived by the outward physical ap-

of this contumelious epithet. WILKINSON AND CO.,

Beg to state that they continue to apply all their

This Establishment has now been open upwards of seven years, during which period, thousands of cases most instances, a few days have sufficed to eradicate

of God, and consequently can be entitled to neither all speed and broke open one of the doors. He then in restoring the diseased to health and vigour. They entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of peace or rest.

It would be easy to point out a mode where the diseased and broke open one of the doors. He then in restoring the diseased to health and vigour. They entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of found that his fears were too well founded, for the are powerful and speedily efficacious, in the most unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations.

READ! AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES!!

In compliance with the wishes of many of their Patients, Wilkinson and Co., a short time ago, published a Work, entitled Oxford-street, London

THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER: Three Shillings and Sixpence.

Within the space of six months a very large edition of this valuable Work has been disposed of which will be a sufficient test of its importance. It of the Venereal Disease, and other affections of the | 50, Briggate, Leeds; and Mr. W. Lawson, 51, is a Practical Treatise on the Prevention and Cure urinary and sexual organs, in both sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, in all their (post-paid) in a sealed envelope for 3s 6d. forms and consequences; especially Gleet, Stricture, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate Glands. Gravel. &c.; shewing also the dangerous consequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, pain in the THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST POPULAR ALMANACK body, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoration-embellished with Engravings. An ample consideration of the disease of the woman; also nervous debility; including a comprehensive Dissertation on the anatomy of marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barrenness, and other various interruptions of the laws of nature. Also, observations on the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on its victims. This invaluable little Work, together with their Purifying Drops and other Medicines, may be had of W. & Co.. at their Establishment, 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds; or of the following

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York-Mr. Hargrove's L brary, 9, Coney-street. Sheffield-At the Iris Office. Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Halifax-Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield-Mr. Dewhirst, 37, New-street.

Bradford-Mr. Taylor, Bookseller, near to the Nottingham-At the Review Office. Newark-Mr Bridges, Bookseller. Pontefract-Mr. Fox. Bookseller. Gainsborough-Mr. R. Brown, Bookseller. Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News-agent, 519, Bel-

redere screet. Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. HULL-At the Advertizer Office, Lowgate, and information given.

mon were partially consumed on Saturday night. It Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place. W. and Co., may be consulted daily at their Residence, 13. Trafalgar Street, Leeds, from Nine in the morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two. Also at No 4, George-street, Bradford, every Thurs-day from Ten till Five. Medicines and Books may be had at either of the above places.

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parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in wellwritten, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal: to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well-

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Ships, from Liverpool for New York, sailing punctually on the 7th and 19th of each Month; plaint, nervousness, with its attendant miseries, I am they have also other first-rate American Ships for restored to my former good health; my nerves are they have also other first-rate American Ships for New York, on the 1st, 13th, or 25th of each month, and occasionally to PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, and NEW ORLEANS. restored to my former good neath; my nerves are restored to my former good neath; my nerves are restored to my former good neath; my nerves are new York, on the 1st, 13th, or 25th of each month, strong—the giddiness and swimming in my head are totally removed, and I am now able to attend regularly to my trade. Allowing you to make whatever

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THE following statement of facts has been communicated to the Proprietors of PARR'S

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co.

Malton, Jan. 30, 1843.

Gentlemen,-Though it is but a very short time since I last wrote for a supply of Parr's Life Pills, I find that owing to an astonishing increase in the sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to send me twenty dozen of the small, as also a supply of the large size. I should wish you to forward them by railway to York, thence by carrier, as early as possible, as I am afraid my present stock will be exhausted before they reach me. I enclose you the case of a person who resides in Malton, and whose testimony may be relied upon as being strictly correct. This is but one case selected from an almost incredible number of others, which have come under my notice, in which cures have been effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Many highly respectable persons in this neighbourhood, who previous to the introduction of Parr's Life Pills had a decided dislike to Patent Medicines, are now thankful that they are able to add their testimonials to the beneficial effects of these pills. By forwarding me, without delay, the quantity of pills as ordered above, you will oblige.

Gentlemen,-When I consider the very great

Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, J. WRANGHAM.

relief I have experienced from the use of Parr's Life Pills, I think it not only to be my duty to you but to rvery one who may be suffering from similar complaints with which I have been afflicted, to make my astonishing case as public as possible. For a long time past I have been greatly troubled with a most severe nervous complaint, giddiness, and swimming in the head, which increased to such a degree that at times I was compelled to leave off from my work. being unable to bear the least fatigue or excitement. At the suggestion of many of my friends, I was induced to try various medicines, but found that my complaint instead of diminishing, was daily growing worse. Having fortunately heard of the beneficial offects of Parr's Life Pills, I resolved to give them a fair trial, though I must confess with but little hopes of deriving benefit from them, after having tried so many other medicines without success; I immediately purchased a small sized box of Mr. Wrangham, chemist, the only agent for the sale of them in Malton, and fortunate indeed has it been for me that I did so, for though I have just finished taking this one box, I find myself so far relieved that instead of daily, nay hourly, suffering from that dreadful comlarly to my trade. Allowing you to make whatever use you may think proper of this statement and eling truly grateful for the benefit I have obtained

> I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant, THOMAS PATTISON, Painter.

N.B. I shall be glad to answer any enquiries respecting the good the pills have done ma. To Mr. T. Roberts and Co., Craue Court, Fleetstreet, London.

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated,

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years n affected with a most invoterate disease. V her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer. It

From Mr. R. Turner, Lewton.

Lenton, near Nottingham, Dec. 12, 1842. Dear Sir.—I beg leave to tender you my warmest thanks for the great benefit which I have recieved from your valuable Parr's Life Pills in the cure of a distressing species of fluttering, or palpitation of the heart, which I experienced some years, and which has now, by the use of three small boxes of your invaluable medicine, entirely left me; and indeed, I now enjoy better health and spirits than I have done for some time. Hoping you will, for the benefit of the public at large. make my case known, I remain, Gen-

tlemen, yours, very gratefully, RICHARD TURNER.

N.B.—Any person who may not credit this statement may, by referring to me, obtain satisfactory answers to their enquiries.

From F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

Jaffra, October 17th, 1842. Sir,-I beg to inform you that having undertaken

the small supply of the celebrated Parr's Life Pills, decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in lately received here from you by the Rev. P. Percisolitary habits, have weakened the powers of their val, they have met with a very rapid sale, and the system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by constantly increasing demand from every part of the which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, province ensures to a very large extent success to the dealer, and good to the people at large. May I therefore take the liberty of requesting you will be good enough to send me 1000 boxes by the very first opportunity, making, if you please, the usual discount to purchasers of such large quantities. I beg to remark that the value of the above will be given by me into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Percival, who has a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, a pernicious application of those inherent rights kindly offered to be responsible to you for the same. I remain, your obedient ervant.

F. MATTHEISZ. lease address me F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills, Crane-Court. Fleet-street.

Communicated by Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester. East Stratton, near Winchester, Dec. 13th, 1842.

Sir.-You will remember I sent to your shop for bettle of medicine round which was a paper containing testimonials of cures effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Amongst many others I observed one: a case of Rheumatism, which appeared to me similar to my own case, and seeing it so successfully treated, simply by the use of Parr's Life Pills. I resolved upon giving that invaluable medicine a fair trial. I had been afflicted with Rheumatism many years, and at the time to which I refer was suffering acutely. I determined, as I have said, on giving Old Parr's remedy a fair trial; and accordingly sent for a box of the Life Pills. By the use of these pills I am enabled to say that I am now as well as ever Patent Medicine Venders in town and country I have been during the whole of my life. Thank God, I can now walk as well as ever I did. At the time when I first tried Parr's Life Pilis, I could scarcely walk during the day-time; and at night I could get no sleep. I am now enjoying excellent Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter, health, and sleep soundly, and I am free from pain the usual fee one pound, without which, no notice of every kind. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JAMES DANIELLS. (aged 50 years.)

Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winehester. Parr's Life Pills are acknowledged to be all that

is required to conquer disease and prolong life. No medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity; it is questionable if there now be any part of the civilized world where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. At this moment the Proprietors are in possession of nearly 5-0 letters from influential, respectable, and intelligent members of society, all bearing testimony to the great and surprising benefits resulting from the use of the medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour such as no other medicine ever yet called forth, and places it in the proud distinct tion of being not only the most popular but the most valuable remedy ever discovered.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF INITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARE'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 sparious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, 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 Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Homson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Haddorsfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom and by mast paneetable told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is disine Venders, &c. can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Hudthe production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate divi
Trade, by most of the principle Wholesale Patent dealers in medicine. Price is, 12d., 2a. 3d., and dealers in medicine. Price ls. 1ad., 2c. 3d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are gives

with each box.

Local and General Intelligence.

SHEPPIELD .- THE CUTLER'S FRAST .- This ennual "PRED" came off on Thursday last in the Of these there are fifty in the cabin, the others Cutler's Hall. The company were numerous, and being intermediate and steerage passengers; the the dinner in the usual munificent and hospitable latter being, as usual, poor agricultural labourers style. The "stars" of the night were the Earl with their families, from the neighbouring counties. Fitzwilliam, J. S. Wortley, M.P., and Mr. H. G. Knight, M.P. The usual toasts were drunk; and the noble Earl on his health being proposed, referred in a desponding tone to the present condition and future prospects of Sheffield. He declared he was termediate berths are several young, industrious without hope for the future, because we had not returned to the old Saxon system of barter. Mr. not without hope if the manufacturers and merchants | Hudson takes out nearly a full miscellaneous cargo of attended to their business. There was no reasonable doubt but trade would revive. Mr. Gally Knight, however, gave the finishing stroke to the Freebooters. He told them they had lost their good name for honesty; and that they had to blame themlate exposure and destruction of spurious goods in lords and masters of this town.

THE TRADES.—The trades of Sheffield are fast enrolling themselves in union, for the purpose of master who keeps a public house, beer shop, or grocers shop; as great abuse in the "truck" line used to exist, particularly among the publicans. who always found the most regular work for those who were most regular in their attendance at the alchouse, and spent the most money! The regulation will be instrumental in effecting much good.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY has been blackballed out of the Carlton Club. THE EDINBURGH BAKERS have reduced the price

of the 41b loaf to 7d. THERE IS an increase of four ounces in the weight of the 3d. loaf, at the principal bakeries in Limerick. THE NUMBER of national schools in Ireland has increased since 1841, from 2 337 to 2 721, and the number

of children taught from 218,149 to 322,792. THE MAYOR of Cambridge has refused the application of the temperance society and a requisition of inhabitants, to allow the use of the Town-hall, on Father Nathew's visit to the town, alleging that the ton (seven miles), whose houses are said to number with him the bridle and his trusty dirk. It is well council do not approve of the society's principles. of the Cirque Olympique at Hamburgh, was killed of souls, or rather mouths. Its leviathan body is easily secured. Mr. Maclean seeing the leader quite during the performances on the 28th ult, by her horse composed of nearly 10,000 streets, lanes, alleys, close, jumped upon its back, and stabbed it in the falling on her.

measure, and was brought into Parliament by the Duke of Bedford, the father of Lord J. Russell. WITHIN A FEW WEEKS Dr. Bateman, of Bagenals-

town; Dr. Kennedy, of Rathdowney; and Dr. Short, of Kinetty, have been cut off by typhus fever; and Dr. Roe, of Shaneholden, with many others, has narrowly escaped. ON THURSDAY WEEK, three persons, Francis Hew-

sand-ee's on the strand at Killala, were overtaken by the dispute arose between them, and being excited by shown a fine taste in female beauty by taking to his by their guns, with lighted matches, ready to fire at liquor, blows ensued; fortunately, perhaps, it would arms a perfect specimen of nature's handiwork, a moment's notice; and even so the murmurs of the numerous meeting at the Corn Exchange. The subject

the assistance of an oar. carried them away off the lands.

who cied at Philadelphia worth eighty thousand dol- little trip by water, and being familiar with the naviand a consin. They belong to Newry, of which the he took with him in his boat, which had two lug deceased was a native.

took place between a farmer and an Irish reaper, the daughter of M. Victor Hugo, to whom he was not latter considerably under the common stature :- Irish- long since married. The boat, which left Villequier man-De you want anybody for the harvest? Farmer- with the ebb tide, was met at about a quarter to one

the Chiltern Hundreds, took place at Inversry yesterday, to witness the irreparable misfortune that had taken and the unfortunate man's brains were spread in rate of three in a minute; each hod contains 16 vate character, now was the time, or for ever after to tion.—Glaszow Courier.

Oddingley, within the last fortnight, by the trains on stone, which had been used as ballast, and the dead the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway; and in the body of M. Pierre Vacquerie, with the head hang-morning of Tuesday week a shepherd's stog was found ing over the side. The three other persons had dis-

turned out in Liverpool, and refused to work. They surface of the water, a net was thrown in, and the a moment or two, all the shearers in the field were complain that they have to submit to gross exactions ground dragged. The first time it was pulled up it about them, using every endeavour to liberate them gade field day in the Phenix Park. The troops conthe note, a shilling for a character, and another shilling for a character shilli ling for extras.

two persons drowned in the wreck of the Pegasus, presumed, from the manævering of the boats, that as yet, they have been unable to rise, the wounds have returned a verdict of "Accidental death, occa- the bodies of the other two victims had been reco- having produced violent fever .- Perth Courier. sioned by the gross carelessness of the master and those vered. Madame Victor Hugo received this morning, on the look out," with a decodand of £100 against the at Havre, where she has been residing some time company in each case, £200 in all.

his embassy at St. Petersburgh. His Lordship bas, distely for Paris. M. Victor Hago is travelling. It to the dead house, it was ascertained that they were is believed that he is at La Rochelle."

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It is the corps of about two minutes, and asked later he is at La Roc matel: for his increasing infirmities.

ING.—'n a paper quoted in the London Medical Gazette duel, which took place this afternoon across the been a long time in the water; but this is not the he would be there in a very few minutes. His Lord- practices enjoined by holy writ. from the Gazette Medicale, the writer, M. Diday, states, Wurtemburg frontier, between a young Russian case, as they were both seen on Monday last, late in ship repeated his command in an impassioned tone, Mr. Candy will preach poor Duffy's funeral sermon, from the Gazette Medicale, the writer, M. Diday, states, officer of the name of Vesefkine, and a German the afternoon. The cause of this lamentable event and Mr. —— made the same reply as before, upon on Sunday, the 17th inst. at half-past six o'clock, in that in general, nervous congling may be prevented by officer of Carlsruhe, of the name of Gohler, which is not absolutely certain; but the probability is that which Lord Cardigan put him under arrest. In the Bear-lane Chapel, Temple-street. edge of the lips, the eyelids, or the tip of the nose, when duel terminated in the death of the former. The the first desire to couch is felt. Sneezing may also fre- cause of difference was this :- M. Gohler had refused temporary insanity.- Dundee Herald. quently be prevented by the adoption of the same simple to fight with a M. Haber, a relation of the banker of

As MR RICHARD FOSBERRY, Blennerville, Tralee, sidered sufficient to warrant this refusal. This affair was charging a gun, his powder-flack exploded in his was warmly taken up by some young Russian here, hand. The accident was caused by lighted wadding, who espoused the part of M. Haber, considering which remained in the gun, igniting the charge, and him badly used. M. Vesefkine put himself particucommunicating with the flack. Mr. Fosberry was driven larly ferward, and unfortunately went so far as to by its force a considerable distance, and although the put up some abusive placards penned by Haber, flask, containing half a pound of the strongest powder, reflecting on the conduct of M. Gohler, who was was broken into pieces, he fortunately escaped all detained by military duty at Carisruhe. He, how

infamous Nogueras, ex-Minister of War, who ordered Haber. M. Gohler, exasperated, threat ned to strike the execution of the aged and infirm mother of Cabrera him, whereupon a duel was agreed to; not an at Torices, of which deed Lord Palmerston says, in one ordinary affair of honour, but a duel a mort, each of his despatches, "it is impossible to express in adequate to have two pistols, and the affair not to terminate language the disgust and indignation which this atrocious until one was put hors de combat. The second of crime has produced in the minds of all persons in this, the Russian was a fellow-countryman, and the

that twenty-six coiners, Greeks, Turks, Italians, and burg. The principals were placed at twenty paces. French, had been discovered and arrested in that city, to advance within ten. The first shot was fired by and handed over to justice. They had been occupied in Veseikine, which took effect in the breast of his adthe fatrication of Greek crowns and French two-franc versary, high up under the collar-bone. Gohler pieces Other persons connected with this party, to returned the shot without effect; the Russian then the number of 200, have been since arrested, many of discharged his second pistol, missing his adversary,

to which the country is Jearly put by Members of Par- handed him a freshly leaded pistol, he fired, and of London on Mr. C. Dado. The murder has been A change is taking place—for God's sake, let it not Joinville, the Perfect of the department of the Lower J. Farren, Nine-elms, corn dealer. Oct. 2, S. Chew, liament moving for returns, it may be stated that during Venef kine receiving the ball through the arm into imputed to the victim's son, Mr. Richard Dadd, a be too rapid nor too slow." Mr. Naper closed Seine, M. Cailleux, and other distinguished persons.

Coipston, Northamptonshire, flour dealer.—Oct. 3. J. Belleux, and other distinguished persons.

The last session one return connected with one of the bands of the ba metropolitan prisons moved for in the House of Com- his adversary fallen, he was to have fought a second fits of madness; but as the police had been unable mens o cupied three clerks upwards of thirty days, and duel with M. Sarachaga, the second of Gohler. 10 discover him, it was supposed he had drowned

Wicken is sons, who have as yet escaped detection, the police in this affair has been most culpable, and ult. passing through the torest of Valence, near Monhave been guilty of setting fire to the dresses of several baffles conjecture, as they had cognizance of the pla- | tereau, and was seated on the imperiale by the side females by means of some combustible preparation cards, which they tore down, and besides, a short of a young Englishman, whose looks seemed to be throws men them. One young female, who was walking time back interfered to prevent the same M. Vesef. wandering, and who had been for above a quarter of in the street at its most crowded time, was thus kine from risking his life alone in a balloon (in which an hour amusing trimself lowering Mr. M-'s attacked. and has died from the injuries received. M. Mareat, gronaut, ascended,) for a bet of 500 cravat and collar. This singular practice provoked Amongs: ther victims to this dastardly act are named francs with an American gentleman. You can the traveller, who desired his neighbour to have the Decket de Grotoletta and the Princess. the Danies de Grotoletta and the Prinsess.

band, sourced the principal streets of the city on Sature the second duel within three weeks. M. Vesefkine vigorous resistance, received four rather deep cuts. day is say persons who might be willing to was a young man of twenty-eight, tall, elegant, and Notwithstanding his wounds, he succeeded in masjoin the reflorts were quite unavailing, as brave; he had served in the Circassian war with tering the young man, whose madness seems to be a a decision being the lower orders distinction. He is the last of four brothers, who mania of cutting throats; for, on being taken before to join the army of a country which has repaid with base have all met untimely ends. One was killed in a line tast of the peace at Montereau, he very quietly tions of Cork garrison are proceeding with consider-sented to General the Baron Athalia as an agnificent anufficent the toils and labours of Irishmen in her serious and labours of Irishmen Iris Tice about Indeed several were heard exclaiming that now this last survivor has fallen to complete the he had just recently arrived from England, where he formed in the different angles of the building, under "No Repealer ought to list." - Cork Enaminer.

hearing about the country,—Carmarthen Journal,

Enigration to America.—On Sunday forenoon he American line-of-packet ship, Hendrik Hudson, Captain Moore, sailed from the St. Katherine's Dock Owing to the harvest operations happily going on unbelow the usual average. Among those in the inmechanics, who have been persuaded by their friends in the "far west" to leave the shores of England to Wortley took up the subject and declared he was improve their condition in America. The Hendrik British manufactured goods.

NATURAL ATTRACTION. - I don't like to be left alone with a gall, it's plagny apt to set me a soft and amongst them was a soldier from Lincoln, named two blades of grass to grow where only one grew Rice-place Chapel, which was crowded to excess, and fair amount of business was transacted. Beans, Peas, sawderin' and a courtin'. There's a sort of nateral selves, and their false speculations with America, for attraction like in this world. Two ships in a calm the whole of the day, being private, we are unable to the loss of their trade. He hoped, however, that the lare sure to get alongside of each other, if there be say what further evidence was adduced. A vast no wind, and they have nothing to do but look at crowd surrounded the County-office the whole day.-Paradise square, would go forth to the world and each other; natur' does it. Well, even the tongs regain for them their character, and with it their and the shovel won't stand alone long; they are trade. Many more wholesome truths were told not sure to get on the same side of the fire and be socia- last, about half-past eleven o'clock, the people revery much to the palates of those "wor" would be able; one of 'em has loadstone and draws tother, that's sartin. If that's the case with hard-hearted by loud screaming, and cries of murder from the Principe), quartered at the barracks of San Francisco things like oak and iron, what it is with tender hearted inmates of the House of Mr. Khrinks. The noise of the House of Mr. Khrinks. The noise of the House of th with a handrome gall of a rainy day, and see if I burst open the door; when they were informed that been repeatedly promised them. The battalion was sented to the Chartists of Great Britain, and all other we learn that picking is now becoming pretty effecting an equisable and uniform rate of wages. with a handrome gall of a rainy day, and see if I burst open the door; when they were informed that incorrection to proceed of the first that joined in patriotic and well disposed persons, requesting their aid general. From most of the hop districts the accounts the late incorrection to proceed of the late incorrection to proceed of the late incorrection to proceed of the late incorrection to proceed on the l The GRINDERS, who are the most powerful body, don't think she is the sweetest flower in it. Yes, I shortly after the family had retired to rest, they at Barcelona, and was one of the first that joined in patriotic and well disposed persons, requesting their aid general. From most of the hop districts the accounts have come to the resolution not to work for any am glad it is the dinner bell, for I ain't ready to were awakened by loud noises in the house, and on here. Another here and the family had retired to rest, they at Barcelona, and was one of the first that joined in patriotic and well disposed persons, requesting their aid general. From most of the hop districts the accounts have come to the resolution not to work for any am glad it is the dinner bell, for I ain't ready to were awakened by loud noises in the house, and on here. Another here marry yet, and when I am, I guess I must get a gall looking out of bed perceived the tall figure of a man bere. Another battalion of the same regiment is chap 29 commonly called the Convention Act, by peti- vanced to £150,000. In old Hops scarcely any busiwhere I got my hoss, in Old Connecticut, and that flitting about the room. They supposed it was no now in the Fort of Montjuich. The men rose in tioning Parliament for that purpose." A large parcel ness is doing, and prices are again lower. state takes the shine of all creation for geese, galls, other than the apparition of the notorious President mutiny about one a.m., and on their Colonel, Senor of printed addresses from the colliers of Whitehaven, Tallow—This market is very dull and inactive and onions, that's a fact."—Sam Slick in England. Bradshaw, come to revisit his former dwelling. He FATAL MISTARE.—On Wednesday last, an Irish-was, in his day. Mayor of Congleton, and was the man named M'Quin, employed in working the stills judge who condemned the unfortunate Charles I. he had been fired at and wounded, but this is now the Citizens of Dublin, arrived in time to be widely at Douglas Bleachfield, swallowed a considerable to be beheaded. The inmates were much terrified, denied; however, the men, about five hundred in distributed amongst the members of the Association. quantity of vitriol from the jug used by him for and roared out lustily; on which the mysterious number, remained in a state of mutiny all night, each of whom expressed their sympathy for their supplying the retorts. Antidotes were immediately visitor unceremoniously departed. The police, but ineffectually used to counteract the acid—after aided by some members of the family, commenced lingering six hours, death put an end to his suffer | a most diligent search; but everything was found ings. A dangerous practice is prevalent amongst as they had left it, perfectly safe and secure. The their licenses of leave, which was all they wanted. they suffered. This address is signed by three the workmen at Bleachfields of drinking water from general impression in Congleton consequently is that At half-past nine o'clock this morning they accord- hundred and thirty-six of the sufferers. It apjegs in which vitriol has been kep; in order to have the beverage slightly acidulated, which it is pre-

Warder. ham-green (ten miles), from Kentish-town to Brix- chanced to be riding by, jumped off his horse, taking 200,000, and to occupy twenty square miles of known that if one whale bleeds, and is stranded, the MADANE KONNERTZ, a young and pretty equestrian ground, has a population of little less than 2,000,000 rest of the shoal, by some fatality, follow, and are THE FIRST IRISH ARMS' BILL was a purely Whig of 4.369 000lbs. of animal food weekly, which is element it turned belly up. Donald put his bridle washed down by 1,400,000 barrels of porter annuabout its tail, and swam with it to an adjacent boat! ally, exclusive of other liquids. Its rental is at least In this manner the unequal fight was carried on for £7,000,000 a-year duty alone. It has 237 churches, about an hour, when Mr. Maclean, after having An immense display of force was made; several means of salvation for the country." In the after-

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN REAPERS.—On Wedband of reapers, on the Grange Farm, at Lent- ton, to Miss Jane Hobbs, of Buckingham. The toms of mutiny, or refused to perform the duty of conviction in the minds of his hearers that the time ON THURSDAY WEEK, three persons, Francis new band of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of much of leapers, on the Grange Fain, at Delice of t THE PARIS Globe states, upon the authority of letters have been had this been the only resource for the attainment of

THE ORIGINAL heirs of Michael Rice, an Irishman, having business at Caudebec, resolved to make this moon excursion.—Lancaster Guardian. sales, his young son, aged ten years—his nephew, M. IRISH WIT.—In Darlington the following dialogue C. Vacquerie—and the young wife of the latter, the were imprudently made fast. On her being righted, man. NO LESS THAN NINE HARES have been killed near there were found inside a cannon ball and a large legs and part of its body having been completely quierre, being an excellent swimmer, had, whilst ance in immense swarms, and fixed themselves upon handles occupy much space.—Polytechnic Review. A GREAT NUMBER of merchant vessel seamen have carried further; but, as nothing appeared on the the way. They raised an immediate alarm, and, in Tuesday the 29th ult., Lord Cardigan, being comfrom the shippers, who charged each sailor ten shillings contained the lifeless body of the unfortunate lady, from their dang rous enemies. This they accome sisted of the Dragoon Guards and the 11th Hussars. before he got a vessel; then there were 53 for cashing which was taken on shore, and placed on a bed. At plished, but not until the man and wife were so After being upwards of four hours mounted, during the man and wife were so After being upwards of four hours mounted, during the man and wife were so After being upwards of four hours mounted, during the man and wife were so the man and wife were so After being upwards of four hours mounted, during the man and wife were so the man and wife were so After being upwards of four hours mounted, during the man and wife were so the man and wife w municated these details to ns, quitted the lamentable every trace of feature being obliterated—that they tions—they returned to Barracks, and here arose the A CORONER'S JURY who have sat on the bodies of scene, the drag net had been again used, and it was had to be helped home and put to bed, from which,

heavy and painful sensation of gloom has been cast this place, for reasons which his fellow-officers conother a Spaniard. They proceeded this morning to A LETTER from Athens of the 16th of August states Carlsruhe, and crossed the frontier into Wurtemwhom by birth and fortune belong to the higher ranks whose second pistol hung fire three different times. contained amongst other particulars, upwards or 13,000. The latter was immediately transported to Carls-himself. This last supposition is an erroneous one, names 1: was also so weighty that it was almost more ruhe, where he lies in a most dangerous state. The for this evening we have received at our office a visit than man would carry, and the printing of it cost body of Vesef kine was brought hither this evening from Mr. M——, who, after reading the occurrence by his second, who has fled to France; but it has as we yesterday published it, had come to tell us the A letter from Naples, 26th ult, states that some since been taken back to Rastadt. The conduct of following:—Mr. M—— 324, on the night of the 30th

entirely consumed, and it is thought that the contents of the whole field would have shared the same fate, had not the incendiaries been apprehensive of detection from the flames arising from the mows they first of this time twelvemonth, on both best and common set first to, which caused them to decamp before they had so first to time to complete their infernal purpose.

CHESTER CHRESE FAIR.—At this lair on wedness to the staken care of !"

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The quality and magnitude of a parent cause is judged of from that of its legition for the flames arising from the mows they first of this time twelvemonth, on both best and common mate offspring, effect; and applying this sound cheese. The general prices varied from 40s to 50s must necessarily arrive at the conclusion, that the west some few exceptions, rather above or intrinsic virtues of his Vertical and the flames are of !"

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The quality and magnitude of a parent cause is judged of from that of its legition in the flames arising from the mows they first of the season, about 180 to 200 tons of new cheese were piled. The sale was very dull, and at a decline of 5s to 7s per cwt. from the prices of a parent cause is judged of from that of its legition for the prices of the sale was very dull, and at a decline of 5s to 7s per cwt. from the prices of a parent cause is judged of from that of its legition for the prices of the trace of !"

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The quality and magnitude of a parent cause is judged of from that of its legition for the prices of the trace of !"

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The quality and magnitude of a parent cause is judged of from that of its legition for the prices are the prices of the trace of the prices of the trace of the trace of the trace of the trace of the prices of the trace of the trace of the prices of the trace of the prices of the trace of the trace of the prices of the trace of the prices of the trace of the trace of the trace of the prices of the trace of t We single strong the strong to the strong time to complete their infernal purpose. We single strong to the strong time to complete their infernal purpose. There were some few exceptions, rather above or rather below those prices. The fair was a very untermediately hope that some means will be obtained to the strong time to complete their infernal purpose. There were some few exceptions, rather above or rather below those prices. The fair was a very untermediately hope that some means will be obtained to the Sin instant a hostile meeting took place on value (librarian of the King) a ring set in diamonds, that the librarian of the King) a ring set in diamonds, the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptoy. Solisities to the copy of his "Histoire des satisfactory one, and markets still looking down. Where, or when was there ever a satisfactory one, and markets still looking down. The make this season has been above an average of the copy of his "Histoire des satisfactory one, and markets still looking down. The make this season has been above an average of the copy of his "Histoire des satisfactory one, and markets still looking down. The make this season has been above an average of the copy of his "Histoire des satisfactory one, and markets still looking down. The bank of the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptoy. Solisities the copy of his "Histoire des satisfactory one, and markets still looking down. The bank of the Copy of his "Histoire des satisfactory one, and markets still looking down. The bank of the Copy of his "Histoire des satisfactory one, and markets still looking down. The bank of the Copy of his "Histoire des satisfactory one, and markets still looking down. The bank of the Copy of his "Histoire des satisfactory one, and markets still looking down. The bank of the Copy of his "Histoire des satisfactory one, and markets still looking down. The bank of the Copy of his "Histoire des satisfactory one, and markets still looking down. The bank of the Copy of his "Histoire des satisfactory one, and mark one. - Chester Chronicle.

Monument to Rebecca and her Daughters.— Steam Plough on Lochan Moss.—On Monday The Rebeccaites in one night raised three pillars, last Mr. Curtis, the eminent engineer, invited about memorials.—Swansea Journal.

James Garner, was fully committed to the assizes, Adey, we believe; but the examination, which lasted before" is to be regarded as his country's best bened a lecture again delivered; at the conclusion of which Lincoln Mercury.

THE GHOST OF A REGICIDE.—On Tuesday night siding in Lawton-street, Congleton, were alarmed battalion of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry (Del Bradshaw, come to revisit his former dwelling. He angles, proceeding there, it appears that he was in his day. Mayor of Congleton, and was the insulted, and forced to retire. It was even said that with their brethren in other parts of Cumberland. to on the spot; for the spring months, it is 42s. 6d.

the house is haunted."—Macclesfield Chronicle. A FEW DAYS AGO, the Isle of Tiree, near Dumsumed in this instance led to the mistake.—Dublin fries, was visited by a shoal of whales, which were no sooner observed than several boats put out to LONDON, WHICH FXTENDS its intellectual, if not its sea to surround them. "The "leaders" were shavtopographical identity from Bethnal-green to Turn-ling a creek, when a native, Mr. D. Maclean, who squares, places, terraces, &c. It consumes upwards | belly. The moment the monster took it in the saline

nesday week a fatal conflict occurred amongst a ingham, the Rev. James Long, rector of Maidsmore- to fire upon the infantry had the latter shown symp- administration of the laws. He evidently produced The Paris Globe states, upon the authority of letters from Marseilles, that the arbide published as a decree of the Inquisition of Ancona, against the Jews, is a fabrication.

Some found for indication of Ancona, against the Jews, is a fabrication.

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Some found for indication of Ancona, against the Jews, is a fabrication of Ancona, against the Jews, is a fabrication of the party assaulted immediately defended out, blooming, lovely, modest, and twenty-two years then marched by the dead bodies, and afterwards back to their quarters. A proclamation has been of the combatants terminated the affray, and anoon of the combatants terminated the affray, and anoon of the combatants terminated the affray, and anoon of the agent and twenty-two years then marched by the dead bodies, and afterwards back to their quarters. A proclamation has been of the combatants terminated the affray, and anoon of the combatants terminated the affray, and anoon of the combatants terminated the affray, and anoon of the agent of the happy two (we almost said pair) caused by Guernica, the only of the arbide of the happy two (we almost said pair) caused by Guernica, the only of the arbide of the happy two (we almost said pair) caused by Guernica, the only of the arbide of the happy two (we almost said pair) caused by Guernica, the only of the arbide of the happy two (we almost said pair) caused by Guernica, the only of the arbide of the marched by the dead bodies, and afterwards back to their quarters. A proclamation has been insued by Guernica, the only of the arbide of the marched by the dead bodies, and afterwards back to their quarters. A proclamation has been insued by Guernica, the only of the arbide of the marched by Guernica, the only of the arbide of the marched by Guernica, the only of the arbide of the marched by Gue Nelson-street, meta watery grave. Two lads escaped by slaughter" has been returned by a Coroner's Jury, female population was on the qui vive, each seemed last night at the barracks of San Francisco; but was called to the chair, who, after a brief recital of clinging to the mast, and the boatman swam ashore, with against Thomas Turner, who was committed to take to think almost aloud, but their thoughts were not that it was entirely connected with personal motives. Mr. Harney's career in Sheffield, and a glowing culhis trial at the ensuing assizes.

ON MONDAY the furniture and growing crops, the property of Marks Dunne of Grangeford, were seized property of Marks Dunne of Grangeford, were seized and the committee to take to think almost aloud, out their thoughts not a guide, out their thoughts not and that order had been re established." It is guide en his character, introduced Mr. H. to the meet-sufficient not be long now without ing. Mr. Harney, who was received with every military law being proclaimed. The Queen comes demonstration of respect, entered at great length into under a writ of fi fa by the sheriff of Carlow, and left lowing distressing account in the Journal du Havre her veil, and gave his bride a distinct and audible in this evening at half past six o'clock. number of persons assembled from the adjoining town-mourning a family dear to literary France, has this the looks of the female auditors. One simultaneous at the printed plan of ported. The huginess provided the printed plan of ported the printed plan of ported. The huginess provided the printed plan of ported the printed plan of plants the printed plan of ported the printed plants the plants the printed pl Villequier, at his property, on the banks of the Seine. | went off by the Birmingham railway on a honey-

lars, have been discovered—viz. a brother, two aisters, gation of the river, and the mode of handling boats, between one and two o'clock, a dreadful accident to carry them to the bricklayers. The empty hods that the new sphere in which he was about to labour of the premises at the corner of Milk-street was cessary. When a story is added to the scaffolding, alluding to Mr. West's labours, and the satisfaction in price. Beef 41d. to 51d. Mutton 41d. to 51d., proceeding to measure some work on a scaffold four the trestle is placed upon the new story; and the he felt in having him as his successor. Mr. H. retired Lamb 5d. to 51d. per lb. Number of Cattle at man—Do you want anybody for the harvest? Farmer—

Yea Irishman—Will you take me? Farmer—No, ye're by the Petite Emma steamer, Capt. Durasan, who, ing from the building, the brick gave way, he over to take in the labour by doing away with the practice of ascential lengthened as required. This hiveletion is to another, holding on by a half brick project—relieve the workman from the most toilsome part of a very witty and ingenious speech, moved the adoption of an address to Mr. Harney, thanking him in very flat-book to take in the labour by doing away with the practice of ascential lengthened as required. This hiveletion is to another, holding on by a half brick project—relieve the workman from the work to another, holding on by a half brick project—his labour by doing away with the practice of ascential lengthened as required. This hiveletion is to another, holding on by a half brick project—his labour by doing away with the practice of ascential lengthened as required. This hiveletion is to another, holding on by a half brick project—his labour by doing away with the practice of ascential lengthened as required. This hiveletion is to another, holding on by a half brick project—his labour by doing away with the practice of ascential lengthened as required. This his descent he adoption of an address to Mr. Harney, thanking him in very flat-brick to take in the liquid as required. The level the workman from the work to another, holding on by a half brick project—his labour by doing away with the practice of ascent—his labour by doing away with the practice of ascent—his labour by doing away with the practice of ascent—his labour by doing away with the practice of ascent—his labour by doing away with the practice of ascent—his labour by doing away with the practice of ascent—his labour by doing away with the practice of ascent—his labour by doing away with the practice of ascent—his labour by doing away with the practice of ascent—his labour by doing away with the practice of ascent—his labour by doing away with the ARGYLESHIRE Election.—The election of a member of Parliament for the country of Argyle, in the room of Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Mozzie, who has accepted was instantly despatched, but it arrived only in time were standing endways, striking them with his head, works. The hods are fastened to the chain at the anything to say against Mr. Harney's political or priwhen the Lord Advocate was returned without oppositions. He was, it was understood, a single bricks (or the same weight in other materials,) equal hold their peace. No one appearing, the address was

endeavouring to save his wife and his relations, been the unwitting intruders before they could get out of

STRANJE AND MELANCHOLY EVENT.—About seven o'clock yestereay morning, the bodies of two women with her two other children, the news of the terrible were discovered lying near to each other at the out-LORD STUART DE ROTHESAY is about to retire from calamity that has befallen her. She set out imme- side of the east protection wall. On being conveyed both committed self-destruction while in a state of course of the afternoon, the officer represented the

ber of the Lancet contains a notice of certain expe- - not to consider himself under arrest from the riments performed on cats, one of which is pecu- receipt of this communication; and so rests the liarly brutal in its character, and not of any scien- matter. As to the reply of Sir Edward Blakeny to sequent upon the visit of her Majesty took place this name of Weinhold took away the brain and spinal communicated it to any of the gentlemen of the Regimarrow of one of these animals, and filled up the ment.-Mercantile Advertiser. space thus made with an amalgam of mercury, quickpersonal injury, except that his hair, whiskers, and eye brows were scorched.

The personal injury and the challenge of voured to walk; and whenever it dropped, tried to and many of the farmers were present. In the At eleven o'clock this forenoon the three squadrons of Carabinians and the elite companies of the lat Light raise itself upon its legs. It continued in this state course of the evening, Mr. Naper, of Loughcrew, of Carabiniers and the elite companies of the 1st Light Totnes, merchant.—Oct. 5, S. and B. Musgrave, Leeds, some twenty minutes, when it feil down and remained one of the most extensive landlords in the county. Intantry now here marched into the grand court-yard of dyers. motionless. During all the time the animal was thus treated, the circulation of the blood appeared to go on regularly; the secretion of the gastric juice was more than usual, and the animal heat was re-established. Although it is not expressly so stated, the lished. Although it is not expressly so stated, the circulation of the blood appeared to go on regularly; the secretion of the gastric juice was more than usual, and the animal heat was re-established. Although it is not expressly so stated, the lished. Although it is not expressly so stated, the circulation of the blood appeared to go the meeting on the state and prospects of the Palace, with their band at their head. At a quarter to twelve e'clock the King descended into the quadrance, must take place. The people must procure their and mounted on his superb white charger. In attendance to the place of the meant employment, and remuneration ance on his Majesty were his Royal Highness the Dake of the meant employment, and remuneration ance on his Majesty were his Royal Highness the Dake of the meant employment. cat must have been aliv when this fellow cut away for their labour—(hear, hear). If the landlords of d'Aumale (in the uniform of the African Chasseurs), his its brain and spinal marrow, or else the processes Ireland, or their fathers, had been too lavish upon Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, General riment on human creatures. - Observer.

EFURNING THE SAXON SHILLING.—A recruiting all spirit of gatety in this place, and cast a gloom an excellent English razor, and set about outling the party of the 56th regiment, accompanied by the full over it which will not be dispelled this season. It is throat of the unfortunate Frenchman, who, despite a now this last survivor has latter by complete the first description of Captain Ford, of the Royal Enthis town showed me yesterday a £50 Bank of Eng. Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Holland and INCENDIARISM IN WALES,—On Wednesday night de Shin Bern. For the truth of the foregoing de- was lodged in the Melun house. But the most sur- land note he had just received from our Gracious So- Green, Northwich, Cheshire; Mesers. Sharpe, Field,

a question not easily answered.

built of stone, 27 feet high, on one of the hill tops, twenty of his friends to witness the machinery conabout a mile from the road, in the neighbourhood of Llangadock, in commemoration of their success. Two of them are together, which they have named travel with the greatest facility over ground so soft Rice-place Chapel, Mr. Humphrey in the chair. Con-"Rebecca and her daughter;" the third is at a little that a man can scarcely stand upon it without siderable local business was transacted. Mr. Sweet, as distance, and is named "Miss Cromwell." They sinking. Mr. Curtis politely explained the objects of the different parts of the machine; and, so far as a rangements were entered into for securing the chapter of the machine; and, so far as the Duke of York's of the machine; and, so far as the Duke of York's of the machine; and, so far as the Duke of York's of the machine; and, so far as the Duke of York's of the machine; and, so far as the Duke of York's of the machine; and, so far as the Duke of York's of the machine; and, so far as the Duke of York's of the machine; and, so far as the Duke of York's of the machine; and the machine is a name of the machine; and the machine is a name of the machine; and the machine is a name of the machine; and the machine is a name of the machine; and the machine is a name of the machine; and the machine is a name of the machine; and the machine is a name of the machine; and the machine is a name of the machine; and the machine is a name of the machine; and the machine is a name of the machine; and the machine is a name of the machine; and the machine is a name of the machine is a name of the machine; and the machine is a name of the machine interruptedly in our own country, the number of steerage passengers per the Hendrik Hudson is far wards of a mile appear about half as high. It is evident that these, being placed on a hill top, will that When completed (which it will be in a short building. Mr. Morrison, late delegate and secretary to serve as well for signals and beacon lights as for time) it will fully answer the purpose intended; and we may expect to sec, at no very distant period, A committee was appointed to inquire relative to the THE GADDESBY MURDER.—On Wednesday even- that immense tract of barren morass—now only appointment of trustees, and other matters, and the previous rates of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and a ing, Messenger, the master of the murdered man, the resort of curiews and seagulls—become a fertile meeting adjourned. Sunday Evening, Mr. Wheeler, of clearance was not effected. In fine foreign Wheat a valley, covered with clover and wheat. In fact, we London, addressed the men of Nottingham in the charged with the wilful murder of the victim. We regard this undertaking as the commencement of a splendid market-place of that town, and was well reunderstand there were several additional witnesses, new era in agriculture, and if the man who "makes ceived. At the conclusion, a procession was formed to

> Dumfries Courier. MILITARY EXECUTION IN SPAIN.-MADRID AUG. 30.—One of those events that make an Englishman thrill with horror took place here this morning. A No. 14, North Anne-street, Mr. Moran in the chair; Mr. 3s to 5s 6d per cwt. Other troops were brought out, and Narvacz him- suffering and ill-used brethren, and expressed their self went there, and, it is said, promised them, that willingness to join them in any legal efforts if they would lay down their arms, they should have to get rid of the odious tyranay under which ingly delivered themselves up; the men were then peals to the heart of every man who has a heart to forced to declare who were the ringleaders, and the feel for suffering humanity. The address does not menlatter were placed under arrest. A few minutes tion where the tyrant, John Piele, Esq., lives. Several afterwards several priests were introduced to confess them, and at half-past ten, five sergeants, two dress amongst the coal merchants and coal porters of corporals, and one private soldier were taken out a Dublin. The proceedings of the Conference at Birlittle distance from the Toledo-gate, and there shot | mingham excited a good deal of interest. The Rev. Mr. within sight of the barracks. I visited the place of Hill's letter was read; and the soundness and clearremoved, but the wall against which they were shot was covered with blood, and here and there in the respecting the line of conduct which they should adopt insterstices, and on the projecting points of the stones and mortar, were fragments of flesh and hair, which the bystanders were handing round. Num-

with ten pieces of artillery, were assembled near the attended. Mr. West, in a lucid and forcible manner, RCHANCE IN CLERICAL LIFE.—Married at Buck- place of execution. The artillery was placed so as explained the present system of legislation, and the

Isids, cut two acres of the crops under seizure, and morning afflicted our population. It is another burst of applause and a loud clapping of hands the ground. The second part of it is a trestle, which Organization, and the reasons for such alterations, to instance of the danger of the navigation of sailing followed, showing the admiration of the bridgeroom's may be placed upon the scaffolding of the brick. the satisfaction of the meeting. He entered into a A FIRE broke ent in the rope manufactory of M. Merlie Lefevre, at Havre, on the 30th nlt, which totally destroyed the premises, and some of the maga-Eines of hemp adjoining. The loss is estimated at captain, and a merchant of Havre, who resided at this worthy old gentleman. The wedding party ing on the ground. The wheel is put in motion by plotted and endeavoured to effect his ruin,) yet Leeds one or several men, who turn the handle by which was not a great way off, and if ever they required his the chain operates its rotation. The workmen attach assistance to fight the enemy, even at a sacrifice to FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT -On Monday afternoon, their hods, full of materials, and others detach them, himself, he would be found among them. He hoped occurred in Cateston-street. It appears that the are attached to the chain and then they are detached. would give him greater and more effectual opportuniforeman of the carpenters employed in the erection The chain may be lengthened and shortened as ne- ties of battling in the holy cause of democracy. After to-day, which met with duli sale at a little variation stories high, and in stepping from one portion of the chain lengthened as required. This invention is to smidst great cheering. Mr. Royston rose and in market:—Beasts 1533, Sheep 7573. ATTACK BY WASPS.—On Saturday forenoon, as a hours, the average of a day's work. If the hods are Mr. Harney returned thanks. The Chairman then anman and his wife, belonging to Pemarium, were en- placed more closely to each other on the chain, four nounced that Mr. Wheeler, of London, the new General gaged at harvest work on the farm of Goodlyburn, can be affixed in a minute, 3,840 in the hour, 38 400 Secretary, was in the room, and he hoped that gentlemorning of Tuesday week a shepherd's seg was found ing over the side. The three other persons had dislying upon the line dreadfully mutilated, one of its appeared. It was supposed at first that M. C Vacdisturbed the inmates that they made their appearamount raised will be double the above, as the
Wheeler, who was received with loud cheering, then

> scene which has placed Lord Cardigan in another awkward dilemma. The men were dismounted, and the Plan of Organization by all means in our power." in the act of filing off to the stables, when his Lord- A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the ship suddenly gave the command to remount. The meeting separated highly delighted with their intelwhole of the eleventh were speedily in their saddles,

matter to Sir Edward Blakeny, the Lieutenant BRUTAL FXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS.—A late num- General Commanding the Forces, who wrote to Mr.

just described could not have been reproduced; and luxuries and superfluities, the time is now come Teste (commanding this military division), the aides-dewe can easily believe that a person capable of thus when the landlords of Ireland-ay, and of England camp and officers in attendance on his Majesty and the torturing an animal would not hesitate, were it not and Scotland-ought to take the matter into con- Princes, and several other superior officers not on serfor penal restrictions, at repeating his scientific expe-sideration. He was sure many of them would cut vice. After the King had passed through the ranks of off a portion of their superfluities, if they thought the regiments, his Majesty placed himself in the centre whose second pistol, missing in suversary,
whose second pistol hung fire three different times.

The Late Parricide.—The following particulars they could thereby give employment to the people. of the quadrangle, in front of the balcony, on which
From pain and loss of blood he was staggering, and appear in the Siecle of Friday:—"We yesterday Let them attend to the matter in good time. The by this time were her Majesty the Queen of the French, 29. J. Barwise, Pall-mall, house decorator. Oct. 3. As A PROOF of the enormous and unnecessary expense scarcely able to bear up, but his second having mentioned a horoble crime committed in the environs people are now temperate, and fitted for industry. their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Adelaide and de W. Aslett, South Stoneham, Hampshire, grocer. Oct. 2,

"NEW SYSTEM OF PAYING RENTS."-Under this heading the Carlow Sentinel, a Tory paper, has been publishing some announcements similar to the following:—"On Sunday morning last, between the men and women, principally strangers in the district, proceeded to the farm occupied by a man named John Harney, near Ballon, in this county, and out down and carried away about five acres of wheat and two of oats, before six o'clock. The party, who were provided with horses and cars, bere off the crops towards Hacketstown, and have not since been heard of. This plan of evading the payment of rent, or of preventing a distress on the lands is being generally adopted, and hitherto with complete success. It therefore remains to be seen after this warning, how far the proprietors of land and the public authorities can co-operate to prevent its being carried into practical effect generally."

MILITARY DEFENCES IN IRELAND.—The fortificalast, some miscreants set fire to two mows of wheat. tails I can vouch, as I am acquainted with all the prising circumstance of this strange story is, that the moment Richard Dadd was arrested he hastened to long range of country, and it is supposed will be parties.—Galignani.

Chester Chrese Fair.—At this fair on Wedness. barrack master's quarters to the officers' mess-house. is to be raised two feet. Large quantities of beef. pork, and rum are daily expected from England, and brilliants, and has left £100 sterling for the poor of Valpy. 600 tons of coal will, it is reported, be laid in, in the town of Eu.

addition to the usual supply. - Cork Constitution. result of the combat, however, is not not yet known. | cept. Tharrist | Lintelliaence.

NOTTINGHAM .- A meeting of the United Council of Nottingham was held on Sunday morning, at the meetings.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association

met at one o'clock on Sunday last, the 10th instant at Henry Clark, Secretary protem. After the usual routine members volunteered to distribute copies of this adtowards the O'Connellite Repealers, were loudly applauded. The chair having been vacated, and thanks having been given to the Chairman, the meeting sepa-

207 dissenting places of worship, and upwards of secured eleven whales, felt exhausted, and had to battalions of infantry, and a large force of cavalry, noon, in Roscoe Fields, the meeting was numerously

the proceedings of the Birmingham Conference, of delivered a very eloquent and argumentative address. LORD CARDIGAN AGAIN.—It appears that, on which gave the most unbounded satisfaction. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Harney moved and Mr. West seconded the following resolution: "That we, the Chartists of Sheffield, highly approve of the alterations which the Conference have made in the new dence in the integrity of the gentlemen whom they have selected as the Executive, pro tem.; and we hereby pledge ourselves to aid and assist them to carry out

with the exception of three officers, whose horses had BRISTOL-Mr. Candy, of Wolverhampton preached been already removed by their grooms. After the a sermon on Sunday, 10th inst, at Bear-lane Chapel, lapse of about two minutes, Lord Cardigan rode up and took for his text the 34th chapter of Ezekiel, the found, the features of both were a good deal dis Go yourself for him." This Mr. —— declined, the practice of the Right Rev. Father in God who took merchants, Sept. 19, at one, Oct. 21, at twelve, at the SIMPLE MEANS TO PREVENT NERVOUS COUGH- over this otherwise gay and animated spot by a figured, which led to the supposition that they had observing calmly, as his groom had gone for the horse £90 000 a-year from impoverished Ireland, with the Blankrupt's Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and observing calmly, as his groom had gone for the horse believed as the supposition that they had observing calmly, as his groom had gone for the horse believed. The supposition that they had observing calmly, as his groom had gone for the horse believed. The supposition that they had observing calmly, as his groom had gone for the horse believed. The supposition that they had observing calmly, as his groom had gone for the horse believed. The supposition that they had observing calmly, as his groom had gone for the horse believed. The supposition that they had observing calmly, as his groom had gone for the horse believed. The supposition that they had observing calmly, as his groom had gone for the horse believed. The supposition that they had observing calmly, as his groom had gone for the horse believed.

HER MAJESTY'S LATE VISIT TO FRANCE.

(From the Times.) EU FRIDAY, SEPT 8 -The last public display con-

tefic importance in its results. A foreigner of the Lord Cardigan, it is a secret, as his Lordship has not day in front of the Chateau—namely, a review of the Carabiniers and 1st Light Infantry, before their departure for the quarters they occupied previously to the LANDLORDS AND TENANTS IN IRELAND. - The royal visit, and the distribution of decorations of the silver, and zinc. Life appeared to be instantly Marquis of Headfort presided on Thursday at the Legion of Honour to the officers and soldiers who had pin manufacturer.—Oct. 4, F. and G. Szarka, New

> both regiments were placed in front of the King, where Henderson, Moorfields. Gloucestershire, manufacturing they remained during the ceremony. All being pre-chemist. Oct. 3, D. Bolton, Kingston-upon-Hull. corn pared, the names of the persons to be decorated were merchant. Oct. 24, T. Baines. Bradford. Yorkshire. called aloud, and then advanced the colonel, two worsted spinner. hours of twelve and one o'clock, about two hundred two hundred to captains, and a farrier of the Carabinies, an officer or certificates to be granted by the Court of Review. two, a couple of Carbiniers of the 1st Light Infantry, a corporal de musique junior master of the band) of that corps, and a lieutenant of gendarmerie. On the approach of each, the King handed a riband and cross of the Legion of Honour to the aide-de-camp, who presented them to the fortunate candidates, who attached them to their breasts, and, after making an obeisance, retired. This ceremony over, a flourish from the music pool, tailor. E. F. Smith, Bristol, carpenter. followed. The bands and colours then repaired to their

> > returned to their quarters. His Majesty retired, as did beautiful and impressive ceremony. Her Majesty Queen Victoria has caused to be presented to General the Baron Athalia a amagnificent snuff. | cher.

open order, each section crying out with heartiness

vive le Roi! After marching past the King, the troops

neighbourhood. Colonel the Count de Chebannes (who acted as aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness) a superb ring, set with Messrs. Nicholls and Pardoe, Bewdley; official assignee,

The Queen has further caused to be presented to M.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LO. NOON CORN MARKET, MONDAY. SEPT. 11 .-During last week very considerable progress was made in arvest work, and the arrivals of all grain up to our market, if we except those of foreign Wheat, were on a very moderate scale. We have received a full a verage supply of New Wheat from Es ex and Kent , he quality of which was inferior. Old Wheat of home produce being scarce, the prices obtained were quite equal to those obtained on Monday last; but in order to Mec: sales of new parcels the factors were compelled to suc mit to a decline on very extensive business was transcoted. There was a good supply of fine foreign Barley, which met a slow inquiry. The Malt trade was dull. In Oats a and Flour as last quoted, with little doing.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS - The imports of Foreign Potatoes continue so extremel small as to be scarcely worthy of notice. From Essex. Kent. &c., fair average time-of-year supplies have come to hand in condition, while the demand is firm, at from

Borough Hop Market .- Since our last report business of the Association had been disposed of, Mr. four pockets of new Hops have been disposed of at

> WOOL MARKETS-For both English and Foreign Wools there is a very steady inquiry; and in some instances, rather improved rates have been paid for the finest combing qualities. Altogether the market is healthy. Since our last, the imports have com-prised 271 bales from Odessa; 62 from Hamburgh; 523 from Port Beaufort; and 10,00 from Sydney.

LIVERPOOL, CORN MARKET, MONDAY, SEPT. 11. The imports of Grain, & ..., since this day se'nnight are of very moderate amount: 3000 qrs. of Wheat and 800 qrs. of Peas are reported from Dantzig. The duty on Wheat remains at 14s. per quarter until Friday next, when an advance is expected. With a week of exceedingly fine weather great progress has been made in harvest operations throughout the execution an hour after: the bodies had been ness of his views upon the present state of Chartism in kingdom, and prices of all descriptions of grain have Scotland; and his admirable advice to the Chartists given way. The general runs of foreign Wheat have declined in value by 31. to 4., per bushel, whilst the finer qualities have receded rather more; of the former, however, some parcels were on Friday taken on speculation, and two or three purchases were made for Ireland. A few small lots of Irish new Wheat have sold at 7s 3d to 7s 6d; the neighbouring farmers have delivered freely at 7s to 7s 6d per 70lbs; the quality and condition of their samples generally good, some fine. No change as regards Four; the quantity on the market small, Old Oats have been neglected, and are ld to 2d per bushel cheaper. Prime marks of old Meal have latterly had a little more demand at 19: to 19s 6d per 240lbs; are quoted at 2s 5d to 2s 7d per 45lbs. Barley, Beaus and Peas, are each rather cheaper.

> MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9. The weather has been of the most delightful character since our last report, and we hear, from all parts, that the crops are being secured in excellent order. During the week there was a fair consumptive demand for choice qualities of fresh manufactured Flour, which, being scarce, readily realized our previous currency, whilst inferior descriptions were almost unsaleable. The inquiry for Oatmeal was very limited, without change in value. Of Oats and Flour, the imports from Ireland into Liverpool and Runcorn are to a fair extent, but of other articles ported. The business passing in Wheat at our market this morning was only limited, and was 2d. per 70lbs. lower. For superfine qualities of Flour (of which the stocks in all hands are extremely light) there was a moderate demand at 42s. to 44s. per 280lbs.; but inferior sorts continued to meet a slow sale, although offered on lower terms. In Oats or Oatmeal no change was observable. New Oatmeal was saleable in retail parcels at 24s. per 240lbs. LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

> -We have had a heavy supply of Cattle at market

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY SEPT. 11.—We have to report the arrival of a fair average supply of beasts. The boef trade was decidedly more animated than for some weeks past, and in a few instances a trifling advance was obtained for the primest qualities. However, the highest quotation obtained for the best Scots did not exceed 4s. per 8lbs., but at that figure a good clearance was easily exected. The numbers of Sheep were good, but by no means extensive. There was certainly a better feeling in the Mutton trade, and the currencies obtained on this day se'nnight were freely supported -those of the best old Downs realizing from 4s. to 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. Lambs were in good supply, and the quotations had, in some instances, an upward tendency. The Veal trade was again steady, and the best Calves produced 4s. 8d. per 8lbs. Pigs were in moderate supply, and the quality of the stock was inferior. In store stock scarcely anything was doing. The imports of Foreign Beasts, since Monday last, have been confined to twenty-five, into London, by the Batavia steamer, from Rotterdam.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Sept. 8.

James Gibson Forster, Aldgate High-street, tailor, to surrender Sept. 18, at two, Oct. 21, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Fisher, Doughtystreet; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-Archibald Leslie and Wm. Smith, St. Dunstan's hill,

Blenkarne, Bucklersbury; official assignee, Mr. Green. Aldermanbury. Ludd and William Fenner. Fenchurch-street, mer-

chants, Sept. 20, at eleven, Oct. 11, at half-past two, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mesers. Simpson and Cobb, Austin-friars; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Businghall-street. Richard Murphy, Manchester, draper, Sept. 20, Oct. 9.

at one, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Shaw, Friday-street; Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester. DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 6, H. Shuttleworth, Crown-court, Cheapside,

Bond-street, furriers.-Oct. 4. J. Davies and H. Edwards. Westminster-road. linen-drapers.—Oct. 19, E. Cock, Plymouth, linen-draper.—Oct. 19, H. Adams,

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. J. Donglas and J. E. Martin, Manchester, and Oporto and Lisbon, merchants. T. Morris, and L. and L.

Heyworth, Liverpool, insurance brokers, as far as regards L. Heywood, jun. Mocatta, Brothers, Liverpool and La Guayra, commission merchants.—J. Allen, and T. H. Barker, York, surgeons. J. Lees and Son, Denton, near Manchester, hat manufacturers. Hudson and Goodfellow, Manchester, calico manufacturers. CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Oct. 3. J. Watts, Holborn, licensed victualler. Sept.

unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Sept. 29.

R. Waddington, Boston, Yorkshire, grocer. T. Sanderson, Leeds, woollen draper. J. Breasley, Leeds, victualler. J. P. Davis, Bromley, Kent, innkeeper. G. Leeson, Birmingham, factor. R. Gregson, Liver-

> From the Gazette of Tuesday, Sept. 12. BANKRUPTS.

Richard Sharpe, jun., draper, Faversham, Sept. 19, the Queen and Princesses, and thus terminated a very at half-past two, and Oct 16, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Shaw, Friday-street, Cheapside; official assignce, Mr. Bel-

Charles Pearsall, boiler maker, Anderton, Chester, similar cadeau. The cure of one of the churches of Sept. 22, and Oct. 12, at the Manchester District vereign; through the Prefect of the Department, in aid and Jackson, Bedford-row, London; official assignee, of the funds of an orphan school established in the Hobson, George-street.

Thomas Johnson, draper, Great Bridge, Stafford-His Royal Highness Prince Albert has presented to shire, Sept. 19, and Oct. 14, at eleven, at the Birming-

> William James Holt, grocer, Grantham, Lincolnshire, Sept. 26, at half-past twelve, and Nov. 2, at eleven, at

THE COLLIERIES.

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES. DURHAM, MONDAY, SEP. 11TH .- One case cornpied the attention of the Magistrates for sir hours, and the other business was consequently po Aponed. Lonsdale, a hewer, summoned Briden the viewer of the Gameside coal-pit, for twelve s' illings, a balance of wages due to the complainant, in consequence of his not having been provi ded with sufficient work to produce the amount gus anteed by the bond. The guarantee in the bond secured to the hewers. " one with another", 26s, per formight. In a particular fortnight Mr. I-onsdale had only been able to earn 14s.; and bis summons was for the difference

between that sur, and 26s. The case was, fully proved by Mr. Roberts; and the viewer was called upon to answer it. Mr. M. BSHATE, for the viewer, contended that Mr. Roberts must be nonsuited; that he had not proved his case; that he was bound to prove, not merely that Mr. Lonsdale had not earned 26s., but the men on an average, including all of them, "one with

another," had not earned that sum. Mr. POSERTS, in reply, contended that "one with anther" could only mean " such and all of them;" and that the construction advanced by the other side was too monstrous to be supported by the Magistrates. By the bond the men were prevented compliance with any caprice however frivolous or the Royal bark and its precious treasure. tyrannical: by that argument the masters might give work producing 523, per week to half of nise her Majesty; but we think we observed her by the the hewers, and be justified in refusing to give aid of a telescope, with Prince Albert by her side, on any work at all to the other half. If such a the quarter deck, looking towards the shore. proposition were held good, the colliers would Cuba: for the latter, whether work were given to them or not, had at all events a claim to subsistence. The solicitor on the other side had avowed his desire to avoid all remarks calculated to widen How could that breach be more powerfully widened? How could bad, burning, and vindictive blood be the part of the masters of a doctrine which would reduce the coal hower to a position far below the level of the horses that worked in the same Dit with him? Was this to be borne with? Was it expected that he would advise the slaves, whom it was his pride to represent—slaves, bound, it would appear, by a penalty of starvation: did the magistrates think that he would recommend his clients to submit to such a doctrine—a doctrine so base, so degrading, that humanity shuddered at its avowal? If the doctrine arged held good for anything, the masters ought, at all events, to be com-pelled to prove the fact on which they relied -that they had paid an average of 263. per

whichever way they decided, good would be done; either the masters would be taught to be more guarded in their frauds, or the men would be knitted together in more compact union. The Magistrates complained of the inflammatory nature of Mr. Roberts' speech. Mr. Roberts replied that he had done no more than his duty; and that the inflammatory nature of truth would never prevent his uttering it. The masters disclaimed all intention of exercising

man; for this was a fact which it was utterly im-

possible for him (Mr. R.) to know anything about.

However he left the case with the Magistrates-

the starration test, although, on being repeatedly pressed by Mr. Roberts, they admitted that they claimed the power-s power which they refused to relinquish; because, as they said, they never meant to use it. After a long consultation the Magistrates decided that the burthen of proof (that they had paid the

26s. per fortnight to the hewers "one with another") lay upon the masters. This puzzled the masters considerably; but at last they stated that they would prove all that was required. Briden the viewer was then examined by Mr.

paid to all the men in the pit, "one with another," deliberation, and thorough canvassing of its every an average of 5s. 93d., more than 26s. per fort- and several parts and provisions.

This witness was then subjected to a most rigid Mr. R. then required the number of hewers employed, and the gross amount paid to them all: the result was that the witness gave up his first stateupon ten consecutive fortnights, instead of upon one, as he had stated in the first instance. Upon quarters of an hour-he admitted that the 5s. 93d. excess had not been actually paid to the men, but that such sum was what he calculated the men might have earned " had they been so minded-but they had bad advisers." The exposure of the lies of this bloated mass-one after another, and slowly and lingeringly drawn out-elicited groans of disgust from a crowded court.

The Magistrates retired and were absent for two hours. On their return to the Court, the chairmana large coal pit owner-gave the decision against the claim of Mr. Lonsdale. "The viewer had sworn that sufficient work had been offered to the men to earn 26s per fortnight," and so forth.

The decision has thus been given against the fair and just claims of the workmen; but they are well satisfied that they brought forward their case. The masters were severely exposed; the magistrates contravention of the law of the land. It is not for were shaken by Mr. Roberts' inflammatory argu- him to inquire into these things. He has merely to ments, and evidently were much divided in opinion. The cheering of the men-it was unanimous though suppressed-when Mr. Roberts avowed his determination to advise the colliers of Durham and Northumberland to "strike" rather than submit to the starvation test, was most electrial. The masters learned a lesson which they will not easily forget.

NEWCASTLE.-TUESDAY, 12TH SEPT.-nine pitmen ment. On the bond being read it appeared that the period of its expiration was "thirty-four" instead trary submitted that in a prosecution under a penal statute clerical errors were fatal. The Magistrates held with Mr. Roberts, and the men were discharged. Immediately on this result a coalmaster applied to Mr. Roberts "for an amicable conversation to settle it." criminals seeking to consign them to a felons' men as honget men; and if you must have criminals zeek for them amongst yourselves.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN ON A VISIT TO THE KING OF THE BELGIANS BRIGHTON, TUESDAY.

Ostend this morning, at a quarter to nine o'clock. From an early hon both entrances to the Palace were beset Pier. A detachment of the Grenadier Guards was Own Hussars at the opposite gate, opening into Castleaquare and East-street. The entrance to the Pier, and could reach, right and left, was to be seen a line of and the sea studded with boats.

announcing that the Pier would be closed against the M.P., Mr. T. West, and Mr. L. D. Smith the of the and local journals.

Precisely at a quarter to nine, as we have stated, the Royal carriage, containing Her Majesty and Prince Albert, drove on the Pier, at the gate of which she was received by the Hon. C. A. Murray, who had left the Palace on horseback. Other carriages followed, con- preventing fraud and imposition on the funds of such taining the Royal suite; and as the coriége passed societies, if any officer, member, er any other person, along the Esplanade, the spectators cheered most being or representing himself or herself to be a member

and of the Suspension-bridge, whence they were con- person whatever, shall in or by any false representation ducted by Mr. West and Mr. Smith, the directors, to or imposition fraudulently obtain possession of the the Peir-head, where Her Majesty acknowledged the monies of such society or any part thereof, or having bows of the centlemen assembled there, by bowing in in his or her possession any sum of money belonging to

Royal party into the galley, which was lying at the bot- and upon his or her appearance, or, in default thereof, tom, under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitzclar- upon due proof, upon oath or sillematich, of the service ence. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the suite being of such summons, it shall and may be lawful for any scated, the galley left the Pier, at which moment the two Justices residing within the county aforesaid to

the yacht, one of the seamen of the Tartar revenue cutter fell from the yard into the sea, and had nearly sunk, when the bast put off and picked him up. The Royal yacht at once got under weigh, and proceeded on her voyage, followed by eight other steamers. All were soon left a considerable distance behind, with the exception of the Mercury, which took a party to London, and the Ariel, an iron steamer belonging to the Post-office. These two maintained the same pace as the Royal yacht up to the moment when the yacht was lost to view, which was at half-past ten o'clock. The St. Vincent and another vessel of the line were in the offing, and followed the squadron, the flag-ship

receiving a salute from the Pier. This afternoon at three o'clock the Royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, containing England's beloved Queen and illustrious Consort, passed Dover from Brighton in gallant style, with the Royal standard floating from the main, and the Union-jack from the mizen. The Royal vessel passed about a mile off the shore. It was blowing a fresh breeze from the eastward at the time; but such seemed the powers of the Victoria and Albert that even with this head wind she walked the waters. with a rapidity that nothing could exceed, leaving the

other vessels in the Royal squadron far behind. On the Queen of the waters being descried off the wes ternmost of Dover Cliffs, the Royal standard was working elsewhere; by the most stringent clauses hoisted at the Castle, and the Union-lack at the they were prohibited from offering their labour to heights, while from the vessels in the harbour and the a botter market or to any market at all; and if the house-tops of many of the citiz-ns' flags were instantly argument of the masters was held good, they would unfurled, and the entire sea front, for more than a mile, actually have the power of starving the hewers to a was lined with loyal subjects, anxious to have sight of The yacht was too far off for us to distinctly recog

When the yacht got immediately off the barbour, be in a far worse position than the slaves of Royal salute was fired from the guns at the grand redoubt: and immediately the guns of the Castle. though they have been dumb for the last twenty years answered the salute from the redoubt.

These salutes had hardly died away ere the Royal the breach between the masters and the workmen, yacht had rounded the South Foreland, and in a very brief space of time she was out of sight. This morning several of our most experienced Cinque more efficiently generated than by the avowal on Ports pilots left Dover to guide the vessels of the Royal squadren to Ostend.-Times.

PORTRAIT OF

Mr. O'CONNOR has received communications from many expressed to have a PORTRAIL of Mr. Roberts, the people's Attorney-General. We cannot wonder that man; and although we know that Mr. O'Connor received. had determined to give no more Portraits, yet we have the pleasure to announce that all Subscribers for Three Months, from Saturday, the 16th of Sept.,

A PORTRAIT OF W. P. ROBERTS, THE PEOPLE'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

We request the several Agents to open lists for the enrolling of names, as none but Subscribers from the above dates will receive a plate. The price of Paper and Plate when presented will be Sixpence; and none will be sold without the paper.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1843.

THE DECISION OF THE CONFERENCE. THE NEW PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

In another portion of this sheet will be found the New Plan of Organization, as agreed upon by the MARSHALL, his attorney, and swore that he had delegates in Conference assembled, after most mature

That Plan but now awaits the affixing of the Seal cross-examination by Mr. Roberts. For a long of Authority to it, by the Certifying Barrister. When time he resolutely persisted in his first statement. that is done, and steps are being taken to procure it,operations under it can immediately commence. The Executive Committee, the moment that the Plan is ment, and admitted that the 5s 91d. was an excess enrolled, will be prepared to issue Charters for the holding of branches, cards of membership, books for being further pressed—and the withering torture of the enrolling of names, class-books, and all other the poor degraded tool, by Mr. Roberts, lasted three material for a due and systematic carrying out of the objects of the Association.

Several parties have expressed fear that the rules and objects of the Association will not be enrolled: that the certifying Barrister will refuse to perform that which is, in him, merely a ministerial act. For ourselves, we have no such fear. We know that the Barrister must enrol, if the objects, plans, and purposes of the society are legal; in accordance with law; and calculated to ensure BENEFIT to the members. It matters not to him what the parties joining together in such society please to call themselves; he has nothing to do with what they may call their "principles," if those "principles" are not in direct satisfy himself that the provisions and laws of the society placed before him for enrolment are in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the Benefit Eocieties' Acrs; and, if they are, HE MUST ENROL; if they are not, he must point out. where they are in contradiction, and enrol the rest. here is the result: we find it in the Times of Wedwere summoned for leaving their work: the penalty; With the Barrister we fear no unnecessary delay, or they had thus incurred was three months imprison- obstacle. Means are being taken to test the matter very shortly; and by next week we confidently "forty-four." The coalmaster contended that expect to be able to make the announcement that this was a clerical error: Mr. Roberts on the con- the Plan of Organization for Mutual Benefit has The STUPID EXCUSE, 'WE KNOW NOTHING OF IT! been stamped with AUTHORITY.

What a "step in advance" that will be! We, shall not then be the tag-rag and bob-tail of political parties. We shall not then be the illegal Roberts "for an amicanie conversation to solve as the parties." You first drag my men here as Chartists. We shall not then be an unlawful condungeen; and then, when feiled in your tyranny, federation. We shall be within the pale of the law; talk of 'settling.' First learn to treat your work- have the PROTECTION of the law, so long as we con-LAWFUL OPJECTS.

But this is not all. The code of laws for the government of the National Charter Association for Mutual Benefit, as set forth in our columns this According to the announcement in my letter yester- day, will, the moment they are enrolled, become day, Her Majesty and the Royal suite left Brighten for as much the law of the land, as far as the society itself is concerned, as if they were embodied in by sexious crowds of the inhabitants and visitors, a Parliamentary statute. Is that nothing? Will military guard being stationed at both gates, creating a not that be of advantage? Will not that doubt as to which route Her Majesty would take to the tend to inspire confidence? Confidence in our drawn up at the northern entrance, forming a sort of general agitation for general principle, inasa hollow square to keep off the crowd, while a similar much as we shall have a LEGAL defined plan of duty was performed by a detachment of the Queen's operations. Compidence, in the security of our funds, because we shall have every protection that thence along the Marine Parade, as far as New Steine, the law can give against fraud and peculation. overlooking the Chain-pier Esplanade, attracted the These are advantages worth some little sacrifice to greater portion of the visitors; but as far as the eye obtain. They are obtained. The moment the faces. The beach was also covered with spectators, Plan is enrolled, that moment do our funds, all and every of them, come under the protective influence Last night the Pier Company issued handbills, of the Act of Parliament protecting, Benefit Socipu'lic until after Her Majesty's departure, and this eties; and under that Act we have protection for order was rigidly acted upon. The only persons on the them full and ample. To shew this, we will here managing directors of the Pier), Mr. C. Cooper, their suaded that confidence must be first inspired, before elerk, the High-Constable, the Clerk to the Commis- we can at all expect men to subscribe to our funds sioners, and the reporters connected with the London and nothing can so much tend to inspire that confi-

The Act 10, Geo. III., c. 56, sec. 25, provides as follows :-"And be it further enacted, that for the effectually of such society, or the nominee, executor, administrator, The Royal party alighted from their carriages at the or assignee of any member of such society, or any other thunder from the far-fetched artillery; the illumina-Her Majesty paused to survey the scene, which the made in the rules of such society, it shall be lawful SAME, and for which off-nce no especial provision is presence of the military made most animating; and for any Justice of the Peace residing within the County then, conducted by the directors, descended the western within which such society shall be held, upon complaint and hasty departure of the two French Princes; flight of steps, which, as well as a temporary platform, made on oath or offirmation by an officer of such society erected for the purpose of facilitating Her Majesty's appointed for that purpose, to summon such person embarcation, was covered with red cloth. Sir Samuel against whom such complaint shall be nosde to appear Brown had the honour of handing the Queen and the at a time and place to be named in such summons;

been imposed upon and defrauded, together with such costs as shall be awarded by the said Justices, not exceeding the sum of ten shillings; and in case such person against whom such complaint shall be made shall not pay the sum of money so awarded to the person, and at the time specified, in the said order, such Justices are hereby required, by warrant under their hands and seals, to cause the same to be levied by distress and sale of the goods of such person on whom such order shall have been made, or by other legal proceedings, together with such costs as shall be awarded by the said Justices, not exceeding the sum of ten shillings, and also the costs and charges attending such distress and sale or other legal proceeding, returning the overplus (if any) to the owner; and in default of such distress being found, the said Justices of the Peace shall commit such person so proved to have offended to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour for such a period, not exceeding three calendar months, as to them shall seem fit: provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said society from proceeding by indictment or complaint against the party complained of; and provided also, that no party shall be proceeded against by indictment or complaint if a previous conviction had been obtained for the same offence under the provisions of this Act."

Here then is PROTECTION. Let any member, "or any other person," get hold of the monies belonging to our society, when its rules are enrolled; and let him refuse to deliver them up, or to apply them as the rules direct, and the remedy is swift and ample. "The Justices SHALL convict the said party, and AWARD DOUBLE the AMOUNT OF MONEY SO FRAUDU-LENTLY OBTAINED OR WITHHELD." We shall have precious little of running away with, or misappropriating, our funds under the New Plan of Organization for Mutual Benefit, when it is enrolled!

Here then is every thing to inspire confidence. Here is a lever put into the hands of those who have to move the public mind in favour of our objects and purposes greater and more powerful than they ever before possessed. It will be their interest and duty to use it well and effectually.

THE PLAN then is before the country. It has received the best and most earnest attention of a delegated body, called into being for the express purpose. It is the result of their united wisdom and comes stamped with popular approbation, expressed

A lengthened eulogium of the several parts of the Plan would be here out of place. Opportunities will hereafter present themselves to comment upon them, as they are severally required to be put into stout." operation. These comments we shall from time to time offer, with a view of making all practically acquainted with every detail, so that the Organization may be a REALITY and not a thing in name only. Calling attention therefore, firstly, to THE PLAN itself; and then to Mr. O'Connon's letter on the subject, in our first page; and with every confidence that we shall be able next week to announce that it often and again.

THE CONGRESS OF MONARCHS.

So, so, then! we are not altogether such very bad of the pack, yet are they sure, sooner or later, upon the ground we have run over.

When the TARIFF was introduced, the one section selected by the press for general bombardment was are degraded to the level of inoffensive dolts." that which was most likely to touch the sensitive feelings of their readers-the Income Tax. We, however, passed over the pimple, and directed attention to the incipient wen-the admission of live stock from foreign countries. So with regard to the outbreak of last year. Caution followed caution, until the "cry of wolf" became stale and insipid. Again, our several predictions with respect to the Repeal movement are in course of fulfilment; while Wednesday's Times verifies our prediction that the Editor and Correspondent of that paper would so embolden the RESECCAITES, that revolution and murder would be the result. We remonstrated, in no very measured terms, against the encouragement held out by the Times to the "REBECGA" means of redressing sectional grievances. We contrasted the encouragement given by the writers in that journal to men with arms in their hands. whose object was the redress of sectional grievances, with the anathemas thundered forth by the same writers against those who, without arms in their hands, petitioned for a mere hearing of their complaints. Well, what has been the result! Let the Times itself answer for its own misdeeds. Here nesday last. Thus: " WHERE IS ALL THIS TO END? A MOST FOUL AND COWARDLY MURDER HAS AT LAST BEEN COMMITTED. MUCH HAVE THOSE TO ANSWER FROM THEIR POSITION TO KNOW IT, AND TO PRE-

The reader will discover from our report of the transaction, to which the above "post mortem" lamentation of the Times' correspondent refers, that a poor old woman, of seventy years of age, earning the proteoes of the Times' correspondent: by those who "were now going the right way to work to make their complaints heard, and to ensure a rewere cautioned against the contamination of Chartist interference. O! if this "step in the right way" held out by the correspondent of the Times—had been taken by a Chartist, as a means of redressing Chartist grievances, where, O where, would our contemporary have found gall enough to blacken the criminality? Now, forsooth, the Welch sucking dove of the Times plaintively lisps, "Where is all this to end"! Where! Why as we predicted, IN THE DOCK! IN THE TRANSPORT SHIP!! ON THE SCAFFOLD!!! and with, in all probability, the Times' correspondent ar unwilling occupant of the witness box! There's where it will end! And a most fitting end for those who allow themselves to be seduced to the commission of murder by the encourment held out in the Times newspaper.

seats in and upon the trading omnibuses; the price purpose of opposing democratic intrusion? of lodgings; the smiles of Royalty, and the cheers of a hired multitude, the very gilding of the Royal yacht; a flash from the cannon: the and stated that our contemporaries attributed their backward speed to the repulse given to the Duc D'AUMALE by her Majesty upon the subject of his warm reception then in store for Espartero, who,

him to the purposes of the society so proved to have period the Government of the present blood-hounds days' purchase if the French people succeeded in sions of patriotism, and view with anxiety their sounded with laudations of Espartero, the ex. Royal family of France. Now, we would soberly of popular agitation. True we hope to steer clear of Regert, and with condemnations of the murdering ask those who are accustomed to watch events the law's meshes for the future; and avoid, if lead in distinguishing the merits of Espartero, are likely to play the Spanish adventure, otherwise to play the part of an honest man and resolute tyrannous Government of his successors, whose first by the great artist Louis Philippe? act was the destruction of every liberal institution God help us! lagging, as we do, seven days and to inspire confidence and zeal, it is necessary that capable of offering opposition to their parricidal behind the sharp-shooters of the press. Our own we shield, so far as possible, from further wrong machinations. It was understood that the leading "thunder" is enough to addle our poor brains, when policy of those devils was to impose an early respon- we find our daily contemperaries compelled to take sibility upon a poor little creature of thirteen years up our old noise as their fresh reports. However. of age, as a cloak for their own iniquities. All so it is! More than fourteen days ago we predicted trouling and priest-curbing Espartero, is held up Minister :by the Times newspaper as an object of scorn !

This newspaper mist, however, did not blind our vision. We saw Spain and Ireland through the "Cheshire" and the "stout." The thunder of the artillery did not deaden the French cry for a republie; the roar of England for her Charter; and the unanimous call of Ireland for her Parliament. We said: "be it borne in mind, that this is the precursor of a congress of monarchs; a conference of majesty; to deliberate upon the best means of arresting the cry of democracy." We announced that Louis PHILIPPE would place Spain against Ireland; and last week we directed attention to the fact, that the English Minister had lost no time in preparing her Majesty to cover the stake without hesitation, by joint application. It comes before the public with recognising French usurpation as the acknowledged districts in all of which a very great desire is no ordinary recommendations or pretensions. It government of Spain. However the political mechanic may scatter his fragments in the kaleidisafter much deliberation, and in the only legitimate cope, we defy him long to obscure the real objects Likeness of so truly amiable, talented, and true a manner. It therefore cannot fail of being well of the Royal visit from public view. Shake it as he may: turn it as he will: twist it as best he can; the keen eye, after all, will distinguish between Spain and Ireland; the Charter and the Spanish marriage, and the "Cheshire cheese and bottled

The Morning Chronicle was the first of the daily press that dared to take our view of the subject; and the answer of the Times to that Journal is truly ludicrous. It amounts to this, and nothing more: that if the Chronicle is right, Louis Philippe must be infallible. The Chronicle very forcibly explains the difficulties with which the intrigues of Louis PHILIPPE are surrounded, and the danger which the laws are enrolled, we take a hasty leave of the failure would entail upon himself; and what's the question for the present, with a promise to return to answer of the Times? Why ludicrous enough; though quite characteristic! It is this:-

" It must have been obvious to far less cautious and movement as that which has just taken place in Spain was only the precursor of troubles to which no end can It will be seen that the few paragraphs to which be assigned; and to suppose that they deliberately we allude, are intended as a feeler to those of prophets. Indeed, our great fault consists in running encouraged such a movement is to accuse them of a at too great a length before our cotemporaries. But policy in which folly certainly predominates even over however great the distance between us and the tail knavery. If such a scheme existed, its total failure is templates a move in the right direction for admitted even by our contemporary; and after having the accomplishment of this desirable object. drenched us with a malignant sort of compassion for the We do not say too much of Mr. Alsor, or more than all great questions of policy, to pick up the scent from ineptitude of Lord Aberdeen, which left Spain and Great Britain at the mercy of the mest artful politicians he deserves, when we assert that, of all others of in Europe, we find that the tables are suddenly turned, his order, he is the most cautious in investing the and, without any assignable cause, these Machiavels capital of those who give him their confidence,

wheedled Lord ABERDEEN, who will no doubt be a situation wherein he may be the better able to diplomatic skill against foreign and domestic igno- anxiety :upon some of the details connected with Her Ma- as it is wanted for permanent investment. jesty's visit; and we now turn to the Times for confirmation of our prediction. The Times of Tuesday has a laboured article upon the subject of the ployed; and the vast comparative amount of land wholly upon an article that appeared in the Morning now unemployed, may be usefully combined together, and Chronicle, and from which we select the following rendered highly productive to the capitalist. extract in support of our original views:-

fine ourselves to a lawful mode of seeking our a livelihood by her services, has been shot dead by kindle the fires of secular hostility, they are effectually at present price, with a fair prospect (all but a certainty) the destinies of Europe. It would be absurd to attach to a visit which was projected and executed without any of the usual formalities of Royal etiquette all dress of their grievances;" and who, by the way, the importance of an international congress; but, prices, and the probability of a considerable decline." on the other hand, no one can doubt that it has powerfuly contributed to strengthen the bonds -a step which was sure to follow the encouragement passed upon this occasion tended to secure our con- classes, an object which we could have scarcely filence in the unbroken tranquillity of Europe. So true it is, that no sooner are France and England at variance, than peace is in perpetual jeopardy; no deed is soul-reviving and cheering. sooner are they united, than its maintenance is se-

Now. we ask if any man, the greatest fool, can, after reading the above extract, attach other than the important address following these remarks. importance given to a shabby old Chateau, and a is not this precisely what we said, with this mere to their families, while they may be suffering for

of Spain had not been recognized by the Cabinet of establishing a Republic. His portion of royalty will own position, if they see us failing in our duty to St. JAMES'S. On the contrary, the very air re- at all times be best secured by his alliance with the those who have trod before them the thorny path crey who have succeeded him, and who are now as presented upon the stage of life, whether possible, the persecution which has in the past eugaged in the destruction of the remnant of with such a stage-manager as Louis Philippe, decimated our ranks, and entailed sorrow upon not Spanish liberty. The Times took a proud the dramatis persones, that we have announced a few, and expense on all. Still no man who dares and in contrasting his mild rule with the than in strict accordance with the directions given patriot, can say what his own fate may yet be, if he

What's to be done? Now Aberdeen: now is the time to subtilize Thy soul, sound every depth, and waken All the wonderous stateman in thee. For I must tell thee, spite of guarding armies, Circling nations and empires That bend beneath my nod, This cursed O'Connell invades my shrinking spirits, Awes my heart, and sits upon my slumbers. Spite of himself, he still evades the hunter; And if there's power in heaven or in hell It guards him. When was I vanquished But when he opposed me? When have I conquered But when he was absent? His name's a host: A terror to my legions! And by my tripple crown, I swear, O Connell, I would rather meet all Europe for my foe Than see thy face in arms!

THE LAND! THE LAND!! THE LAND!!! GLORIOUS news for those who have had the honesty and the hardihood to brave the sneer, the jeer, and the scorn of the ignorant and the time serving. Our columns are too much crowded to admit of ample commentary upon the following extract in the present week, and therefore we shall content ourselves with simply announcing the source from whence we take it. It is the practice with sharebrokers in the City

to issue monthly circulars, with a view of conveying the best information to the public upon all matters connected with capital, securities, investments, and speculations. For many years we have been in the habit of reading those circulars, and we have invariably discovered that those issued by Mr. Alsor, of 34, Cornhill, have been the most luminous. the most prophetic, and truth-telling, The following extract is taken from that gentleman's circular of the present month; and while we shall refer to it again and again, for the present we would invite the serious consideration of every reader to the cheering prospects that it holds out. Mr. Alsop's own order: and that the writer conwhile, at the same time, no person who knows him What does the whole tenor of the above extract will attempt to deny that taking him for all in mean other than that Louis Philippe will not play all, he has not his superior for judgment, sound at odds if he can help it? and that in order to reduce sense, ability, and tact. We further understand the odds, he and Guizor, as we predicted, have that Mr. Alsor has very properly placed himself in held up in the next session of our Parliament as form a correct estimate of the value of that security responsible for all the results of the Royal visit; our which he may hereafter find himself justified in prudent helmsman being too ill to sail, but well recommending to his friends as a profitable source enough to stand the fog of a shooting excursion? Is of investment. Mr. Alsor has taken a considerable it not clear from the whole tenor of the above portion of land for the purpose of satisfying his extract, that Louis Philippe has had the mantle of own mind upon the subject; and we can entertain infallibility thrown over them by the Times for the but little doubt that the following extract is a con-"nonce"! But, are those who know the risks that he sequence of that knowledge which he has derived has run, both foreign and domestic, foolish enough from practical experience, and to the following up hands of those for whom they sacrificed life, happiness, not to know that he is in the habit of playing his of which we shall look forward with no ordinary and country, to rescue them from slavery. Yet, stern, un-

rance? and to such odds he looks as the means of ... The Government securities maintain the high prices taking the sting out of events." It is true that noted in our last, and within the last few days a further total failure may follow such a scheme, as admitted, advance of 1 per cent. has taken place. The prices are however too high under the circumstances in which by the Chronicle, under one class of circumstances; the community is placed, and are maintained at these but it is equally true that another class of circum- quotations solely by the abundance, or rather the restances may lead to a very different result. So far dundance, of money, and the artificial scarcity of stock. Shrewd and experienced observers are filled with disthen we have substantiated our former reasoning trust at the anomalies which abound and supply stock

"The amount of money now lying idle, or only producing from half to one and a half per cent.; the fearful amount of the population unemployed or only half em-Queen's visit, in which the writer endeavoure to or partially unproductive, have induced us to give our cover his sudden retreat by a very lame criticism attention to a practical mode by which these three elements of national greatness and individual happiness

"If capital continues much longer to be unprofitable. we shall mature our plan and submit it for general "We trust it will be found that the evil impres- | consideration, assuring our own correspondents that sions of the Whig policy of 1840 disappeared from any moderate amount of capital which each may seek France when Queen Victoria set her foot within the to employ, shall be received and applied upon a printerritories of her nearest neighbour and her most ciple which, whilst it will have a security superior to powerful ally; or that, however they may linger amongst the Government debt at the present time, will yield an those in this country or in that who laboured to re- interest of more than 60 per cent. above the 3 per cents, obliterated from the minds of the men who govern of an increase in the value of the capital, to a corresponding extent—a feature in this plan peculiarly important, seeing the high price of Consols, the impossibility of any sustained improvement in them at present

Now growlers, growl away! We have forced of amity between the two Crowns, and all that our principles upon the consideration of the monied hoped to accomplish in our infancy. This in-

THE VICTIMS.

great political importance to her Mujesty's visit! adopted by the Conference of Delegates assembled But beyond the above, we find the following admis- at Birmingham, on behalf of our unfortunate brothers humanity, which has dictated it at the present sion in the same article, confirmatory of the fact | "the victims," their wives, and children. No Charthat the Royal visit was a political and not a mere tist who read the letters of Hoyle and Williams friendly visit. The leading journal says-" LORD published in the Star a few weeks since, but must ABERDEEN NATURALLY ACCOMPANIED HIS ROYAL MIS- have blushed crimson deep at the undeniable apathy not require that we should do more than our circum-TRESS ON THIS MEMORABLE OCCASION; AND THE MINIS- and indifference, which have for some months past TERS TO WHOM THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THISE TWO | characterised us as a party in our treatment of the But to our immediate purpose. Upon the subject GREAT NATIONS ARE ENTRUSTED ENJOYED THE RARE "Victims." We say as a party; because several desire to achieve our country's freedom. Victory Pier were a guard of honour of the Grenadiers, stationed transcribe from the act itself the clause which gives of Her Majesty's visit to the Barri- ADVANTAGE OF A DIRECT PERSONAL CONFERENCE ON Confe at the Pier-head, with their band, Captain Pechell, this protection. We do this, because we feel per- cades we struck out our own course, while our can- the Questions of the general rule; but the time our renewed struggle be the performance of a public struck out our own course, while our can- the Questions of the general rule; but the time our renewed struggle be the performance of a public struck out our own course, while our can- the questions of the general rule; but the time our renewed struggle be the performance of a public struck out our own course, while our cantemporaries were luxuriating in large importations missions, then, we learn that foreign affairs did con- has now come when something must be done generof "Cheshire cheese and bottled stout" for the enter- stitute a portion of the business of the day; while, ally, and nationally, or our character as a the proud consciousness of being just men,—an act tainment of Britain's monarch. Then we have had however crookedly let out, the Times is compelled to great political party will be lost. Men will that will consecrate every effort to regain our rights, This arrangement was made in compliance with the dence, as a showing that the finds and their the fitting-up of the Royal yacht; the condescension say something about an "international Congress," naturally shrink from the toils and dangers wish of Her Majesty, signified to Mr. Cooper by the rightful application, are secured and control of Her Majesty, who vouchsafed to enter into conversation with some of the Royal crew; the historic visit is calculated to give to the two countries." Now prospect before them shall be starvation and death miserable old watering place; the competition for addition—that that strength would be used for the the maintenance of the truth. So long as the country had its attention absorbed with the prepa-But we have not done with the subject. We will rations necessary for the holding of the late Confercharacter of the Government. stick to Spain for yet a bit. Let us reason upon the ence, and the funds of the movement were wholly further influences to be used in furtherance of Louis required to assemble an efficient representation of PHILLIPE's design with respect to that country. Our the popular will for the re-organizing of the body; tions: we have had, in short, all these things; all Queen is now in Belgium, on a visit to the King so long we excused the but very partial efforts that constituted a "grand jubilee," placed vividly of the Belgians; and let us see how the Royal circle made to assist the sufferers. But now that the work The Conference, in conclusion, and in duty to the before the public, to screen the ministerial object to while assembled there stand in relation to any of the national delegation is over, and breathing cases of those which have yet to appear at the case at the case of those which have yet to appear at the case of those which have yet to appear at the case of those which have yet to appear at the case of those which have yet to appear at the case of those which have yet to appear at the case of those which have yet to appear at the case of those which have yet to appear at the case of those which have yet to appear at the case of those which have yet to appear at the case of those which have yet to appear at the case of the case of those which have yet to appear at the case of the case reinrn. The Grenadiers saluted, and the band at once such society shall FRAUDULENTLY WITHHOLD THE be effected by the Royal visit. Our readers will project interesting to the French King. Who, then, time is afforded to the people while waiting for upon the country their situation. Mr. Roberts bear in mind, that fourteen days ago we expressed is the King of the Belgians! He is uncle to our the enrolment of the new Association, we think assured the Conference there was every probability the great difficulty that we felt to reconcile the visit Queen. Who is the Queen of the Belgians ! no excuse can be permitted for the non-fulfil-She is the daughter, and the favourite daughter, of the ment of our duty. It is a duty—a sacred and in- gaged. This will require money, and, cer-King of the French. Who desires to marry the dispensable duty—to succour those who have teiled, tainly, if it is within the power of our body Spanish Infant, with a fertile nation for her dower? struggled, and suffered for us. Would we have the The Duc D'Aumale, brother to the Queen of the New Organization to succeed, we must begin well pretensions to the hand of the Queen of Spain; and Belgians, and brother-in-law to the King of the in this matter. The men whom we have apeach would preserve their liberty and services to our further, that their chagrin was increased by the Belgians. And the Belgian King himself is nearly pointed to the high and honourable posts of directures. Some of the most able men in our ranks are related to our Albert, and to the whole tribe of the tors of the Association; the men who as district battery commenced firing a royal salute. The Chain- hear and determine the said complete according to the by the treachery of the French Court, had been Saxe Cobourgs. Who, above all other monarchs has or branch efficers may be seemmoned from their must have them out, if law will sanction what justice pier then sainted in a similar manner, and by the time rules of the said society, confirmed as threated by this driven from the greatest interest in strengthening the Bourbon daily avocasions and the calm repose of their firenumerous vessels in the Roads were decked out with Justices Shall course the arbiters of the side circles, the said party, and is making France the arbiters of the side circles, to their offices without fee or flags and streamers, and the yards were all manned. double the amount of the money so fraudafertly ebilitied or felt at reconciling the sudden visit of her Majesty, world? The King of the Belgians, as a matter of reward, may heaitate to respond to our call; and Connected with this an sprident happened which was withheld to be paid to the treasurer, to be applied by with the sudden departure of her guests. At that course, for his throne would not be worth three will, at any rate, negard with minimum our profes-

will, as he ought, to remain "stedfast to the faith": those who have already fallen in the strife of "right against might."

We implore, then, of the Chartist body that they will "be up and doing," without a moment's their policy was drafted out before us. They were what the object of the Royal visit would turn out to delay. We know of the poverty of the people; but known to be the tools of Louis Philippe and his be. Our prophecy is in the course of fulfilment; and we also know that the smallest contribution from Cabinet: and with this understanding, and before the temporary tranquillity of Ireland will cause no each professing Chartist would be ample to afford the first "Cheshire" had been cut, or the first suspension of those arrangements which are in- present relief, and the means of future support to bottle of stout" been drawn, and while her Bri-tended not more for the suppression of the present all deprived of their natural guardians. Let there tannic Majesty was on her way to her cousin of agitation, than as a means for future prevention. be no more delay in this matter. The wrongs of our France, did we learn that the Government of the O'Connell is still the omen that haunts their rest: exiled and incarcerated brothers; the lonely situausurpers is formally recognised by her Majesty's and we can well imagine the following speech from tion of their widowed partners; the neglected lot of Ministers! and Espartero, the bold and the brave, Gustavus rehearsed by Louis Philippe as a means their orphaned children, cry aloud for us to be stirthe honest and the uncompromising; the King-con- of conveying his soul's apprehension to our foreign ring. 'Tis not lip sympathy that is wanted; but the tangible means of adequate relief and decent maintenance. Let the "leading spirits of Chartism," in every locality, see to it! On them rests the responsibility of having this work done, and done well. It is our firm belief that the people will do their duty if the local leaders will do theirs.

Our readers will see in the report of the last day's proceedings of the Conference, that a resolution was unanimously adopted by the delegates, setting apart Sunday, September 24th, for a general and simultaneous collection throughout the kingdom in aid of the General Victim Fund. Of course, where local circumstances dictate the propriety of Saturday, 23d. or Monday, 25th, instead of the 24th, being the day selected for the obtainment of collections, the object of the Conference will be equally well answered. For ourselves we can see no objection why the three days should not be devoted to that object exclusively. We are of opinion that money from certain parties, and under certain circumstances, might be obtained on each of the three days: when some of it would be lost by taking either day exclusively. But within those three days let the work be accomplished. that the Committee may have at once the means of affording substantial assistance.

Our readers will also see that the delegates have appointed Mr. O'Connor the General Treasurer to the Association, Treasurer to the Victim Fund also All monies, by post-office order, or otherwise, must be sent-and made payable-to Mr. O'Connon, care of Mr. Cleave. Care must be taken to specify in the letter whether the monies sent are for the Victim Fund, or for the General Fund.

The Delegates also recommended the appointment of a General Victim Fund Committee at Manchester by the Manchester Chartists, to whom all applications for assistance may be made. We trust the men of Manchester will take up the subject immediately, and see that the Committee is forthwith appointed.

This can be done on Sunday or Monday next at the farthest; so that we may have the names of the persons appointed in the Star of next week. Let the local committees everywhere make arrangements by the appointing of collectors, &c., to ensure the welldoing of the work on the 24th or other days; and let each and all pull together in this righteous labour. for the aiding of the widow and protecting of the fatherless-remembering that

England expects that every man will do his duty. THE VICTIMS' SUPPORT FUND.

Address of the National Conference to the Charlists of the

United Kingdom FELLOW COUNTRIMEN AND PATRIOTS .- Having completed the special object of our mission in devising a perfectly legal Plan of Organization, the next duty which devolved upon us, as a Delegated body was the consideration of the situation of those ardent and generous spirits, who have become the objects of legal sacrifice for our cause. Public ingratitude—exile—the loss of health the forfeiture of every prospect which existing institutions afford enterprizing genins to pursue the allurements of fortune-with all the privation of persecution, have hitherto been the only reward which enlightened and humane constitutional Reformers have received at the bending, and resolute; confident in the rectitude of a just and holy cause, and inspired with the assurance that whenever the millions were sufficiently enlightened. their exertions would be appreciated; invested with the most exalted sentiments and feelings which dignify the human character, they beheld degraded and enslaved humanity bleeding under the scourge of civil despotism; every ennobling virtue blasted; the love of liberty and the pride of nationality extinguished; the purity of religion and the sanctity of law desecrated; the most sublime discoveries in science and government perverted, to erect a sovereign despotism of wealth and intellect over the most valuable orders of society. the industrious outcast millions; and they willingly surrendered, when failing to accomplish the sacred design of freeing their country, to be immolated by the merciless tyrant at the shrine of imperial usurpation. Estimating properly the difficulties their efforts had to surmount, no event, however unexpected or fatal to their success, discouraged them in their arduous and hallowed undertaking. They suffered nobly, and without complaint.

To their labours do we owe the proud position which modern democracy has attained, in the intelligence, numbers, and supreme influence it everywhere exercises over public opinion. The hope of the unhappy millions have been elevated. Tyrants no longer arbitrate and dispose of our lives, as if we were but the abject instruments of unsanctioned power. We aspire to a nobler state of existence. The spirit of the patriot has been imparted to the humblest in our ranks; and thousands have as generously sacrificed to acquire the liberty of our country, as the most active and eminent in the cause. Their destitute families now look to us for solicitude and protection. What heart can resist their claims? The ruthless arm of oppression and the oppressor's vengeance are not so cruel to the feelings of those who suffer, as would be ingratitude and neglect from us, for whom and with whom they share the vicissitudes of persecution. Our character as reformers would sink in the estimation of every class without our ranks, or amongst ourselves, were the widows and the children of our once-zealous fellow patriots, not to be the tenderest objects of our WE request the serious attention of our readers to | care.

This appeal the Conference rests assured will be received by every veritable democratic reformer, male and female, with the same generous feelings of conjuncture of our movement. The moral vigour. progress, and success of our new Organization, will depend upon the manner we treat those who have fallen victims to the law. The obligations of justice do stances can afford. Our poverty may prevent us doing what we otherwise might; but let us do our ulmost. We must inspire each other with confidence, if we sincerely fellow patriots. An act that will animate us with and establish the greatness and dignity of our country, in the freedom, happiness, and virtue of her people.

A Committee will be appointed at Manchester to be entrusted with the management of all funds contributed for this purpose. Let every individual do his duty, and forward through the officers of the locality, or directly his mite to the General Freasurer. The following list will show our position, and the

41 imprisoned for 1 year; 21 transported for 7 and 10 years. 9 do 15 do 12 do 21 do

13 do for life. that a complete arguittal could be obtained, provided the first telent of the bar could be ento secure their cases every legal advantage in point of argumentation, we surely will not allow them to be thrust into a dungeon, when a triffe from in the number to be tried on the fourth count; and we

Signed, on behalf of the Conference, SQUIRB RARBAR, President. R T. MORRISON, Secretary. Conference Boom, Saturday, 9th Sept., 1843.

There was lately passed, with the unanimous approbation of all parties in the House of Commons ; with the general support of all portions of the press. and with the general concurrence of the whole people, an acr to prohibit the employment of ACT IS BEING CONTINUALLY BROKEN. At Redding. Stirlingshire, at a colliery belonging to the Duke of HAMILTON, NOT LESS THAN SIXTY WOMEN ARE REGULARLY EMPLOYED !!! Is this longer to continne! We put it to Sir Janes Graham. We ask him if he will, now that the fact is brought

that some one or other BREAK THE LAW on the Duke That "no mistake" may be made about this matter, or ignorance pleaded, we shall forward a copy of this paper to Sir James Graham, the Home Secretary of State. We shall also forward one to Lord Ashley, and beg of his attention to

under his cognizance, pass it over, and allow the

Duke of Hamilton or his agents to BREAK THE

LAW with impunity. If he de, we shall advise

Will the several agents of the Miner's Association be kind enough to note down every case they meet with, where the Act is driven through or disregarded, and communicate to us the facts? Nothing but facts; but as many of them as they meet with Collier work must be done by Collier MEN. The LAW for the protection of Colliers' wives and daughters must not be a dead letter.

Co Readers and Sorrespondents.

NATHANIEL MORLING, BRIGHTON, wishes to acknowledge 52 from the Chartists of Lewes, for Dr. CHARTISM IN SCOTLAND .- THE NEW ORGANIZA-TION --- A Correspondent in Paialey, Writes as

follows:--I have just read with the most lively satisfaction the proceedings of the Conference of Chartist Delegates, so far as you have been able to give them; and wait with anxiety to see the full Plan of Re-organization which they have adopted, and which you have promised to give in your next. Though there were no delegates present from Scotland, I beg to express a hope that neither you nor the men of the South will conclude that Chartism is dead in the "land o'cakes." Having read Mr. Hill's letters, and also those of Mr, Harney, I have no hesitation in giving my testimony to the truth of the state. ments contained in them regarding the condition in which our cause stands in Paisley, and other places both east and west of it. There are few meetings being held; little or no organization; no lecturing; no contributions; but along with the iron that has entered the soul, has entered a deep and firmly rooted conviction, that no appliance, no proposed remedy short of the Charter, is: in any degree worth one moment's consideration, as calculated to remove the manifold oppressions which mismle has long imposed upon the toiling multitude: which no artifice, no showy parade, no promise from any party or person, however respectable or honest soever he may be be, can ever ablactate or destroy. No " Ours is no seedling chance-strewed by the mountain, In summer to flourish, in winter to fade."

Chartism, believe me, is in life, and waits only the call to awaken from a most refreshing slumber, which will new energies to it, far surpassing what the casual or surface observer, ignorant of our character, might suppose. Of late, and even at this moment, great and important lessons are being read to the world. Think you that the "canny Scot" cannot appreciate these, and take counsel from them? Be assured he has been and is doing. In the midst of our distresses, for the long H. CROUCH.—Both notices are right: a shilling is tolls and market dues. Do not mount upon stilts, into active and extensive requisition. Was I not period of eighteen months, and while we were repeatedly lectured on the great advantages that would result from a total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws, it was atterly impossible for the League, even when the Manchester Young Men's Association.—We brained sentimentalism. At the same time, we indeed on the last Star of suffering in this town was at its worst, to get one lecture of the doings of the delegates at Birmingham. I wait the doings of the delegates at Birmingham. I wait ture passed off with its fallacies unopposed, even when it was deemed by that party, situated as we were, to be the very height of inhumanity.

This proves something surely for our fixedness of purpose, and our attachment to the great and glorious principles which we have expoused. Scotland, Sir, is precisely the very kind of soil on which Chartism, to the best and most lasting advan-

tage, can be made to grow. It may bourgeon more slowly than in some other and more genial climes; it may not appear so pleasant to the eye as where it is to be seen dazzling at every look; but it is, permit me to say, more healthy on that very account, and better able to stand the blasts as they blow across the channel of adversity from time to time.

Let, then, the full decision of the Conference and the

Plan of Re-organization to which they have agreed, be laid before us. Let us examine it, and digest it; and if it meets with our approval—which I think it is likely to do from what we know of it already-you will find that Scotland will rally to your assistance, and I trust that her conduct in past time is no bad guarantee

P. Q., TODHORDEN.—His advice to the "Lovers of Liberty in the Vale of Todmorden' is very goed, but too lengthy for our columns. We subjoin an extract: J. C.—We fear the "oppressors" would take but small "A number of the people's delegates have met in Conference at Birmingham, and have almost unanimonsly adopted the Plan which appeared in the Northern Star from the pen of the Editor, very recently. Some slight alterations and amendments have been introduced; but in substance the plan adopted is that above referred to. This Plan connects the Land question with the Charter. This you istructed your delegates to oppose; but a majority of the delegates having decided in favour of the Plan, it becomes your duty to assist in carrying it out. No man who cannot, without escrifice, subscribe to the Land Fund, or who conscientionaly objects to it, is compelled to do so. He may, as heretofore, subscribe only to the General Fond of the Association. As a whole it is an excellent Plan, and will, I hope, have your hearty support. I trust, then, that you who think the Charter is the just right of the people, tion, determined to give it a fair trial as the means by which we may legally and constitutionally obtain our rights, and destroy for ever corruption and

oppression." J. B. H.—We cannot spare room for his long communication. He must excuse us. The general reader seeks not, nor likes not, long letters. Occasionally we give such: but whenever we do so, a loud outery is the consequence. We shall have to discontinue the practice to a considerable degree. A MIDDLE CLASS MAN, LONDON, must take the above

answer to himself. Mr. CANDY-We have received a communication the communication to the proper quarter, and leave others we fare, and not above showing it. the matter to be dealt with as the parties think

not inserted. This non-insertion was in accordance meeting at any previous time, to the locality itself; and who, were no notice taken of them, would soon make it up and be friends, or

"agree to differ" ROBERT HAMILTON.—We know of no way by which he could obtain the instice he seeks, namely, that of being allowed to cultivate his own garden, or at any rate the garden for which he pays rent, but by knocking down the house or "smithy" built on it by his landlord Whether R. H. might safely do this we monot say. He must remember that under the present order of things " might makes right," and " rich

men role the isw." T. C.- There was in 1838-9 a newspaper published in Louden, price 6d., called "The Charter." ABERDIEN-The sum of 17s, noticed elsewhere as received for the Victims, is the proceeds of a lecture on Mesmerism, delivered by Mr A. Haig, in Aber-

den, who, with the "subject" (the lecturer's brother) gave their services gratis on the occasion. The lecturer and experiments gave great satisfaction. We should like to hear tell of our friends in other parts imitating the "cannie" folk of Aberdeen in mesmerising the public's bump of "benevolence." It will be seen that the delegates at Birmingham have unanimonely recommended that a collection should be made throughout the country in aid of the Victim Fund. It strikes us that where practicable the assistance of generous men like the Messra. Haig should be obtained as one means of swelling the amount of the popular contributions on the occasion.

IN ABSWER to H. G.'s queries respecting the laws affecting preachers and lecturers, we reply that preachers not licensed may be required by a magismie to go before him and make the declaration insposed by the Toleration Act. Lecturers are seldon, if ever, interfered with, unless they are " polilical." They are sometimes meddled with, and very ros; bly and unjustly too, as probably H. C. is aware. We think he need not trouble the "law" se long as the "law" is not likely to trouble

I M. Inich.—His letter had better be referred to the Viction Land Committee when it is appointed.

any communication that has been unattended to. If any such have been sent, and withheld because deemed unimportant, most assuredly it would not be mentioned in the "Notice to Correspondents." Were we to notice all that we receive and reject, we should sometimes almost fill the paper with notices. This, we fancy, would not be very well relished. Women in coal pits, or other mining works. That MERTHYR TYDYIL CHARTISTS -We have no know-

ledge of the letters of "Gwarchen," unless they are some letters by Mr. Thos. Price, of Porth-y-glo. If they are the letters we have named, we certainly cannot afford them space: for, independent of the consideration that they are on a subject not generally interesting to the masses, a great portion of them are in the Welsh language—a language which we certainly have no idea of; and therefore, have no means of knowing whether the writer is not indulging in the rankest of sedition and treason at our expence. This alone would prevent our inserting HAMILTON GRAY need be under no fear. It does not

necessarily follow that because we have been unable or may be unwilling to find room for his communication, that therefore " with the change of Editor there is to be a change of principle." No one in the Northern Star has laboured more than the present conductor of it, to expose the fallacies, and demonstrate the unsoundness, of what are called Free Trade principles. It is not, therefore, likely that we shall now advise a "yielding to the League." Our "squeamish sensibility" about the manner in which "Hamilton Gray" presents Mr. Swing, may surprise him; but we fancy that were he in the position of some people, made to bear a prosecution for " seditions libel," with that prosecution followed by sixteen months solitary confinement in a felon's cell, he would be surprised? still more. It is all very well for such men as " Hamilton Gray" to write "sternly," in an assumed name, and get other people to run the risk of publication; and it is better still, when those "other people" hesitate to be so used by men who say "these are no times for indolent fear" (and yet write under assumed names for these same men (with assumed names) to pretend that a "change of principle" is involved in such hesitation. "Hamilton Gray" says he does not like-

" This cutting out, and cutting in; These fears to lose; these hopes to win; Shuffling, and sorting, and concealing, With double games, and much misdealing."

By all means then let him write in his own name, and run his own risks! Moses Simpson and Friends, Staffordshire lay his case before the Victim Fund Committee, which will no doubt be appointed in Manchester, in accordance with the recommendation of the Conference at Birmingham. They can consider means at their disposal.

CALVINUS MINOR can have any of the plates at the and raling class. charge of one shilling each; they can be forwarded; at the proper time through the channel he speaks of nnconnected, as they now are, with the Radical sons for sympathising with the Rebeccaites, the nearrangements for forming a branch of the Organizapaper is duly enrolled.

Con: Dass. plate per post, pre-paid.

shire, and worthy of our glorious cause? again condemns: just examine, and be sure.

notice of his "warning." Many warnings have been | done, people are driven into Chartism." given them; and in language too, not quite so soft as his: yet they have not taken heed. J. C. may depend on it that if the present living recipients of oppression's blows cam of make the oppressor "stand agast with fear," the "shades of the departed" will have but little chance.

BIRMINGHAM-TEA PARTY IN HONOUR OF T. S of force-organized force-at the command of "the

Leeds, Yorkshire. will come forward and rally round the New Organiza- J. L. H .- WEST AUCKLAND, recommends patience to his brother colliers, reminding them that the fate, not so much of their own class as that of a whole nation, may be depending on their discretion. J. L. H. reminds the colliers of their glorious victory achieved in 1831, and how much more glorious a

> unio . patience, and perseverance in their present struggle. following :--

Dear Sir,-I find the good friends of democracy Mrs. Candy, of a nature which it much behoves Mr. upon my arrival, I found upwards of thirty of my good will put him in possession of the alleged facts set spend the day in the cause of democracy. This is as which limits their exertions for the removal of tion I may have received to any part of England.

On Monday I delivered two lectures, and (as the stagers have it,) drew crowded houses on both occa- hands of the middle classes to work out their pur-L. W. LONDON, will see that we have no report of the sions. Last night I dwelt upon the new Plan of Orga- poses, and laid by, or destroyed, as soon as those meeting he describes. One was duly forwarded, but hizmion, and I never found a better feeling pervade a purposes are served.

ductor of the Star not to give publicity to accounts of of our principles, if you would print the New Plan in beat down the middle classes as the middle men are to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for local or personal squabbles or quarrellings. This a circuiar, or pamphlet form, many thousands would to trample on the labourers. The landlords are the Frome Victims:determination he means to abide by; and has no then cottain it, who are now, also! too poor to purchase always willing to extract as much rent—the parsons ence should spring up in any locality, it must be enemies will be noto; ished when they find, despite our which can and will be borne as heavily, as they each Mrs. H. 0 10 0

and probably to quarrel ever it, when it only belongs | Chapter XIV. provides that the laws and rules shall not liable to pay tolls, tithes, nor church rates, and Liws and Rules will be printed in a portable form. payments and pocket the money. This is just the STAFFORDSHIRE DELEGATE —Mr. Follows desires to whole matter now at issue in the "Rebecca move-

> Mr. Chance, delegate, £1 2s 6d; Balance, 3s. nominations to the " General Council" from the Chartists assembling at Mr. Hardy's news-house, Jamesstreet. Our friends will see that their nominations are useless under present circumstances. The late "National Charter Association" is no more. The acts of the late Conference dissolved it; and we must now of the late Conference dissolved it; and we must now get rid of many of the imposts they complain of, wait for the enrolment of the New Organization being only without mending the condition of the lafore 2ny "National Association" can exist. In the bourers one bit, but that they would be the first to

ference exceeded its dury in electing an Executive, of the money which now goes for these parposes deldon Lion, Dean-street, Soho 9 18 0 and that they (the Brigadt) will not feel themselves to the increase of wages. There is semething, to be pon w. williams, or ordinams, but the liverance of commandation of the common of the com bound to support the Mecunye so elected," MR. Mason.—Mr. M's, address is, No. 15, Gardigan- to be a poor man's question; but there are two Harmonic Meeting, Creachers.) Warrenstreet. Binningham.

bridge and Brompton.

WM SPENCE.—George Haigh will be in his neighbearhood in a short time; and if Mr. S. would communicate his address, G. H. could call on him. MR. O CONNOR'S LECTURE AT TURNAGAIN LANE. -We have not room for even the portion of the report of this lecture, which came to hand on Friday

TO THE PEOPLE.

My DEAR FRIENDS,—In my short letter to you from Glasgow, I mentioned some things in which it was my purpose thereafter to speak with you more at large. I told you that I had then lying by me an article from the Times newspaper, which afforded cogent and conclusive than perhaps any that I have yet seen submitted to you from any quarter. Here diate point of reference is to the "Rebecca" movement in Wales; while its reasoning shews that the enemy fear nothing so much as the cool prudence, the intelligent inquiry, and peaceful, quiet, "sysby the factions. But how! let the Times speak: "One remarkable and very consolatory feature in the Welsh movement hitherto, has been the entire absence of political character in its professed efforts and aims. Much as any series of disturbance and violations of law is to be blamed and regretted, more disturbance-mere matter-of-fact disorderly conduct amongst a poor population, is not what excites the alarm and apprehension of the statesman. It is when that disorder begins to reason and systematisewhen it appeals to broad principles and deep foundations, that it becomes really ominous and formidable in the politician's eye. Discontent then becomes disaffection, and disorder revolution. The Welsh rioters have kept clear of these dangerous assump-We would recommend that Mr. Thomas Starkey tions, and confined themselves to particular definite grievances; and therefore it is, we presume, that they have obtained no patronage from the Liberals in this country. Had they vapoured about the origin of society, the rights of man, and the social comit; and would probably deem it one calling for some pact, instead of attacking toll-gates, the Rebuccaites little aid. The Defence Fund is for another object. would doubtless have obtained the applauding sym-It is for the defence of those yet in the toils of the pathies of Mr. Hume and Mr. T. Duncombe. As law. From the communication of Mr. Roberts to the it is, these and other worthies of the Liberal school Conference, it seems that there will be little enough seem, by their silence, to have vited the Rebecca in hand for that purpose; and, if the whole case movement a 'slow' affair, undeserving their attenshould have to come before the fifteen Judges, there tion; and the mouth that would have been wide will be far too little. Relief from that source, there- open, declaiming against the oppression of country fore, cannot be had; but if Mr. Starkey applies to squires and magisterial autocrats, had no tangible the Committee we point him to, there is a chance that or accessible grievances been shown, are shut when something may be done for him out of the alender, a real case is made out and proved, as we conceive it is now, by the poor and dependant, against the rich

"We sincerely hope the Welch poor will continue We regret to hear that there is no association in Ayr. theories, and vulgar politics of the day. So long cessity for that Organization which, though its im-We recommend him to get together some of the as they are clear of such connection, they will have portance is self-evident, they have never yet had. active spirits of Chartism immediately, and make the sympathies of all respectable people with them, so far as regards their intelligible rightful claims. tion, as soon as the plan given in another part of the Mourn as we must over the downfall of so much timberwork as has taken place within the last week of that knowledge of their own right, of "the rights be found to have invigorated, strengthened, and given Thomas Frost.—We have perused his letter with or two, and little as we like the ironical female of man", and of "the social compact" which might deep interest, and regret that so sensible and well-habit, and the Jewish nomenclature of these cerenable them to "appeal to broad principles and deep written an address cannot appear in our columns; tainly not very feminine or delicate movers, we had foundations"! They cannot have that knowledge, our only reason for declining its insertion is " want rather see them acting their grim farce than talking save from " the embassies", " the deputies" from of room;" if T. F. would bring his sentiments before Chartism. We prefer Miss Rebecca to Miss Mary Birmingham and from other places; and they canthe public, he must compress them into smaller Ann Walker. Do not philosophise, do not speechify, not have these, because no efficient organization do not prate, we would tell them, but stick to your exists by which missionary enterprize can be called charged for the plate, and fourpence for the postago. do not be carried away by demagogues, do not make right, then, in saying that this article afforded most Sixteen post-stamps will ensure the sending of the your cause, which is at present a most clear, intel- powerful arguments for a National Organization of ligible, matter of fact one, a seditions theory, hair- the whole people for these objects? pith: -" Brothers, you will have shortly an oppor- shire, the turnpike trustees, the learned Govern- anxiously the appearance of their plan. And, in tunity of showing your desire for freedom. The ment Commissioner (Mr. Hall), or whomever else reference to that plan, let me, before it comes, say men of Manchester intend having a grand demon- it may concern, that these grotesque exhibitions will one word to all those who attach value to my stration in the month of October, in honour of T. S. certainly end in something further, if redress is not thoughts and counsels. It is scarcely probable that Duncombe, Esq, M.P. We trust that, on that day, actively and conscientiously looked to. Rebecca it will meet every one's approbation. There may the young men of the surrounding districts will will doff her bonnet for the cap of liberty, and take likely enough be some things in it which some may attend in their countless thousands to welcome the to more offensive weapons than the mallet or crowthink had been better otherwise; but if it have but
man who has so nobly battled for the rights of the
bar, if something is not soon done. We are happy two great qualities which are indispensible; if it be oppressed millions. We request the young men of to see that some of the trustees of turnpikes are perfectly legal; and if it be at all workable,—for Lancashire to send delegates to the meeting, to be already beginning the work of clearance, are opening Heaven's sake let us have no bickerings about held in the Brown-street room, on the 27th of the the roads, and facilitating access to the market trifles; but let it be at once adopted and let it be present month, so that proper arrangements may be towns. These and the like remedies are politic, and brought into vigorous and universal play. Let no made to make the demonstration worthy of Lanca- absolutely necessary. If they are applied imme- man who names the name of Chartism dare to make diately, they may save a population from becoming his own crotchets a stumbling block in the way of our R. Brook, Todworden, will please to look at the the victims of revolutionary oratory. Wait, procrassing onward progress; and if any man do so, out of the Northen Star for September 2nd, 1843, and in the tinate a little, and you will have embassies from ship with him as a piece of vermin; overboard with fourth column of the third page he will find the the Political Unions, the Reform Associations, and him at once, before he have time to do mischief. announcement he speaks of. That announcement went | the Operative Club, deputies from Manchester and There can be but one opinion upon the necessity of through all the editions of the paper for that week; Birmingham, nay, and Repealers from Ireland, our having some Plan of Organization possessing the and we are surprised that it can have escaped R. Yankees, Frenchmen-the whole kit of them offering | two requisites I have named-legality and workable-Brook's observation. The insertion of that announced their polite service to Rebecca, congratulating her on ness-all others are minor considerations, and none ment shews that " we do consider what comes from her bold achievements, and gently initiating her into but an enemy would seek to divide us upon them. Todmorden to be worthy of space in the Star; and all the mysteries and treemasonry of the Radical Any minor imperfection may be either guarded we will tell Mr. Brook "what to do," before he cause. The Welsh people are not so far gone as yet, against in the working of it or remedied hereafter; we believe, but that zeal, tact, and good feeling com- but now is not the time to stickle on them. Legal it

Here you have the whole matter "put" very honestly, and very simply. Outrage, disturbance, man who wishes well to the movement has any right and disorder; destruction of property," mere matterof-fact disorderly conduct amongst a poor population, is not what excites the alarm and apprehension of the statesman!" No, no. There is always enough DUNCOMBE ESQ., AND OTHERS—All persons hold. Statesman" to enable him to deal with "mero ing tickets or money for the above tea-party, are matter-of fact disturbance." It is when the "poor n quested to bring in the same to the Ship Inn, Steel- population" begins to inquire into the why? the house-lane, on or before Monday next, September how? and the wherefore?—when it "reasons" when it "appeals to broad principles, and deep ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for David Ross, late | foundations"-and most especially, when, after the of Manchester, must for the future, be addressed to reasoning and the appealing to broad principles and him, at his residence, Victoria Road, Hunslet-lane, deep foundations, has begotten clear conceptions of effects and causes, it begins to "systematise," that triumph is in store for them if they only exhibit dozen of years past-that their power is in their intel-NEW PLAN.-From Mr. David Ross, the talented, their moral energies. A peaceful appeal to princiand prodent Chartist lecturer, we have received the ple; a consistent exhibition of principle; a steady lence, they may be always used as tools in the

with a determination on the part of the present con- I think it would very much tend to the advancement. The "higher" classes are always as ready to and setting the whole country to canvass a matter, By a reference to the Pian itself, it will be seen that carts, horses, beasts of burden, nor lands, they are be published in a separate form, so that each mem- not much amount of rent, yet their labour it August 27th, sent to Sarah Cobble ber of the society may have a copy. As soon as the is, out of which all these very payments Order and Postage laws are enrolled, this will be attended to. The are made by the middle men, and without which Three Letters to London ... rules will be brought out in a next, cheap, and port, they would not be made at all. The payment of able f-rm. We contemplate also a Hand Book or these several imposts is first made a pretext for Manual, giving full and ample instructions for the; bringing down their wages to starvation-point; and due working of every portion of the Organization, then, when this has been accomplished, the middle-Whether this be done or not, it is certain that the men begin to consider how they shall get rid of the Conference:—From Broomegrove, 2s 6d; Lighmort, of the purposes and the serving of the interests of the purposes and the serving of the interests of Bilston. 3s; Redditch, 3s—Total, £1 5s 6d; paid to those classes by the exertions and at the sole cost of march. the working men who may be fools enough to aid months, the case being such a bad one." NOTTINGHAM CHARTISTS.—We have received a list of the labour of pulling down excursions, the risk of being shot by the military on the spot, and the reward of being imprisoned, trans ported, or hanged, when their work was done, was all that the working men would be allowed to get from this "movement"—while the middle men would meantime our Nottingham friends can be taking transport and hang them out of the way. I see every necessary step for their Organization, as a nothing yet but confirmations of this view of it. branch of the New Association, the moment the plan I have read carefully the article "Rebecca has been duly enrolled.

J. H. CLITHEROE—If there is no special agreement between the person and the owner of the house, the person in question can let the house to any other person in question can let the house to any other same cast; tolls, tithes, and rous are the burden of Mile End person in question can let the house to any other same cast; tolls, titkes, and rents are the burden of the party, or was it for what purpose he pleases, so long the song. Something is said about "fixity of A. W. (Grantham) 0 0 6 as he does the house no injury.

The Ennett Bright.—This section of Chartists, the labourers. A great deal is said about the crying Mr. Richards 0 1 0 meeting in Paddington, write to us through their evil of high rents, and heary tithes and tolls, but Secretary stating "that, in their opinion, the Connot a word of any purpose to apply a single farthing FOR RAILMON, OF MANCHESTER.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN COAL PITS. THOS. WINTER, LEICESTER -We are not aware of NATIONAL VICTIM FUND.-Mr. George Marsden, does not tell us which of the two strings Rebecca Manchester, acknowledges the receipt of the follow- trims her bow with. He does not tell us whether it ing sums :- A few friends, Carpenters' Hall, 6s. 10d. be the ill treatment of the poor, under this hellish The 10s. announced in last Saturday's Star as coming system, or the increased expenditure and heavier an attack on some observations of mine, made at the from Kensington, ought to have been from Knights- rates which it occasions, that is the chief ground of late Leicester meeting, which requires some explacomplaint by the midnight orators to whose secret meetings he was admitted. I strongly suspect that the Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Sturge's Committee, were in latter is the real grievance. The whole struggle is one for the division of the

> in the family," finds it easy and convenient to coun-THE ADDRESSES of the Cumberland miners, and sel that the distribution should be made somewhat on the day of the meeting. I took that occasion Lists of Voters and of Persons claiming to Votes fair; that the "rogues" should cease to "fall out," people be "driven into Chartism." Times knows perfectly that if once the people be "driven into Charfism," they will soon make the discovery that it is a matter of services were perfectly voluntary, and was given no consequence at all to them whether the farmers with a distinct delaration on his part that he would pay much or little of rent, and tithe, and rates, and not receive any reward for his services -not even tolls. They will then look to higher sources of universal mischief, and to the appropriation of the O'Connor's services were recognised by the arguments for the Organization of the people more rents, taxes, rates, tithes, and tolls so paid and committee, and appointments made by them, levied. Hence the politic fear of the Times that and correspondence entered into with him, the people should "begin to reason," and to "aphab has nothing at all to do with the fact I stated; which it is. It is taken from the leading columns of the peal to broad principles and deep foundations." The referred to O'Connor's first offer of assistance, which Times newspaper of the 4th of August. Its immethis, generally, the "foundations" of class rule, and in which he he had spoke of Mr. Sturge and his class robbery consequent on class rule, must speedily movement, it could not have been expented that give way. Hence his fear of the "embassies from he would have come forward at the election. I tematized," organized onward movement of the public tive Clubs," and of the deputies from Birmingham honourable, and I can prove that his first speech in MANAGEMENT OF SMALL FARMS, tematized," organized onward movement of the public and Manchester. "Philosophizing," "reasoning," Nottingham mind. Just in proportion to the amount of bluster "systematizing," "appealing to broad principles this subject. ness which they evince, are the "agitators" of the and deep foundations," talking of "the rights of As to the £27 10s. paid by Mr. O'Connor to public voted harmless—(and often indeed useful)— man, and the "social compact," plays the very deuce some of "his brigade," (to use his own expression.) with factions. It "puts the cat amongst the I never named it until waited upon by O'Connor's pigeons" with a vengeance! And hence the dif- friends, in order to disprove the calumny of the Times. join the strike movement last year. They "apparty, pealed to broad principles and deep foundations"— Mr. they appealed to common sense, to "the rights of

> > law" and imprisonings for their share of the benefits rethe "Rebecca" movement and of the Times' rea- parties concerned.

How piteous it is to see poor men-honest menworking men-fooled by the middle classes into these "mere matter-of-fact disturbances", for want

-to shew what he thinks to be its defects, if any, and where he thinks it capable of improvement, no to offer one jot of obstruction to its adoption or operation because of the objections he may have to particular portions of it. He who does so, whatever he may pretend to be, or whatever he may think himself, I think to be no true Chartist.

I am, as ever, Your faithful friend and servant, WILLIAM HILL. Hull, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1813. P.S. I learn from several private letters, that my friends in the Newcastle district are much disap-Scotland as first arranged. I regret, but could not quiet, cool, philosophic friends towards the Chartists its operations "become really ominous and formid- help the disappointment. When my arrangements with that pursued by us, of "reckless temper and able in the politician's eye." "Discontent then becomes DISAPPECTION, and disorder REVOLUTION'! the "change" which was to come over my own pothe contrast may shame them into a better be-Yes; yes; Mother Times! We know all about it. sition and affairs; this change brought into ope- haviour for the future. Into the general question, And, thank God, the people are beginning to know ration circumstances wich compelled me to get back as to the propriety of Mr. Beggs's conduct, and that all about it. They are beginning to understand and to Hull a week or two sooner than I purposed. I of his associates, at the Nottingham election, we practice the lesson I have been dinging into them this trust this will satisfy my friends that I did not have not entered. We shall leave that for Mr. O'Con-"pass by" them from any want of courteous feeling. nor himself.—Ed. N.S] ligence which enables them to "reason," to "appeal to They do not know the difficulties of my position just broad principles and deep foundations", and to now. I must remain here for a short time. I am PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE. AND RECEPTION OF THE "systematize", to arrange, and bring into a focus, making arrangements which will enable me to go through the whole country, if required, after that time. Newcastle, Shields, Sunderland, and Carlisle, perseverance in principle, whenever exhibited, and all that district shall have my first attention always "excites the alarm and apprehension" of when I move. I shall take them on my way back from a person at Bilston, who writes on behalf of beis are gaining ground every day. On Sunday Inst, the statesmen who live by public plunder, and whose to Scotland again. I will take care to give notice of interests are bound up with those of the robber my coming; and when I return again from Scot-Candy to know of and notice. If he desires it, we friends, who had travelled from Keighley in order to classes. While the people can be kept in that state land, I shall be at liberty to attend to any invitaforth: and if he does not desire this, we shall send it should be; it proves that we are interested in each oppression to "mere matter-of-fact disturbance"— wish in the meantime to hear from good men and to mere destruction of property and physical vio- true all over, that I may know "how things are." All letters directed to me at Hull will find me.

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR-Permit me, through the columns of the Star

£0 17 0 ... 0 13 0 ... 0 0 4 £0 13 7

In hand ... I have much pleasure in being able to inform our Chartist friends that of the four persons injured TAFFORDSHIRE DELEGATE—Mr. Follows desires to ment," as the riots in Wales are termed. I have that he has received the following sums towards long since, in the Northern Star, warned you that the expenses of the Staffordshire Delegate to the late this received the Staffordshire Delegate to the late this received the Staffordshire Delegate to the late this received the destroy most distressing one to use the destroy most distressing one to use the destroy. most distressing one; to use the doctor's words:
"She must think herself fortunate if she is able to

> To awaken a feeling of sympathy in the breasts of our Chartist friends in behalf of our unfortunate of a very superior description, in Cabin, Second CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENyoung friend, I am sure I need only inform them that she is laying not only helpless but destitute of those comforts necessary for her in her present situation, her father and mother being without work, and conseq uent unable to procure them for her.

Yours, very obediently, T. Bolwell, 5, Galloway's-buildings, Bath, Sept. 12, 1843.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE. £. s. d. ... 1 7 0 FOR VICTIMS. ... 0 1 6

Sutton-in-Ashfield 0 10 0 strest... 0 12 0 TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—In the Northern Star of last week, there is nation from me. I found that reports injurious to circulation, to the effect that the former was engaged by the latter, and that £28 was paid for O'Connor's plunder. The Welsh farmers think that they have services at the Nottingham election. Although I corrupt press, therefore, of which the Times is press which inserted the calumny, did not insert chief, seeing that the whole pillage is still "to remain the denial with one or two exceptions; and I heard in the British Statesman-That Mr. O'Connor's Political Unions, Reform Associations, and Opera- have always said that this conduct on his part was

Nottingham fully bears out all I have ever said on ference in tone assumed by the Times, and other I felt it my duty to do this when invited by them newspapers in reference to the riots, arsons, and to do so, and did not think it out of place when I destructions of property in Wales, and the peaceful found it current in Leicester. I did not speak of it movement of the Chartists, who were induced to as involving the slightest disparagement to any

Mr. Feargus O'Connor has taken the liberty of speaking of me as the paid, Secretary of the comman," and to the "social compact"; they destroyed mittee. There is no term sufficiently strong, even in no property, but they said "these are broad princi- Mr. O'Conner's elegant vocabulary, to designate ples' of general right which we wish to see established this enormous falsehood. It is unfortunately chafor the protection of our own property. We do not see racteristic of its author. I never received even the these broad principles recognised or acted on, and, value of one shilling, either directly or indirectly, for therefore we are 'discontented' and cannot but feel any services in that election—in fact never received disaffected to the system which robs us of the pro-ceeds of our labour." This was "Revolution"; and well known to many that I have injured my pros. By Arthur O'Connor, in Two Numbers, at I have injured my pros. By Arthur O'Connor, in Two Numbers, at I have injured my pros. the "authorities" were loudly called on to act in- pects in life, and my business by the part I took; pence each, is now on Sale, and may be had or stantly and effectively with "a vigour beyond the but have never had any reward, either by money or interest; and I have no hesitation in stating my Of course, the people will learn from all this, conviction, that O'Connor knew this to be false the lesson that there can be nothing but mischief to when he stated it. As I do not think it necessary themselves come of their giving their aid and coun- to imitate his example, by going into a court of Every variety of Tumour, Fistula, and Polypus tenance to any schemes for mere matter-of-fact- law, to vindicate myself from charges like these, extirpated without the Knife, by a system of disturbance" or to any reforms which do not "ap- I merely call upon him to substantiate or retract peal to broad principles and deep foundations." As it. One he cannot do; and he has not the magthey have always hitherto had, so they always will nanimity to do the other. Therefore, I can only hereafter have, merely the hangings, transportings, pity the man, whose reckless temper and fierce passion will not allow him to view his fading inulting from such revolutions. But I trust that fluence amongst the people with better feelings they will also have a deeper lesson than this from it. than that of the bitterest animosity against all It scarcely needed this excellent article from the who may differ from him in opinion. In any al-Times to teach them this lesson now. I trust they lusion to the events of that election, I have had no will see from this fair statement of the character of other wish than to do the fullest justice to all

> Your's, very respectfully, THOMAS BEGGS. Worcester, Sept. 13, 1843.

[We have, with all readiness, given insertion to this explanation; though had we imitated the exam- ing will be found amply sufficient reference. ple set us by the organs of Mr. Begge's party, we should just have contented ourselves with misrepre- Thursdays and Saturdays. senting him, and then have left him to make his best of it. He himself says, that "the public press which inserted the calumny,"—that which gave rise to all VARY. I find it impossible to issue the 30th and that has been since said and done—"did not insert concluding Part of this Work before next Saturday, the denial." Let us ask Mr. Beggs. did even the owing to the great care an "Sturgeite" papers do this? Did the Nonconformist? in presenting to the world a Biographical Memoir Did the Leeds Times, the Bradford Observer, the of the Author, worthy of the Philosophical Dic-Leicester Chronicle, or any other of Mr. Beggs's TIGNARY. For that purpose double the quantity, mouth-pieces? Now had we meted out the justice or 64 pages, will be given for 4d. as in many preto Mr. Beggs that his friends have meted out to vious instances, and in addition to the Title Pages us, we should not have inserted his contradiction to to the First and Second Volumes, a full length what now appears to have been an unfounded alle-Likeness of Voltaire, in the Characteristic gation. Not long ago the Nonconformist came out Dress of a gentleman of the ancient regime. I shall with a most cold-blooded rascally attack on the then offer to the world a Work renowned for its character of Mr. O'Connor; an attack more attro- wit and caustic sarcasm, which hath ever been to the cious and saintly than any that ever disgraced any credulous and superstitious as foolishness, and a portion of the English press; and that is stumbling tlock to the Priest, and supernatural an effective and conclusive answer, that the Noncon- tinued in 120 Penny Nos.; Thirty Fourpenny Parts, has been silent ever since, as far as his own tulmi- each Every man ought to have it that is in the nations have been concerned. But did he insert the habit of reading and thinking for himself. As to the answer! Not he indeed! And while the attack was beauty and correctness of the Type, I will chalduly chronicled in every Complete Suffrage Whifter lenge all competition The sale has not yet been throughout the land, not one of them had the commensurate with its expence; but that it is near fairness to give currency to the answer, or even to completion no one need to hesitate. Uniform with note the fact that we had driven the antagonist it, and as a Companion, is now publishing from the field. Such is the sense of justice that

such charges," &c. He has no need. Justice is and Three Parts; and now that the Dictionary is afforded him without. He has asked us to afford finished, this will be proceeded with rapidly. him the opportunity to explain that a representation that he had been paid for his electioneering ser-PRICE, AND REISSUE!! This Day is Pubvices, inserted in our columns, was unfounded. We lished, No. I. of the above Work, price One Penny, have given it to him. Would his own friends have enclosed in an elegant Wrapper; and a Number will done so, had he been a Chartist? Did they do be issued every Saturday until completed. They bined may bring them round again. But if nothing is must be; readily workable it must be; beyond this, so in the case of Mr. O'Connor, when they had may be also had in Volumes, Price 23. 6d. each. while every man has a clear right to comment on it charged him with theft and fraud? Mr. To be completed in Forty-eight Numbers. All the Beggs has himself snewn that they did not, Number are in print. I trust that such a work and would not. It was therefore necessary, will receive the encouragement it merits, as nothing in that case, to "go into a court"; for when but a large sale will reimburse the outlay. the verdict was given that their lies were libelious, then they did insert the contradiction, but not before. Strand. They did to compulsion, for fear of consequences, what they could not afford to do to love of justice. THE WHOLE CHARTER FOR ONE HALF WE, on the contrary, can afford to allow Mr. Beggs to state his own case; nay even to advertise his SACRIFICES and his own self-devotion; and, withal. to have a fling at Mr. O'Connor's " fading influence." Therefore he may well say "he does not think it necessary to go into a court to vindicate himself." We have thought it proper to mark the difference pointed at my not visiting them on my return from of conduct pursued by Mr. Beggs's justice loving,

> BALANCE SHEET OF THE CENTRAL PART 12, CONTAINS-Life of Washington, (in 4 LONDON, FROM 2ND OF AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER 6TH.

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PARLIAMENTARY REVISION FOR THE BOROUGH OF LEEDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, EDWakD ERASTUS DEACON, Esq., the Bactister appointed to revise the Parliamentary Liet of Voters for the Borough of Leeds, will hold a Count for that purpose on Tuesday, the Nineteenth Day of September instant, at the Court House, within the said Borough, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and all not so large a share of it as they ought to have. The had given a public contradiction to this, the public Duties of Overseers, for every Parish, Township and Place, within the said Borough, are hereby ninthe matter named in its most offensive form of the said Court, and deliver to me the moned and required to attend at the Opening to repeat what I had previously stated in my and of Persons whose Votes are Object a to. lest the houest step in for their own, and the public letter—the whole of which was perfectly together with the Original Notices of Chaim and of The true, and quite in accordance with what was Objection received by the said Overseers, and such the published by me immediately after the election, other Persons as aforesaid; and they are so other Persons as aforesaid: and they are a so required to produce at the said Court, all Raiss made for the Relief of the Poor of their respective Parishes or Townships between the 6th Div of repayment of his travelling expences. That Mr. Year, pursuant to the Provisions of the Statute in April, 1842, and the last Day of July in the present that behalf; and all other Persons having any thing to do at the said Court, are hereby summaned and required to give their Attendance at the Time and Place above mentioned.

> Dated this 9th Day of September, 1843. E. E. DEAC . .

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TIFIC INSTITUTION. 1, TURNAGAIN-LANE, SKINNER STREET.

O'N SUNDAY Morning, September the 17th, at eleven o'clock he following question for Discussion will be resumed:—" Has the Protestant Reformation improved the mental, political, and moral condition of the people!" Admission free.—In the evening, at seven o'clock, the Hall will be open to the public also, on which occasion a lecture will be delivered by Mr. Skelton.—Admission, One Penny. On Tuesday evening, the City Chartists will meet as usual, for the enrolment of members, &c. On Wednesday evening, a singing class; and on Thursday THE MONEY MAKER; being an expose of evening, a dancing class. Terms very reasonable. 1 the tremendous Evils arising from our mongrel Royal Albert Saloon, Standard Tavern, and Pleasure Currency, and showing how it has produced the Grounds, Shepherdess-walk, City-road. A Grace present National distress: also showing how any Gala, Concert and Ball will take place on Tuesday,

BIRMINGHAM MEETING OF DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE.*

FRIDAY-SEPTEMBER 8.

MORNING SITTING. Mr. Forrar resumed the chan. The minutes of the previous sitting were read and construed. Mr. O'Connor moved, and Mr. Clarke seconded the following resolution:-

" That the Conference proceed to the election of an Executive Committee pro tem. to hold office until the meeting of the Convention in April next; that it conaist of the officers set forth in the roles already agreed to: use the seat of government be London; that the gale 7 . I the General Secretary be £2 per week, with a M Grath, of London. power to the General Executive Committee in case the dulies is volving upon the General Secretary be more of Mr. M'Grath. thru in can fully perform, to engage an assistant at such relary as they may deem fitting; and that the salary Dixon, of Manchester. of each other member of the Executive Committee be £1 ? s per week."

Ber abyth proposed, as an amendment, to a portion he therefore declined to stand. tion . The resolution, that the Executive sit in Man- Mr. Large proposed Mr. Bairstow, of Leicester. Mr. charter unstead of London. U, whurst seconded the amendment.

Harney supported the original proposition. He Clarke of Stockport. war for the Executive sitting in Lundon, because London we the set of the general government; and Doyle declined. should be established the government of the! He knew something of the metropolis; and known him for eight years, and a sounder democrat, appointed a Committee to arrange the Plan of Organipermine He knew something of the metropolis; and known him for know that if every four out of the five Executive were the never knew. aperates and fitted for the task of lecturing, that they we like the too many to rouse and regenerate London. -(He r. hear.)

Bir O Connor contended that a permanent sitting in Loss as man absolutely necessary to give to the Associables "s habitation and a name." There were advan-known to the country at large. He was not a speaker; is a incomerable, calculated to strengthen the Executive 's their being stationed in London.

- greation was then put, and London carried. her. Smyth proposed another amendment, that the ral of the Secretary be thirty shillings instead of two pounds; and the other members of the Executive two niy-live, instead of thirty shillings. His constituents had partirularly instructed him to yote for the most economical salaries for their officers. The state of the country, the deplorable privations of the working classes. demanded that the people should be taxed as little as Inable for the support of the Organ's tion. 34: Dewhurst seconded the amendment. He knew that ie, as a working men could live well on twenty-

Working men might do the same. Mr. Large would remind Mr. Dewburst of the great diff rence between living in the country and living in Learner, he (Mr. D) was much better off with his 253. in D-withury than he would be with 30s, in London-

(he., hear). ittle; that the remuneration would be insufficient to knew Mr. Ross well, and he hoped they would testify inue. · talented men to take the . ffice.

getting the salary. After some further discussion a division was taken on man) Mr. Farrer declined.

the question of the Secretary's eslary. On the motion of Mr. Dewhurst the names were William Jones, of Liverpool. For Iwo Pounds -Messes. Linton, Dixon, Doyle,

Metrison, Donaldsen, Chance, Robins, Wheeler, O Con- Mr. Chance, of Stourbridge. nor. Clarke, Hesier, Mason, Sale, Maraden, Shaw, M Grath Ross, Virgo, Large, Hobson, Harney and Waliams-24. Fas Thibty Shillings - Messis Dewhirst, Smyth, Ellis and Eames-4

The discussion was then resumed on the salaries of little en aigh. If the directors were expected to act as order providing for the adjournment of the Conference

missio aries, he knew from experience that they would at twelve o'clock. Mr. M'Grath's amendment was Weil earn their money- (hear). He had worked in a carried. factory, and conscientiously he said he far preferred Mr. Ross proposed Mr. Smyth, of Bradford. even that labour to the toil—the wearing out both of mind and body as a lecturer or agitator-(hear, hear). Bradford. He could better serve the cause in his own He bas never worked for less than thirty shillings a locality than by going to London. Week, and he never would do so. Br. Ress supported the thirty shillings.

it was remembered what the directors would have to be understood each of the candidates present gave only do, he thought all would admit they would not be too two vetes:-Well paid at thirty shillings a week. He expected, that Independent of their labours as an Executive, they would be well and hard worked by the men of London. in attending meetings, delivering lectures, &c. Rememher that for this there would be no allowance for expenses, no coach or cab fares; they must stump it from one and of London to the other if wanted-thear. herr. Indeed their situation would be no bed of ro es, and he therefore thought the pay was not too A division was then taken, the names being again

Call OFER: FOR THIRTY SHILLINGS -Messra Linton, Dixon, Doyle, Morrison, Donaldson, Chance, Robins, Farrer, Whe ler. O'Connor, Clarke, Hosier, Sale, Marsden, Show M'Grath, Ross, Virgo, Large, Hobson, Bairatow,

Harrey, and Williams,—24.

For TWENTY-FIVE SHILLINGS.—Messes Dewhurst, Smyth. Bills, Bames, and Place,-5.

The original motion was then out and carried. Mr. O Connor moved that the election of Secretary below proceeded with. Agreed to.

Mr Dixon moved that Mr R T. Morrison, delegate for Nuttingham, be appointed Secretary. Mr. Merrison declined. He thanked the parties who had proposed him for the honour they had intended to

confir on him; but his private circumstances would not allow him, if elected, to serve: he must therefore decline. Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Clarke, that Mr. T. M. Wheeler be appointed Secretary.

Mr. O'Connor said, though he should regret the loss of so varcable a servant as Mr. Wheeler had been, stil, If Mr. Wheeler was elected to the post of Secretary, he gave him notice that he must no longer efficiate as correspondent for the Star. It had been the custom With all who had honoured him with their opposition and detraction, to denounce as his "tools" any of the advocates of Chartism who were in any way employed by him-hear, hear). Of course, when he selected his servints, he looked about him for the best men in the not likely to ally himself to bad men, the very selection of these men should give them increased claims on the could lence of the public-(bear, hear). But this twelve o'clock. had been reversed: and his servants were denumered and columniated as " tools" of his, simply because they filled her arable avocations with ability, and were they of aim-(cheers). He therefore gave notice to Mr. and J. Holiday, Esq. Whether that if he took to the one employment, he must! Mr. Morrison seconded the motion, which was unani-

Mr. Large proposed Mr. Mason, of Birmingham. Mr. Massa declared.

Mr Plane proposed, second d by Mr. Ross, Mr. J. Harry of Sheffield.-Mr. Barney decliped. Mr. Rebens proposed Mr. Clarke, of Stockport-Mr. Clake declined.

he wished to mention. Considerable projudice existed majority. in the minds of some of the Marylebone Chartists towards Mr. Wheeler,-it had been asserted that Mr. to draw up an address to the country. Wheeler had at one time belonged to a secret society.

hir. Wheeler gave an unqualified denial to the charge. He had heard of it before: he had challenged his been able to draw up a report relative to the communiaccuse to the proof; he had offered to attend a meet- cation received under the name of Gracchus? ing it Mar debone, or anywhere eise, to meet any charge. The Committee reported they had not previous to Hobson, for the Prin of Organization brought by him that any party might have to prefer against him, but no their suspension been able to effect that object. After before the Conference, and likewise for the zeal and one and over dared to confront him. He splemnly some discussion the motion for the Committee was ability evinced by him in expounding its various

der in the charge (Cheers) Dir. Large -xpressed himself entirfied.

Mr. O'C mor said that then h some months ago he had, in come-quence of the wisces of the men of Lon- ed General Auditors. no colear to the cry of "detation"—hear, hear, mand slight alteration. Birmingian, of taking at, files. He would rather Bairstow and Dixon. it was to desire of their consuments that he should of the Society. perv- H- felt the resp. neibility of the situation—he configures and union by taking the office, and, therefore, if elected, he would serve—(cheers). Mr. Large thought that Mr. O'Connor would

more serviceable off the Executive than on Messra Divle, Ross, and Carke thought that Mr. O'Conner could fulfil the duties of the office, and contimes to agitate as he had kitherto done. If they carried thought Mr. O'Conner could not visit the country, and do that which up to this time ke had done, and which he only could do, they would not support his election

* In the report of Wednesday's proceedings published in the Skir of last Saturday, Mr. Maraden is represented to have stated that he had been prevented lecturing in Lancashire because he was supposed to be a

" physical force" man. Mr. Marsden was not speaking of himself, but another person, a Manchester man, who was prevented lecturing, not because he was or was not a "physical force" man, but because he had deserted the Chartista and joined the Corn Law Repealers. This was not Mr. Marsden, but another person of whom Mr. M. was speaking. The mistake cross from the reporter being agreed to. seated near the chairman, and Mr. Marsden being at the far end of the table and speaking in so lew a unanimously agreed to. reporter expresses his regret.

After some more discussion, the question was put to the vote, and Mr. O'Connor declared to be unani- addition, on the motion of Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. monsly elected Treasurer. The annoucement was re- Clarke. ceived with loud cheers.

Mr. O'Connor proposed Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, as a fit and proper person to serve on the Executive. In doing so, Mr. O'Connor highly enlogised Mr. Leach for his talents and patriotism. Mr. Donaldson seconded the nomination. Mr. D xon questioned if Mr. Leach could serve: not

only was he in the claws of the law, but he had a Morrison and Bairstow. business to attend to, which required every attention: he had a young family to rear, and could not leave Mesers. Clarke, Doyle, and Hobson spoke to the

same eff-cl. Mr. O'Connor, in consequence of the speeches of Mr. Leach's friends, withdrew his nomination. Mr. Doyle proposed, seconded by Mr. Dixon, Mr.

Mesers O'Connor, Large, and Ross spoke in support Mr. Carke proposed, seconded by Mr. Harney, Mr.

Mr. Dixon expressed his sense of the honour intended, but thought he could be of mare service in Lancashire; Buirstow declined.

Mr. Large proposed Mr. Doyle of Manchester, Mr. Mr. O'Connor proposed Mr. Ross of London, he had

Mr. Harney claimed the honour of seconding the nomination of Mr. Ross. He had known him for many years, and from his earliest acquaintance with him had found him to be an unyielding democrat, and the stern enemy of all humbug. True Mr. Ross was not he had not the reputation of being an orator: but he was what flited him much better for the responsible office of a director of the Association; he was a clear, took his seat. cool headed man of business; a thinker, one whose; years went bail for his discretion and sound judgment; he seconded the nomination with great pleasure.

M. Large proposed, seconded by Mr. Shaw, Mr. Dewhirst of Dewsbury. Mr. Hobson supported Mr. Ross.

Mr. Dexon supported Mr. Ross. Mr. Smyth moved an adjournment to the afternoon, seconded by Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Hebson opposed the adjournment; to adjourn might be to give an opportunity for private cabal. Mr. four shillings per week; and he thought that any other H. moved that the elections be decided previous to the asjournment.

Mr. Hosier seconded the motion. hir. Large supported the adjournment.

Mr. Harney proposed Mr. David Ross, of Leeds. He had not the honour of a very close personal acquain-Nr. Donaldson thought £2 for the Secretary too tauce with Mr. Ross, but there were those present who what they knew.

Mr. O'Connor replied to Mr. Donaldson. He thought Mr. Dixon warmly eulogised Mr. Ross, but believed, £2 per week quite ample; he knew that there were under present circumstances he could not serve. housenes calling themselves "gentlemen" who would \ Mr. Harney being unable to say whether Mr. David unit at the situation, and think themselves well off in Ross would serve, if elected, withdrew his nomination. Mr. Dewburst proposed Mr. Farrar of Leeds-, Chair-

Mr. Bairstow proposed, and Mr. Large seconded Mr. Mr. Masen supported the nomination of Mr. Jones.

Mr. Mason proposed, seconded by Mr. Morrison,-Mr. Ross, of London, desired to withdraw from the election.

Messra Hobson and Dixon warmly protested against the withdrawal of Mr. Ress. Mr Smyth again pressed the adjournment.

Mr. Harney moved as an amendment that the Confer he other members of the Executive.

ence proceed with the electron.

ence proceed with the electron.

Mr. M. Grath moved the suspension of the standing, the Wictim Fund; which met the Conference.

Mr. Smyth declined. He could not be spared from

The votes were then taken, the names being called, the following is the list as taken down by the Secretary. Mr. O'Connor supported the original motion; when Of course, no candidate voted for himself; and it must

					71. (Gra	Clarke	K.144	D.wh'	J. 61 . 444	Chance
Mr. Dewhurs	t				1	1	-	-	-	-
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Mr. Parrar, C	лати	AJ]	•••	•••	1		1		1	
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en Messra. Me Grath, Clarke, and Ross. The announces of delegates, to be embodied into a code of laws to acment was received with applause. Mr. Hobson then moved that Mr. M'Grath having movement; and, in fairness, he thought that as he was the highest number of votes should be appointed President of the Executive.- Carried unanimously. The Conference adjourned at forty-five minutes past

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Minutes having been confirmed, Mr. Hobson always found on the side of pure and underlied Chartism. moved that the following list be submitted to the Chartist body the in accordance with the constitution of the society, and But that there should be not even the imaginary appear- Executive, out of whom they should procure the conance confictation" on his part or subserviency on the sent of three to act as trustees to the Society. v.z.: T. S. part of others, he was determined that no man filling Dancombe, Esq., M.P.; J. Fielden, Esq., M.P.; Sharman any situation in the Organization should be in his Grawford, E.q., M.P.; Alsop, Baq; J. Liston, E-q; emphassive E. H. would be independent of them and J. P. Roberts, Eq; Titus Brook, E.q.; J. Gally, Esq;

> Mr. Marsden moved, that in order to prevent any undue bias towards the Land question, members of the England and Scotland, to secure uniformity of action Executive should not be allowed to pay more than one on all measures of general policy, respectfully submit for penny per week to the Land Fund. Mr. Place seconded the motion. After considerable discussion, in which Messra. Hobson, Dixon, Wheeler,

Mr. Large said there was a matter of some importance and Ross took part, the motion was lost by a great Mr. Morrison moved that a committee be appointed

> Mr. Shaw seconded the resolution. Mr. Harney enquired whether the Committee had

adjourned. The Conference then proceeded with the Plan of And Wesseler was then unanimously elected Secretary. Organization; Section relative to Auditors. Mr. Hobson That Forms O'Connor E-q : appointed Treasurer." withdrawn. Mr. Harris, of the Chartist Circular, and priate speech. Mr Sewell, of London, were then unanimously appoint-

den, it and himself as a candidate for the Executive, TERMS OF OCCUPATION.—Clause 96, was agreed to, as secretary." he had subsequently declined, being desirous of ziving on the motion of Messrs. Dixon and Donaldson, with he had no the most distant thought, when he came to Cianse 97 was proposed and seconded by Messrs.

pay a "bousand pounds than take the office; but he Mr Linton objected to the sale of the land, and was had been assured by several of the delegates that desirous that it should always be the freehold property

felt that he might do something towards establishing inserted, compelling those who were located on the land, still to continue members of the Society. Mr. Hobson stated, in explanation, that it would be carried swid repeated rounds of applause. effected by another clause which would stand interme-

diate between clauses 98 and 99. After a very long discussion, in which many members took part, and several divisions ensued, the clause was sat five days in deliberation upon one of the most im-Clause 98, on the motion of Mr. Wheeler, seconded

by Mr. Linton, was agreed to; also an intermediate ference whose opinions were not altogether in favour of one, on the motion of Messra Large and Bairstow. CHAPTER IX-Clause 99 was adopted, on the ter, yet the deliberations were conducted with the motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Mc Grath. Clause 100 was agreed to, on the motion of Mesars. Doyle and Dewhirst

CHAPTER X.—Clause 101 was also adepted, on the motion of Messra Clarke and Doyle. Clause 102 was agreed to, on the motion of Mesars. Shaw and Mason Cianse 103 was adopted, on the motion of Messrs. Doyle and Ross. Clause 104 was agreed to. with alight alteration.

Clauses 105, 106, and 107, were also unauimonsiy CHAPTER XI.—Clauses 108, 109, and 119, were amendments, and additions. In the shape in which month tone that the reporter could not hear distinctly the Clauses 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, and 118, Barrister. As soon as he has certified that it is in

CHAPTER XII.—Section 1 was adopted, with a slight

CHAPTER XIII .- Clause 121 was unanimously agreed

CHAPTER. XIV .- Was agreed to, on the motion of Meisrs. Large and Dewhirst. CHAPTER. XV. - With an additional clause, providing for Bye-Laws, was agreed to, on the motion of Messrs.

Clause 120 was expunged.

Clauses 71 and 72, which had been omitted, were agreed to, with some alterations, proposed by Mr. Morrison.

M. Mason suggested a clause relative to any charges or disputes which might be brought against any of the officers of the Society. Messrs. Hobson and Wheeler showed that clause 66

already provided for that case. Mr. Mason stated that the clause did not meet his views, and suggested that an appeal might be made from the Executive to the Convention, and ultimately to the arbitrators. The suggestion was ultimately adopted. On the motion of Mr. Hobson, seconded by Mr. Linton, Chapter 7, Section 3, relative to the power of borrowing monies, which had previously been expunged, was again restored to its original position, after a calm but determined opposition from Mr. Marsden. Mr. Morrison then proposed that the Pian of Organi-

Mr. D'xon proposed, Mr. Robins seconded, Mr. zation, as agreed to clause by clause, should be adopted. Mr. Dawhirst seconded the resolution, which was carried with great applause. On the motion of Mr. Bairstow, seconded by Mr. Mason, Messrs. Morrison, Hobson, and Wheeler, were

> Estion ready for publication, and procure its enrolment. Carried unanimously. On the motion of Messrs. Doyle and Clarke, Messrs. Mason, Bairstow, and Mc Grath, were appointed a Committee to draw up an address to the country.

> The Conference then adjourned until 8 o'clock the following morning. SATURDAY MORNING'S BITTING.

At a few minutes after eight o'clock the Chairman The Secretary read the minutes of the last sitting

which were confirmed. The Members entered into a conversation as to what means should be adopted should Mr. Tidd Pratt refuse to enrol the society, when the following resolution was Moved by Mr. Bairstow:-

"That should there be any demur against the enrolment of the society, that the committee be authorized to consult F. O Connor, E:q. and W. P. Roberts, Esq. upon the objections to ascertain if such objections be valid or otherwise." Mr. Shaw seconded the motion which was agreed to.

Mr. Doyle moved, "That the committee to draw up the address to the country be called upon to report." Mr. Linton seconded the motion. Agreed to. Mr. Mason, on the part of the Commit ee, read the

Mr. Hobson moved, and Mr. Dixon seconded, "That the address just read be received by this Conference and ordered to be printed."- Carried unanimously. Mr. Wheeler said that he had received a number of Chartist Circulars from Mr. Cleave, as a present to the members of the Conference. Mr. Dixon moved "That the thanks of the Conference be given to Mr. Cleave for his present.

Mr. Dewhurst seconded the motion, which was carried ucanimously. A lengthy correspondence was then read from Mr. Cleave, containing the Balance Sneet of the Victim Fund, and tendering his resignation as its Treasurer. Mr. Wheeler moved, and Mr. Bairstow seconded, "That Mr. Cleave's resignation be accepted," which with a vote of the Conference to him for his services,

After some discussion on the motion of Messrs. Dixon and Large, it was decided that to avoid a complicity of Funds and Treasurers, it would be advisable to appoint the General Treasurer, Mr. O'Connor, as Treasurer to the Victim Fund: which met with the approbation of

Mr. Hobson moved "that the Conference recommend the appointment of a Victim Fund Committee in Manchester by the Manchester Chartists, to whom application could be made for relief." On the metion being seconded by Mr. Large, it was

agreed to. Mr. Hobson moved, "That the General-Address-Committee be authorised to draw up an address, appealing to the country on behalf of the victims" Mr. D xon seconded the motion, which was agreed to. Mr. Ed:a brought before the Conference a suggestion

as to whether it would not be advisable to hold simultaneous meetings in every part of the country, to memo-| = | | | | | rialize the Queen in behalf of Frost, Williams, Jones It was finally agreed to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive. Mr. Large said, there was a subject which he con-

sidered the Conference ought to take up before it separated; and that was to point out to the people the necessity of taking part in the municipal and parochial elections. He would, therefore, move the following resolution :-'all means in their power, to choose such me to fill the

various parochial and municipal effices as would assist non-payment. in carrying out the principles of the Charter." Mr. Robins seconded the motion.

Agreed to. Mr. Mason observed, that on a former occasion he had pay the rent of the room for the Conference to meet in; but he was sorry to say that such was the state of their funds, that it was not in the power of the Council to

Mr. Doyle thought that it would be much better for each place that was represented to pay its equal share joined together in accordance with the preceding proviof the rent. He would therefore move-" Tust each delegate pay the sum of two shillings." Mr. Ciarke having seconded the motion, it was

agreed to. Mr. Hobson moved-" That this Conference of delegates do not think it advisable at the present time, to link the questions of a sick and burial society, and a society to afford immediate pecuniary relief to those in need, with the other objects already determined on; at 25 18 16 8 9 3 the same time they think they are questions deserving of consideration by the working neopte themselves, with The Chairman announced that the election had failen a view to their being brought before a future Convention complish the desirable object."

Mr. Carke seconded the motion.—Agreed to. The Conference adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SITTING

At two o'clock, the President took the chair. The Messra. Large and M Grath. propriety of their making a simultaneous collection, in in accordance with the laws protecting Benefit Societies, aid of the General Victim Fund, on Sunday, Sept do hereby request that a Charter may be granted to us 23rd, 1843."

Mr. Robins seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Mason said he had a resolution, which he would submit to the Conference: it was as follows:-" That this Conference, after mature reflection on the subject of an efficient co-operation 's tween the charries of the consideration of our Scottish fellow-patriots the propriety either of adopting the plan of Organ zation devised by this body, or of offering some suggestions which may prevent the recurrence of such a division

in public sentiment as existed on the last National Mr. Hobson seconded the motion, which was then Mr. M'Grath moved and Mr. Dewhurst seconded the following:-" That the best thanks of this Conference are pre-eminently due and are hereby given to Mr. J.

clauses. Seconded by Mr. Dewhurst and carried with acclama-Mr. Hobson returned thanks in a nest and appro-Mr. Hobson moved :- " That the thanks of the Con-

Mr. Large seconded the resolution, which was agreed to unanimously. Mr. Doyle moved :-" That Mr. Farrer do now leave

the chair and that Mr. D xon de take it." Mr. Hosier a conded the motion. Agreed to. Mr. Doyle their moved :- "Taut the best thanks of this Conference are due and are hereby given to Mr. Mr. Morrison was desirous that a clause should be Farrer for his gentlemanly conduct in the chair during its deliberations " Mr. Hobson seconded the resolution, which was

> Mr. Hobson moved and Mr. Smyth seconded :-Test this Conference be now dissolved." Agreed to. The Conference was dissolved forthwith, after having portant questions ever brought before the Chartist body. And notwithstanding there were members in the Conmixing the question of the Land with that of the Chargreatest harmony and concord. The delegates separated to return to their various constituencies. Their parting a nation's freedom. They shook the warm hand of

What next follows is THE PLAN, as agreed to by the Conference. It embodies all the alterations, under it commence.

trust that their labours will be producted of much

good to the cause of universal freedom.

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE MUTUAL BENEFIT OF ITS MEMBERS. and 5 William IV. c. 40.) CHAPTER I.-BASIS.

SECTION I .- OBJECTS. 1. The objects of this Association are, by peaceful and legal means alone to better the condition of man, by removing the causes which have produced moral and social degradation.

2. To provide for the unemployed, and means of support for those who are desirous to locate upon the

SECTION 11 .- MEANS.

means :sionaries, discussions, petitions to Parliament, tracts, cheap publications, and the Newspaper

before the public. Second-By raising from time to time, by subscriptions among the members, or by voluntary contributions; or bequests, or loans, various stocks or funds, for the mutual assistance and benefit of the

members. SECTION III .- PRINCIPLES

3. The fundamental principles of this society are:-

duty it is to obey them when made. from, and immediately subject to, the whole people; to maintain and employ a district lecturer. thus completely representing their feelings and their interests.

who have arrived at the age of twenty-one. servants is best ensured by a strict responsibility; of the Branch Board.

year, and an achua: choice or election. Fifth-That the represented cugnt to be protected tageous by the majority of Branches comprising the in the exercise of their rights of franchise, that district. private voting, under such arra gements as shall members of the Council. deceit.

to be the test or qualification and not a mere District Councilinen.

citizens. Berving.

necessary to have equal electoral districts.

CHAP. II.-MEMBERSHIP. ELIGIBILITY, AND CARDS OF MEMBERSHIP-

of this A sociation, by entering his name on its books; see to the general efficiency of the branches; and The District Secretary may be suspended and dismissed he thereby expressing his agreement with its principles generally, co-operate to carry out the objects of the and objects, and his determination to abide by its laws. society. Cards denoting membership shall be given to each indi-Vidual member when he jams; and all cards such be

renewed every three mounts. 5. Right of Foling - Members of the society shall OF DELEGATES from the several districts of the Assehave the right of speaking and voting on any business station. The scale of representation being one delegate suspension, his dismissal shall follow as a matter of of the seciety relating to the general funds and general for every five hundred members. Districts not containpurposes, such as the election of officers, &c.; the ing 500 members may, according to their geographical members paying to the Special Fund to be hereafter position, unite to send a delegate or delegates. provided for) shall alone have the decision of matters connected with that fund. No member, under any in the district shall have the power to nominate the notification. A list of such nominatiosn shall be forcircumstances, shall be entitled to more than one number of Dolegates required for their district, at a

pended by the nen-payment of subscriptions for three of March in each year. When the nominations are months, unless satisfactory reasons can be given to the made, they shall be immediately communicated to the misnagers of the branch for such non-payment: such District Secretary, so that an alphabetical list of the "That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is highly suspension being denoted by the withholding of the whole nominated in the district may be made out and desirable that the Chartist body should endeavour, by quarterly renewal card, until the arrears are paid up, or sent to each branch by the District Secretary, with the the managers satisfied with the reasons adduced for such least possible delay. The election for the number

society by the managers of their branch for any aggra- the 21st and 31st days of March, in each year, and of vated effence against the principles or laws of the which meeting a full week's notice shall be given. The society; the dismissed member may appeal against such names of the persons nominated shall be put to the I said that he thought the Chartists of Birmingham would dismissal to a general meeting of the Branch, or to the vote from the list in the order in which they stand, by District Beard, whose decision shall be final.

CHAPTER III-ORGANIZATION.

SECTION I. DIVISIONS.

Au annual and special Convention, and General Executive Committee; District Councils: Branch Boards; and SECTION 11-ORGANIZATION OF BRANCHES.

Executive Committee an application for A CHARTER, the following form :-We the undersigned inhabitants of , having been made acin the county of quainted with the objects, principles, and laws of the "National Charter Association for Mutual Benefit" and minutes were read and confirmed, on the motion of being desirous of promoting the orjects of that society, and willing to abide by the rules which are now pro-

Mr Large moved the following resolution :- "That | mulgated, or which may be from time to time enacted, to span a branch of the society in mentioned.

Name of street Name (in full). Age. Trade. or place of abode.

On the receipt of such application, the General tion of the district to continue its delegate, the district Executive Committee shall institute inquiries as to the may deciare the office vacant.

knowledge and general fitness of such persons for pro- 31. Vacancies.—On the death, resignation, or removal moting the general objects of the society; and upon by the district of any delegate, the president and secreizing the applicants to open a Branch of the National shall certify the same to the General Executiv Com-Charter Association for Mutua. Benefit, shall be issued, mittee, who shall forthwith issue their precept for the and to remain a Branch of the said Association, so long election of some other member to supply the vacancy. as they labour to promote its interests, and advance its | 32 Votes of Officers -- No lecturer, or other salaried ship. For such CHARTER a sum not exceeding 2s. 6d. themselves.

be appr printed to general purposes. sist of the persons to whom a Charter has been granted, mined upon, by those only of the delegates who are sublity to the sum specified in such instrument, or writand of the persons enrolled under it, so long as they subscribers to that Fund. whose decision shall be final. Should that decision to enrollment of these laws may authorize, and the Ex- of any officer of the society, may be recovered before in accordance with the decision of the Executive Com- ecutive Committee determine. be returned.

public meetings, and for meetings of the members for of two thirds of the branches, on behalf of the branches, rally to co-operate to carry out the objects of the scutive should decime or neglect to convene such Association.

12. Government of Branches.—The Board, or Com- branches sending such requisition shall convene it themmittee of Management of each branch shall consist of selves. seven members; namely, a president, secretary, treasurer, and four others, all of whom shall be appointed by the members of the branch

friendship, and departed with mutual good wishes and prayers for each other's and the cause's welfare. We branch held within seven days after the 1st of the to Convention. respective months of March. June, September, and 37. Officers - The Central Committee shall consist of December, in each year. The persons then elected a president, treasurer, general secretary, and two other

remarks of Mr. M. Hence the mistake for which cur were also unanimously passed, on the motion of Messra, accordance with law, so soon will active operations of the business o

courses, meetings for members, and all other purposes taking office. ment of the rules of the Association, by providing means of the Society, for, and in the name of the Society; (Enrolled under the Acts, 10, Geo. IV. c. 56, and 4 at their own homes to collect them; or by Cass general missionaries and lecturerers, when applied to bers of any branch to form themselves into classes:

carry out, the suggestions and instructions of the mem-

bers of the branch, when such instructions do not in-

fringe on the general laws and rules of the body. 15. Classes - Whenever the members of any branch determine that it might conduce to the welfare and advantage of the Branch to be divided into Classes. the Branch Board have hereby the power to constitute dissemination of the principles, and their application to them of as many members as may be determined on, practice. according to locality. Each class, when constituted, shall choose for itself a leader, subject to the confirma-2. These objects are to be attained by the following tion of the Branch Board. The duties of the Leader will be to arrange for conversational meetings with his First-By creating a sound public opinion in favour class, at a place of meeting most convenient; to hold of this change in the condition of man, through discussions relative to the principles and objects of the the chair during the sittings of the Convention; and the medium of public meetings, lectures, mis- Association; to read the tract, and authorized docu- he shall preside at the meetings of the General Execuments and reports of the general body; to collect the tive Committee at which he may be present. The Pre-Press; all these means being so employed as to over to the Branch Secretary; and generally to infuse of the society shall be the active superintending officer

> 16. Appointment of Auditors -At the time of each election for members of the Branch Board, two Auditors shall also be appointed, to remain in office till their and appointed just in like manner as the Branch Board-

SECTION III. -ON ORGANIZATION OF DISTRICTS. 17. Formation of Districts .- Great Britain shall be First-The end of all Government ought to be the divided into districts, comprising a union of Branches happiness of the governed; and to attain this end, for district purposes, conformable to arrangements without injustice to any, it is necessary to subject which may from time to time be made by the Annual those who have the power of making the laws to a Convention, and subject to such revisions by the General wholesome and strict responsibility to t ose whose Executive Committee, as local or temporary circumstance may call for. The size of the district shall be Second—That this responsibility can be best enforced governed by the necessity of each case, regard being duties:through the instrumentality of a body emanating first had to the ability of the confederated Branches

18. District Councils. - Each District shall be governed by a District Council, consisting of one member from Third-That this representation to be just, full and each Branch, elected by that Branch to serve for one complete, must include the Suffrage of all males quarter. The nomination and election of the Quarterly District Councilmen shall take place at the same time, Fourth-That the performance of duties by public and in the same manner, as the nomination and election

and the best means of enforcing such responsibility 19. Place of Meeting .- The District Council, so conis by the term of such services being only for one stituted, shall meet either in a fixed place regularly; or move from place to place, as shall be deemed most advan-

their suffrage may be an expression of their own 20. District Officers.—The District Council shall apfreely-formed and honest opinion, and not swayed point a District Treasurer, and Secretary, either from by the power of weath or station acting upon their body, or from amongst the members of the society,

dependency; and this protection can be best such Treasurer and Secretary, to be allowed to speak on afforded by a general a toption of the plan of the Council but not to vote, unless they are elected secure the election from all chance of fraud or 21. District Auditors. - The District Council, at their first meeting in every quarter, shall appoint two audi- copies or impressions of all official letters despatched

possession of proporty), necessary to entitle a 22 Duties of the District Council.—The District Councit zen to act as a representative of his fellow- cil shall make arrangements for the district lecturer to lecture in each locality of the district, according to their them monthly according to their dates. Such copies Seventh—That no man, much less a body of men, have best judgment; they shall examine as to the fitness of and letters to be deposited in such place as the several any right to expect SERVICES without remunera- any lecturer in their district applying to become district committees may direct. tion; therefore whenever any member of the com- lecturer for the society, and certify their opinion to the munity is called upon to devote his energies and Executive Committee: they shall examine, appoint, and secretary should wish to resign, he shall give the talents for the weal of the people, he ought to suspend local lecturers; see that their labours are General Executive Committee three months' notice, be maintained at the expense of those whom he is suitably directed; draw up regular plans for local lector pay a sum equal to the three months' saturing; assist in superintending the arrangements for lary. If his services should be dispensed with, the Eighth-That in order to prevent a number of persons places of meeting in the several branches; or make the like notice shall be given, or the like amount of money or districts from obtaining an undus if fluence, it is necessary arrangements for taking and occupying a ba paid. place on behalf of the whole district, where it is determined to have only one place of pub ic meeting in District Secretary neglect his duties, or conduct himself the district, that operations may be concentrated. They in a manner likely to be injurious to the interests of shall also review and finally determine all matters of 4. Every person shall be eligible to become a member complaint appealed from any branch in the district; his case is decided on by the members of the branch.

SECTION IV-ANNUAL CONVENTION. 23. Constitution.—The legislative powers of this Association shall be vested in an ANNUAL CONVENTION 24 Mode of Nomination and Election. - Every branch

meeting of the members holden specially for that pur-6. Suspension.—The right of members shall be sus- pose between the last day of February and the 7th day General Executive Committee, as to which of the perwanted shall take place at a Special Meeting of the mem-7. Dismissal.—Members may be dismissed from the bers in each branch, holden for that purpose between the president or Chairman; and the number proclaimed in each case, pro and con registered by the Branch Secretary. A return, attested by the signatures of the President and Secretary shall be prepared at the meet-8. This Association shall consist of the members ing, and transmited by the next post to the District Secretary; who shall, from such returns, declare on sions, forming altogether a NATIONAL ASSOCIATION whom the election has failen, and communicate such HAVING BRANCHES; and shall be governed as follows, declaration to the General Secretary, and also to the Secretary of each branch in the District, within three days after the day of meeting for election. The returns from each branch shall be duly filed and preserved by

week of the month of April in each year; and shall

ing a Branch of this society, shall forward to the General action of business to be brought before it. 26. Powers of Convention .- The Convention shall society. signed by at least ten names, and in accordance with have power to make and revise the laws of the society; to consider upon, and rep rt as to the progress of the principles of the society, and the efficiency of the means employed to extend a knowledge of them, and induce trustee, and appoint another in his place. their enforcement in practice; to appoint the seat of Government; to elect the G neral Executive Committee, and the Trustees of the Society; to appoint paid officers, and fix the amount of salary; and generally to transact such business as may come before it. 27. Qualification of Delegates.—No person shall be eligible to sic as a delegate, who has not been a member of this society at least six months, unless he belongs to a branch which has not been that time in operation 28. Ex afficio Members .- Members of the General

> may sit and speak in Convention, though not elected t represent any district; but in such case they shall not 29 Tenure of Office.—The delegates shall be elected to serve in Convention for tweeve months; or until the 30. Removal of Delegates -If any delegate should otherwise, as not so be in a fit position, in the estima-

Executive Committee and the trustees of the society

satisfaction as to these particulars, a CHARTER author- tary of the district, for which such delegate was elected,

origination, by a strict authorence to the laws and constitu- officer, elected as a delegate to Convention, by any deficiency which may arise in the funds of the society, tion, and a due performance of the duties of member- district, shall vote on questions personally affecting unless such persons shall have respectively declared by shall be past to the General Executive Committee, to 33. Special Fund -All questions connected with the

ference be given to hir. Morrison for his laborious duties continue to comply with the laws of the Association; 34 Place of Meeting—The Annual Sessions of Convention of the difference by given to hir. Morrison for his laborious duties continue to comply with the laws of the Association; 34 Place of Meeting—The Annual Sessions of Convention of the difference by given to hir. but neglect of the laws, or nonconformity thereto, shall tion shall be held at Leeds, Manchester, Birminghan, him on account of or to and for the use of the society. subject any branch so offending to forfeiture of its London, Westminster, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or such (10 Geo. IV. c 56, s 22) Charter, at the discretion of the General Executive place as the curonment of the land may authorize, and 53, Priority of Claims.—Any monies or effects Committee. Against such decision the branch may ap- as may be determined on by the Annual Convention. peal to the Aurual Convention, at its next session, The Special Sessions may be held at such places as the ties relating to the same and coming into possession

mittee, the montes in hand, belonging such branch, shall | 35. Special Meeting can be called by Members. - Whenever the members and deem it necessary that a special 40, s. 12). 11. Duties of Branches - Each branch shall carry into meeting of the Convention shall be noticen to determine effect the rules as to the admission, suspension, or distupon matters of pressing and immediate importance; missal of members; the collection and application of Special Sessions shall be convened by the General funds; the obtaining and management of places for Executive Committee, on a requisition from the officers business, instruction, and entertainment; and gene- requiring them to do so; and, in case the General Exspecial session, on such requisition, the officers of the

> SECTION V .- GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTER. 36. Appointment The General Executive power shall

13 Election, and Tenure of Office. - Three members of be vested in a Contral Committee of Directors, to be of such Board shall resign office each quarter, in rota- chosen annually by Convention, from lists of nominaclated by men who are engaged in the god-like work of out at the end of the first quarter; and afterwards the made at special meetings for the purpose, in the second three next longest in office. All the members to be week of March in each year; such nominations to be eligible to re-election. The nominations shall be made sent to the General Secretary forthwith, that a general at least two weeks before the day of election; and the list of the whole may be in the hands of the members election shall take place at a general meeting of the before the special meeting for the election of delegates

> shall enter upon office on the 1st day of the following members. Three persons shall also be annually appointed or confirmed by the Convention as the trustees 14. Duties of Branch Boards - The duties of the of the Society, who stall be ex-efficio members of the Branch Boards shall consist of the general supervision Board. Two competent persons shall also be appointed ments for the due possession of a place of public meet- 38. Qualifications - Every member of the General

ing, where desirable; and for the due occupation of Executive Committee shall be a regular subscriber to such place of meeting for lectures, discussions, dis- the funds of the Society, before, or at the time, of not unlawful er inconsistent with the objects of the 39. Powers and duties .- The General Executive Com-

Association. They shall also arrange for the enforce- mittee shall direct and control the general proceedings for the due collection of the subscriptions of the mem- they shall see that the laws are obeyed, and that the bers, either by the Branch Secretary weekly sitting at various orders of the Convention are carried into effect; an appointed time and place to receive them; or by they shall receive all applications for Charters, and Visitors appointed to wait weekly upon the members grant them where expedient; they shall appoint Leaders, whenever it is deemed expedient by the mem- by the district councils, and certified of their fitness. They shall publish such tracts and other works as they and the branch boards shall generally listen to, and may consider calculated to promote the objects of the Society, to the extent of a fund set apart for that purpose, by the Annual Convention; they shall summon the Annual, and a Special Session of Convention when necessary as provided by the laws; but in the latter cases they shall be unanimous; and generally they shall take the most efficient means in their power to promote the

CHAPTER IV.-SPECIAL AND GENERAL DUTIES OF OFFICERS. SECTION I .- PRESIDENTS.

40. Duties -The President of the society shall take subscriptions of the members, and weekly band them sidents shall only have a casting vote. The President bring the objects of this Association prominently a spirit of kindness and forbearance amongst the of the society. The Presidents of the districts councils shall preside at the meetings of such councils: the Presidents of each Branch Board shall preside at the meetings of the branch or of the board at which he is present. Each chairman shall superintend the business of successors are appointed. They shall be nominated the Branch or Board of which he is chairman, and regularly authenticate the minutes, as entered and confirmed in the minute book.

41. Casual Chairman.-If at the hour at which the business of any meeting should commence the President should be absent, the directors, managers, or members present at such meeting respectively shall elect a chairman for the occasion.

SECTION II .- SECRETARIES. 42. General Duties.—The secretary of each board, council, or committee, shall perform the following

(1.) He shall attend at all meetings of the board, council, or committee, of which he is secretary. (2.) He shall record correctly the names of the members there present, and keep the minutes of the proceedings in a book provided for that

(3.) He shall keep all the accounts, documents, and papers of the board, council, or committee, in such form, manner, and place, and for such use, as the laws require, or board may appoint.

(4.) He shall, under the direction of the board, council, or committee, conduct its correspondence, and transact all business committed to him by the laws. (5) Each Branch Secretary shall, in the first place, receive all monies payable to the board, of which

he is secretary, and pay over the same to the treasurer, after defraying such expences as may be directed. 43. The General and District Secretaries shall keep a book, or books, in which shall be entered correct Sixth—That the choice of the electors ought alone tors from amongs; the members of the Association not by them. Such books shall have their pages numbered, and an alphabetical table of contents, of subjects and persons, made out quarterly. Each secretary shall also keep all official letters received by him, and arrange

44. Resignation of General Secretary.—If the general

45. Suspension and Dismissal.—Should any Branch, or the Society, the branch board may suspend him until by the District Council. The General Secretary may be suspended from his office by the General Executive Committee for neglect of duty, or injurious conduct; and if such Secretary do not give notice of his intention to appeal against such suspension to the arbitrators hereafter provided, within seven days after such course. Whenever a vacancy thus occurs in the office of General Secretary, it shall be notified in the official organ of the Society, and nominations required from the branches, to be sent in within ten days after such warded to each member of the General Convention, who shell return his decision within three days to the sens on the list he votes for to fill the vacancy.

SECTION III .- TREASURERS. 46.- Duties.- The Treasurer of each Board, Council. or Committee, shall have the charge of all subscriptions

and other monies paid to the Secretary; and he shall pay all monies authorised by the resolutions of the board, council, or committee, on an order signed by not less than three of its members; and his books shall be a check on the Secretary of the board, council, or committee. A duplicate, or abstract thereof, kept by the Secretary, and suthenticated by the Treasurer, shall be laid before each council or committee meeting. He shall balance his accounts quarterly, and supply the Secretary with an abstract thereof, and shall, if required, attend the meetings of the board, council, or committee. He shall also pay over the various funds as provided under the heads of "Funds" and "Returns;" he shall also give such security for the funds placed in his hands as the

committee, council, or board, may require. SECTION IV .- TRUSTEES. 47. Duties.—The trustees of the society for the time being, may, by the direction of the General Executive the District Secretary, amongst the papers of the Asso- Committee, purchase land, buildings, implements, and other things which may be required for the purposes of 25. Annual Session .- An annual session of the Con- the society. They may also buy, sell out, or transfer vention shall be holden on the Monday in the third stock when and as directed by the General Executive Committee. The trustees shall, when required, execute 9. Formation of Branches -Persons desirous of form- continue its sittings so long as is requisite for the trans- a declaration of trust of all the stock, funds, or property standing and being in their names belonging to the

> 48 Neglect -- If any trustee of the society, at any time for a period of fourteen days, neglect any of the duties required of him, the directors may suspend such SECTION V .- GENERAL AUDITORS.

49. Powers.-Every auditor shall have access, at any

time, for the purpose of inspection, to all the books.

papers, deeds, and documents whatsoever, necessary to the due performance of his duties. Any general auditor, in the execution of his duties, may call for the production of the books and papers of any branch or 50. Duties of General Auditors - The general accounts

of the society shall be audited at least quarterly, by the auditors of the accounts of the General Executive 51. Duties of District and Branch Auditors .--District and Branch auditors shall look over the books of the branch or district to which they belong, at seast twice a quarter; and, at the end of the quarter, report to the general meeting of members the condition become as situated, by absence from the district, or in which they flud the books at that time. They are not to confine their attention to a mere adding up of the accounts; but satisfy themselves as to the correctness of each item, by calling for explanation and vouchers whenever there is the least doubt. It will also be their duty to report immediately to the branch, when-

ever they discover any, the slightest defaication; or a departure from the strict rules of business and order. SECTION VI-RESPONSIBILITY OF OFFICERS. 52 Limitation - No trustee, treasurer, or other officer of the society, shall be liable to make good any writing under their hands, deposited and registered in like manner with the laws of the society, that they are Land Fund that may be brought before the Annual willing so to be answerable; and every such officer, or 10. Constitution of Branches - Each branch shall con- Special Convention, shall be considered by, and deter- the whole of them cohectively, may limit such responing. But every such officer shall be personally responsi-

belonging to the society, or any deeds or securiany other debts are paid or samsfied, on the death of bankruptcy, &c, of such officer (4 and 5 William IV. C.

54. Vacancies - Every vacancy in any office, unless otherwise provided for, shall be filled up by the body in whom is vested the original appointment. But in the meantime the vacancy may be filled up by the other members of the committee or Board until the general body snall appoint.

55. Re eligibility.—On the termination of the tenure of any office, the retiring member may be re-elected.

CHAPTER V.—BUSINESS. SECTION I .- MEETINGS. 56. General Executive Committee Meelings .- The General Executive Committee shall meet weekly, or ofcener, if necessary, at such time as they shall appoint, at the general office of the Society in such place as the enrol-

ment of these laws may authorise, and as the Convention 57. District Council Meetings .- Bach District Council shall meet once in all weeks, or oftener if necessary, at such place as they shall appoint. 58. Branch Board Meetings.—The Board of each

branch shall meet weekly, or of ener if necessary, at such time as they shall appoint. 59 General Meetings - Every branch shall hold meetings as often as expedient for the purpose of conversation, hearing lectures or discussions, or otherwise extending the general principles, and promoting

(Continued in our Seventh page.)

BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.

(Continued from our Saih Page.) good feeling, intelligence, and morality. Meetings for

60. Notices-No business, except of the most urgent sidered at a general meeting, without at least seven shall be transacted implying expense or other responmade to the Secretary in writing, and hung up in the formed. meeting room of the branch.

for which the meeting was adjourned.

SECTION IL-BLECTIONS.

as scrutineers, to receive the votes and report the re- think fit.

journment.

SECTION III .- QUORUMS.

65. Quorum of Boards.—Three of the members shall be a quorum of each Board; but such quorum shall be unanimous in all its resolutions, unless there be present a majority of the members of the Board.

SECTION IV .- CORRESPONDENCE. 66. By Secretaries.—All official correspondence shall

be conducted through and by the agency of the several recretaries; and no letter or document shall be considered genuine unless expressed as signed by order and on behalf of the body by whom it is authorized.

PRINCIPLES. 67. Missionaries and Lecturers - The public promulgation of the principles and objects of the society shall be more particularly confided to salaried missionaries and district lecturers. The amount of salary for the missionaries shall be determined by the General Execu. necessary; and the salary of district lecturers shall be determined on by each district.

63. Examination-No individual shall be appointed to the office of district lecturer unless he is a member of testimonials of good character. He shall answer general questions; and he shall satisfy the examiners that he land. (10 Geo. IV. c. 56, s. 24). possesses the requisite oratorical powers for lecturing to his fitness to the General Executive Committee, who shall then make the appointment.

69. Certificate.-Each district lecturer and missionary such appointment from the General Executive Committee; and upon any such lecturer or missionary resigning his situation, or being dismissed therefrom, he shall deliver back such certificate: such appointment, withdrawal, or dismissal, to be published in the organ of the society, signed by the officers who usually sign official documents. No one but those bearing such cer- (Ib.) tificate, or appointed by the District Council as a local lecturer, shall be allowed to lecture in any branch, or be recognized as lecturers of the society.

shall be deprived of his office for perlect of duty, or such discharge of it as would injure the cause which he was appointed to promote; or on account of mental or bers in money, implements, cattle, or such other value. Committe, with such subscriptions as may be due at the Executive Committee on application from a District advisable to receive, may be unlimited, subject to the nation of each quarter, such branch shall be subject to a to, shall be printed and published at the general from rain and the cold of the winter. But when men the case calls for such an exercise of power: the dismissed lecturer having the power of appeal to the Convention, to the Arbitrators, or to both, if dissatisfied with the step.

71. Local Lecturers.—The District Council may appoint, after examination, parties to the station of local lecturers, who, along with the district lecturer, shall be under the control of the District Council. 72. Trucis.—A general Tract Depositary shall be established; and the Executive Committee shall make arrangements with some printer and publisher for that purpose, and contract with him for the printing of tracts in a uniform manner; such tracts to be supplied to the various branches at a per centage above cost price; and also to agents, to be appointed in each town

73. Publications.—The Executive Committee shall decide as to what publication or extracts from works be agreed to unanimously by the directors, at a meeting will be best calculated to promote the objects and prin- held after fourteen days' special notice, in writing. ciples of the society.

CHAPTER VII.—FUNDS. SECTION I .- GENERAL EXPENCES.

for the sale of such tracts.

74. General Fund.—A fund for defraying the genera First-By each member paying two-pence for his expences incurred or occasioned in respect of any mort-

card of membership when he first enrols his name on the Society's books. on the Society's books. Second-By each member contributing weekly to

such fund the sum of one penny, either direct to the branch secretary, or through the class-leader, or it, every quarter. Third-By donations and contributions from friends:

tures, discussions, conversations, or entertainments.

75. Appropriation of General Fund.—The sums of money received by each Branch Secretary for cards of weekly subscriptions, which shall be remitted monthly the Society. (15). to the General Treasurer, by the Branch Treasurer. tion, along with the donations, contributions and collections, shall be lodged with the Branch Treasurer, to shall always be at the rate of a certain sum per member throughout the district; and when laid, shall be paid funds of Great Britain and Ireland. (1b). by the Branch Treasurer, to the District Treasurer, or

SECTION IL-SPECIAL PUND FOR THE EMPLOYMENT ble to the form following :-OF THE MEMBERS ON THE LAND.

76 Land Fund.—A fund for the purchase or rental of land, and for the erection of suitable buildings, where necessary, and practicable shall be raised by subscription, from such members as may be able and willing to contribute to such fund in shares of £1 the sum of each, payable by weekly instalments of 1d., 21, 41, 64. 84., 10d., 1s. each.

77. Each contributor neglecting to pay his weekly contributions to that fund, shall be fined for such neglect at the following rate: if his subscriptions are 1d.

For one month, one halfpenny:

, two months, one penny; ,, three months, fourpence;

,, four months, eightpence; , five months, one shilling; ,, six months, one and sixpense; and

and if his subscriptions amount to 2d. per week, he shall be fined double the amount, and so on, in proportion to the rates of contributions. And any contributor con- Land Fand chaif be held for, and applied to, no other

, each subsequent month, one shilling:

other sufficient occas on for such neglect. 78. Appropriation of Fines -All sums ariting from 97. Division and Appropriation of Land.-Whenever

with a check card, on which all contributions to the land dwellings, and purchased the requisite stock, with before any justice of the peace, any member of the fund shall be entered at the time of his paying the same, implements and all other necessaries for the due occu- society may be a witness, and shall not be objectionand this card shall be a sufficient voucher for all sums so patien of the same, they shall apprize the general able on account of any interest in the result. (4. & paid, until they reach the sum of one pound, when a cer- members of the Land Fund, and specify the number 5. Will. IV. c. 40, s. 10.) tificate, or scrip, shall be given him, agreeable to the of families they have the means of providing for, so following form :-

MATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION POR MUTUAL follows:-BENEFIT.

William IV., c. 40.) Certificate of Land Fund Contributions

We, the undersigned officers of the above society, hereby

certify that above fund the sum of daly registered in the ledger of the society kept at this selected shall occupy the land. office. This sum is transferable to members, and entitles

Paying to the land fund. Wilness our hands this day of

- General Secretary.

regularly transmit to the general Treasurer the amount tors and Trustees shall have purchased such plot or arbitrators may be enforced by legal proceedings, and racred object of National Freedom. of land fund received by him, whenever it amounts to plots of land, and divided it into such alletments, and before a justice of the peace, as directed by the £2; such transmission to be by means of General Post erected such buildings, and furnished each allotment statute; the sentence, order, or adjudication of such business shall be constituted of these who hold cards. Office Order, and the expense of it charged by the with the requisite amount of stock and implements, justice being final in relation to the execution of such Office Order, and the expense of it charged by the with the requisite amount of stock and implements, award. (10 Geo. 1V. c. 56. s. 29.)

Branch Treasurer to the Lond Fund, and set forth by and leased the same to the members so selected to award. (10 Geo. 1V. c. 56. s. 29.)

him in his gnarterly extrem. At the end of each occupy, on leases for ever, with the provision for the 122. Application to Justices—If, on the application

balance of land fund that may be in his hands. 81. Investments by Trustees.—The trustees may put nature, to be determined by the meeting, shall be con- to interest any part of the society's Funds on such security-pursuant to 10 Geo. IV. c 56 s. 13-as shall days' notice; and at quarterly meetings no business be approved of by a majority of the Convention; or of such sale, to the credit of the society; to be emthey may invest the funds of the society, in terms of shillty to absent members, unless at least ten days' the statute, until they are a quired to carry into practing of more dwellings, the procuring of more stock notice thereof has been given. Such notices shall be tical operation the objects for which the society is and implements, and the leasing of the same to more

82 Disposal of Shares.—Whenever any member, or 61. Adjourned Meeting.—Meetings held according to the widow or other representative of any member, or sold, in like manner, for the purchase of more land; r ljournment shall be devoted exclusively to the business any person who has been a member, wishes to dispose until the whole of the members of the society are alloof any share, sum, right, or interest in the society, any cated on such lands, in such manner, and on such such party may agree with some member willing to conditions 62. Foles.—At elections of officers, and delegates to purchase the same, for such value as it may be worth Convention, the votes shall be taken by a show of at the time; and upon their executing a Memorandum hands, unless a ballot be demanded; and when a ballot of Transfer conformable to schedule—, such other piers, be guided as far as practicable, by the principle be demanded, the votes shall be taken by the use of may be elected by the branch to which he belongs, to of providing, within each county, allotments for the yoting papers, where more than one person is to be hold the share, sum, right, or interest, so disposed of, members residing in such county, so as to render it elected; or by the use of balls where that is more con and ail the advantages attendant thereon; which unnecessary for a family to remove far from "home," right and interest may be held separately or combinedly to places where different customs and different habits 63. Scrutineers.—Two members shall be appointed with any prior right or interest, as the member may prevail.

83. Transmission of "Memorandum of Transer". - Every member so selected and made to occupy, shall 64. Time.—An hour shall be fixed, after which no Upon any share being disposed of, the "Memorandum continue to remain a member of this society, and subvote shall be received; and every election shall be fin. of Transfer", along with the certificate transferred, scribe to its funds, until the whole of the members of thed by the meeting then assembled, and without ad. shall be immediately transmitted by post, addressed to the Land Fund are placed in a similarly independent the General Secretary, at the office of the General Ex- position with himself, and the other general objects of the ecutive Committee, together with one shilling to be paid by the purchaser of the share, to cever the expenses of printed forms, postages, &c.

84. Entry of Transfer.—The General Secretary, upon receiving from the Branch Secretary the " Memorandum of Transfer," properly filled up, shall forthwith make by the General Executive Committee, and shall mark on member to whom it is transferred, preceded by the words "transferred to," and forward the document to him. He shall also sign a certificate of such entry, conformable to Schedule --- on the "Memorandum of CHAPTER VI.-DISSEMINATION OF THE Transfer," and safely keep the same with the other papers and documents of the General Executive Com-

85. Death of Members.—If any member die without having made or left a will, and entitled to any sum not exceeding £20 the trustees or treasurer of the society if satisfied of the fact, and that no letters of administive Committee, who shall also appoint them whenever tration or confirmation will be taken out of the funds. goods, and chattels, of such deceased member-may pay such sum at any time after the decease of such member, according to the laws of the society. But if three be no rule made in that behalf, then the trustees the society, and until he has been examined as to his or treasurer may pay the same to the person entitled to qualification by the District Council. He shall produce the effects of the deceased intestate, without administration in England or Ireland or confirmation in Scot-

86 Next of Kin-If any member die intestate, and matters to the General Executive Committee; and debating; and the District Council shall certify as entitled to any effects according to the laws of the namely: society, the person appearing to be the next of kin or representative of such member, and entitled to such effects, may receive from the trustees of the society any shall, upon his appointment, receive a certificate of sum that may be due to them according to the laws of the society. 119 Geo. IV. c. 56, a 23.)

87 Validity of Payments-Such payment shall be valid with respect to any demand of any other person as next of Kin of such deceased intestate member, or as the lawful representative of such member, against the funds of the society or against the trustees thereof. And such reports shall be made up to and include the

shall have remedy for such money so paid, against the reports which the General Executive Committee may person who shall have received the same. (Ib.) 70. Dismissal.—Any district lecturer or missionary SECTION III.—UNLIMITED CONTRIBUTIONS, AND POWER TO BURROW, AT INTEREST.

moral incapacity. Such dismissal to be by the General ables, as the Executive of the Land Fund may deem it

the amount subscribed.

(2.) Repayment.—Should a dissolution of the society tion. or of any of its establishments be determined on, all monies and the fixed amount of other valuable contributed as above to such establishment, and exceeding £50, shall be first repaid; and the remaining balance, if any, shall be divided among the members, in the ratio of the sums originally contributed by each.

90. Power to borrow.—The directors may from time to time borrow, by way of mortgage or otherwise, any sum of money which may be required for the purposes of the society. But any resolution to that effect shall 91. Security - Every sum of money to be so borrowed, advanced, lent, or paid, shall be taken in the name of the trustees of the society for the time being, and shall be charged upon the stocks, funds, lands, implements, buildings, effects, and premises of the society, of whatexpences of the Society, such as salaries of General ever description, and wheresover situate; and the Secretary, and other general officers, salaries of lec- same shall remain as a security for the full payment turers, or missionsries, rents of Halls, or places of and satisfaction of the whole of such money, principublic meetings, &c., &c., shall be raised as follows:— pal and interest, and also of the costs, charges and

SECTION IV .- VESTING OF EFFECTS.

92. In Trustees-All real and heritable property, land, monies, goods, chattels, and effects whatever, and all weekly visitor, as may be determined on by the titles, securities for such money, or other obligatory branch itself; or by paying one shilling at the instruments and evidences, or muniments, and all rights time of taking out his card, and is upon renewing or claims belonging to or had by this society relating to the land fund o. to lands, shall be vested in the trustees of the society for the time being, for the use and and by collections at the general meeting for lectioned benefit of the society, and the respective members thereaf, their respective executors or administrators, according to their respective claims and interests under these laws. (10 George IV. c. 56, s. 21).

93. In Treusurer.—All monies, goods, chattels, and membership shall be monthly remitted to the General effects, excepting the land monies property and effects Treasurer for the use of the General Executive Com- as above, or resulting from the immediate operations of mittee. The General Executive Committee shall also the G-neral Executive Committee on behalf of the be entitled to, and receive, one fourth of the member's Society, shall be similarly vested in the Treasurer of

94. Death &c-After the death or removal of any The other three-fourths of the penny weekly subscrip- such Tru-tee or Treasurer, the respective monies, property, and effects above set forth, shall vest in the succeeding Trustee or Treasurer, respectively, for the same be used by the Branch Boards for local expences, and estate and interest as the former Trustee or Treasurer for the satisfying of the levies of the District Council had therein, respectively, and subject to the same for missionary and lecturing purposes; which levies trusts, without any assignment or conveyance whatever except the transfer of stocks and securities in the public

95. Bequests -Any bequest intended for this Society for general or special purposes, may be made conforma-

Form of Bequest.

I BEQUEATH unto the trustees for the time being, of the National Charter Association for Mutual Benefit." enrolled under the statutes relative to friendly societies, pounds sterling, to be paid with all convenient speed after my decease, exclusively out of such part of my personal estate, not hereby specifically

disposed of, as I may by law bequeath to be evolent purposes; and I hereby lawfully charge such part of my estate with the same upon trust, to be applied towards the general purposes of the said society, and the receipt of such trustees or trustee for the time being of the said society, shall be a sufficient discharge tup in the said legacy, be paid by my executors out of of such several officers, without any further descripthe sauc fund.

C. D. Witnesses, A. B. algnature.

CHAPTER VIII .-- OPERATIONS ON LAND. 96. Application of Funds.—The contributions to the 56. s. 21.)

Fund the payment of fines under the above rule shall form part the General Executive Committee shall have purchased or rented land, and divided the same into portions 79. Check Card.—Every member shall be provided of say four acres each, and erected the necessary the property of the society, or in any proceeding that a due number of the members may be selected from the general body for occupation, in manner as

98. Nomination and Selection of Occupiers.—All indi-(Eurolled under statutes 10 Geo. IV c. 56, and 4 and 5 viquals elected by this society to be residents in any of its establishments, under the conditions hereafter set forth, shall be selected by a majority of the members of the branch to which they belong; and it shall be voluntary on their parts. Such selection of persons to be so the funds of the seciety. member of the resident shall be made at a general meeting of the subhas paid to the scribers to the Land Fund, specially called for the purpound, which has been pose. The selection shall be by lot; and the persons so

the holder to participate in all the benefits and privi- related, he shall repeir to the estate, and eater upon ballot. For which purpose the name of the arbitraleges contered by the laws of the society, on members the aliesment fallen to his abars by lot. He shall for shall be written on pieces of paper, and placed execute the necessary instrument to entitle him to occu- in a box or glass, and the three whose names are pation, subject to such conditions as will comme a fair first drawn out by the complaining party, or some return for the capital laid out by the society; such in- one appointed by such party, shall be the arbitrators strument being a least for ever of the Land and Build- to decide the matter in dispute, and their award ings, or Land or Buildings, when the land has been | shall be final. And he shall receive such certificate for every pound bought by the society; with due provision for the re
and coffix questions; it was copy at the beginning, bought by the society; with due provision for the re
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80. Deposits.—The treasurer of each branch shall | 100 Sale of Lands so Occupied.—Whenever the Direcfor the election of delegate to Convention, District quarter, the Branch Treasurer shall transmit with the repayment of the capital advanced for atock, implementation of the capital advanced for a of the land itself and the fixed buildings upon it, they shall offer the same to public sale, and effect such sale, complied with, or on the neglect or refusal of the the paying of the necessary and unavoidable expenses grieved may complain to a justice of the peace; and of such sale, to the credit of the society; to be employed again for the nurchase of more land, the build-dispute. (4 and 5 William IV. c. 40. s. 7.) members of the society, nominated and selected as before provided for; such additional lands to be again

101 Locality of Operations. - The Directors and Trustees shall, in these purchases and selection of occuof providing, within each county, allotments for the

102. Members on Land shall continue to Subscribe society are accomplished.

CHAPTER IX.-ASSURANCE.

103. The Assured Benefit from Mulual Aid.—The assurance to be effected by this society shall be the permanent residence on, and occupation of, an allotment the necessary transfer in the Land Fund Ledger kept of land, provided with the necessary buildings, stock, and implements, whereon and with which to employ the back of the certificate the name and number of the LABOUR under such conditions as will ensure the occupier the benefit thereof, and thus enable him, to live with comfort through life, provide for his family the best of food, clothing, and education; lay up for a fund against the day of sickness; and leave his heir behind him in comfortable and INDEPENDENT circumstances

> 104. Conditions - The subscription, payment, or contribution entitling a member to these benefits shall be in shares of £1 each; to be paid in one or more payments, or by weekly instalments, as before provided for. But any member not having paid up the full sum of a share, may be elected to occupy a portion of the lands purchased and lessed by the Directors, under the conditions before set forth.

> CHAPTER X.-ACCOUNTS AND STATISTI CAL RETURNS.

SECTION I .- FROM BRANCHES. 105. Quarterly Reports-Each branch shall, quar-

terly, make up complete reports of the following (1.) A complete statement of the number of the

members on the books of the branch, and the amount of funds received, and the arrears arising during the preceding quarter, on the General Fund conformable to schedule-(2) A complete report of the members paying to the Land Fund, with the amount paid by each

person to that fund, and the amount of the arrears then due, conformable to schedulelast days of the months of March, June, September. 88. Recourse.—But such next of kin or representatives and December, and shall, together with any other require, be transmitted direct to the General Executive Committee on or before the 7th of the next ensuing months.

89. General Contributions.—The contributions of mem- ward its quarterly reports to the General Executive end of the quarter, within one week from the termi- the several schedules and instruments relating there- cannot fill the stomach, clothe the body, and protect us fine of half-a-crown for each week's delay; and the expence of the society, and each member furnished are materially independent; when their necessaries of (1.) Interest.—Upon all such contributions of the General Secretary shall make immediate inquiry by with a copy, for which he shall pay a sum to be fixed life are provided for; when neither want nor fear of letter, sent by post, as to the reasons for such delay, by the General Executive Committee. paid half-yearly, on or before the 14th day of Such fine shall form part of the General Fund. The Japuary and July, three per cent interest upon branch so neglecting shall also be ineligible to or wood, shall also be hung up in every place of send a delegate or delegates to the annual Conven- meeting of the society.

> SECTION 11 .- FROM GENERAL EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE. 107. General Reports-The General Executive Committee shall make the following statements of accounts and reports for the information of the

(1.) A weekly statement in the official organs of the Society, of all monies received during the week, from the several branches, either for the General or Land Fund, duly setting forth the same under their respective headings, and making up the account to Wednesday in each

week. (2.) A quarterly account of the receipts and disbursements. (3.) Hali-yearly statistical accounts of the state of

the Society, conformable to the reports recrived from branches. (4) An annual cash balance sheet of the assets and liabilities of the Executive Committee made up to the 31st day of March, to be laid before Convention at its annual session. And such quarterly accounts shall be made up to the

last days of the month of March, June, September, and December; and shall include the accounts of the branches for the preceding quarter. 108. Authentication. -- Every such periodical account shall be attested by the two General auditors and countersigned by the General Secretary; except ing the weekly statement, which shall be signed by the General Treasurer and General Secretary. 109. Copies for Branches .- A printed or other copy of the quarterly, half yearly, and annual

accounts, shall be forwarded to each branch of the society in the course of the succeeding month; and the General Executive Committee may charge for each copy of such quarterly reports, tables, or accounts, any sum not exceeding sixpence. (Stat. sec. 33.) 110. Schedules.—The Schedules to be filled up by the branches shall be furnished by the General Executive Committee, at such price as will cover the cost

to the General Executive Committee; and shall be regularly filed in portfolios by the General Secretary, and annually bound up and indexed. Each branch shall keep a distinct record of each quarterly report conformble to schedule —; and the General Executive Committee shall also keep a record of every general report, account, or table.

111. Quinquennial Returns-Within three months after the expiration of every five years, after D comber 1835, a return of the rate of sickness and mortality experienced in each establisment of the society, within such period, shall be transmitted

CHAPTER XI-LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

SECTION I .- CAPACITY OF SUING.

112. Suing Officers—All property and effects of the society. Vested in the trustees or treasurer (chap. insecure, and degraded as members of the British com- assume the general regulation of this system in the vii. s. 4.) shall, for all purposes of action or suit, as monwealth, than the most abject slaves of despotic realm and colonies, that system might become a perwe'l criminal as civil, in law or in equity, in anywise states. Science has been converted to a calamity by petual source of vast revenue to Government, supercedconcerning the same, be respectively deemed to be, destroying the value of labour. while the immense ingall taxes, by distributing the produce of the soil so, and shall in every such proceeding (where necessary) wealth it has called into existence, usurped by the that one portion be appropriated for the uses of the for the said legacy; and I direct that the legacy duty for the time being, respectively, in the proper name tion. And such trustees or treasurer, respectively, Executive Committee, may bring or defend any such of every class behold their prospects blasted in the im- defraying all expences of the Government, but also to claim of the society as aforesaid. (10 Geo. IV. c.

113. Permanence of Proceedings-Such proceed-Extisfactory evidence being given them of sickness, or troubse of keeping the several accounts of the Land held, or by indictment or complaint. (S. 25.) SECTION II .- WITNESSES

115. Evidence of Members-On the trial of any action or indictment, or other proceeding respecting

SECTION III .- ARBITRATION. 116. Election of Arbitrators—For the settlement of disputes between the society and any member or person claiming an account of a member, reference shall be made to arbitration, pursuant to 10 Geo. 1V. c. 56. being directly or indirectly beneficially interested in date your moral power.

as certified by the barrister. · 118. Selection—In the case of dispute, not less

99. Terms of Occupation - Whenever a member is so than three of the said arbitrators shall be chosen by

phed by anotherhu manner as above.

tion, forty days elapse without such application being arbitrators to make any award, the person so ag-

CHAPTER XII.—EXEMPTIONS.

FROM STAMP DUTIES. 123. Documents Exempted-The following documents are exempted from stamp duties by the statute. (10 Geo. IV. c. 56. s. 37.)

Any copy of rules, power, warrant, or letter of attorney, granted by any persons as trustees of the society, for the transfer of any share in the public funds, standing in the name of trustees. Any receipts given for any dividend in any public stock or fund, or interest of exchequer bills.

Any receipt or entry in any book of receipt for money deposited in the funds of the society. Any receipt for money received by any member, or executors, administrators, assigns, or attornies, of such member, from the funds of the society.

Any bond or other security given to, or on account Any draft or order. Any form of assurance.

other instrument, for the revocation of such ap-Any other instrument or document whatever, required or authorized to be given, issued, signed, made, or produced in pursuance of the statute.

assigning to any individual any sum exceeding £200. (3 and 4 Victoria. c. 73.) CHAPTER XIII.—DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

124. Consent—This society shall not be dissolved effect, without obtaining the votes of consent of fivesixths in value of the then existing members of the IV. c. 56. s. 26.)

have more than five votes in the whole. (Ib.)

126. Division of Funds—In case of a dissolution of the society, the intended appropriation or division of man. the funds, or other property of the society, shall be fairly and distinctly stated in the proposed plan of dissolution, prior to such consent being given. The society shall not direct the division or distribution of its stock or funds, or any part thereof, to or amongst the members of the society, other than for carrying into effect the general intents and purposes of the society, declared by the enrolled rules. But if any division or misappropriation of the funds of the society be made without the requisite consent, the trustee, or other officer, or person aiding or abetting therein, shall be liable to the penalties provided by the statute, in cases of fraud. (Ib.)

127. Printed Copies-The laws of this society, and 128. Copy hung up-A copy affixed on pasteboard

CHAPTER XV.-BYE-LAWS.

129. The General Executive Committee may enact time, as they deem requisite for carrying into effect the selves; will fall to pieces like the castles of knights general laws of the society, or for the right conduct and robbers after the invention of gunpowder. They will of the business of the society, in any of the districts, vanish like the light of a lamp to which no fresh branches, or classes; and such bye-laws and instructions, supply of oil is given. after being enrolled, shall be published for the use of the members of the society.

CHAPTER XVI.—INTERPRETATIONS.

In giving effect to the foregoing laws, the following meanings shall be assigned to expressions, unless either the subject or the context otherwise requires :-130. Singular Number.—The singular number shall include the plural number as well as the singular.

females as well as males. There, then, is the Plan. What next follows is the address of the Conference to the country generally, calling attention to it, and asking for general popular support.

The Address of the National Conference of Dele- acres can be cultivated garden-like by one machine and gates from the Industrious Classes, assembled in Birmingham, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1843, to devise

Practical Application.

To the Industrious Classes of the United Kingdom. racter of the labouring classes than the present. As a the suffering class, and the anxieties of those who richness of our soil, the immense and valuable pro- to ascertain the truth of this representation, a comducts of our mines, which, if wisely and justly dis- mittee may be appointed to examine the subject carecure from the calamitous ravages of war by the in- Government should leave this new great matter to

domination of immense capital. ness of our country, and the tranquillity of society—if roads, canals, colonial, naval, military and other general have been dreadful,—such, indeed, as could never have the fines such neglect until the fines incurred thereby are uses or purposes than the purchase or rental of land, the lings are not affected by the death or removal of we would avert the fearful consequences of civil com. equal to the amount of all the movies actually paid by erection of buildings, and purchase of stock and imples the officers so empowered to carry them on. (Ib.) him to the land fund, such contributor shall thereupon ments, and other things necessary to the carrying out of the necessary operations, with the expenses incident tive to fraud and imposition on the funds of the man requires profitable employment for his talent and negotiation for the great purposes may be extended by charge of the fines so incurred. But the directors or upon the untaining or rental of land, and one half of society may be taken before any justice of the peace capital—the werking-men just and ample protection for a committee with &c., &c." local managers may remit any of the said fines, upon the General Secretary's whole salary, as payment for the of the borough or county within which the society is labour-our position as a people has left no just alternative but the establishment of a full, universal, and pure representation of all classes in the Commons'

> House of Parliament. . The object of our assembling in Conference at this period of public distress, has been to prepare a Plan of W. EWART, ESQ, M.P. AND ONE OF THE borough-house, in that parish, which occurred under National Organization, by which we may unite the moral power of the millions of our suffering fellowcountrymen in one grand association to procure political freedom-guaranteeing to it the protection of law, and man the means of investing his savings with profit,

independence.

condition of our country may require.

lawful means shall be employed to consummate the reading-room. bumanity of our designs, in restoring comfort and freethe whole number of shares peld-up by giving in his the parchase of stock, implements, and all other things, tests.

**separate of the shares peld-up by giving in his the parchase of stock, implements, and all other things, tests.

**separate certificates, and paring the expense of trans- beside the land and buildings, with lawful interest for lines to share of the grant the unit of the same of the grant the unit of the un attempt to seerce by military force, the peaceful and | nistration for stopping short with their new tariff; and event has been forwarded to Mr. Higgs, the coroner.

James Dewhurst J. Eames

J. W. Smyth W. Sale R. Marsden J. Linton W. Dixon J. Shaw P. M'Grath C. Doyle Donaldson Henry Ross J. Chance George Virgo David Eilis Samuel Large J. Robins Joshua Hobson T. M. Wheeler Jonathan Bairstow F. O'Connor John Place L Clark G. J. Harney R. H. Williams Hosier J. Mason W. P. Roberts.

SQUIRE FARRER, President. R. T. MORRISON, Secretary.

PARADISE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL MEN WITHOUT LABOUR, BY POWERS OF NATURE AND MACHINERY.

LETTER VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-My letter, No. V. contained Mr. Eizler's address to the people, which address has also been published in several other papers, and already caused considerable inquiry, I shall therefore subjoin to my present letter his memorial to both houses of Par-

It is generally admitted that no beneficial measure of a sufficient pressure from without. Parliaments, like other machines, do not work by themselves; we must therefore apply some power to them. The only motive Any appointment of an agent, or any certificate or power which can put Parliament in motion and in a proper working condition, is public opinion. Many politicians are inclined to take the opinion on abstract principles of their respective parties for public opinion. Tories believe that public opinion is in favour of Tory principles—of high duties on the first necessaries of But these exemptions do not apply to any society life-of military dignity-high-church educationvested rights—royal pomp and festivities. Whigs and anti-Corn Law men believe that public opinion is in favour of a repeal of the Corn Laws-of free tradeof manufactures - mill-owners - poor laws - union workhouses-silent systems. Chartists believe that public opinion is in favour of the six points of the Charter, of Universal Suffrage, of economy in the church and state or determined so long as the intents or purposes of establishments, of the abolition of primogeniture, of the society, or any of them, remain to be carried into the division of the land, the appropriation and cultivation of the waste lands, of producing corn at home, instead of importing it from abroad, &c. &c. It is society; and also the consent of all persons then re- evident that these three parties will never meet on any ceiving, or then entitled to receive relief, or benefit of their own grounds, since their principles and ideas from such society, either on account of sickness, age, of political rights, and political economy are diametrior infirmity, or other contingency, to be testified under cally opposed to each other. Consequently, party opinion their hands individually and respectively. (10 Geo. cannot be public opinion; and party measures, if they are carried by any temporary ascendancy of a party can 125. Votes - Every member shall be entitled to one never give public and general satisfaction, therefore vote on the question of the dissolution of the society, are constantly changing. To create new public opinion and an additional vote for every five years that he in favour of any movement or measure, it is necessary may have been a member; but no one member shall that such a movement or measure shall correspond with the feelings, desires and wants of nearly every one: that it shall be the expression of the inward thoughts of

> A calm investigation of human nature shows, that the desire of almost every man is for liberty and happiness for himself. Even oppression is caused by the desire of liberty of the stronger one, of the eppressor, who sees no other means than oppression to attain his liberty and happiness. It is liberty in the universal sense of the word, liberty in opinion, liberty from care and want, liberty to enjoy God's creations and the result of our own exertions, which is deeply rooted in the breast of every man. Thus liberty and happiness are one and the same, and perfect liberty is perfect law and perfect

Men are destined ultimately to enjoy perfect liberty, DESTRUCTION OF THE NESTORIAN and the way towards the attainment it. is materia CHAPTER XIV .-- PUBLICATION OF LAWS. liberty. Political and religious liberty is the necessary consequence of the first. Political speeches and churchwant racks their brains; then religious and political liberty will be understood and acted out. A man without material want and fear cannot be enslaved. Free men will form such governments or such regulations as will best suit them. They will know of no other law than the laws of God-the law of attraction. And our present laws and regulations, which are the offering such bye-laws and issue such instructions, from time to of the law of fear and constraint, will cease by them.

The next movement of the people will be for material liberty, for ease, for comfort; it will be a movement for A GENERAL HOLIDAY, as soon as it will be seen that no one can loose by it. That the poor will be made rich, and the rich richer still, without taking from any man, but only by receiving what bounteous nature is willing to give, if we understand her laws, have faith in Providence, and believe that God has intended men to be happy, and that unhappiness is merely the consequence of a neglect and misunderstanding of 131. Genders.—The masculine gender shall include the laws of the universe.

I hope that by the time Parliament reassembles the subjoined Memorial will be sufficiently known and powerfully supported by men of all classes and parties. Parliament.

"Your memorialist most respectfully represents:

by inanimate powers that cost nothing, 10 to 20 000 three or four men for attendance, and requiring a capital not exceeding two to four thousand pounds sterling. "That in consequence, distress, all want and fear of a Plan of Organization, for a Society to Enforce want of the real necessiries of life, are no longer necesupon Public Attention the Principles of the sary evils, considering the extent of the yes uncultivated of European Christianity, been delivered over to Peoples's Charter, and to devise Means for their be in the power of Government to cause a general application of this mechanical system for the relief of all distress and want and fear of want of the poor portion of the population, and for the benefit of landowners, In no period of the history of our country, has and for government itself, by assuming the direction of poverty, misfortune, and social degradation, produced this system. That therefore the cry of distress, the more fearful ravages on the moral and physical cha- claims for relief, and the dangers of commotions, of people, we possess, not only every capability of creat- desire to help them, may be put to an end for ever; ng the most superabundant supply of every kind of that government may be adored and adorable by all.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, C. F. STOLLMEYER. No. 3. Northampton Terrace, City Road, London, September 9, 1843

IN DUMFRIES.

combining the advantage of affording to every working profusion of hand-bills was issued, intimating that aged about seven years, for the purpose of attending William Ewart, Esq., the representative of the bricks a place of worship to which he was accustomed. On security, and the prospect of ultimately attaining social and mortar of the Dumfries district of burghs, would their way thither they met two youths named Bagaddress his constituency and the inhabitants the same | nard and Whitty, the sons of poor but hough parents Fellow-countrymen, it is to your judgment, to your evening, in the New Market Place. The policy of this and the former of whom carried a gun with a perpatriotism, your intelligence, we now appeal. If you are short notice was evident; but they must rise early who cussion lock, which he said was loaded but was not 27. And at the first meeting of the General Exe- resolved to free your homes and country, the instrument | would catch the Chartists of that locality napping, capped. Deceased asked them were they were going cutive Committee after the rules are enrolled, five to accomplish this glorious undertaking is, to the best of The news that the father of the great sugar question and they said to shoot sparrows. When deceased arbitrators shall be named and elected, none of them our judgment, the Plan we have laid down to consoli- was to be taken to task for his Parliamentary conduct, said he would accompany them, and they repaired travelled as fast as that of his advent; and accordingly, to some grounds attached to Broom-house, which is With you now rests the success or failure of this at six o'clock, p.m. the body of the building, which situate by the side of the river Thames, where they 117. Entry of Names-The names of the arbitra- great work. We pledge ourselves before the altar of holds upwards of a thousand persons, was filled. were joined by a lad named Russell. Bagnard was tors shall be entered in the book of laws of the society our beloved country, to make every socrifice which the Member, accompanied by a subsequently in the act of holding the gun while obligations of patriotism may impose, or the perilous bery of his supporters, entered the Market place, and Whitty fixed on a cap, deceased at the time standshortly afterwards mounted a platform at the further ing in front of it, when Russell cautioned him to We seek justice though the lawful medium of justiy end of the building, and took his seat on a beach move away, but he did not do so, and scarcely had constituted government. We have declared that every charitably provided by the managers of the Charitat a minute clapsed before the lock went dewn, and

The "Parliamenter" then proceeded to render an powder and small shot) entered the left side of dedom to the unhappy homes of the industrious millions. | account of his stewardship. It was decidedly a curi- ceased, and he foll bleeding to the ground. He was We deem it also our duty, on this occasion, to our affair, and much better fitted for the columns of immediately picked up by his companions, and con-express, in the name of the working-classes of Great Panel than those of the fiver. With a slight mention veyed to hir. Kent's, surgeon, under whose direction Britain, our despest sympathy with our Irish fellow- of the Corn Laws, and a gassing glance at the "tea he was, without loss of time, removed to St. George's

121. Enforcement of Award—The award of the moral efforts which may be made to achieve the just talked of the repeal of the Corn Laws as the great arbitrators man be achieve the just talked of the repeal of the Corn Laws as the great arbitrators man be achieve the just talked of the repeal of the Corn Laws as the great arbitrators man be achieve the just talked of the repeal of the Corn Laws as the great arbitrators man be achieve the just talked of the repeal of the Corn Laws as the great arbitrators man be achieved to achieve the just talked of the repeal of the Corn Laws as the great arbitrators man be achieved to achieve the just talked of the repeal of the Corn Laws as the great arbitrators man be achieved to achieve the just talked of the repeal of the Corn Laws as the great arbitrators man be achieved to achieve the just talked of the repeal of the Corn Laws as the great arbitrators man be achieved to achieve the just talked of the repeal of the Corn Laws as the great arbitrators man be achieved to achieve the just talked of the repeal of the Corn Laws as the great arbitrators man be achieved to achieve the just talked of the repeal of the corn Laws as the great arbitrators man be achieved to achieve the just talked of the repeal of the corn Laws are talked to achieve the property of the corn Laws are talked to achieve the property of the corn laws are talked to achieve the property of the corn laws are talked to achieve the property of the corn laws are talked to achieve the property of the corn laws are talked to achieve the property of the corn laws are talked to achieve the property of the corn laws are talked to achieve the property of the corn laws are talked to achieve the property of the corn laws are talked to achieve the property of the corn laws are talked to achieve the property of the corn laws are talked to achieve national question, which, by affecting the very existtence of the people, took precedence of all theoretical plans of reform. Then he came to the sugar daties, which, if reduced, he said, would increase so much the consumption of that article, as well as of those of tes and coffee, that the revenue would be increased from that source, instead of being diminished. After that followed some talk about the education clauses of the Factory Bill; and a long dissertation on the Charch of Scotland question, in which he contended for the right of the whole people to elect their parson. He concluded by saying that he was favourable to an extension of the suffrage; but that the main object of the people should be the attainment of free trade in Corn, and by all means in sugar; and made some mysterious allusions to certain mighty measures. he intended to bring before Parliament next S saion, although he did not condescend us particulars Peel had better be on the look out. If we must take his own word for it, our member is a dangerous follow. He said too, that, from a high authority, he had information that the Queen was a decided free ruler. Perhaps he had it from the same quarter through which O'Connell discovered that her Majesty was a Repealer. The people didn't ask him, however; they only laughed.

Mr. Andrew Wardrop then mounted the photorm amid the plaudits of the meeting. He said that Mr. Ewart had remarked that Peel, on opening the Sassion with mighty promises, as yet unfulfilled, had declived the people. This he denied. The people to tkd neither in Peel nor Russell. He then gave a rever of of the measures of the late and present Administration, and reminded the electors that it was their own doing, of the society; or by the treasurer or trustees, any kind can be carried in Parliament, unless there is not well be worse. After exhorting the people to stand by their Charter as they had hitherto done, he observed that Mr. Ewart had acknowledged the principle of Universal Suffrage in the speech just delivered; he had acknowledged their right universally to a viice in the election of their spiritual guides while he, wi't strange inconsistency, denied their right to have a voice in the management of their affairs of this world. He went on to show that, extend trade as they would, it would only be a benefit to the people until the bammer and the file had produced machines to do the work, and pointed out the land as that to which all must some at last. But it is impossible to give anything like a sketch of this brilliant speech-(even if you could aford me room)-which occupied upwards of an hour in the delivery, and was repeatedly interrupted by road-is of

Ewart afterwards rose and attempted a reply, but miserably failed in answering any of the arguments of his opponent. In referance to the Suffrage he advised the working men to endeavour to raise them ives morally and socially, by joining Temperance Sections, &c., and then they would thus secure the franchise easily; but the prig had the hardihood to add bat, although not altogether opposed to Universal Sufficage, rather than endanger property, he considered a cetter

to wait. The Secretary of the Association rose and asked the corn-craik whether it was his opinion that, in the event of the people obtaining the franchise, property would be endangered, as he seemed to insinuate? To this he replied that he had not the gift of prephecy or the second sight; and therefore he couldn't say whether or not. But he could nevertheless, tell us all simut the effects that would be produced by the introduction of Pelish wheat and Brazil sugar.

Champion of Free Trade, and carried him off to his quarters, whence they elevated themselves "socially," f not morally, by imbibing until a late hour, cepious libations of whiskey toddy. Sweet William also addressed the inhabitants of the spirited little town of Languhar, another of the burghs

Shortly afterwards his clique gathered round the

of the district, on Saturday, where he was further in-

structed in the principles of the People's Carter.

The tribes of Nestorian Christians, who have inhabited the mountainous district of Chaldea from a period earlier than the first invasion of that country by the Mahomedans, have recently been attacked and butchered with inhuman cruelty by the Pacha of Mosul and a number of Kurdish Chiefs. The Constantinople correspondent of the Morning Chronicle gives the following account of this atrocious massacre, and adds, that it originated in jealousies of the designs of the Nestorians instilled into the miod of the Pasha, by the rival missionaries of the Church of England and the Church of Rome, both of whom wished to supplant the American (Independent) missionaries who first found out these interesting reeple, and were labouring faithfully amongst them. In consequence of rumours that the Americans, assisted by the Nestorians, were about to build forts in the mountains, and of mutual complaints addressed to the Pacha of Mosul by the English and Roman Catholic missionaries, that chief assembled an army, which he sent into the mountains to attack the unfortunate Nestorians. The following is the account of the result given by the correspondent of the Chroni-

cle:-CONSTANTINOPLE, Ang. 17.—Letters received the day before yesterday contain a deplorable account of the results of the united troops. They had penetrated into the centre of the Tiyaree district, burnt the villages and churches, destroyed the crops, and put the inhabitants of both sexes to the sword. Three, or according to other accounts, five brothers of the Patriarch have been slain, his mother was cut in half, and his sister horribly mutilated. The Patriarch himself had flea to Mosul, and taken refuge in the British vice-consulate. Memorial of J. A. Etzler to both Houses of the British Thus a sect which had preserved its independence during centuries, and had resisted the persecuting sword of Islam, when wielded by the most powerful That he has invented a mechanical system, by which and most intolerant of the fellowers of Mohammedwhich, in its simplicity and isolation, had maintained the doctrines and forms of a primitive church for about fourteen centuries, and which had escaped the corruption of religion, of morals, and of character, so compicuous in all other Christian sects of the east-has now, in the weakness of Mohammedanism and in the strength

(From the Times.)

destruction.

The expedition of the Pasha of Mosul against the Mountain Nestorians has been attended with the most deplorable success, and that success stained, as was to be expected, from the co-operation of his savage auxiliaries the Kurds, with every sort of atrocity. The houses of the wretched inhabitants were fired, and they themselves hunted down like wild beasts and exterminated. Neither sex nor age met with favour or mercy; wealth, essential to the comfort of our homes and rich and poor, in making proper arrangements as sug- the mother, brother, and sisters of the Patriarch were families, but we also possess natural resources in the gested by your memorialist through his agency. That the objects of peculiar barbarity, the former baving been literally sawed in two, and the latter most shockingly mangled and mutilated. The Patriarch pensed would render every member of British society fully and report the results of their examination, for himself succeeded in effecting his escape, and has taken wealthy to the highest degree of social existence. Se- legislating on the subject. That if on the contrary, refuge in the house of the British consular agent at Mosul. The number of victims who have perished sulated position of our native island, combined with chance, the consequences might prove disastrous to in this massacre is not yet known. The population commercial advantages supremely beneficial over any public peace and happiness, a large portion of the mass of the mountains amounted to 100,000. Their fare has other state in Europe—we have only the fatal obstacle of the people not being perhaps intelligent enough to been truly lamentable and extraordinary. Surrounded of unjust and usurped Government interposing between to regulate this system of themselves to their own relief by Museulman hordes, pent up for ages in their to the certifying barrister, according to the form us, nature's munificence, and the enjoyment of those and the benefit of the community at large, though joint native fortresses, the very existence of these children prescribed in the schedule -- . (16 Geo. IV. c. 56, blessings which the greatest efforts of national ingenuity stock companies of all classes with shares of about one of the primitive church had remained almost a secret t have so magnificently accomplished. Our condition is pound sterling each are suggested, which would enable the rest of Christendom. Happy for them, indeed, without parallel in the history of nations. Our country all poor people to participate immediately in the great had it continued so, for their obscurity seems to have naturally rich, has been rendered by the triumphs of benefits of the system for their permanent liberation of been their best protection. No sooner had their country art and peaceful industry, illimitable in her artificial, want, fear of want, and compulsive labour. That if been explored by missionaries, and the interest of as in her native, resources. Yet we are more wretched, the Government would now, then not yet too late, learned and scientific men been awakened with respect the public is called upon to sympathize with them in their destruction, before, perhaps, it had become generally aware of their existence. Letters from Mosul throw much of the odium of this sad affair on Europeans. be stated to be the property of the persons appointed richer members of British society, bave conferred Government, one for the landowners, one for th to the office of trustee or treasurer of such society, powers of social oppression more permicious, though capitalists or shareholders furnishing the expenses for excited the jealous apprehensions of the Pasha of Mesul, more concealed in their operation, than the misery machinery and other requisites, and one for the poor and caused him to "let slip the dogs of war" on the entailed by Government tyrauny. Nor are the working clarses, perferming certain easy small duties for the unfertunate Nestorians. It is affirmed even that some classes alone the sufferers: no! the shopkeeper, the superintendance of the works and for governmental of these gentiemen, with a view of prejudicing his if duly authorized by the Convention or General humble manufacturer, the industrious and enterprising uses. That by so doing a fund may be created not only mind againt the American missionaries, suggested to him that they were assisting the mountaineers to raise action or suit, concerning the property, right, or poverishment of the millions, and the monopolising pay the national debt in a short period, and ultimately forts, whereby they would be hereafter enabled to set to create new national beneficial institutions for the he Sultan's authority at defiance. These reports were If, then, we desire the happiness, freedom, and great- proper education of all classes; for the constitution of altogether unfounded—their consequences, however,

> Shor.—Since Sunday last the inhabitants of Fulham have been in a painful state of excitement in consequence of the lamentable death of a fine lad, aged 12 years, named George Bolton, son of the head gardener to Usman Sampo, Esq., residing at Peter-EXECUTORS OF THE "DEFUNCT LEAGUE," the truly heart-rending and melancholy circumstances subjoined. It appears that about half-past 10 o'clock on the morning in question the deceased left his On Thursday, the 17th instant, about mid-day, a father's home, accompanied by a boy named Buller. the contents of the gun (which was loaded with

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT FULHAM -A BOY

SOUTH WALES.

From our own Correspondent.)

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND REDECCAITES. Ye Alexanders, ye Cæsars, ye Napoleons, all ye of Captain Napier at the Pontarddulais-gate. Capt. Napier, be it known to you, is not the Com-

the army of England; but Captain Napier, aided particulars. only by four rurals, two serjeants, one inspector, overships of Rebecca and her daughters, seven of the rioters. who is vere captured in the struggle. Strange to On Sunday night, the rioters again mustered to was covered with blood, and the cottager said say, he vever, not one of the police, not one of the pumber of about seven hundred men, when they there were alug marks in the cheeks. But I turned police and the rioters during the whole period of proceeded to that gentleman's residence, but he had it was, from their position, to know it and to prethe bisody battle. This circumstance led your corgot the hint and was nowhere to be found.

respondent to suspect that a magnifying glass, of I forgot to mention that an attack was made early

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT LAST, about half-past eleven o'clock, a large body of Rebeccaites mustered in a field in the immediate neighbourhood of Llanon. Many of them were armed with guns or pikes, and from 40:0 50 were well mounted. They were disguised in female attire; some of them with women's cloaks, some with bed-gowns, others with shirts over their clothes, and not a few aped the conduct of their themselves with merely turning their costs. Altohaving formed their line of march, fired a rocket, now abridge them for the information of your again at some future occasion, as he had no wish and set off for Pontarddulais, which is situate on the readers. confines of Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire. On their way thither they amused themselves, as Davies, Wm. Hughes, (a mere boy about ten years pany. Last night, he was as good as his usual with blowing cows' horns, firing guns and of age,) Henry Rogers, and Thomas Williams, were word; for having fallen in with the policeman on his They were joined in their route by various persons, tors in the outrage at Pontarddulais. who were determined to witness the spree; and smashing in the doors and windows, and otherwise blew their horns, fired off their guns, and took their templating the desolation which had been thus and Captain Napier—the gallant Captain Napier leaders. That here (having prevailed upon J. D. consisting, as above stated, of one inspector, two drawn, that they screwed their courage to the their precious carcaes in the vicinity of a row without being absolutely armed to the teeth. When they saw the party of stragglers, who, as already stated. remained behind at the gate, the police immediately opened their fire, which such of the rioters as were in possession of a gun as promptly returned. In numbers the parties were pretty nearly equal, but in point of weapons the police had decidedly the advetage, as in addition to fire arms each of them had a stout cutlass by his side. The contest bars, and a pickaxe, which are now in possession of was maintained for about ten minutes with great spirit; when the leader of the Rebeccaites had his horse shot under him, and his arm was shattered by duty at Pontarddulais gate on the night in question, a bull-t which penetrated the elbow; but even then he would not give in, but fought stoutly hand to horse; that man was the prisoner, John Hughes. He hand until he fainted from loss of blood. The trampling of the dragoons, who were approaching at a then a white cloak over his body, a white cloth hand gallop, warned those who were still maintaining the unequal strife that it was time for them to be He had also a gun, and a tin horn in his hands. a misdemeanor, be admitted to bail. The applicaoff. and leave the police victorious for once. But He fired the gun in the direction of the police. He gallant Captain Napier ! and were where the sworn was sure he was not twenty yards distant. This conservators of the public peace? Rumour says was from five to eight minutes before he took the Hughes, being a minor, in two sureties of £100 each. the death club stand as before, viz., that the widows that the Captain was snugly esconced behind the corner of the toll-house; but yet doing his best to Red Lion. urge on his dare-devils to close with their opponents; and if wh trumour adds be true, he is better qualifor it is strewdly surmised that they wholly forgot to appear until the firing had ceased and the rioters Hed. The police now enjoyed a little breathing time before the eavalry came up to deprive them of their laurels. They accordingly made fast the three men whom they had taken, two of whom were severely wonnied. The dragoons were forthwith despatched in pursuit, but were unable to capture a single individual. They had, however, the honour of escorting the three prisoners to Swansea, where I am happy to be able to state that they have met with every attention which their situation requires; and it is he ped that although seriously wounded, there is now little danger of their injuries proving mortal. I now turn to the doings of another division of the force encloyed on that eventful night for the capture of R becca. A division of the 76th Regiment marchel towards Pontarddulais, under the com-man Captain Scott, who was accompanied by scuffle ensued. Witness succeeded in keeping him Mr. W Chambers, jun, who officiates as a Carmar- in custody, for he handcuffed him. were sub- quently divided into two bodies, one com- from the bar.

manded by Captain Scott, and the other by Mr. Hugh Williams, of Carmarthen, took notes on Mr. Hugh Williams, of Carmarthen, took notes on Mr. Hugh Williams, of Carmarthen, took notes on the wear not allowed to cross-Protes between Hendy Bridge and Llanelly. Those examine. who have read the foregoing account must have be passing by this road at the time, and he was

immediately grabbed by Captain Scott and Mr.

Chambers, and was left in charge of Sergeant Gibb.

The prisoner was attired in his usual dress, but he

had a weman's cap in his pocket, which was produced against him by Air. Chambers as proof that

he belonged to Rebecca. His face was also dis-

THE "REBECCA" MOVEMENT turning to the attack, and it was with no small this farm were set fire to, together with the hay out the routes for the lecturers, with instructions that Hutton £1 16, 1d, Aspell Moor 18s 8d, Edge Green difficulty that they could convince them of their and corn stacks, all of which were completely con. one or more be appointed to Weardale. That our 12s 6d, Collier's Arms, New Spring £2 193 7d, Bacup

ing. was situated in Glamorganshire, the magistrates to another farm occupied by Mr. W. Chambers, warriors of bygone times, we hoary-headed man- of Carmarthenshire had no jurisdiction in the matter called Gelbyglinoy, and there they set fire to the slayers of the present day, all you whose deeds of but to order the removal of the prisoners to Swansea, corn and hay stacks. Three stacks of corn and but sery and blood have rung through every land, which order was carried into effect at an early hour one of hay, worth about £150, were entirely con- case before his constituents, and that they be entitled present be borne to the Lancachire District.", "That go hide your diminished heads! Your bold exploits, on Friday morning. Your correspondent witnessed sumed. your daring feats, your brilliant actions, and all the arrival of the prisoners, and a greater exhibition The most shocking part of the night's history reyour deeds of chivalrous renown have been cast into of weakness he never saw manifested on any pre- mains still to be told. On the road from Llanelly to the sade, nay totally eclipsed by the achievements vious occasion. The escort, which was composed of Pontarddulais, and within 500 yards of the latter a strong detachment of the 76th, was headed by place, is a turnpike-gate called Hendy-gate. This inspector Ross on horseback; and if ever two made was kept by an old woman upwards of seventy years modure who batiled with Ibrahim on the plains of a pair in this world, Ross and his horse were cer- of age, who has received frequent notices that if she had made, so as to prevent any disappointment to to take place immediately afterwards at the Brown Syria. No! no! our Captain Napier is a far greater | tainly the couple; the same amount of intelligence, did not leave the gate, her house should be burnt man for he is Captain Napier of the Glamorgan- the same reasoning faculties, and about the same down. About three o'clock yesterday morning a amount of brutal force being displayed by the biped party of ruffians set fire to the thatch of the toll-Talk of Alexander the Great, indeed! he was a and quadruped in question. The prisoners were house. The old woman on being awakened ran into fool to Captain Napier; to him Casar was a child, handcuffed in pairs in the centre of the party, and the road and to a neighbouring cottage within twenty and Napoleon only a sucking pig. Alexander con- lest the three boys and a man should have attempted yards of the toll-house, shouting to the people who quested; but it was at the head of a mighty phalanx. resistance, the whole of the party marched with lived in it, "For God's sake to come out and help her Crear conquered, but he wielded the cohorts of fixed bayonets. The very soldiers hang down their to put out the fire; there was not much." The ocimper al Rome. Napoleon conquered, but it was heads and blushed as they proceeded through back cupier of this cettage, a stout able man, whom I saw only when supported by the chosen chivalry of laues to the house of correction, amid the jeers of last night, told me that he was afraid to go out, and France. Even the iron-hearted Duke, the conqueror those who witnessed their progress. At the time begged the old woman to come into his cottage, in a bundred battles, was backed by the bull-dog I write (Monday), the examination has not taken which she refused, and went back to try bravery of British arms, by the disciplined array of place, but when it does so I shall forward you full and save some of her furniture. It appears her

Rebecca is in no wise disheartened by the misad- lains returned and set fire to the thatch again. three magistrates, and one limb of the law, slew, venture which she met with on Wednesday night; for The old woman then ran across the road, and, as I took prisoners, and routed a whole army of Rebection the following Friday she and her children demotam informed, shouted out, "She knew them;" when caites. So at least any one won d conclude, from the lished another gate in Carmarthenshire, and also the brutes fired at her and shot her dead. She stagflours to f trompets with which the affair has been set fire to a straw rick, the property of Mr. Cham- gered as far as the neighbouring cottage door, and heralard in by the Welch newspapers. They tell us bers, who headed the military on the previous excurtibere sunk down dead in the arms of the cottager's of a greadful battle which lasted a full half hour, cion. On Saturday night they demolished another wife. I drove over there last night. The ruins of amic the ground of the wounded and the rattle of gate and toll-house somewhere near Pontarddulais, the toll-house were still smoking. In the neighthe fire-arms, and which terminated in the signal and the old woman who was at the gate was shot by

magistrates, not one of the sergeants, neither the proceeded to the house occupied by Mr. Chambers's away from the shocking sight. I could not bear to inspector, the clerk, nor the captain were either gamekeeper. Which they wholly demolished; they look at it. killed or wounded in the murderous conflict. No; next proceeded to a farm-yard, which is in that not one of them has even a scratch to exhibit as a gentleman's possession. They set fire both to the ardly murder has at last been committed. Much proof of his valour, although the combatants are grain in the stack-yard and the office houses adjoin- have those to answer for, who have produced this record d to have waged the war at duelling distance, ing, all of which were speedily in a blaze. When state of society. The stupid excuse—"We knew only ten or fifteen yards interposing between the they had completed their work of destruction, they nothing of it," will not exonerate those whose duty

some thenty-horse power, had been made use of by on Wednesday morning, on the house of Mr. Lucroft, the reporters in drawing up their accounts of the R.N., harbour master of Llanelly, who had rendered affray. He has accordingly been at some trouble himself obnoxious to certain parties by the intro-In gating at the truth of the matter, and at last duction of new regulations regarding the pilotage. sucreeded in obtaining a correct version of the story, They threatened him that if these new regulations from an individual whose veracity may be depended were not abolished in a fortnight, he should receive npon. for he was an eye-witness of the whole another visit, which would not be so well for him. Several shots were fired into his house, but no one of the family was injured. They passed Mr. Neville's copper-works, where they fired several volleys, and afterwards proceeded to the village of Volinford, where having obtained some refreshments, frequent occurrence in this country, viz.—a collision they quietly dispersed.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS. At the time of my writing the above, I was informed that the examination of the prisoners was betters, and, for want of better shift, contented going on at the Town Hall, and having proceeded thither, I found the magistrates examining the witgether they mustered about a hundred strong; and nesses. I obtained a copy of the depositions, and his companion. This was resented by the soldier,

passing the inn, which were distinctly heard by the twelve and one. He heard a great noise of horns about the same time, the affray speedily keeper of the gate, who concluded that it was time blowing and guns firing. He heard also a voice became general. But while the soldier had he should be somewhere else; and fear lending him like an old woman's crying "come, come, come, come," been "hammering" the original offender, wings he was speedily out of the reach of danger. He heard other sounds like the mewing of cats. he appealed to the sympathy of the bye standers, imspeed: y effected, and perhaps arranging for future seemed to take part in the proceedings at the gate. a formidable aspect, and continued for a consider Llew Lyn, L Ll. Dillwin, and M. Moggridge, pistol at me. I was close to him at the time. I nature will result from this quarrel, the town alto-Esquiss, together with plain Mr. Atwood, to ac-moved on a few paces and a volley was fired by the gether being in a very excited state. company him) took charge of the party of police, parties assembled in the direction of myself and my men. The volley was fired at us; at least this was serients, and four full privates of the devil's breed my impression at the time. I then endeavoured to of "blue bottles." They arrived long before the take the parties into custody, but we met with conrioters made their appearance, and took up their siderable resistance. John Hugh, David Davies, position behind a hedge, about a hundred yards and John Hughes were among them. John Hugh The Court was crowded at an early hour, and the from the fated gate. Here they lay, shaking in their was dressed in a white clock and had something utmost anxiety was manifested to know the result of shoes, while the work of demolition was carried on; like a feather in his hat. I saw the prisoner David and it was only when the more distant sounding of Davies aim a blow at L. Ll. Dillwin, Esq., but their seats on the bench, Lord James Stuart addressthe horn- announced that the retiring foe had with- cannot say whether it took effect or not. After the ed the prisoners, stating that it was not the intention pistol shot and voiley were fired at us, I of the Magistrates to examine any more witnesses or sticking place, and ventured to approach the scene fired and shot the horse on which the man to enter further into the investigation of the case, of action. The newspapers tell us that they were was mounted. We returned the fire, and a general they being of one mind that the prisoners be sevearmed; and in this matter at least we may give them skirmish took place, during which a number of shots rally committed to take their trials at the next credi: for being right, as these gentry seldom venture; were fired on both sides; but in a short space of fieneral assize. The prisoners were committed were fired on both sides; but in a chart process accordingly.

time the rioters dispersed. Three of the horses accordingly.

Mr. Hugh Williams, solicitor, Carmarthen, applied

Mr. Hugh Williams, solicitor, Carmarthen, applied the turnpike-gate was de troyed, with the exception were taken at the gate and stand charged with of the posts. The gate-house was gutted, the windows, window-frames, and doors were driven in, and any amount they might see fit to exact. a portion of the wall of the house was pulled down. I discovered the marks of shot in the sash of one of had taken Mr. Williams' application into considera-

--- Price, a police-officer, deposed that he was on where he saw a crowd. He pulled a man from his saw him on horseback, in front of the mob. He had over his hat, and a red handkerchief about his neck. whilst these things were going on, where was the was about ten or fifteen yards distant at the time;

William Lewis sworn.—Is a shoemaker by trade, and has been gate-keeper at Pontarddulais for the ged to be a "bowler at cricket," than an officer in last year. Recollects last Wednesday night; cannot command of rural-police. But no moral tongue can remember any thing particular, as he (vitness) ran tell what part the magistrates took in the affray; away. Between eleven and twelve he removed his his father, and is now in the custody of the police, goods, as he heard "Becca" was coming that night. He stopped some time in the house afterwards. While he was standing at the door, between twelve the old women who was shot at the gate in the thanks to Mr. Butler, as the Staffordshire delegate, and to serve the horses and handcuff the prisoners, and one, he saw a great number of persons on the neighbourhood of Pontarddulais on Saturday we recommend our fellow workmen to aid us in breakroad near the Red Lion; but when he saw them night last (9th inst.) Several medical gentleding down oppression, and defending the sacred rights come as far as the bridge, he ran away. He heard men deposed to the fact, that death was the effect of labour." Mr. Thomason then read the balance-shors fired in the crowd. He went about sixty yards of gun-shor wounds, they having extracted several sheet. It was moved and seconded, "That the books from the house, when he hid himself. He remained slugs from the body; but the Jury, having doubt- of each lodge be brought to the district meeting when there for three-quarters of an hour; when he returned to the gate-house he found that the door and windows were broken, and part of the house pulled

George Jones, sworn-Is a sergeant in the Glamerganshire police; was at Pontarddulais on duty last Wednesday night. He was certainly afraid. He heard firing of guns and blowing of horns. There was a large concourse of people. After the mob had dispersed he saw David Davis run out of of foor, stationed in the Poor Law basule, Lianelly, the toll-house. Witness pursued and laid hold of

then the magistrate. They were uncertain whether William Chambers, jun., the magistrate, and Serthe Handy Bridge Gate, or that at Pontarddulais jeant Gibbs, of the 76th Regiment, deposed to the shall have plenty." Was to be the object of attack, and consequently facts of the apprehension of the other prisoners, as I concessed the soldiers behind a hedge near the have stated already, when the magistrates agreed to Gw.ly-bridge which is about midway between the remand the first five prisoners on the list until totwo. We de they were skulking there they heard morrow, at eleven o'clock; but there being no evithe Bring of gons and the blowing of horns dence against Henry Rogers and Thomas Williams, in the direction of Pontarddulais, when their officer after a strict caution from Lord James Stuart. ordered them to load, and fix bayonets. They chairman of the magistrates, they were dismissed

Payne, with orders to cut off the retreat of the behalf of the prisoners, but was not allowed to cross-

Last week, two wheat stacks, the property of Lord observed that when the gate was destroyed the Dynevour, were set on fire, and information was main body of the rioters withdrew. They, howegiven implicating a person whose name I have ever. took an entirely different route from that been unable to learn. The case was heard by the which the soldiers were guarding so carefully; but magistrates at Llandilo, on Saturday; but after one man of the name of Lewis Davies happened to sitting to a very late hour, the evidence was not considered sufficiently strong to authorise the magistrates to commit, and the accused party was consequently discharged.

exclamation had been overheard, for the vilbouring cottage lay the body of the poor old woman. She appears to have been shot in the face. which

Where is all this to end? A most foul and cowvent it.

As may naturally be supposed, this town is in a strange state of excitement. A party of dragoons, in addition to the infantry, have come to the town, and were last night out scouring the country.

MORE OF "REBECCA." CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND POLICE, IN SWANSEA.

(From our own Correspondent.) Last night, Monday, was characterised by another of those brutal exhibitions which have lately been of between the raw lobsters and the boiled. The quarrel seems to have originated as follows:-On Sunday evening, one of the horse soldiers now billeted in town had been taking a walk, in company with a female, when one of the town police rather officiously interfered, and offered some indignity to John Hugh, John Hughes, David Davies, Lewis to cause a row when a lady was in comsaid made " Charlie" go down on his marrow bones, Charles Frederick Napier or being sworn deposed and promise never to offend in like manner again. at present to say must decide the motive for so doing.

The ricters were not slow in levelling the gate, These sounds seemed to proceed from the direction ploring them not to see a Swansea lad ill-used by of the Red Lion Inn, which is a short distance from a stranger. But he found little sympathy at their complicate gatting the house. Having finished the Pontarddulais gate. When we came within sight of hands; as policemen are considered to have lest all work of destruction, they gave three cheers more, the gate we saw a great number of men present; claims of citizenship; and the soldier was urged on they were in various disguises and seemed to have to pitch into him well. More policemen kept departure. About half-a-dezen lookers on and three been destroying the gate. Some had white dresses pouring in, and the news of the fray having or feur of those who are supposed to have belenged on, others had bonnets on, and most of them apteached the barracks, the soldiers also beto the bard, remained behind their comrades, conpeared to be dressed like women and had their faces gan to increase, the late comers being armed blackened. About three of those who were mounted with their bayonets. The riot now began to assume scenes of a similar kind. Information had been re- They had their horses heads towards the gate and able length of time. Two of the soldiers of the 76th ceived by the authorities on the previous day, that on their backs toward me. There was a continual fir- were at length secured, but the affray only ceased that might this particular gate was to be attacked; ing of guns kept up by the rioters. I formed my on the appearance of the picquet. The two soldiers would be appearance of the picquet. The two soldiers was to be attacked; ing of guns kept up by the rioters. I formed my on the appearance of the picquet. The two soldiers was to be attacked; ing of guns kept up by the rioters. men and called on the parties to stop. I made use were brought up for examination to-day (Tuesday), was instructed to take measures for its defence, and of the word "stop" three or four times. Upon but were eventually remanded until to-morrow. if possible to secure the persons of some of the ring- coming up to them one of the mounted man who was. The soldiers are vowing vengeance against the police, disguised as a woman turned round and fired a and it is expected consequences of a very serious

FINAL EXAMINATION AND COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONERS.

The five prisoners, charged with being participabrought up to-day (Tuesday) for final examination. the investigation. The Magistrates having taken

that the Court would admit the three prisoners, who felony, to bail; as he was prepared with bail to Lord James Stuart replied that the magistrates

the windows. I found two sledge-hammers, two crow- tion prior to entering the Court, and were of opinion that it could not be complied with. Mr. Williams wished to know if that opinion was

Lord James Stuart could see no occasion to reply to tha question.

Mr. Williams next applied that the two prisoners, Lewis Davis and Wm. Hughes, who, it will be remembered were taken by Mr. W. Chambers, at some tion was agreed to.

Lewis Davis was then bound to appear, himself in by the hundreds who were awaiting them outside. Mr. Williams next applied that the sum of

be returned. This also was agreed to. less a fellow feeling with the rioters, returned a next assembled." Two delegates were deputed to go to verdict of-" Died by suffocation, produced by the Shropshire. A Shropshire miner was appointed to effusion of blood, but owing to what cause this is to accompany them as a guide; and it was agreed that be attributed, is to this Jury unknown."

I re-open my letter to say that some more out-

The Colliers' Mobement.

by the removal of the damaged wire rope by which

sumed, and about £200 worth of property des. brother Halliday (one of the Cumberland delegates) be 10s, Pendlebury 104, Bradbury 10d. Total £21 13s 9d. The four prisoners who were removed to Llanelly troyed. One of the farm boys was awakened, and requested to state the grievances of which the colliers | The following resolutions were then agreed to by the were brought up next day for examination before on looking out saw the outbuildings on fire, and of that district had to complain, which he did in a delegates :- "That a subscription of 3d. per member the Magistrates, when it was agreed that as the toll about fifteen men disguised leaving them. The very minute manner, and was corroborated by several be requested from the various lodges in Lancashire for bar which the prisoners were charged with destroy- same men were then seen to go across the country of her delegates. We omit inserting the Cumberland the purpose of assisting our Cumberland brethren in the men on the subject. Mr. Roberts' office is No. 11, editor of the Northern Star, the meeting terminated. Royal Arcade. The following resolutions were then agreed to:—" That a general public meeting of the Hammond visited this colliery on Tuesday, the 5th miners on the Tyne and Northumberland be held at instant, and had an interview with some of the men, the above-named yard-price. The present price is 64d. Scaffold Hill, on Saturday, Sept. 16th. Chair to be and were very favourably received. This work belongs and no yard price; and for this sum the miner has, taken at twelve o'clock at noon." "That a general to the Duke of Hamilton; and notwithstanding the after hagging, to trail or drag these baskets from 100 to public meeting of the miners of Durham be held at Act of Parliament against employing females in coal-Pittington Hill, on Saturday, September 23rd. Chair to be taken at twelve o'clock at noon." On both which occasions Mr. R berts will be present. "That each delegate be instructed, in the event of an accident (injurious to the lives of any of the miners in his locality, occurring to consider it his duty to apprize Mr. Roberts of the same as soon as possible that he may attend and arrange such evidence as he may meet to adduce on the coroner's inquest (if lives should be lost,) or in any other way to show the real cause of such misfortune."-Carried ununimously. 'That all miners out of employment, be admitted members upon paying the usual entrance money."-Carried. "That each colliery be allowed to take their members in as they may think most advisable."-Carried. "That the Executive be not required to attend all delegate meetings officially."-Carried. "That the National Yearly Conference of the Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, be held on the 30th Oct. proxima."-Carried. "The yearly Conference was intended to be held in Durham, but we are given to unto a majority of the societies now in the union; to change terminated. the place of meeting until the six months are claused which it was agreed to be held in Newcastle, and con-

> should charge their position. That Mr. Andrew Fleming be required to attend the annual meeting on the superintendence of W. P. Roberts, Esq and the Executive Council."-Carried. Some local business was disposed of and the Conference was dissolved at five o'clock, having sat four days.

going report :--

abroad by parties to whose own conscience we choose (this day) at the same house. able adjustment of all differences than by having recourse to a strike, which we feel inclined to believe

is equally disadvantageous to you as to us, and the inevitable result of which would be to engender feelings of such a kind as ought not to exist between master and servant. We intend to lay before you the following specific and simple plan, viz., that each colliery-owners shall be furnished with a copy of such prices as shall be thought necessary and reasonable, and which it is intended to go on the principle of making the cost price as far as labour is concerned equal or nearly so at, every col-

liery in the trade, and to such uniformity of cost price the masters to add what they may deem a proper and reasonable return for their capital; it being our firm and decided opinion that as we risk our lives and you modity on which it may truly be said the existence of the Glasgow Coat Bridge and Hollyton districts took Great Britain as a nation depends, it is not too much place on Monday, near Tolcross. The meeting was to request that the price of that article shall be such as to give ample remuneration to both the labour and capital employed.

necessary to their comfort and existence.

exhaustion, could prevent them. To conclude, we entreat you to bestow on this our

We remain, yours, &c.,

DELEGATE MEETING OF COLLIERS .- A meeting o Staffordshire delegates was held at the house of Mr. James Rollason, Oldbury, on Monday last, September distance from the gate, and were charged only with 11th, Mr. William Thomason, chairman. The number of members having been reported from each place, Mr. Richard Butler, delegate to the North, gave in his report. The following objects are among those to be £100, and two sureties in £50 each; and William sarried out :- A reduction in the hours of labour. That prisoner, which he effected at last in front of the The required sureties being immediately forthcom- of deceased miners receive three shillings weekly, and ing, the two prisoners left the Court, warmly greeted one shilling for each child. That the men be not compelled to go to work so early in the morning. That there be an equalization of wages between the thick \$3 3. 10d., taken from the prisoner John Hughes, and thin coal men. That the stone men have 3s. 3d. as also the horse which he rode, which belonged to per day, for eight hours; and that miners have 4s. daily. Mr. Butler gave some cheering reports on the prospects of the Association. The following resolution A coroner's inquest sat yesterday on the body of | was adopted :- "That this delegate meeting returns money be forthcoming against Monday, 18th, to meet It is supposed that the old woman had seen some the necessary expences. Mr. B. Pyle moved, and Mr. persons among the rioters whom she knew, and George Jones seconded, "That it is the opinion of this had threatened to divulge the part they had taken district meeting, that the Coal, Lead, and Iron-stone Miners' Association be kept inviolate by all the members and districts; and that no man be called out rages took place last night at Llanelly. Mr. Cham- among us to lecture who is not brought up to the trade; bers had some more property destroyed, and I have and that all who are now employed as lecturers be disheard that a policeman has been shot. Placards charged from their office, to make room for those memare out in the country places stating that "as the bers who are out of employment on account of the Authorities have shewn their taste for blood, they Association,—the engagement of any but members being opposed to its rules, and against its prosperity." "That publication."

and confirmed. The Secretary read an address to the listened to with the most marked attention on the part tool owners, showing the objects of the Miners' Asso- of the audience; and Messrs, Lomax and Swallow, in Wingate delegate brought forward a resolution adopted passed unanimously :- "That we, the miners of Hal- men :-

grievances here, as they appeared in the report of a their resistance to the unjust requirements of their emformer part of the proceedings. A delegate proposed- ployers." "That John Lomex accompany D. Swallow "That each delegate be requested to lay the Cumberland into North Staffordshire; and that their expences for the to the same support as the Wingate men were, and that | we will not countenance any partial or sectional Strikes; each district send their remittances for the Cumberland nor will we recognise any Strike whatever unless sancmen to Mr. Jude, who will make arrangements with tioned by a general Delegate meeting." "That a pub-Mr. Halliday as to the mode of conveyance." Agreed to lic meeting be holden on Aspell Moor, near Wigan, unanimously. Mr. Roberts then entered the room amid on Menday, 25th of Sept. Chair to be taken at enthusiastic applause, and stated the arrangements he eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The Delegate meeting any colliery that might be necessitated to call upon him Cow, Scholefield lane, near the infant school, Wigan. in his official capacity, when his duty to them might "That Mr. John Berry, be elected a lecturer to this require his absence from his office. Mr. R. said that, society." "That Henry Dennet and John Berry labour having procured the services of Mr. Beesley as clerk, in the Wigan and St. Helen's district; Mr. Auty in Mr. B. would be in the office in his absence, during the Burnley, and Mr. Thompson in the Oldham Disoffice hours, and would take down the statements that tricts." "That two gentlemen be appointed by the any of the colliers might have to make, and lay them | Executive to go into the neighbourhood of Poynton, in before him at his earliest convenience, which would be order to agitate more effectually the district of Cheequally attended to as if he was present, and had seen shire." Thanks being voted to the chairman and to the REDDING, STIRLINGSHIRE -- Messrs. Daniells and

> BENTASKIN, NEAR FALKIRK.—The men of this seven to eight inches to the yard. The miner was forextensive colliery held a meeting on the Public Green. merly paid for every fifty yards one halfpenny per on Wednesday, the 6th instant, Mr. Hugh Dyrample in basket; he is now paid the same sum for the first 100 the chair. The meeting was addressed for upwards of yards, but not a farthing after, although, in many intwo hours by Mr. William Daniells, after which, a reso-stances, the poor miner has to trail them from 500 to lution was passed in favour of joining the Miners' 600 yards, and the distance is continually increasing. Association. After a unanimous vote of thanks had The average hours are from fourteen to sixteen, and been given to the Chairman and lecturer, the meeting, the wages for such hours, when there are no off-takes, which was a most enthusiastic one, separated.

BONESS, LINLITHGOWSHIRE —A public meeting of At Wilson Pit the yard price, which was a shilling, the colliers of this place, and the men of Grange Panns, has been taken off: the miner is paid 8d. per basket. was held on Thursday, the 7th instant, on the sea- same size as above, and has to hag and trail them a disshore. Mr. James Barnes was called to the chair. The tance of from 400 to 500 yards, rising some seven or meeting was addressed at great length by Mr. Wm. eight inches in the yard. The men work from fifteen Daniells, on the objects and laws of the Miners' Asso. to eighteen hours for not more than 2s. per day. At ciation, also by Mr. Hammond; when it was agreed Duke Pit the basket is ten cwt., for which the miner "That the men of Boness and Grange Panns join their receives 41d. for hagging and trailing it upwards of English brethren." This was a large and spirited meet- 300 yards. The hours are fifteen, and the wages for derstand that it is contrary to rule (and inconvenient, ing. The usual votes of thanks being given, the meeting such hours 2: 4d. The basket at the Counters

BENT END, BY FALKIRK .- The colliers of this district held a public open-air meeting on Friday. 8th and is only sevenpence. The hours are from sequently the forthcoming National Conference will be instant, Mr. Thomas M'Ewen in the chair. Messrs. held in Newcastle on the 30th of October, at nine Daniells and Hammond addressed the meeting, when the o'clock in the forenoon. The Percy-main case was next meeting pledged themselves to join the Miners' Society. considered, when it was agreed that the advice of Mr. Votes of thanks were given to the Chairman and each Roberts should be had on the subject before the men of the speakers, when the meeting broke up.

FALKIRK DELEGATE MEETING .- A delegate meet-30th of October."—Carried. "That a 'Miners' Jour- of Mr. Brodie, Blue Bell Inn, on Saturday last, Mr. erside-moor and Gillorux, the hours are from fourteen ing of the colliers of this quarter was held at the house Thomas M'Ewen in the chair; Mr. Wm. Daniells as to seventeen, the number of days in the fortnight, secretary. The meeting was well attended, and was which the men work, from four to twelve; the wages trusted that meeting was met for business-not to hear speeches. He showed the meeting how they should The following is the address alluded to in the fore- conduct the affairs of the district, and advised them to choose a district committee to direct the same. A com-The members of the Miners' Association of Great mittee of five was then chosen, whose names for obvious gill, the pit works from three to twelve days, from the pit works from the pit what our objects and intentions are in forming the the different works was then given in, which was above Association; and we feel it our duty to do so on very favourable. A great deal of district business was 2s. 6d. The men in this employ are compelled to deal cheering from the total as they passed along. Placed in the dock, charged with being participations with blowing cows' horns, firing guns and of age,) Henry Rogers, and Thomas Williams, were word; for having fallen in with the policeman on his account of the many and serious reports got up and serious reports got up

> Patterson in the chair, for the purpose of hearing Mr. 2s. 4d. Greysouthen, from one to twelve days, from Wm Daniells deliver a lecture on the laws, organization, twelve to fifteen hours; average wages 1s. 9d. But and objects of the Miners' Association, which he did here, the men, as well as the men who work for the evidently with good effect; for the meeting immediately same owner at Oughterside, are supplied with beef at after he had finished his discourse passed a resolution frem a penny to three-half-pence per pound more than in favour of the Association. The place of holding the fair-dealing butcher would sell it for. this meeting is one of the most remarkable in Scotland, These are a few of the facts connected with the being the ground where the battle of Falkirk was price, the weight, and the hours which the poor miner fought, between the English and Scotch, in the year works, and which he bears and receives. But bad as 1298; and Wallace Stone is a square pillar erected to the prices are, hard and unremitting as the toil is, we commemorate that event. On one side of the pillar is a would be content did we get that for which we labour! latin inscription, signifying that a battle was fought But, it not unfrequently happens, that after a man has there on the 2nd and 3rd days of August, 1298; and toiled and produced a number of baskets of coal, he on the reverse the following: - Erected to the memory | will have from four to six taken from him in the week! of that celebrated here, Sir William Wallace, 3rd and these baskets of coal for which the miner receives August, 1810.

GLASCOW.—A numerous meeting of the miners of

addressed at considerable length by Mr. Hammond, delegate from England on the necessity of a National Union. Mr. H., whose silvery locks bespeak the work Something of this kind must be done. We have had of the unerring hand of time, spoke with considerable to submit this year to a very great reduction of prices; fluency, urged the object of his mission with great and we opine if you as coal-owners get once into the earnestness, and sat down amidst the repeated cheers path of ruinous competition by underselling each other of the meeting. Mr. Clochan, of Hollyton, recomin the market, and then endeavouring to reduce the mended that they petition the Lord Lieutenant of the tors in the outrage at Pontarddulais-gate, were wages to still keep a market, it is a process which is alike county, and that a copy of said petition be sent to ruinous to both parties, and which must have a tene every magistrate in the county: he would also urge dency to keep up a contentious war of strikes and upon them the propriety of appealing to the masters stagnation-Labour and capital conte ding for the before doing anything further. Mr. Bunton, of Shitmastery; while the public as consumers reap the tleston, deprecated the idea of going to the masters. benefit, without so much as soiling a finger in the Let them go to the authorities, and if nothing was done dangerous undertaking of raising an article indispensibly there for them, then it would be their duty to do something for themselves. A man said the men in the The moral and the physical consequences of a conten- Tankurton Pit did not know whether they should be tious warfare between capital and labour does appear to allowed to work any more. The master had expressed us to be fully illustrated by the fable of two noble his determination to add 4 cwt. to the standard; the animals combating or fighting for a piece of prey, and standard sas 123 cwt., but they were putting out while the combat was going on, another animal of near 18. Another man said, that in his pit they diminutive size and strength came and carried off the were putting out nearer 19 than 12 cwt.; but there was prize: while neither of the two, such was their state of worse than even that; there were men in that meeting who could prove that a few days ago one of their men was standing on the pit-head when his own work came earnest and sincere requisition, your careful and best up; but the man did not know at the time it was his consideration; and if you should be pleased to agree own work come up; near half a cwt. was thrown with us as respects the principle on which it is founded, off one of his hutches into a dross heap, the hutch it will be alike creditable to your judgment and your weighed 141 cwt., yet it was declared to be below the standard; consequently the man lost his whole day's work. That was the way the masters made their for-THE MEMBERS OF THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION. tunes; they were not satisfied with giving the men low wages, but, in many instances, they gave them no wages at all. If 7 lb. of stone was found in a hutch, the man lost the whole, and the men dare not complain for fear of losing their work. They wished to be paid every fourteen days. Another man said, that in one case, where forty-eight men were employed, no less than sixty-four carts were condemned in one week. It was not a question of wages so much as a question of justice. Previous to coming to any decision as to what should be done, the various districts separated to consult amongst themselves. On their re-assembling, it was unanimously agreed that they should act in concert as hitherto Mr. Clochan said the men of the Hollyton district were for a strike; several belonging to the Glasgow district condemned the very idea of a strike. A draft of a petition, in terms of Mr. Clochan's motion, was read by Mr. M. Nee, the Secretary, to the Giasgow district, and unanimously agreed to. The petition briefly set forth the main grievances complained of. Amongst other things it evinced that the iniquitous truck system might be done away with; that they should be paid at least every fourteen days; and in particular that their work should be weighed at the pit-bottom in their own presence, instead of, as at present, on the pit-head, whereby the men are prevented from having any check against the masters. It to feel for, and sympathize with us. This is all we was moved and agreed to that a delegate meeting be sock, this is all we ask. But let it be remembered, held at Langlone on Thursday. Mr. Hammond called the attention of the meeting to the object of his mission, and appealed to them to give him an answer either for or against a National Union. Mr. Cloenan recommended that every one present should press the matter on the consideration of their respective works, so that the delegates should be present to state on Thursday the feelings of their respective constituents on the sub-

thanks to the gatlant labours of Mr. Roberts, got back holden in the above township, en Monday last, Sept. 11, of an agreement between Mr. Roberts and the solicitor the virtue and property of our children! NEWCASTLE-The delegates of the National Con- which was ably addressed by Messrs, Lomax, Auty, for the pit-owners, the obnoxious wire-rope has been We are, Fellow-countrymen, for and on behalf of ference of the Miners' Association of Great Britain Swellow, and other friends, upon the necessity of union removed, and is at present under the safe custody of the Miners of Whitehaven and the West of Cumberand Ireland resssembled at nine o'clock on Tuesday as one means of improving the condition of the miners, two locks, the key of one of which is kept by Mr. land generally morning. Mr Wakinshaw having been elected to the and raising them from the awfully degraded position to Roberts. An action for the men's wages will shortly chair, the mir ntes of the previous sittings were read which they have been reduced. Each speaker was be commenced under the management of Mr. Roberts.

ERRATUM. - The 1s 10d from Hopple, published in ciation, which was adopted, ordered to be printed, and particular, were loudly applauded. The meeting was our last, should have been £1 10s. The following is and is the one alluded to in our report of the meeting a copy sent to the Northern Star for insertion. The a very good one; and the following resolutions were a further list of subscriptions received for the Wingate of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, at Dublin.

by the men of Wingate, at a public meeting of the shaw Moor and neighbourhood, are convinced, by sad Subscriptions to Wingate Men, Sept. 1st, the means of putting an end to it. colliery, presenting their most sincere thanks for the experience, that the present rate of wages paid for our 1843.—Ouston £3 8s; King Pit 7s; South Shields support afforded them by each respective colliery in labour is wholly inadequate to procure even the common £1 14s 3d; Nova Scot a £1 14s; Seaton Deleval Northumberland and Durham during the time; they felt necessaries of life; we therefore cannot consider our. £2 18:54; Walridge Fell £1 198; Darwent Iron Works it a duty to desist working until the masters would selves sufficiently remunerated." "That we now £1 68 3d; South Moor 78 91; Retcliff £2 68 6d; give them some guarantee for the safety of their lives resolve, as one means of improving our condition, to East Cramlington £5 8; Heaton £3 13; 8½1; Whitimmediately connect ourselves with the Miners' Asso- ley £1 2s; Oxclose 10s 10d; Wylam £1 14s 1d; of Mr. Martin Jude, Three Tuns, Manor Chare, they wanted them to descend the pit. It was received, ciation of Great Britain and Ireland." The business of Netherton £2 7s 3d; Springwell £2 2s 6d; Goose Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In the Times of Wednesday appears the following, and the thanks of the delegates added thereto. Mr. the public meeting having been dispensed with, the £2; G. eforth £1 10s 10d; South Tanfield 12s 6d; relative to the burning of the stacks and barns be- Beesley gave an account of the arrangements made delegates from the various collieries proceeded to the Pontop 16s; Fawdon £12, 8d; West Moor £4.5s 6d; soloured with black paint and other. Sergeant longing to Mr. Chambers, and the firing upon the with Mr Roberts, on the part of the Wingate men, Gibb was directed to detain him a prisoner, whilst woman-keeper of the Hendy-gate. This step is the to the chair, he briefly addressed the meeting. The £1 178 6d; Berwell £1 28 6d; Darrow £2 189; Sieekourn £2 18; Borance-will make the masters, wherein the latter agreed to remove aided over the public meeting having been again called peth £2 18 14d; Earsdon £1 48 6d; Wallsend to the chair, he briefly addressed the meeting. The £1 178 6d; Berwell £1 28 6d; Jarrow £2 158; turnpike road leading from Pontarddulais to Llanelly, bably, have a considerable effect upon the measures go down the pit with safety by, if the men would go secretary then read over the various items of income Greencroft 14s 6d; Marlow Hill 13s 6d; Riblesworth go down the pit with safety by, it the men would go sold with the work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon being audited, were £1 6s 4d; West Townley £2 4s 9d; Seg hill £2 \$s 7d; Here again they were placed behind a hedge, and, adopted to "put her dewn."

as a party of three or four of the rioters were retreating by this zonte, they observed Mr. Chambers the revengeful feeling of the Welch peeple of this peering over the hedge, and expenditure, which, upon being audited, were and expenditure, which, upon being audited, were and expenditure, which, upon to being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which, upon to work immediately upon it being rendered safe. Mr. and expenditure, which is an expenditure, which is an expenditure, which is an e was dressed in girls' clothing over the gate, to asgainst the property of a magistrate (Mr. William trying if the law would compel them to do the men
gertain who the parties might be who were staChambers) of this town, who has rendered himself, justice, by remanerating them for the time which they

Chambers) of this town, who has rendered himself, justice, by remanerating them for the time which they

Chambers) of this town, who has rendered himself, justice, by remanerating them for the time which they

Chambers) of this town, who has rendered himself, justice, by remanerating them for the time which they eriain who the parties might be who were stationed there. This youngster, after a smart chase,
it would appear, obsoxious from his efficiency and
bad lost, before the removal of the unsafe rope. Mr.

Was recured, but the others made their escape. The
was recured, but the others made their escape. The
bad been left near the Gwilly Bridge

The record similar cowardly and alarming acts against of which the above only forms a part, and the whole

The parties might be who were staChambers) of this town, who has rendered himself, justice, by remunerating them for the time which they
bad lost, George and Dragon, Wigan

La 18 6d; Cassoss, La 10s; Kellos, La 18 6d; Cassoss, La esperate who others; and the four prisoners were the property of this gentleman.

forthwith taken to Lianelly. But prior to this,

Mr. Chambers owns and cultivates a farm, called Mr. Roberts acted for the men. Mr. Thomas Darcy Level 13 of Bank Top £4 16s; Framwell-gate-moor, £2 11s 7d; Hunwick, they advanced as far as the Pontarddulais gate, Tynywern, about seven miles from Llanelly, on the where they had nearly been charged by the dragoons, who supposed them to be Rebeccaites reone and two o'clock, the barns and outbuildings of were then requested to retire to another room to make

Mr. Roberts acted for the men. Mr. Thomas Date Lanelly, Date Lanelly

To the Cilizens of Dublin, and to the Consumers of Coal in the various towns on the N. Coast of Ireland, and to

the People of Great Britain. We, the colliers working at Whitehaven, in the employ of the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, in conjunction with our brethren in other parts of Cumberland. having been forced from our employment, for exercising the privilege which every British subject is entitled to. namely, the right to unite or combine to reduce the hours of toil, or to increase our wages, hasten to lay sefore you some of the grievances under which we labour, and to remedy which, we are now forming a general union of our trade throughout Great Britain and Ireland. In Whitehaven, two-thirds of the colliers are Irishmen, who have been forced from the land of their birth, to eke out a miserable existence in the sunless mine! and to suffer greater privations than any other class of men in employ. Within the last ten years, the wages of the miner have been reduced, in most cases, one half; and, in many instances, two-thirds. It is true, the nominal price for "hagging" the coal has not undergone so great a reduction as is here stated; but the enlargement of the baskets, and a diminution in the price of such baskets, warrants us in saying that the above reductions are considerably under. In Croft Pit, the price formerly paid for "hagging and trailing" a basket of from 111 cwt. to 12 cwt. was 7d., and from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. yard price; that is, for every yard of coal from six to eight feet wide, and from four to five pits, yet there are not less than sixty women employed in coal from the hagger: when it is so the miner gets but 514. In some places the coal rises from the level from from 2s. to 2s. 6d.

Pit was formerly but nine cwt; it was then eightpence: it is now eleven and a half cwt. twelve to fourteen, and the average wages about 2s. 6d. The William Pitt (alias, the "Slaughter House") former price 6d., present price 52d., for hagging and trailing 150 yards: the hours from twelve to fourteen, the wages Is. 10d. At Oughterside, the hours are from twelve to fifteen, the number of days worked in the fortnight from five to twelve, and the average about 2s. 6d. Mr. Wood's Pit, at Dearham, from four to twelve days, from twelve to sixteen hours; average wages 2s. Mr. Walker, of Dearham, his pit works from six to twelve days in the fortnight; from twelve ether article which the poor miner and his family conwho were determined to witness the spree; and Charles Frederick Napier of being sworn deposed and promise never to off the spree; and Charles Frederick Napier of being sworn deposed and promise never to off the spree; and Charles Frederick Napier of being sworn deposed and promise never to off the spree; and Charles Frederick Napier of being sworn deposed and promise never to off the spree; and Charles Frederick Napier of being sworn deposed and promise never to off the spread and promise neve

> not a farthing, are sold at the same price that other baskets' having the same quantity of coal in are sold at. We by no means deny that there are unprincipled men, as well as unprincipled employers; men who would take an advantage, and send to bank baskets containing foul coal, or short of measure; but while we admit that the employer has an undoubted right to make such rules and regulations as will secure good coal and good measure, we are willing to prove upon oath before any of her Majesty's justices of the peace, that thousands of baskets are taken every year from Colliers that had no bad or foul coal in them, and that were not short of measure. With facts like these before you, will you say we have not a right to be united to put a period to such injustice!!! But this is not all, the majority of the men in the employ at Whitehaven are, as we said, Irishmen, whose circumstances are indeed poor; but bad as they are, they are made worse by the fact that they are worse treated than the natives. The employer, or rather his agent, taking advantage of the poverty-stricken circumstances of the poor Irishman, employs him at such prices, and uses such means, as make him more the child of misfortune than he otherwise would be. Every species of insult exists, and that exterminating and intolerant spirit which so generally characterises the enemies of Irishmen is fully pourtrayed in the servants of the Earl of Lonsdale towards the Irishmen in the employ. They are not only deprived of the full value of their labour, but they are frequently insulted by the "dogs in office," on account of their religious opinions.

> We produce an article of vital importance; yet we are robbed of the real value of our labour. We toil some sixteen or eighteen hours; yet we must increase these hours. We are liable to greater and more numerous acciden s than that of any other class—we are accounted the most ignorant; yet this ignerance is to be continued. We are accounted immoral and profligate, yet we are to be denied the right to unite to reduce the hours of labour, as a means to increase our moral and physical condition! and to secure to us a better remuneration for our labour, and to put a period to the manifold grievances under which we groan, and which our unmerciful taskmasters wish to continue!

Irishmen!--Countrymen! and Brethren!--haters of oppression, lovers of justice and of liberty, we appeal to you, as the consumers of the produce of our labour. We ask, is it right to force us from our labour, for exercising the right which a corrupt government dare not deny,—the right to unite to protect our labour? We have sought no advance of price. We have asked no reduction or alteration in the size or weight of the makets; all we ask is, the right to unite to protect our labour—the only estate a poor man has. Irishmen! Captains of Vessels, used to transport coals from the West of Cumberland to Ireland: we conjure you, by the love that you bear to your country and your countrymen, and to your English brethren, to speak out against this act of oppression, concocted and carried into operation by John Peile, E-quire (?) for the express purpose of depriving the poor man of his rights. We ask you that John Peile, agent to the Earl of Lonsdale, was the first man who asked the men to sign a paper of his drawing-up (or drawn up at his instigation, we know not whether,) which paper precludes the possibility of the working man ever being enabled to stem the torrent of injustice which is likely to be cast at the feet of every honest miner. Many signed a similar paper, in 1831.—and by it they secured more misery and wretchedness than they before experienced-misery ject. The motion being seconded, was put from the such as is not excelled in any colliery in Great Britain. chair, and carried manimously. A vote of thanks to Good God! Irishmen! Lovers of Virtue! think of the Chairman closed the proceedings, which lasted from mothers and of daughters having to prostitute themselves to over-men and deputies, in order to mitigate or WINGATE GRANGE COLLIERY—We are glad to lessen the penalties imposed upon husbands, sons, and the resolutions be transmitted to the Northern Star for hear that the persecuted men of this colliery have, brothers, and to secure to either of them an additional HALSHAW MOOR .- A public meeting of miners was to work again. We understood that this is the result whether or not we are justified in uniting to protect

This address bears the signatures of three hundred and thirty-six of the oppressed and ill-used colliers, We give it insertion in our columns, in the hope that the exposure of the heartless tyranny it details may be

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GENERAL SECRETARY. Any of the miners wishing to correspond with the General Secretary, may address to John Hall, care

LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate; and Published by the said Joshua Honson, (for the said FEAREUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwolling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an 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, to Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Lee

(Saturday, September 16, 1843)