## TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

Mr Beloved Friends,-It is now ten o'clock on Sunday night, and after a journey of fifty miles, I mit down to communicate to you the results of the past week's tour.

I left Glasgow at six o'clock on Monday morning for Stirling, where I was to meet Abraham Dancan. on our way to join the county of Clackmannan demonstration. Yes, that which I had anticipated as a demonstration of the good men of Allos, was turned into a county procession.

After visiting the old Castle at Stirling, and cast-Hardy and Baird were confined before their execution, we started at eleven, to meet the procession at Alloa; we were in an open carriage, accompanied by David Thompson, the good secretary of the by David Thompson, the good secretary of the annual transfer of the secretary of the secretary of the annual transfer of the secretary ing a melancholy look at the cell in which the brave say, they ever had. An address was presented to singing. I send you one song on the parsons, &c. but though evidently labouring under great debility, me, which I responded to at considerable length; " With his black coat and cravat so white," and he went through with his task: hundreds went away a resolution to petition for the Charter was passed, request insertion for it; it was encored, and loudly Calverton Demonstration.—This village, a rural and Aoraham Duncan was then elected as a member applauded, as were most of the excellent songs. district half way between Southwell and Nottingham, tion Committee reported progress in making arrangeof the next Convention to assemble in London. We were inundated with middle class men, and was enlivened on Thursday, the 28th, by the meeting From Alloa we marched in full procession to Til- John Duncan tells me that I made what he calls a of Chartists to celebrate the release of the men liconitry, about one mile and a half; there a very splendid speech about an hour and three quarters in splendid speech about an hour and three quarters in and B. O'Brien, Esqrs. The dinner was got up by, spacious hustings was erected, and a concourse of length; however, I never heard such applause. A and at the house of, Mr. George Harrison, and conpeople assembled which puzzled me to guess where capital fellow belonging to the Association, whose sisted of roast beef, &c. Ale had also been brewed they came from a huge mass of people. Another name I forget, but who you will see from the Dun- at the farm-house for the occasion; and at two o'clock address was presented to me, and resolutions pledg- dee Chronicle's report, made an excellent speech; ham, was appointed to the chair. The afternoon ing support of the Charter, and approving of the as did John Duncan, and, upon the whole, it was a was spent in the greatest good humour and con-National Petition, were passed, and some capital triumphant night for Chartism. We kept the ball up meether were made. Abraham Duncan was there till between one and two o'clock, and node appeared also elected to represent Clackmannanshire in the tired. I must tell you that at all our day meetings, cossion through Coalsnactha to Alva, a distance mane, not giving up a single bristle; also approvof four miles. I walked all the way. When ing of the petition, and a famous one, a whole hog we were within a quarter of a mile of the one, it is. God bless the fingers that wrote it. town we found ourselves in the dark, and the On Thursday, at eleven, I started for Arbroath, committee decided upon my addressing the meeting eighteen miles, and had one of the most splendid peared the sharks were present, and were making the population. We walked in procession to preparations to arrest me for interrupting the pas- the old Abbey, of which with the grounds I should reserve my speech for the soirce. We and Forests. Well, we mounted a very fragile therefore proceeded, and reached the hotel at half- hustings, and were surrounded by all the middle delayed in the "oven" for at least an hour before a thank God, no one was hurt. I mounted a wall progress of the cause. left the place in a state as if I had been dipped capable of accommodating about eight hundred; a vote of thanks by acclamation. in the sea. I never met a finer set of Chartists and here the middle classes again came in TIB STREET.—There was a numerous meeting in the sea. I never met a finer set of Chartists and here the middle classes again came in this room on Sunday evening. Mr. Hurry, an Irish in my life than the men of Alva, Tillicoultry, and scores. Mr. Thomas Gow was again called Chartist, was called to the chair. In opening the Alles; in short, of all Clackmannanshire. I learn to the chair, and, for a long time, kept the meeting, he commented upon the conduct of the that my addresses have done much good; so I am whole meeting in roars of laughter by the most ex- parties who created the disturbanco at the Carpen-

repaid for my warm baths. On Tuesday, I started for Dunfermline, where I was to meet Mr. Brewster, in his strong moralforce held, surrounded by his siaff. Many good fellows went with me from Alva, about twentytwo miles. When I reached Dunfermline,-but I should tell you first that a friend came off to Tillicoultry to me, and followed me to Alva, imploring me not to go to Dunfermline, as Morisson and Halley had been recruiting all their forces of shop boys, warehousemen, and masters, to back Brewster, while the shortness of my notice did not afford time for the country districts to come in. However, I was inexorable, and go I would; and I did go; and when I arrived I found a large procession with band and banners waiting. We went to my hotel, and there I heard of nothing but anticipations of defeat; and after a short interval three Brewsterites called upon me to make arrangements for discussion with Brewster. After some jaw, and hearing a document which they had brought from Alloa, full of falsehood, I appointed three to meet them, and deal with the question and me as they thought proper. Well, the arrangements were made that I was first to speak three quarters of an hour, then Brewster the same time; then a quarter of an hour each for two mortal hours. The Lord Provost was in the chair, and we had a glorious meeting, and a lovely day. I shall not trouble you with a detailed account of what passed. Brewster denounced O'Brien, and me through O'Brien; he laboured away, demanding time; in lieu of that the meeting bestowed groans and hisses, which neither the Chairman nor I could stop. He was low, gross, and insulting, buoyed up by the assurance of his staff that in Dunfermline they would have at least five to one in their favour. The Lord Provost, I should tell you, opened this meeting by declaring himself a whole-hog Chartist. Hailey, the deserter from the Convention, was to bring up the rear. Brewster concluded by pro-Posing his famous Birmingham and Calton Hill resolutions, but, finding no seconder, they fell to the ground; whereupon Halley stepped forward, and proposed a couple of milk-and-water resolutions which were to have been followed by a vote of censtrength me, and to which I proposed the following paid my share of the expence in a speech of nearly STANNIFIGLEY.—Mr. Dewhirst lectured here rerbal amendment :- Resolved, "That in the present disunited state of certain parties in Dunfermline, calling themselves Chartists, this meeting is of opinion that any proposition emanating from that body would not be calculated to inspire the real Chartists of the empire with confidence, or to comhour by moonlight, and now had candles, and both wilful falsehoods to prop Brewster in his crusade the moon and the candles shone upon the shop boys against Chartism. yard full leaving a corner for the vanquished, thank God, I never was better. Brewster got up on a chair, and haranguing his beaten forces, exclaimed, "O, moral-force men of Dunfermline, you're thrashed, you're thrashed, you're threshed to day in your strong hold, by the physicals; Jun're beat, and you deserve it;" when Morrison said that Brewster had injured the cause, and they feil out. You know the rest. The fustians followed me in triumph to my hotel, where ten of us sat down to dinner and at eight o'clock proceeded to sur social meeting,

destination at half-past two, and went to bed. Up goes on bravely at Bilston.

# outhern

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 208.

had an address presented to me, to which I

I arrived at Stonehaven at five in the morning, a

and a finer set of fellows I never beheld. At eleven

we started, and as I procured a report of the two

short, when at morn we parted.

Arbreath, Oct. 31st, 1841.

where the largest Hall they could get was crammed. they have already got a band of music connected

Robert Lowery and John Duncan had been sent with their Association, which is very numerous, and

for, to assist at the discussion; but no, the dis-turbers of our meeting would let none speak but are determined not to remain willing slaves much

Brewster and myself. However, those two gentle- longer. A numerous meeting was held by moon-

Your faithful Friend and Servant,

Chartist Entelligence.

BILSTON.—This spirited and truly patriotic

town is making rapid progress in the Chartist cause;

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1841.

as immense cavaleade, with numbers of banners which 1,200 sat down, was by far the best arranged silent were unanimously passed.

Struct each other in general truth, than waste their lutions in accordance with the object of the meeting a most powerful appeal to the people to rid them mon enemy. It is earnestly requested that the time in public-houses. Chartism is making a silent were unanimously passed. and seven splendid bands, all dressed in mili- and regulated entertainment I ever witnessed in my and sure progress here.—On Sunday afternoon and tary uniforms; and, thus marshalled, we life. Not one moment's interruption, though each night, Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, preached in the marched into the town, and in the marketperson was served with three cups of tea. I never at the afternoon service. Great fears were entertained place held a magnificent meeting, the largest, they spent a more delightful evening, or heard better he would not have been able to proceed at night; delivered an eloquent lecture on the necessity of

> the party sat down. Mr. W. Russell, of Nettingviviality; a choice selection of Chartist somes were given and responded to, with other patriotic sen-timents, until the female and such of the male por-tion of the party as chose to retire for the, which

ing was well attended, and he was impeatedly applanded in the course of his lecture. It was a Convention. From thence we marched in full pro- we passed resolutions to hold the Charter fast by the was provided in the same neat and comfortable style, giving ample satisfaction to every person present. brilliant display of talent replete with facts, to show Harmony again commenced after tea, the pleasure the many fallacies of the Corn Law repealers, and of which was greatly heightened by the Arnold that there could be no real permanent good, till the poet, Mr. Hardy, giving several admirable songs of Charter was recognised as the law of the land. Ten ing of the members of this Association took place at numerous audience at the Montpelier Tavern, on the composition, and all breathing the sentificial members were enrelled, and since Friday ments of freedom.—Mr. W. D. Taylor delivered a thirteen more have joined. The following resolutions.

The following results Association took place at numerous audience at the Montpelier Tavern, on the Doncaster Coffee House, Henrietta-street, on Monday last. Mr. Purcell was elected delegate to the members were enrelled, and since Friday the Doncaster Coffee House, Henrietta-street, on Monday last. Mr. Purcell was elected delegate to the Montpelier Tavern, on the Doncaster Coffee House, Henrietta-street, on Monday last. Mr. Purcell was elected delegate to the Monday last, when a discussion took place the London Delegate Council, in the room of Mr. very instructive address at a time when the room | tions were passed unanimously :- "That Mr. Mogg on "The distressed state of the country." It was on the road. As soon as I began, however, it ap- demonstrations you ever saw, for the extent of was crammed to suffication by young persons of be treasurer for the association for the next three unanimously agreed that it was caused by bad legisneared the sharks were present, and were making the population. We walked in procession to both sexes. Mr. Smith, of Mansfield, a most months." 2. "That Mr. H. Candy be appointed lation. Meetings are held every Thursday evening, in a very able manner. Mr. Russell addressed the J.S. Farmer being absent upon commercial business (require them. age; this was communicated to me, and when I the poor were robbed, and some of the lands now meeting, and then vacated the chair. After which for some weeks to come, cannot attend." All future mentioned the fact to the meeting, it was agreed that pay £30,000 a-year to the Commissioners of Woods the meeting broke up at a late hour, highly delighted communications must be directed for Mr. H. Candy, with the proceedings of the day.

past six. At half-past seven, I started for the soirce, classes of the town. Thos. Gow, one of the wittiest room was opened for the propagation of the which was held on the ground floor of a large mill. and most sarcastic speakers I ever heard, was called where meetings will be held, and lectures will be 1400 tickets were sold, but 300 were obliged to have to the chair, and, after some preliminaries, he intro-delivered regularly. The attendance was numerous their money returned, as the place was literally duced me, for the first time, to an Arbroath audi- and enthusiastic. Mr. James Leach delivered an excellent lecture, which was received satisfactorily the starving many. Several gave their names to grammed to suffocation with 1100. There was a ence. I had not gone far, however, when crash by the assembly. This is the seventh room which has great deal, not of confusion, but of difficulty, in went the whole hustings, without the slightest been opened for the same purpose in this town within getting through to serve the repast, and we were warning; but I came like a cat on my legs, and, the last afteen months, a sure indication of the rapid

word could be heard; however, I rejoiced that our behind the hustings, and from that spoke for a long vered a lively and interesting lecture to the Chartists three hours. His principle topics were the national BROWN-STREET .- Mr. Clarke, of Stockport, delimisfortune arose from our strength, and so I waited time. In the evening we had a splendid social of Brown-street, on Sunday evening, which took two debt, the landed interest, the national swindle, and patiently. After speaking at considerable length, I meeting, in a pavilion built by the people themselves, hours in the delivery, and at the conclusion received the great violation of the landed contract. He

traordinary flow of sarcastic elequence I ever heard in my life. It was not a speech; it was a series of and stated that the Chartists who had stood firm observations, all novel, trite, and emblematical. I against persecution were not to be intimidated or made to bend when victory seemed positive. Mr. Tillman moved that Mr. Finigan's name should not responded at great length, and at one o'clock, I left he brought forward in that room for the future, inas-Arbroath for Stonehaven on my way to Aberdeen, much as it brought him into undeserved notice and importance, but that he be treated with contempt. Carried unanimously. Mr. Cartledge then delivered complete petrefaction, as it freze all night, and the an excellent and argumentative lecture on the climate is awfully cold along the coast. I would National Debts of the world, shewing the amount of have given any money for the Allca oven for ten every one, and likewise the number of the populatica who had to pay such debts, and compared them minutes. At nine o'clock, a number of friends from with the National Debt of Great Britain, striking Aberdeen came to Stonehaven for me; we breakfasted, the balance, and shewing that the population of all those countries was more than that of the United Kingdom by five times, yet all the National Debts extraordinary days spent there, I need not say much British. He touched also upon other matters, amply many processions and pageants; I saw the great that it was the same as putting two half-hundred ed philanthropist. trades meeting to escort Mr. O'Connell to weights to the heels of a British artisan, and setting It is not in our p

Punch and Judy to that of Aberdeen. It has meeting dispersed. actually filled the whole of the North of Scotland DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of this ralleled in the history of this country, from the tyrants with astonishment. It more resembled a splendid Committee, it was resolved, "That all parties hold- and enemies of the people. tournament than a Chartist procession. I now ing money or books be requested to bring them in look back upon it as a dream. The day was on Sunday (to-merrow,) in order that the accounts silent dungeon, your spirit, untamed, soared aloft to the Hall of Saignes I among the Country of the Hall of Saignes I among the Hall heavenly, and as the population marched through might be laid before the public; and that the Committee meet on Sunday next, at No. 9, Whittle-

the principal streets, every window, balcony, and street, at ten o'clock in the forencon." house-top was crowded; while the view of the whole LONGTON.-RISE OF CHARTISM.-A few weeks thing upon the Caledonian Race Ground, as far as back, Mr. Campbell, the secretary of the National the eye could reach, was worth going a hundred Charter Association delivered a lecture at Hauley, miles to see; while my greatest delight is, that, when several friends proffered to attend Longton, and try to arouse the Chartists of that place. A few instead of putting my friends to great expence, I attended, and upwards of thirty men enrolled themhave replenished their exchequer, and left them a selves in the cause of liberty. Mr. Mart preached surplus of seme £40 or £50 over and above expenditure to go on in the glorious cause. I never shall on the Tuesday night to a very good audience. Mr. forget the appearance of the grassy amphitheatre, Robinson preached on the Monday and Tuesday roofed by the broad blue sky, the smiling faces, the following, with good results. Mr. J. Linney, of living hills, the rolling ocean, the cheers of freemen. Manchester, lectured on the Friday. Mr. Robinson preached on Sunday last. On Tuesday Dr. M'Douall and the echoing rocks sending back the jocund should have lectured, but did not arrive. Messrs. music. It would make the devil himself a Chartist. | Linney and Robinson supplied his place, and lec-Well, the day was not disgraced by the evening's thred to an overwhelming audience, when twentyentertainment; about three thousand five hundred Doctor lectured on Friday to an overflowing patriots. men and women of all classes sat down in audience, when, to our surprise, twenty-nine fresh one pavilion to tes, and every thing that was good. members enrolled themselves. He lectures here Judicial Benches. A glorious night we had. You ought to have a rea veteran of seventy, walked four miles to preach port, as one was sent; so I shall only say that I here on Sunday last.

two and a half hours' duration; and let the men of on Sunday evening to a crowded audience. and gave music, and recitations, and the night appeared too cards of membership. Some of Mr. Campbell's the law of the land, and crowns our endeavours with pamphlets were disposed of. The Council are using success. I shall not here tarnish my narrative with the of the working men, who, when they have read mand their support." This was written for the Brewster discussion, on Saturday, as you should them, lend to their neighbour. They esteem them Provost, moved and seconded, and a show of hands have a report of that also; suffice it to say, that as a most valuable auxiliary to destroy the fallacy demanded, when four fifths of those present ap- a pair of old women's Whig papers, the Banner and of Bradford are continually coming in content peared to be held up. Then a show was demanded the Herald, have endeavoured to prop him; but the some of the paid agitators of the anti-Corn Law for the Brummagems, when the shop boys and ware- Herald in particular will find itself rather scarce in party, Campbell's pamphlets are come in time to the house men exhibited. By this time we had had an the people's coffee houses, after its publication of assistance of the Chartists to defend themselves against Republican deserters.

HEBDENBRIDGE .- At a weekly meeting of the Chartists of Hebdenbridge, on Monday last, it was Bo Brewster demanded a division, whereupon the Lord Now, my friends, it is nearly twelve o'clock, and resolved, "That the Chartists of Hebdenbridge feel Provost desired the fustians to go to the right, and I have to be at Cupar, thirty miles off, by twelve called upon to declare to the Chartists of Great Britain and Ireland, their unabated and unchanged the broad cloths to the left, not just in those terms, to-morrow; so "Good night; God bless you." On confidence in George Julian Harney, notwithstand- two hours and forty minutes showed up the vil-

> WORCESTER .- The Chartists of this city are progressing in a steady and determined manner, three Cheers for the Charter, O'Connor, Frost, Wilter which, Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, delidelication of the Cheers for the Charter, O'Connor, Frost, Wilter which, Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, delidelication of the Committee was appointed to communicate with the O'Brien Press Committee, on the subject of the O'Brien Press Committee, on the subject of the O'Brien with his press in Ireland.
>
> Law repealers. A Corn Law lecture had been considered to communicate with the O'Brien with his press in Ireland. do their share towards delivering their country from the misrule of Whig and Tory factions, and placing her in a position where she may be indeed the evening of Monday, to a crowded audience, on the eavy of surrounding nations, and the admirtude of the Charter, &c., which had a most ation of the world. They have commenced a system powerful effect on his hearers. After speaking for public meeting of the inhabitants of Woolwich was called to the Chair, and to benefit the cause, and they invite all those who love liberty and hat tyranny—all who love liberty and hate tyranny—all who wish to see man occupy that on Wedneseay evening, we had another rich treat strike of the masons at the New House of Parliaposition which the Benevolent Creetor of the Uni- from Mr. Skevington, who gave us a very sensible ment, Nelson's Monument, and Woolwich Dock

John Stiran, cheese and bacon factor, was mani- meeting, in a manner which convinced every one I hever in my life witnessed so much exultation in monsly called to the chair; and after a brief address | who heard him, that he well understood his subject, ber ranks as our victory produced; and for this introduced Mr. George White to address the meetreason. A set of nasty, dirty, sneaking fellows, with the agriculture of the Charter, and created shouts of laughter law humbug, and every other remaining to the corp.

With the agriculture of the charter, and created shouts of laughter law humbug, and every other remaining to the corp. with the assistance of the masters, have succeeded in the expense of the rotten system. He showed up trained in the manner in which the working classes were rounds of application, and and addressed if they lose the ground gained on Tuesday it is their own fault, not mine.

They had no Association, but now they have; and if they lose the ground gained on Tuesday it is their own fault, not mine.

They had no Association, but now they have; and if they lose the ground gained on Tuesday it is their own fault, not mine.

They had no Association, but now they have; and if they lose the ground gained on Tuesday it is their own fault, not mine.

They had no Association, but now they have; and if they lose the ground gained on Tuesday it is their own fault, not mine.

They had no Association, but now they have; and if they lose the ground gained on Tuesday it is their own fault, not mine.

They had no Association, but now they have; and if they lose the ground gained on Tuesday it is their own fault, not mine.

They had no Association, but now they have; and if they lose the ground gained on Tuesday it is their own fault, not mine.

They had no Association, but now they have; and if they lose the ground gained on Tuesday it is their own fault, not mine.

They had no Association, but now they have; and the manner in which the was loudly cheered throughout his address. National Petition, as issued by the Executive of the persons present, on the present state of this meeting only reached us on Thursday morning, Nov. 4th, when the the robberies committed on the people, and laid cards, and the meeting broke, up.

BRADFORD. -The members of the General Tavern, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. Mr. Ross organisation and union among the working classes. Several new members were enrolled, and fifty cards of membership were delivered out. Several of Mr. Campbell's pamphlets were sold, and a demand was made for the Executive Journal. The Demonstraments for the forthcoming Demonstration. Tickets for the Soirce are rapidly selling off. Members wishing to take tickets are requested to make immemediate application. 1.000 copies of the National Petition for 1842 were ordered to be purchased, to be distributed in Bradford, previous to getting the Petition signed. A select Committee was appointed to superintend the fitting up of the room and the

Mason lectured at the association room. The meet-

talented young man, also addressed the company corresponding secretary for the association, as Mr. when cards of membership will be given to all who at Mr. Wilcox's, newsagent, Worcester-street, last, by Mr. John Mason, Chartist lecturer, Mr. Wolverhampton. 3. "That Mr. Joseph Wilcox be Frederick Corbett in the chair. The lecture was MANCHESTER.—On Sunday afternoon, another appointed sub-secretary to the association." On sunday afternoon of the Sunday afternoon, Mr. H. Candy attended at Bradgenuine principles of liberty, at Miles Platting, more, and delivered an excellent lecture upon class legislation, to an attentive audience, forcibly exposed the present evil system of government, and shewing the contrast between the affluent few and become members at the conclusion.

> HUDDERSFIELD .- Mr. O'Brien delivered a lecture in the Hall of Science on Sunday evening last, to on overflowing audience; he spoke nearly shewed very forcibly how the labourer was robbed, who were the robbers, and who were the receivers in this case. He displayed great talent in his observations, and appeared to make a great impression upon his audience. According to announcement the Soiree was held on Monday evening, in the Hall of Science, in honour of the visit of Mr. O'Brien. A great number of females attended, there not being less than three hundred present at tes, which was well conducted, and deserves great praise. The whole evening was spent most gloriously. The dance. the song, and recitation followed each other in quick succession, not a moment was lost. The band contributed greatly to the harmony of the evening. The following address to Mr. O'Brien gave great

pleasure to all who heard it :-TO J. B. O'BRIEN.

MOST NOBLE AND UNDAUNTED PATRIOT,-We the Chartists of Huddersfield and neighbourhood, meet you on the present occasion with gratitude and esteem, for having had the moral courage to brave all the storms

and persecutions of your enemies, and ours. Sir, you are hereby more endeared to us, seeing were not so large by one million and odd as the that you have suffered with a spirit of fortitude, zeal, and determined resolution, that column of true majesty in my journal; suffice it to say that I have seen shewing that O'Connor was correct when he said in man, which became you as an honest and disinterest-

It is not in our power to point out the many proofs of trades meeting to escort Mr. O'Connell to him to run with the foreigner. The speaker was sincerity and attachment you have shown to the love of Kingstown on his departure to take his listened to with marked attention, and sat down at man and the welfare of our oppressed country in advoseat in Parliament; but it was a mere the conclusion much applauded. A vote of thanks cating the rights of labour. It would take columns to was given to the lecturer and the Chairman, and the do justice to your worth; suffice it to say that you have nobly and manfully defended our rights, and for so doing, have suffered vengeance and persecution unpa-

> Whilst you were entombed in the loathsome and commune with the great and good of former ages. if possible to discover and mature plans for the restoration of peace and comfort to the industrious peasant. and wrest from our tyrants' grasp, those rights which Sunday last, when a very animated discussion took belong to us in common with themselves, as being the place on the best and most effective mode of obtain-

Yes, noble in nature, you have sacrificed everything called by public placards to be held in this associa- usual. dear to your physical enjoyment in the search after tion room, on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst. at means of conferring comforts on the family of man. But seven o'clock, to consider of and adopt the National Association have, for the last three weeks, been subthanks to the great Creator, you are now freed from Petition, and that the Star be requested to notify ject to the greatest possible annoyance from some the dungeon, and amongst us again, to cheer us the same, for the information of the surrounding persons who are no doubt in the pay of either the on in the good work of political redemption.

return to the privilege of breathing the fresh air of sheets for signatures, and that at all future meet- and O'Connell, to the amount of nearly one hundred. heaven, hoping you will live many years in the prose- ings, which at any time or place, any of the mem- assembled in front of the house of Mr. O'Higgins. cation of your plans for the amelioration of the condition of the people, and in the faithful discharge of your tures; as from the state of the country, there can duties. viz :-

1st. Inspector General of the Press.

4th. Inspector General of the Executive and Legislative Government, but more especially the new House of Commons. Sincerely thanking you for your past services, which

warrant us in placing full confidence in you, while you are pursuing your future course, we are determined at Aberdeen say how they liked it. I was well pleased general satisfaction. After the lecture, many per- all hazards to give you our undivided support in all o'clock. The secretary then brought before the him that he got a policeman to act the scape-goat Aperagen say now they have it. I was well pleased to give you our undivided support in she myself, and all appeared to be so; we had songs, National Charter Association, and received their names enrolled as members of the your upright endeavours, until the Charter, the whole owners of the Shield Field colliery, in which most of returned to the received their charter, and nothing less than the Charter, becomes the members took part, when it clearly appeared to the Floation Committee Station of the members took part, when it clearly appeared to the Floation Committee Station of the members took part, when it clearly appeared to the Floation Committee Station of the members took part.

Noble Schoolmaster. Yours, in the cause of Freedom, In behalf of the National Charter

The gentleman's reply to the above was received with great applause. The whole of the evening was spent in such a manner that the Chartists of Huddersfield hope to enjoy many such treats, and would do so were it not for the wicked oppression of their tyrannical

WADSWORTH ROW .- On Wednesday night last, Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stockport, visited this place. We had a numerous and respectable audience. Mr. C. in an able and masterly speech of but for and against; and when the division took Tuesday I have to address the men of Kirkaldy, in ling the insinuations thrown out to injure his cha- lany of the present law makers. He concluded walsall.—Mr. Mason lectured here on Tuesplace, he then came forward and declared the Fifeshire; and on the same evening to attend a racter; therefore, the Chartists of Hebdenbridge, his lengthy and very powerful address by calling day night. Seventeen new members were enrolled, legal, praceable, and orderly manner. Several new Amendment was carried, as it was sure enough, by a soirce at Leith, and snother in Edinburgh; and full leaving a corner for the vanquished thank God. I never was better. ciation, and also to support the Executive Council. the People's School here on Monday evening last, and some very excellent speeches were delivered by A vote of thanks to the Lecturer and Chairman, when the National Petition was read and adopted;

HALIFAX.—The cause of Chartism goes on verse designed he should—to attend, and show, by lecture, enforcing the principles of the Charter, the Yard, also, to take into consideration the conduct their example, that they are not indifferent to the necessity of joining the National Charter Association of a portion of the metropolitan press. The meeting things that concern the political salvation of their tion, signing the Petition, &c., the effect of which is country.

Things that concern the political salvation of their tion, signing the Petition, &c., the effect of which is was called for seven o clock, and long before that here on Monday night last, to a most attentive most gratifying to all true patriots. On Saturday hour, the theatre was through in every part, the audience, on the principles contained in the People's men fully repaired the loss by two of the most splenlight on Thursday evening last, to hear an address
from Mr. George White, of Birmingham; it was
originally intended to hold the meeting in their
large Room; long before the time of meeting, not
large Room; long before the time of meeting, not
only was the place itself crowded, but the street
kirkaldy, on my way to Dundee.

Interval in my life, which were
originally intended to hold the meeting in their
large Room; long before the time of meeting, not
only was the place itself crowded, but the street
also; this led of course to an adjournment, Mr.

Interval in my life, which were
originally intended to hold the meeting in their
held on Thursday, in a large room, at the Freemasons Arms, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition. Hurrah for the Charter! The Detional Petition. Hurrah for the Charter! The Demonstration Committee meet regularly evening, and the arrangements are fast promonstration Committee meet regularly evening.

The country.

Mason addressed the
most gratifying to all true patriots. On Saturday
to all true patriots. On Saturday
to all true patriots. On Saturday
the don Thursday, in a large room, at the Freemasons Arms, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition. Hurrah for the Charter! The Detional Petition. Committee meet regularly evening.

The country. evening, at our usual meeting, the room was crowded boxes being filled with well-dressed females. Mr. Charter. sult was, that 600 appended their names to the Na-tional Petition. Hurrah for the Charter! The De- Wood, Mr. Parker, Mr. Walton, Dr. M'Douall,

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY, OF Pive Shillings per Quarter.

selves of two of the most destructive passions which friends of the East End will pay them a visit. were so much to be feared, and so much retarded Their meeting nights are every Saturday, at eight Council resident in Bradford met at the North the improvement of the condition of the working the progress of every cause which had for its object o'clock. classes-prejudice and bigotry. He then went into a full explanation of the People's Charter, in a style of eloquence and taste such as was scarcely ever heard in the town, and dwelt on the misery emanating from that accursed and unnatural measurethe New Poor Law. The ex-Mayor was in attendance, standing close behind the speaker, as if to prompt him, highly approving of the truths spoken, and the order manifested by the meeting. Mr. Powell, after various remarks relative to the cause. impressively appealed to the sound sense and reasonable faculties of the people no longer to remain dormant, nor let the finger of scorn be pointed at them; but to come forth in the plenitude of their power, at once to enroll themselves members of the National Charter Association. Cheers were then providing of tea and refreshment during the evening given for the Star, and for Frost, Williams, and of the ball.

Jones, and the Charter; after which the meeting WOLVERHAMPTON .- On Friday evening, Mr. separated.

On Sunday Evening, another meeting came of the Masons. The West King necessary Endean's Coffee Reems, Mr. Longmaid in the chair.

Mr. N. Powell again lectured on union, in an effective week for the support of the masons during the period

BIRMINGHAM.—PUBLIC MEETINGS.—HAMPTON WARD NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members of this Association took place at numerous audience at the Montpelier Tavern, on

FREEMAN STREET.-A lecture was delivered in the Chartist room, Freeman-street, on Sunday evening wellattended, and gave great satisfaction.

MELTING. - A meeting was held at the Fox Inn, Swallow-street, on Monday evening last. Mr. Prigg in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. George White, who showed the reason why working men should unite in the demand for the People's Charter, and entered into a variety of other topics. Mr. Eames also addressed the meeting, and showed where he differed with the parties who had formerly taken such a prominent part in the political matters of Birmingham. Mr. Mason afterwards entered the room, when a long conversation last, at the Horne, Crucifix lane, Bermondsey, the principles in that quarter of the town. Messrs. Horsley, Davis, Mason, Vaughan, and others, took part in the discussion; it was finally determined that large hills should be printed, announcing the meeting for the following Monday. The necessary sum was immediately collected, and after thanks were voted to the chairman, the meeting separated. SECTIONAL MEETINGS.-Meetings in connection with the National Charter Association will be held on Sunday, Monday, and Wednesday evenings, in Freeman-street; on Tuesday evening, at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, and a discussion class on the same evening, at the Britannia Inn, Peck Lane; on Wednesday evening, at Parke's Coffee House, Upper Windsor-street, near the Dog and Duck; on Tuosday evening, at the Domestic Coffee House, Henrietta-street; and on Monday evening, at the large room of the Fox Inn, Swallow-street. Several others are about to be opened.

after which the meeting separated.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—The General Committee of Birmingham, for the restoration of have had no answer. At the usual weekly meeting, delinquencies, and votes against Repeal, against the F. O'Connor, Esq. to the committee's soiree, which country generally, for the purpose of keeping in at the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street.

district." It was likewise resolved," That the secre-We, therefore, heartily congratulate you on your tary be instructed to procure a sufficient number of On Sunday last, these paid servants of the Tories be little doubt, if proper energy is used, that signa- and unwarrantable conduct was, that prior to the tures to the amount of six or seven millions may be election of Town Counciliors, which took place on obtained." "That the secretary do procure a board, the 25th ult. a printed circular was sent to each of twenty-four inches by eighteen, with the words in the burgesses of the Linen Hall Ward, who were yellow letters on a black ground-Chartist Read- supposed to be favourable to Mr. O'Connell's " whole ing Room." A public lecture every Tuesday even- ticket." The one sent to Mr. O'Higgins coning at seven o'clock, and that the same be perma- tained the names of Daniel O'Connell, John O'Neill. nently affixed over the entrance, in order to give Richard Grace, and John M'Renna. Opposite to publicity to our place of assembly. The course of Mr. O'Connell's name, Mr. O'Higgins wrote the lectures on Universal Suffrage, being now concluded, words "a knave in politics, and a hypocrite in the next course will be class legislation and its religion;" and to Grace's name, "a scoundrel in every fruits. First lecture on Tuesday evening at seven thing;" and to M'Renna's name, "it is well for the members took part, when it clearly appeared to the Election Committee, stating that "the situation that for no other fault than simply being in possession which he held was the reward of having assaulted of and reading the circular sent by the demonstra- Mr. R. Lowry, the Chartist missionary in Henry-street, tionscommittee, the masters caused the men to be in August, 1839." This circular Mr. O'Connell read discharged from their employment. Surely the day on the following Tuesday at the Repeal Assocannot be far distant, when these petty tyrants will ciation, and complained bitterly that Mr. O'Higgins be taught a better lesson. Talk of free-born English- had called him "a knave in politics, and a hypocrite men, indeed! What, two men, two hard-working in religion." It was the reading of this circula honest men, with their wives and little ones, deprived of their bread, for merely reading the circu- Irish Mokanus. lar! But cheer up working men, this system cannot

here on Tuesday, on the principles contained in the into Mr. O'Higgins' house and put down an associa-People's Charter. A large number of new members were enrolled at the close, and it is expected that unlawful. However, they were kept at bay until very soon the associated number will amount to

STALYBRIDGE.—A public meeting was held in of others were handed in. Several letters were read Chartists, however, upset his meeting,

WOOLWICH .- STRIKE OF THE MASONS .-- A Maddox was called to the chair, and the meeting Captain Ackerley, and others. The meeting consisted of about a thousand persons. We are obliged

ROCHDALE.-Mr. Edward Clarke lectured twice here on Sunday, to numerous and attentive audiences. At the conclusion, several new members were enrolled, and a collection of 8s. was made for Mr. Dawson, of Lees, near Oldham.

CITY OF LONDON .- On Thursday evening week, Mr. Stallwood delivered a lecture upon the fallacies of those who are endeavouring to divert the people's attention from the one thing needful, namely, the Charter, by their erroneous system of agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws, under the present monopoly of the franchise; after which, a spirited discussion ensued. It is hoped that the City Chartists will do their duty to their fellow-men, by getting them to attend these very instructive Thursday evening meetings, which are held in their Institute, 55, Old Bailey.

Towas Hanners.—The Council waited upon the

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE of the Institute, 55, Old Bailey, unanimously agreed to the following resolution:—"That some fears being entertained by Chartist brethren, who are not acquainted with the veracity of this Committee, that they would so far debase the cause as to let this Hall to the public, to witness the awful penalty of the law which is expected to be inflicted on the culprit now under sentence of death, beg most explicitly to state that the Hall will not be opened that morning on any consideration." In the evening Mr. Osboru read from the Executive Journal one of the admirable addresses therein contained, after which he preached a very instructive sermon. An animated discussion at the conclusion ensued.

ST. PANCRAS.—A public discussion on the Corn Laws was held at the Feathers. Warren-street, on Tuesday evening last, between Mr. Farrer and Mr. Hearne, who challenged the Chartists at the Mortimer-street meeting

Nodder, resigned.

HACKNEY .- Mr. Ruffy Ridley lectured on Tuesday last, at Weston's Temperance Hotel. Several members were enrolled.

HAMMERSMITH .- A discussion on the Corn Laws was held at the Black Bull, Hammersmith Road, on Tuesday last. Messrs. M'Cormick, Candy, Elmes, Secretary to the anti-Corn Law Association, and others, addressed the meeting on the side of a repeal of the Corn Laws; and Messrs. Dowling, Preces. Gifford, Millwood, Dallibar, &c., on the superiority of the Charter.

LAMBETH.—At the weekly meeting on Tusday, at the Chartist Hall, China-walk, the utmost good spirit and determination to carry on a strong agitation during the ensuing winter was manifested. The committee of the hall have opened it free, every Sunday morning at ten o'clock, for public readings, and for lectures on Sunday evenings.

reports from the various localities were re and a letter was read by the secretary from Mr. Campbell. It was determined to get as many of the petition headings to be distributed in the various localities as possible, and that the funds be sent to the council by their next meeting.

CHELSEA.—At Lower George-street, on Sunday, Oct. 31st, Mr. Dallibar addressed the audience on the principles of the People's Charter, a spirit of discussion ensued. Copies of the National Petition were disposed of. The advantages of a Tract Committee ably explained by Mr. Guthrie; and two members joined the Association. Mr. Wheeler informed them that the Council had instructed the Observation Committee to organize a Central Tract Committe. A vote of thanks was passed on the Lecturer, and the meeting adjourned.

DUBLIN.-The past week has been one of great excitement on the part of both Liberals and Conservatives, each straining for their share of the "loaves Public Meeting.—The monthly meeting of the and fishes" in the new Corporation. In this munimembers of the National Charter Association cipal struggle for ascendency the Radical Reformers was held at their room in Freeman-street, on have taken no interest; and although the election of Monday evening last. The room was crowded, and Lord Mayor terminated at one o'clock to-day, and is Mr. Thorpe was called to the chair. The first hour supposed to have been in favour of Mr. O'Connell, was occupied in receiving money from those who yet they do not care a bullrush whether Peter Purwere in arrears. Upwards of thirty-six shillings were cell, Daniel O'Connell, or Tom Askins, the cast-off handed in. Mr. Mason delivered a spirited address in clothes man, have succeeded to the civic chair; and his usual style. The usual notices were then given, what has added much to this bustle and excitement is that two of Mr. O'Connell's best friends in the Repeal cause have declared against any further connection with him, and have given much praise to the Welsh martyrs, have been engaged, for the last | the letters of Mr. Sharman Crawford, which all fortnight, in reference to the petition which they acknowledge to be the most rational that have hold from the people of Birmingham, and likewise appeared since the commencement of the Repeal with regard to the memorials. They have sent ano- agitation. These letters have given such an unanther memorial to the Home Secretary, but as yet swerable exposure of Mr. O'Connell's political held on Tuesday evening last, it was agreed to invite abolition of tithes, and against the interests of hisand brutal Whige," that most of the sensible politi-OUSEBURN.—The usual weekly meeting was clans are beginning to see that Mr. O'Connell's held in the association-room, near Byker-bar, on agitation for the Repeal is merely to excite the people for the purpose of swelling the tribute, the collection of which is announced for Sunday, the offspring of the same common parent, the Governor of the universe. It was the universe ing signatures to the National Petition. It was the Union will be put in abeyance as

THE MEMBERS of the Irish Universal Suffrage Tories or Mr. O'Connell, if not in the pay of both. They were led on by two men, named Tierney and Delany. The reason assigned for this cutrageous

"Well, th' imposter knows all lures and arts That Lucifer taught to entangle hearts."

These deluded creatures made every effort to break tion which they said Mr. O'Connell declared to be the arrival of the police, who made them fly in every direction. After which the business of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association went on in its usual members were enrolled, and notice for the admission Messrs. Wood, Woodward, Atkinson, and M'Mahon. previously delivered in the town, by a Mr. Spencer, to about half a dezen of the middle classes; the Chartists, however, upset his meeting.

Mr. O'Higgins gave notice that he would bring forton about half a dezen of the middle classes; the Landlord and Tenant's Bill. He said he would venture that he would bring forther than the would be with the would be would be with the would be would be with the wo ture to predict, that although this bill was for the exclusive benefit of the Irisb, there would be more O'Connell (not Dan) was called to the Chair, and the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Clark for his very judicious conduct in the chair; after which the meeting separated heartily delighted at the fifth defeat of the U'Connellite hou ebrea cers

MCTTRAM.-Mr. Christopher Doyle lectured

Mr. O'Brien.-The friends of Mr. James Bronterre O'Brien have opened a subscription for the purpose of assisting the men of Brighton in presenting that gentleman with a printing press. day evening, and the arrangements are fast progressing. The tickets for the soirce will be ready, (Price, Ladies 9d., Gentlemen 1s.) on Saturday, (this day.)

BRISTOL.—Important Chartist Meeting.—A public meeting was held in the room of the National public meeting was held in the room of the National public meeting was held in the room of the National public meeting was held in the room of at length for the Stor.

sisted of about a thousand persons. We are obliged to subscribe are requested to give to the kindness of a friend for furnishing us with a long report of this meeting, a favour which would long report of this meeting, a favour which would long report of this meeting, a favour which would long report of this meeting, a favour which would long report of this meeting, a favour which would long report of this meeting, a favour which would long report of this meeting, a favour which would long report of this meeting, a favour which would long report of this meeting, a favour which would long report of this meeting, a favour which would long report of this meeting as before Thursday morning last; just one week after the wall of at length for the Stor.

Mr. John Campbell, Hollingworth; Mr. James Wildances Motterm

At twelve o'clock, John Duncan and I started for Kirkaldy, thirteen miles, over a mountainous and bleak road, on a cold night; and John tells me that I stept soundly the whole way. We reached our I stept soundly the whole way. We reached our I stept soundly the whole way. We reached our I stept soundly the whole way. We reached our I step soundly the whole way intensed in the reached us on Thursday morning, Nov. 4th, when the Northern Star, and this meeting somewhat small, numbers of females tures to the said Petition. The resolution was un-summers of females there is no the forthcoming Converses the said Petition. The resolution was un-summers of females the reached us on Thursday morning, Nov. 4th, when the reached us on Thursday morning, Nov. 4th, when the reached us on Thursday morning, Nov. 4th, when the reached us on Thursday morning, Nov. 4th, when the reached us on Thursday morning, Nov. 4th, when the reached us on Thursday morning, Nov. 4th, when the reached us on Thursday morning on the treat to see or yet and using the reached us

#### Chartist Antelligence.

GLASGOW .- A meeting of the directors of the Lanarkshire Universal Saffrage Association was held in their own Hall, College Open, on Tuesday night week, for the purpose of making arrangements for calling a public meeting of the citizens of Glasgow. in order to consider the propriety of electing two delegates to attend the Scottish Convention, about to be held in Glasgow. After some discussion, it was agreed to hold the said meeting in St. Ann's Church. on Monday, Nov. 8th. The public mind in Glasgow is at present in the highest possible pitch of excitement, in consequence of the approaching discussion which is to take place on the 4th, in the New Bazaar Hall, between Brewster and O'Conner. Brewster's party in Glasgow, which comprises all the equivocal Chartists, sham Radicals, Whigs, O'Connellites, Cern Law repealers, and praying tectotallers, are in active operation, mustering their forces; while the strong army of true Chartists in and around Glasgow are in the highest spirits, gierying in this fortunate opportunity of crushing, in one night, the combined powers of quackery, Whiggery, and humbug. It is now exparent to the reflective and intelligent portion of the Chartist body here that the design under his present hunting after and persecution of O'Conner: in fact, it is firmly believed that ment, and that generous devotion to the great chamevery friend of freedom will do his duty.

BRIDGETON.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bridgeton was held in the Chartist Hall, Dalestreet, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. Thompson, editor of the Scottish Patriot and Chartist Circular, on the present evils of society; Mr. John Cowan, was called to the chair, who briefly introduced the talented lecturer to the meeting. Mr. Thompson then in a strain of impassioned eloquence, which thrilled through every heart, laid open the many evils which existed in the present state of society, the vast amount of corruption, the extensive robberies which was perpetrated, and the hollow and heartless acts of injustice which was practised upon the industrious poor of Great Britain and Ireland, by a banditti and unprincipled aristocracy, and a no less grasping and profligate merchantile and trading shepocracy, while he depicted in glowing and affecting language the gross immorality, debanchery, gluttony, and fearful extravagance which the vast amount of misery, destitution, disease, starvation, and death, which was the consequence on proposed for this state of things such as Socialism, Malthusianism, Chartism, nonintrusionism, voluntaryism, church building, tract distributing, emigration, co-operation, and teetotalism, which he did in a strain of hamour, satirising some, ridiculing others, and applauding the good amid the mest lively bursts of approbation. He wound up his lecture by giving it as his opinion that no system however good for the amelioration of the many could ever be carried into effect until the people had the power of making the laws by which they were to be governed, and that could never be the case until the People's Charter became the law of the land. The lecturer sat down amid loud cheering, after which a discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Black, Ewing, M'Hay, Melroy, Rodger, Shovelbottom, Martin, and others took a part; after which Mr. Thompson ummed up, and in allusion to something been said about the Corn Laws, he stated it as his belief that those who expected good from a repeal of the Corn Laws were labouring under a state of halucination, and those who advocated a repeal of those laws without a corresponding reduction of our public burdens, was practising a system of roguery At its conclusion excellent addresses were delivered and deception, while he pointed out the absolute by Messrs. J. Fussell and Farrar. Ten members folly and utter hopelessness of getting these laws re- were enrolled. A vote of thanks were given to the pealed by the voluntary act of a House of Commons and a house of hereditary lords and landowners, whose interest it was to perpetrate these unjust and Obnoxious laws, and consequently the same universal power which would be required to compel these which was well attended. He dwelt on the houses to repeal these laws would carry the Charter, principles of the Charter with his usual ability, and a document about which there could be no mistake. and which would confer a power upon the people the number of signatures got at the close of the which would enable them at once to shake from their meeting, there is not the least doubt but that the shoulders the terrible incubus of despotism, oppres-visits of lecturers to Bacup will be productive of sion, and corruption which has so long withered and much good. There is a portion of the first report cursed our native land. These sentiments gave uni- which we sent you that appeared in the Star dated versal satisfaction. A vote of thanks was then October 9th, which states that "Hargreaves the rapturously given to the lecturer, and another to the Corn Law Humbug, said that this place was 100 chairman, when the meeting dissolved.

followed in rotation, calling forth loud bursts of facturers of Bacup and the members of our Associaapplause. These concerts are held every Saturday tion. They (the manufacturers) believe that this evening, thus bringing together the friends of the sentence applies to them. Now, the members of movement and enabling them to pass a few hours of Bacup Chartist Association deny that the sentence unalloyed happiness away from the contaminating above alluded to, had any allusion to the manufacinfluence too often found in the dram-shop where the turers, and hope this contradiction will heal the working classes having no other place of resort, too breach that has been made by the wrong appropriaoften repair for relaxation after their week's hard tion of the sentence. toil, and while these concerts furnishes our brother and sister Chartists with amusement, the proceeds furnish the means for carrying on the movement, hence we would say to other towns-follow the example of Glasgow. The HANDLOOM WEAVERS committee beg leave to

state through the Star that they are making active preparations for the benefit lecture, which Mr.

O'Connor has kindly consented to deliver for their benefit before he leaves Scotland. duced Mr. Vincent to the meeting, who was received with three tremendous cheers, and clapping of hands. After the cheers had subsided, Mr. Vincent briefly introduced himself to their notice, by stating that many in that audience, perhaps, knew nothing about him, but what they had heard from the Whig and Tory press, which invariably represented him as a disaffected and dangerous character—as one who did all in his power to promote anarchy, revolution, and bloodshed. The lecturer then entered into the circumstances attending his arrest and trial at Monmouth, giving a phrenological description of the ignorant and stupid Jury by which he was tried and found guilty, likewise an account of his subsequent imprisonment, and his sufferings in Monmouth Gaol, the Milbank Penitentiary, and in Oakham Gaol. He gave an account of the conversation between Lord Normanby and himself on the Charter, and made a direct charge against his Lordship of breaking the law, on purpose to punish him with the most heartless, cruel, and degrading treatment which could be meeting at the Montpelier Tavern. Mr. Passell was devised. Mr. Vincent kept his audience continually in a titter, with his admirable mimicry of the dif-ferent characters who figured on the part of the prosecution of himself and others. He was re-numerous audience. Mr. R. clearly demonstrated to peatedly greeted with the most enthusiastic and every individual present the right of every male deafening cheers. The talented lecturer gave adult, unconvicted of crime, to a voice in the making a soul-stirring description of the origin of of those laws he is called on to obey. At the con-Government, and the duty of the Government, and clusion of the lecture, Mr. Ridley read the National the people; he depicted, in language the most forci-ble and energetic, the neglect, and flagrant abuse. The lecture seems to have inspired them with the of the powers which the people placed in the hands of their rulers for the benefit of society at large. He next explained the six points of the Charter, contrasting the ten pound Suffrage with Household, and convinced his audience that Universal, or the Charter, contrast Suffrage was the most instant for the convinced his audience that Universal, or the Charter, on the latter to be delivered at the same place ter Suffrage, was the most just and rational for the on the 15th inst. working classes to contend for ; he insisted that BROMSGROVE.—On Wednesday evening last, tive a vote of thanks for his services if he were honest, and had done his duty to the people, they would return him again; if he had done etherwise.

The following the first services in the meeting.

Also, price Twopence, members were enrolled after the meeting.

Also, price Twopence, members were enrolled after the meeting.

Also, price Twopence, members were enrolled after the meeting.

A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF Simpson has been severely afflicted, for the last 30 known throughout Europe and America, to be the are some of the many symptoms that distinguish would return him again; if he had done etherwise.

Charten Annual Clark, of words a lecture in the Milnrow would return him again; if he had done etherwise.

Charten Annual Clark of words a lecture in the Milnrow would return him again; if he had done etherwise. would return him again; if he had done etherwise, they would very deservedly send him about his business, and select another in his stead. The Ballot he contended, would protect the farmer, or the tenant severe lashing. He concluded by exhorting his shopkeeper from his customer, the labourer from his master, and the mechanic and artizan from the syranny which millocrats have ever used towards those who have the franchise; every person would then be able to give his vote in accordance with his own conscience. The payment of members was con-midered by the Whigs and Tories as foolishness, seeing they had so many honourable and worthy gentlemen who would be glad to serve them for honour.

The property qualification for members ought to be abolished, and talent, honesty, and integrity, ought to be the only qualification for those who are to ruptey, Basinghall-street. Selfcitors, Messra Growder govern the nation. Mr V, contended for the division and Maynard, Mansion-house-place; official assignee, will assuredly prevent consumption from this prelince of the empire into electoral districts, and not for a Mr. Alesger, Birchin-lane. berough consisting of a population of about 200 to | John Rushton, St. Paul's Churchyard, commission have the same political power as another borough that contains twenty thousand. He explained in an eloquent manner the six points of the Charter, and made an affectionate appeal to the female part of his audience; after which he sat down in a state of much exhaustion. The Chairman called on Mr.

DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE.—On Tuesday night, the 26th ult., this Committee met at the house of Mr. Shepherd, Dankirk-street, at eight o'clock, when tea-party to Mr. O'Connor were delivered to the Messrs. Nicholson and Hett, Brigg. various local Associations. The meeting adjourned to the North Tavern, on Sunday afternoon, at five o'clock, when they again met and delivered out the other 500 tickets, 1,000 being the number that the room will comfortably hold. So great is the demand for tickets, that it is believed double the number would be readily sold. A sub-Committee of nine persons was appointed to manage the tea-party. Marshals were also appointed to conduct the procession. A deputation was selected to wait upon the Thornton Council, to get them to give Mr. O'Connor a public breakfast on the morning of the demonstration, and make arrangements for holding a public meeting on Fairweather Green.

NORTH TAVERN.-Mr. Ross delivered an impres sive lecture on the evils which afflict the people of this unhappy country, and the measures that ought to be adopted to remedy the same. The reom was crowded to excess.

County Council.—The Council commenced their business on Sunday evening, at eight o'cleck, by Rev. Paddy Browster has some deep and damning electing Mr. Raistrick to the chair. Nearly 100 cards of membership were delivered to the various localities, which amount to nearly thirty. Several he is acting for a party who at present chooses to new ones have been lately formed, and all are in a remain behind the screen, until the parson has pre- thriving condition. Mr. Smith, delegate to the pared the stage for their performance; but weefully West-Riding Delegate Meeting, gave in his report will they be disappointed, deep will be their mor- of the proceedings of that meeting, which tification, and terribly disastrous their defeat; while gave general satisfaction. A resolution was it will add new strength, and inspire new vigour, passed that one thousand copies of the National into the friends of our glorious and virtuous move- Petition should be purchased for distribution in the town and neighbourhood of Bradford-that the town pion of our cause will be increased, and his petty and should be divided into districts, and that persons envious fees looked upon with that suspicion which should be appointed to deliver the same, one to each their ungenerous conduct so justly merits. "Now's house—that they should again be collected, and pool Booker, Liverpool; Holme, Loftus, and Young, the day, and now's the hour;" Scotland does not redelivered till every inhabitant had had an oppor- Newinn, London. expect, because she knows that every Chartist and tunity of seeing that excellent document. The council then adjourned to next Sunday evening. FEMALE CHARTISTS .- These excellent women met at the North Tavern on Sunday evening last, to don; Sykes, Milnes-bridge, near Huddersfield. make arrangements for the forthcoming demon-

stration. DRIPI HOLE, LITTLE HORTON,-The Chartists of this locality met at their usual place of meeting on Monday last, when Mr. J. Brook was called to the chair; Mr. Alderson delivered an argumentative and interesting lecture on the benefits which would accrue to the working classes from the adoption of the People's Charter. Several new members gave in their adhesion to the society. Some of them had been most bitter opponents. Subscriptions were entered into for the purpose of purchasing a flig for the forthcoming demonstration, in honour of the "uncaged lion," Mr. O'Connor.

ECCLESHILL OR UNDERCLIFF .- The Chartists of this place were ably addressed by Mr. John Arran, flowed from this state of things on the one hand, and Mr. Ibbotson, of Bradford, on Monday night last, on the principles of the People' Charter.

IDLE.-Mr. John Smyth delivered an able and inthe other. He then referred to the various remedies teresting lecture at this place, on Monday evening last, on the necessity of uniting for the purpose of causing the People's Charter to become the law of the land. The meeting was well attended.

New Leeps.-The Female Chartists of New Leeds held their usual meeting on Sunday, at halfpast two o'clock, when nine new members were enrolled. LONDON .- The London Delegate Council having

commenced bringing into operation a Political Tract Society, request donations of books, tracts, money, &c. from all who think this means of spreading political information will prove beneficial, and have the means at their command to render assistance. Donations in aid of this object will be duly acknowledged by the Secretaries at the various places of meeting, and by Mr. T. M. Wheeler, Secretary, at the Political Institute, 55, Old Bailey, every Sunday afternoon.

St. Pancras.—On Sunday, Oct. 31st, at the Feathers. Warren-street, Mr. Goodfellow in the chair, Mr. Stallwood lectured in an able and efficient manner, to the satisfaction of a crowded audience.
At its conclusion excellent addresses were delivered Lecturer, and the meeting adjourned, all being on the Government Stamp. highly pleased with their evening's instruction.

BACUP.-We had an address from Mr. Marsden on Thursday, October 28th, in our Association room, from the particular attention paid to his lecture, and years behind any other in point of civilization, but A SPLENDID CHARTIST CONCERT was held in the had he said 100 years before any other in point of with comfortable berths in the Cabin, second Lyseum Rooms, on Saturday night, which was tyranny, he would have said aright." This has crowded to overflowing. The sole and comic song caused dissension and ill feeling between the manu-

MIDDLESBRO'.-At the usual meeting of the Charter Association, held at their room, 15, Newcastle-row, Mr. Boardman in the chair. Mr. Holenshead delivered a spirited lecture on the following subject:—"England and America as at present situated." Mr. H. went fully into all the ramifications of both countries. He was warmly applauded benefit before he leaves Scotland.

BRADPORD.—Mr. Henry Vincent delivered an ing, there was a goodly number, and when the correspondence was laid before them, which had been eloquent and impressive lecture on Wednesday even-ing, the 27th ult., in the Social Institution, to a tion, particularly the letter from the Executive; all crowded audience. He commenced his lecture at declared that they would do their best to support eight e'clock. Mr. James Dewhirst was called to that useful and intelligent body. At the close, some the chair, who made a few remarks, and then intro- new members were enrolled, making in all eight new members during the week; all kober, thinking, intelligent working men.

LEICESTER.-Our numbers still progress, and the steady, deep enthusiasm of our people continues. Rumours are affoat that the middle classes are devising some scheme for a colourable avowal of Universal Suffrage. One thing is certain-Mr. Miall, the Editor of the Nonconformist, was in Leicester last week, and the purport of his visit is known to have been an attempt to persuade his old friends here to come out and join working men in demanding an extension of the Suffrage to all tax payers. Mr. Bairstow preached to an excessively crowded saints' Open, and delivered a highly eloquent and impressive lecture on the democratic poetry of Shelley, on Monday night.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .- The Chartists of this locality held their usual weekly from whom may be had elected as delegate to the General Council, 55, Old

Household Suffrage would give the landed aristocracy
Mr. Mason delivered a splendid address to a numemore power than they now possessed. Mr. V. said
the objection that was made, that annual elections
repeatedly cheered. It has caused a spirit of inquiry would cause uproar and confusion, would be of no that will be productive of great good. Several

Charter Association, to an attentive audience. The lecturer showed the plunder of the aristocracy and IMMEDIATE RELIEF MAY BE OBTAINED, AND the middle classes, and gave the Stockport masters a hearers to join the National Charter Association.

## Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Oct. 22. BANKRUPTS.

agent, Nov. 10, Dec. 10, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Mr. Goddard, King-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street Beaumont Fletcher, High Holborn, tallow-melter, Nov. 5, Dec. 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bank-

John Smith to move a memorial to Sir James Gra- ruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messra Crewder ham, for the liberation of Robert Peddie, William and Maynard, Mansion-house-street; official assignee, Brook, John Walker, and Nay, the only four pri-soners that are in prison for the Bradford riots, as John Laing and George Laing, Eastcheap, City, corkthey were called. Mr. Josh. Brook seconded the manufacturers, Nov. 9, Dec. 10, at eleven, at the Court motion, which was carried, after an alteration sug- of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messra. gested by Mr. Clarkson. A vote of thanks was Baker and Parson, Bucklesbury; official assignee, Mr. 18. 12d. per bottle.

moved by Mr. Alderson, seconded by Mr. Brook, to Green, Aldermanbury.

Mr. Vincent, which was carried unanimously. Three Richard Southall, jun., Birmingham, merchant, Nov.

Henry Hildyard and Robert Hildyard, Brigg, Lincoinshire, wine merchants, Nov. 6, Dec. 10, at e' even, at the Angel Inn, Brigg. Solicitors, Mr. Dim mock. upwards of five hundred tickets for the soirce and Size-lane, Bucklersbury; Mr. Ashurst, Cheapside; and

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Burdon and J. Brown, Heaton No ris, Lancashire, paper-stainers-J. Atkinson and f. Atkinson Halifax, linendrapers. E. K. Johnson and S. A. Highley. Halifax, milliners. J. Astrop and J. Astrop, Kingston-Batley, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturers. R. K. Wilson and R. Gould, Kingston-upon-Hull, curriers.

> From the Gazette of Tuesday, Nov. 2. BANKRUPTS.

hall-street; May, Princes-street, Spitalfields. Edmund Grove, draper, Dark-lane, Dawley, Shrop-

Chester and Toulmin, Staple Inn, London. Benjamin Ingram, timber-merchant. Barbican. Nov. Selby, Sergeant's-inn.

James Ashton, printer and painter, Liverpool, Nov. George Wilson, woollen-cloth manufacturer, Hudders-

field, Nov. 16, at two, and Dec. 14, at ten, at King's Head Inn, Huddersfield. Edye, Clement's Inn, Lon-Robert Lucas, ironmonger, Bristol, Nov. 12, and Dec. 4, at three, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol. Brydges and Mason, Red Lion-square, London; Wayte, Albion

Chambers, Bristol. John Robert Fletcher, merchant, Grantham, Lin-Crown Inn, Stamford. Shoubridge, Bedford-row,

Charlotte Dorman and Edward Daniel Dorman, glass dealers, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, Nov. 12, at one, and Dec. 14, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Green, Aldermanbury, official Charles Stevenson, upholsterer, Sheffield, Nov. 13,

and Dec. 14, at twelve, at the Town-hall, Sheffield. Tattershall, Great James-street, Bedferd-row, London; Hoole and Marples, Sheffield. Henry Shaftoe and William Clarke, common-brewers, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, Nov. 9, and Dec. 14, at arranged as to accord with the Progressive Lessons one, at Horner's Hotel, Sunderland. Swain, Stevenson, in the foregoing Work, and Co., Old Jewry, London; Young and White, Bishop

Wearmouth. George Gandy, silk-manufacturer, Princes-street Spitalfields, Nov. 10, at eleven, and Dec. 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Lackington, Colemon-street Buildings, official assignee; Turner, Chan-

cery-lane. Richard Barret Watson, share broker, Leeds, Nov. 12, and Dec. 14, at the Commioners' rooms, Leeds. Wilson, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, London; Payne, Eddison, and Ford, Leeds.

JES ARTHUR, Bookseller and Newsagent 28, Rickergate, Carlisle, respectfully acquaints JAMES ARTHUR, Bookseller and Newsagent

28, Rickergate, Carlisle, respectfully acquaint; his Friends and the Public generally, that from the advertised every week for a long period an and have not once had a return of those weakening are not less enfeebled than the corporeal, and the persons the mental and have not once had a return of those weakening are not less enfeebled than the corporeal, and the persons the mental and have not once had a return of those weakening are not less enfeebled than the corporeal, and the persons the mental and have not once had a return of those weakening persons the mental and have not once had a return of those weakening persons the mental and have not once had a return of those weakening persons the mental and have not once had a return of those weakening are not less enfeebled than the corporeal, and the persons the mental and have not once had a return of those weakening persons the mental and have not once had a return of those weakening persons the mental and have not once had a return of those weakening persons the mental and have not once had a return of those weakening persons the mental and have not once had a return of those weakening persons the mental and have not once had a return of those weakening persons the mental and have not once had a return of those weakening are not less enfected than the corporeal. repeated applications made at his Shop for that popular Medicine, PARR'S LIFE PILLS; he has been induced to take out a Patent Medicine, based on the recommendations of parties account of the benefits arising from taking PARR'S perspirations which formerly afflicted me, and am now in excellent comparative health. I have also doubted truth, and the recommendations of parties to inform you that Mr. George Maynard, of Cover, who have tried the Medicine, have produced a very near Farnborough, carrier, having with recommendations. for the sale of this invaluable Medicine; and he confidently solicits the attention of his Customers For the sake of unlawful gain, unprincipled parties tacked with Gout, tried the Pills, and obtained imto the numerous Books, &c., which he will be happy have attempted various imitations, dangerous and to give on application, gratis. to give on application, gratis.



GRIMSHAW AND CO., 14, GOREE, PIAZZAS, LIVERPOOL,

DESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICAN SHIPS, of large Tonnage, for NEW YORK, in which Passengers can be accommodated Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about to emigrate may save themselves the expence and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, addressed as above, which will be immediately answered, the exact day of sailing and the amount of Passage money told them; and by remitting one Pound each of the Passage-money to Liverpool, by a Post Office order, Berths will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till the day before sailing.

N.B. The Ship never finds provisions for Second Cabin or Steerage Passengers, and Emigrants are imposed upon by Agents agreeing to find them. FOR NEW YORK.

Capt. Register. Burthen. To sail. Ship. Tons. Tons.
De Peyster, 1015 1600 13th Nov. DAN.

(This Ship is of the regular Line of Packets.) Day, Wind permitting.

RICHARDSON'S POPULAR LIBRARY. Just Published, price Three-pence.

RICHARDSON'S POPULAR BLACK BOOK AND ALMANACK, for 1842, in which the cause of the Distress of the Nation is shown to be in the vast amount of Taxes annually expended in maintaining the armed Force of the Country, unmerited Pensions, the Royal Squad, and all the host of splendid Paupers, Patronage of the Peers in the Church of Scotland, Pickings out of the Crown Lands of Cornwall and Lancaster, and other of the astonishing effects which Parr's Pills have choice specimens of the Corruptions and Abuses in church and State.

produced upon me, and also upon my wife and daughter. Myself and wife have both been strangers Church and State.

son, Leeds; D. O'Brien, Abbey Street, Dublin; young, strong, and in health; my daughter, also, has found them equally beneficial.

PEEP INTO THE PEERAGE. Price Four Pence. a Book every one ought to read, in which the

Members of the House of Lords are dissected and exposed to the World. Also, price Twopence.

AN EXPOSURE OF THE BANKING AND FUNDING SYSTEM, by R. J. RICHARDSON, being a Reprint of the Letter to the Editor of the Northern Star, revised, and the figures brought down to the Also, price Threepence,

GEMS OF POPULAR POETRY, containing the whole of Pope's Essay on Man, with other Poems by Burns, Sir Wm. Jones, G. Critchley Prince, Moore, &c.

OLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE, the cheapest and best remedy in the world for COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, INCIPIENT ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION. This extraordinary remedy relieves the mest distressing symptoms of recent Cold and Coughs in a few hours and a little perseverance in its use will, in

every case, effect a permanent cure.

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

Holland's Balsam of Spruce gives immediate relief in all Asthmatic cases, and particularly in Hoarseness, Wheezing, and Obstructions of the Chest; while these who have laboured for years under the

Mr. Vincent, which was carried unanimously. Three cheers were then given for Mr. O'Connor, three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for the Charter, after which the meeting broke up.

Solid 2150 by Heaton, Deanes, and Co. Leeds; and Co. Le

VALUABLE WORKS.

AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LAN-GUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have neglected the study of Grammar.

BY WILLIAM HILL.

The Lessons, in this Work, are intended solely apon-Hull, paper-merchants. A. Lowe and J. Lowe, for the use of natives. They are divested, therefore, Manchester, cotton dealers. T. Proctor and W. Vickers, of all those hair's breadth distinctions and unnecess-Ripon, Yorkshire, printers. T. Taylor and A. Taylor, sary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful, can only be useful to foreigners. The science of Grammar is disentangled, in this Work from the folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities, which pervade all other Works on Grammar, are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Patrick Merritt, warehouseman, Huggin-lane, Wood-street, London, to surrender Nov. 10, at half-past one, principle, founded on a Philosophical Consideration and Dec. 14, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Alsager, of the Nature of Language, and applicable to all Birchin-lane, Cornhill, official assignee; Tarrant, Wal- Languages. The necessary Divisions and Subdivisions are rationally accounted for; and the Princi-George Webb Bromfield, brush manufacturer, Black- ples of Universal Grammar demonstrated, so fully friars-road, Nov. 11, and Dec. 14, at eleven, at the that the meanest capacity may understand them as Court of Bankruptcy. Gibson, official assignee, Basing- clearly as it understands that two and two make

In Syntax, the formation of the English Language ahire, Nov. 13, and Dec. 14, at twelve, at the Crown is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary Hotel, Bridgenorth. Robinson, Shiffnal, Shropshire; reference to other Languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shown to be little better than a heap of senseless Tautology. 10, at two, and Dec. 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bank-ruptcy. Whitmore, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Principles, and illustrated by a variety of Example. By the Use of this Book and its accompanying Exercises, any person may, in a few weeks, acquire 13, and Dec. 14, at two, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liver- a good knowledge of Grammar without any of the disgusting drudgery, which, under the present System, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring a knowledge of Grammar at ali.

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS,

Selected from a host of similar ones, may convey some idea of the public estimation in which this Work is holden:-Mr. Hill is evidently an original thinker. He to Charles Hancock, Secretary. attacks, with ability and success, the existing system colnshire, Nov. 19, and Dec. 14, at eleven, at the of English Grammar, and points out the absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly condemn-

ing the too frequent practice of making pupils commit portions of Grammar to memory as tasks, A BOUT 100 of the best STANDARD NOVELS and ROMANCES ON SALE, at 6d. to 1s. he maintains that the only proper way to the memory is through the understanding. . . . It is but justice to him to say that, in a few pages, he Court of Bankruptcy. Green, Aldermanbury, omeiai gives a more clear and comprehensive view of the assignee; Solomon and Long. Windmill-street, Fitzroy. structure of the English language than can be found in some very elaborate works."—Literary Gazette.

Also, Price One Shilling, bound in Cloth,

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES. Selected from the best English Authors, and so

Also, Price Fourpence. use of Schools; in which the bare naked principles | tio Pills, which were kindly recommended to me by of Grammar, expressed as concisely as possible, are Major Birch, of Crondale, near Farnham, who hu-

exhibited for the memory.
Published by Cleave, 1, Shoc-lane, Fleet-street, London; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; Heywood, Manchester; and all Booksellers.

TO THE READERS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. None are genuine and right without the words ment, and guard against these impostors, it is seri-"Parr's Life Pills" in white letters on a red ground on the Government Stamp.

"Parr's Life Pills" in white letters on a red ground on the Government Stamp.

"Parr's Life Pills," in white letters, on a red ground on the Government Stamp, and be sure it has the words "Parr's Life Pills," in white letters, on a red ground engraved thereon, without which it is an

> \* OLD PARR! Life is not life, unlesss 'tis blessed with health, Tho' rich in fame and unincumbered wealth. The under sunny sky or frigid polar star, Life without health is nought—then hail to thee

> What mighty treasures are by thee revealed. More than Peruvia's mines can ever yield! Not rich Golconda's glittering diamond rare Can purchase health,—then hail to thee

'Twas thy high purpose to make known to man, The power to lengthen out on earth, his little span Of life, -which erst was wee and care, But now is bright with joy, thro' thee Thousands late racked with agonising pain,

Now feel new vigour thrill thro' every vein Disease no longer shall their pleasures mar; They bless the day they heard of thee Hail glorious boon! hail gift benign!

Go forth from pole to pole, to every clime, Let every land, both near and far, Possess the blessing left by thee \* The author of this humble rhyme dictates it with a respectful feeling of gratitude to the Propri-etors of Parr's Life Pills, which have been, under

the blessing of God, a means of restoring him to a Will be despatched punctually on the appointed new life after a long period of aggravated suffering. London, April 20.

J. R. B.

The proprietors of Parr's Life Pills beg to state that they attach neither merit or importance to the above lines, but present them to the public as the effusion of a joyous spirit liberated from the thraldom of a prolonged and aggravated state of mental and bodily suffering. They are published at the request of the writer.

> FROM MR. MOTTERSHEAD, CHEMIST, MARKET-PLACE, MANCHESTER.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. Church and State.

London: published by John Cleave, Penny Gazettee Office, Shoe Lane; A. Heywood, Manchester; Mr. Thompson, Prince's Street, Glasgow; J. Hobmann, Prince's Street, Glas

think proper of this Testimonial.
"I remain in health, "Your obliged grateful servant,
"JAMES LESCHERIN, "Grove Place, Ardwick, near Manchester.
"Witness—John Whitworth.

" May 18, 1841."

"May 20, 1841."

value.

hereby publicly states, that after being out of health for a many years, although he had used every means recommended to him without success, chanced to hear of Parr's Pills, which have done him more good in a few weeks, than all the physic he has taken for years. He earnestly recommends them

of those who are incapacitated from entering into the holy state of Marriage, by the evil consequences arising from early abuse, or syphilitic infection.

This invaluable Work will be secretly inclosed with each box of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, (Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1ls.) and the Cordial taken for years. He earnestly recommends them to the sick and afflicted, having proved their infinite (Signed) "WILLIAM WILD."

and as soon as she had taken about half a box she an early application is made to these Pills for the found herself completely cured, and was never cure of the above complaint, frequently contracted afflicted in the slightest manner during the severe in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally weather that followed, and is now better in health completed in a few days.
than she has ever been in her life.

Full direction a are given with each box. Prepared by Charles Holland, and Sold by his Agent, William Hallett, 83, High Holborn, London; by all the wholesale houses; and by at least one per
Full direction are given with each box.

Sold by mos respectable Medicine Vendors in an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the pros-

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON.

A CONGRETA AND BALL will be given to congratulate Mr. W. CARRIER on his release from a long confinement and hard labour, for his advocacy of the interests of the working millions of this country, the proceeds to be applied to his benefit, at the Social Institution, 23, John-street, Tottenham-Court-Road, on Monday, Nov. 8:h, 1841, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., in the chair. Messrs. Leach, M'Douall, R. K. Philp, M. Williams, and J. Campbell are invited and will attend. The Ball to consist of Quadrilles, Mescolances, Waltzes, and Country Dances. The Concert to consist of Songs, Duets, Recitations, &c. Mr. J. Fuller's Quadrille Band is

engaged. The following eminent vocalists have kindly offered their assistance :- Mr. W. H. Bateman, of the Surrey Theatre; Mr. Lawson, of the Eastern Vauxhall: and Mr. Fitzball, of the Queen's Theatre. Single Ticket to Tea, Concert, and Ball, 1s. 6d.; Double Ditto, for Lady and Gentleman, 2s. 6d. Single Ticket to Concert and Ball, Is.; Double Ditto, for Lady and Gentleman, 1s. 6d. Tea on the Table at Six o'Clock. Concert and

Ball at Eight o'Clock precisely. Tickets to be had of Mr. J. Cleave, Fleet-street The various Local Associations of the Metropolis; and of J. W. Parker, Secretary, 38, Rupert Street, Haymarket, and 55, Old Bailey.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY. PERONS having a little time to spare are apprised that AGENTS continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the East India Tea Company, for the sale of their celebrated Teas-(Office No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopgate-street). They are packed in leaden Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; and new alterations have been made whereby Agents will be enabled to compete with all rivals. The licence is only 11s. 6d. per Annum, and many

during the last sixteen Years have realised considerable Sums by the Agency, without one Shilling let Applications to be made, if by letter, post paid

CHEAP READING. each, printed verbatim.

JAMES GUEST, STEELHOUSE LANE, BIRMINGHAM. Books published in Parts or Numbers completed on the shortest notice, and bound to any pattern.

CORROBORATION OF THE INNOCENT YET RELIEVING PROPERTIES OF BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON. Hawley, near Bagshot, Jan. 11, 1841. R.—It is now twelve months since I made you D acquainted with the very extraordinary benefit THE GRAMMATICAL TEXT BOOK, for the I have derived by taking Blair's Gout and Rheumamanely came to my house to take my affidavit, that I might receive my half-pay, being then laid up with one of my serious attacks. I then forwarded to you the Garrison Order by which I was invalided home from Newfoundland after many years of great suffering. I now beg further to say, that, within the last twelve months, I have had several attacks, have fallen into a despondent state of mind, and but have, thank God, with the assistance of the Pills, mediate relief. If you please you may publish this the signature of R. & L. PERRY & CO., on the additional proof of the value of this medicine.

I am, Sir, yours, truly,
J. Masters. GARRISON ORDER ABOVE ALLUDED TO. (CERTIFICATE.)

St. John's, Newfoundland, 12th March, 1838. Conformably to a Garrison Order, dated the 9th of March, 1838, for the assembly of a Medical Board, to take into consideration the state of health of Lieut. Masters, R.V.C., and to report accordingly we, the undersigned, Staff Officer and Civil Practitioner, forming the Board authorized by that order. after a strict examination of the case of Lieutenant Masters, consider him as entirely unfit for military duty. Lieut. Masters has for several years been afflicted with Rheumatic Gout, which has produced serious functionary derangements of his stomach, liver, and other viscera, and finally given rise to infirmity, weakness, and enlargement of the articulations, especially of the ancle joints; his general health and constitution is much impaired, and therefore, in our opinion, he is incapable of further service.

e. (Signod)
Andw. Ferguson, M.D., Staff-Assist.-Surg.

EDWARD KIELLY, Surgeon. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 1s. 13d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hart-Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Just published, in Demy 8vo., BY MESSRS. PERRY & Co., CONSULTING

SURGEONS, 44, Albion Street, Leeds, (Private Entrance in the Passage,) and 4, Great Charles Street.

Birmingham, ILEUSTRATED BY RIGHT FINE ENGRAVINGS, THE SILENT FRIEND,

PRACTICAL TREATISE on Venereal and Gleets, and Strictures. The Work is embellished The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A PEEP INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of the RED BOOK, OR A PEEP INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of the Peerage of the truth of this, and you may make any use you think proper of this Testimonial.

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A Peep INTO THE PEERAGE,

The Sixth Number of THE RED BOOK, OR A PEEP INTO THE PEEP INTO THE PEEP INTO THE PEEP INTO THE PEEP I sexual debility, seminal weakness, and impotency, brought on by a delusive habit, all its attendant sympathies and dangerous consequences considered, with the most approved mode of treatment and cure, without confinement or interruption from business. the whole accompanied by explanatory engravings, with general instructions for the perfect restoration "William Wild, No. 1, South Street, Manchester, of those who are incapacitated from entering into

and is pointed out to suffering humanity as a Silent Friend, to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

WOMAN, by R. J. RICHARDSON.

J. RICHARDSON.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF MAY BE OBTAINED, AND A CARE ESTABLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, BY THE USE OF THAT ADMIRABLE SPECIFIC.

TOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE, the Secondary of the Cough and dimenty of breathing. The use of the cough and dimenty of breathing. The affliction has been so severe that she could not fulfil her domestic obligations. She took co cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when She heard of Parr's Pills about last Christmas, salivation and all other means have failed; and when

than she has ever been in her life.

This cure does indeed appear miraculous, but for the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has kindly consented to answer any inquiries, either by personal application, or by letter addressed "Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Church-hill Close, Old Lenton, near Nottingham."

CAUTION—BEWARE OF SPURIOUS

IMITATIONS.

The rash, indiscriminate, and anqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to saturate their system with Mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialised out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder we have in view over its The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of in all Asthmatic cases, and particularly in Hoarseness. Wheezing, and Obstructions of the Chest; while these who have laboured for years under the misery of a confirmed Asthma, have been enabled by its use to enjoy the blessings of life, and to pursue their avocations with a degree of ease and comfort they had been strangers to for years.

Im order to protect the Public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Parr's fatal result either to neglect or ignorance. In the Stamp at tached to each box, without which none are guished by attending to the directions fully pointed they had been strangers to for years.

Price 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 1ls. each.

Evil directions are given with each box. treated, a mere local affection will be converted into by all the wholesale houses; and by at least one person in every town of the United Kingdom. Price 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

Town and Count. Y; to be used wholesale of Edwards, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of this parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of the consequences of the property treated.

Sold also by Heaton, Baines, and Co. Leeds; the consequences of the property treated.

poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, alcerated sore throat, diseased nose, with noctural pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death pute a period to their dreadful sufferings.

These Pills are mild and effectual in their operation, without mercury, or mineral, and require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance from business: possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in its worst stage, without the least exposure to the patient; they are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of a malignant tendency and a variety of other complaints that are most assuredly introduced by the

same neglect and imprudence.

It is only by purifying the vital stream from insidious disease, that the body can be preserved in health and vigour. Hence the infinite variety of complaints an infected state of the blood induces and hence the new and deceptive forms a tainted habit puts on, which often deceive the most eminent of the faculty, and baffle the best intentions towards a cure.

In those disorders wherein salivation has left the patient uncured, weak, and disheartened, and when no other remedy could restore the unhappy sufferer to that health which he has unfortunately lost, the PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS will be found the only effectual and radical remedy; and have ever been successful, though administered in many desperate cases of Evil, Scurvy, and Leprosy, as well as removing Pimples from the Face, Sore Legs, or other disagreeable Eruptions on the head, face, and

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

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY, & Co., Sargeons, 44, Albion-street, Leeds, (Private Entrance in the Passage,) and 4, Great Charles-street, Bir-

mingham. Observe, none are genuine without the signature of R. & L. PERRY & Co. impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye.

Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter

the usual Fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication, (postage pre-paid.) Patients are requested to be as minute as possible

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

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

is intended to relieve those persons, who, by as immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consumma tion of that deplorable state are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach. as the various affections of the nervous system. ob stinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions weaknesses, total impotency, barrenness, &c. A perseverance in its use has been the happy means of relieving many thousands, and of restoring a great number to the permanent enjoyment of life. It is remarkable for its efficacy in all disorders of the digestive organs, and is especially recommended to those, who, from the irregularities of youthful age,

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family Bottle for 33s. (including Meser. Perry and Co's., well known Treatise on Secret Vice, &c.,) by which one 11s. Bottle is saved. (Observe outside of each wrapper.)

The Five Pound Cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of One Pound Twelve Shillings may be had as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the Country who require a course of this admir-able Medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter which will entitle them to the full benefit of such

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row.) Birmingham. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Ce. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other mean have proved ineffectual.

N. B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in

## MEDICAL ADVICE. MESSRS. WILKINSON OO. SURGEONS,

No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Leeds. HAVING devoted their Studies exclusively fer many years to the successful treatment of the Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also, to the frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two.

Attendance every Thursday at No. 4, George-street, Bradford, (from Ten till Five.)

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have

They hope that the successful, easy, and expedition mode they have adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a certain disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury will establish their claims for support. As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but, on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore, the practitioner requires real judgment in order treat each particular case in such a manner as no merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience call ayail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstances In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to disease, in the diseas order to discriminate their real nature, and which may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill. Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too cautious into whose hands they commit themselves. The propriety of this nearly in the manie. The propriety of this remark is abundantly mani-PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the process of the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is formally passing the ordeal ordea

> Messrs. W. and Co.'s invariable rale is to give ! Card to each of their patients, as a guarantee for Cure, which they pledge themselves to perform, et

return the fee. For the accommodation of those who cannot comveniently consult Messra. W. and Co. personally they may obtain the Purifying Drops, price is 64 at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may. themselves, without even the knowledge of a be-

Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate; and Mr. Hobson, Times' office, Leeds.
Mr. THOMAS BUTLER, 4, Cheapaide, Lendon.
Mr. Hartley, Bookseller, Halifax. Mr. DEWHIBST, 37, New Street, Huddersfield, Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnales Mr. Harrison, Bibrary, 9, Coney Street, York-Messrs, Fox and Son, Booksellers, Pontelract. Mr. Harrison, Market-place, Ripon.
Mr. Langdale, Bookseller, Knaresbrock Harregain
Mr. R. Hurst, Corn Market, Wakefield. Mr. WATKINSON. opposite the Fish Market, Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull. Mr. H. Hurton, Louth, Lincolnshire. Iris Office, Sheffield. Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool.

And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, 12

#### Moetep.

THE LAW AND THE PEOPLE. "We're hungry, Mother, give us bread;" The peasant children cry; The peasant's heusehold laboureth hard For the hire of poverty. There is money on the chimney piece, Yet the mother may not see

The Landlord has his fee! The rent is paid, the children pine : The mother's heart is weak : There is shelter but the hearth is cold. And " winter winds are bleak;" The serf must sit with chained hands. Till the frozen earth is free: There is no money now ;-Oh, shame ! The State demands a fee.

Her children fed :- What if they starve

" Blood from a stone"-s vain excuse ; The labourer's bed is sold : What doth he forth in the stealthy night, Although his home is cold? He has snared a hare, for his children's food :-.. Out on the idle plea! Let him be fined !"-he lies in fail :-The Law must have its fee.

Why is't that famished working men In felon's jail are pent? That thieves and palaced pensioners May gorge themselves with rent. What is't that widows honest wives ? That starves poor families? What made them poor? The landlord's Law;-

TO ERIN.

Doth JUSTICE claim no fees ?

Taken (with a few alterations) from an old Irish Magazine.

My country ! too long like the mist on thy mountains, The cloud of affliction hath sadden'd thy brow, Too long hath the blood-rain empurpled thy fountains, And pity been deaf to thy cries-until now. Thou wert doom'd for a season in darkness to languish While others around the were basking in light; Scarce a sunbeam e'er lightened the gloom of thy In the birthplace of Emmett, all seemed to be night

That is past -and for aye let its memory perish; The Charter arises, while perfidy ends, Wake Erin! forbear thy dark bodings to cherish, Thy tyrants are fallen, bright freedom ascends. Let the past be forgotten, soon shalt thou fair Erin. Pling off the base spells which thy spirit emalave, Thou shalt like the seabird, awhile disappearing; Emerge with thy plumage more bright from the wave. Once more mong the verdure and dew of thy moun-

The shamrock shall ope its wet eye to the sun, While fondly the muse shall recline by thy fountains, And warble her strains to the rills as they run. And plenty shall smile on thy beautiful valleys. And peace shall return—the long wandering dove; And freedom no longer a byeword of malice, Shall spread out her wings o'er an Eden of love. Then joy to thee, Erin! thy better day breaketh,

The long polar night of thy wee speeds away; And as, o'er thy chill breast the warm sunlight awaketh, Rach blossom of liberty shines in the ray.

Yet remember—the bloom will be barren and fleeting, I! those act not with energy, constant and true; Then rise! and proclaim like the wild surges' beating, "The millions no longer shall bleed for the few." Rochdale

#### Rebiews.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN REVIEW OR, EUROPEAN QUARTERLY JOUR. NAL. No 24. London: Richard and John E. Taylor, Red-Lion-Court, Fleet-street; Galignani, Paris; Asher, Berlin. 1841.

The politics of this Journal are those of the freetrade school; but more liberal, and based, to some extent, upon sounder views, than the generality of the Whig prints. The part before us opens with a on Monday, the 13th September, 1841; long notice and analysis of Mr. Thomas Carlyle's recent work on Chartism, which we have perused with considerable interest. One thing is clear, that neither Mr. Carlyle, nor his reviewer, know what Chartism is. They deal somewhat largely in misrepresentations, but without that low abuse, and evidently wilful perversion of facts, in which our opponents so generally indulge. The admission of distress, and of the right of the people to expect energetic measures to be adopted for its removal or amelieration, is freely admitted; but they mistake totally the causes of the evil and the true source of the remedy. They state that in an Englishman's opinion the remedy for all evils is the extension of the suffrage; that if he has that, he considers himself free, and if he has it not, he is a slave; and they evidently consider this as a chimera of the brain ; but they fail in showing cause for this their judgment. Mr. Carlyle is an original thinker, idlers there is no place; he says, in reference to the and people of Ireland. New Poor Law :-

"Nature makes nothing in vain-not even a Poor Law Amendment Act. For withil we are far from joining in the outcry against these poor Poor Law Commissioners, as if they were tigers in human shape. They are not tigers; they are men filled with an idea of a theory: their Amendment Act, heretical and damnable as a whole truth, is orthodox—laudable as a half-truth. To create men filled with a theory that refusal of out-door relief was the one thing needful: Nature had no readier way of getting out-door relief refraed. \* \* \* In all ways it needs, especially in these times, to be proclaimed aloud, that for the idle man there is no place in this England of ours. He that will not work, and save according to his means, let him Delsewhere. \* \* He that will not work according to his faculty, let him perish according to his necessity: there is no law juster than that. Would to beaven, one could preach it abroad into the hearts of all sons and daughters of Adam, for it is a law appli-

cable to all; and bring it to bear with practical oblipation, strict as the Poor Law Bastile, en all!" Here it will be observed, that something which has not very generally been supposed to be a result of the Poor Law Act is at least hinted at. Mr. Carlyle pro-

"That this law of, No work no recompense, should brought stringently home to him and his numerous ciass, while so many other persons and classes still go be any idle planet discoverable. \* \* He that can | way and by the same means as far as relates to Work is a born king of something; is in communion the Repealers of Ireland.

Forty-third of Elizabeth." Speaking of the suffrage he says :-Palsver.' The Doctors asserted that this was freedom, and no other \* \* \* \* And how shall we blame having still faith in what so many had faith in, still ing. count 'extension of suffrage' the one thing needful; be still extended, then all will be well? It is the exceed the term of three years. ancient British faith, promulgated in these ages by prophets and evangelists; preached forth from barrel-beads by all manner of men. He who is free and blessed has his twenty-thousandth part of a master of Property Qualification. tongue-fence in national palaver; whosoever is not it not Ought he not to have it then? By the law of sentatives. Perpectable side of the miracle."

which real reform can emanate. He says :-

"The people are running wild for want of guidance; ther resource ! Admitting that the condition of the People is utterly ansound, must we accuiesce in the

" Mr. Carlyle himself shall answer the question for

" Twenty-four million labouring men, if their affairs remain unregulated, chaotic, will burn ricks and mills; reduce us, themselves, and the world to ashes and rain. Simply, their affairs cannot remain unregulated, chaotic, but must be regulated, brought into some kind of order. What intellect were able to regulate them? The intellect of a Bicon, the energy of a Luther, if left to their own strength, might pause in dismay before such a task; a Bacon and Luther added together, to be perpetual prime minister over us, could not do it. No one great and greatest intellect can do it. What can? Only twenty-four million ordinary intellects, once awakened into action; these, well presided over, may,

"In these twenty-four million intellects we also place our hope, and look for a substitute for the narrowed functions of the governing classes. It may not be practicable, or even desirable to produce in the mass of early on the morning of Tuesday the 21st of September. the people entire confidence in others; but we know He said his wife was detained at the King's Head. and that there is a governing principle in every man, to asked me if I could not procure an interview with her. which he may pay unconditional submission and rever- I said I thought I could; and I referred him to the Serence; and the more this is developed, the mere willing geant of our corps. The prisoner afterwards went with will be his recognition of the claims to partial or general me to the King's Head. We went in together. Deobedience which others may possess in virtue of ceased was behind the bar. Prisoner said, Now, superior knowledge, or even of the possession of law James, I am come to demand my wife.' Burdon said,

The article goes on to advocate emigration and a general system of national education as the remedies for acknowledged evils, with much contained in it we cordially concur, and from much we as cordially dissent. But it is worth a serious perusal, and

Besides this we have an article on Labour. Dutch Colonies, and Colonial produce, and on the Corn Laws, from all of which much valuable information may be derived. The great fault is, all the reasoning goes to the support of a particular theory; that of free trade directed to a specified end, that of increasing our foreign trade for the advantage of the trading and commercial classes at home. The principles of Malthus and the Political economists are constantly kept in view, and the interests of the people are constantly overlooked. But though the reasoning is decidedly bad, the facts and tables are such as will afford most essential information on a variety of interesting and important subjects.

The article on Miliman's History of Christianity is extremely valuable, entirely free from rancour or intolerance. It is a candid, well-written epitome of the Roman Empire. In this review of a most important exclaimed. When asked if she saw Blakesley, she ant event in human history, equal justice is done to all parties, and it is shewn that the various persecutions and it is shewn that the various persecutions are recommitted. When asked if she saw Blakesley, she exclaimed—"I did see him—I see him now—the murderer!" Lord Abinger—"You must endeavour their origin in a supposed state necessity, and did! not so much regard the tenets of the faith as the proceededinfluence it was supposed to exercise over the wellbeing of society.

calls the application of the pantheistic theory to the and looking up saw Blakesley. He sprang to my sister, exposition of the history and criticism of the Gospel, and stabbed her in the left side, saying, 'Your life, the author receives a well merited rebuke for the your life! He then stabbed my husband, who was careless and inaccurate manner in which he has sitting in the chair. I then saw that he had a knife in translated various passages of the German Philoso- his hand. He next attempted to stab me, but was prephers, some of whose sentiments are evidently falsi-vented by my sister. He then rushed out of the bar Review may be considered a fair and candid work, sister and my husband fellowed him as far as the barconducted with considerable literary talent, and door, when my husband reeled against the bar-counter affording valuable information on a variety of and fell. The prisoner then turned round, with the subjects.

"ROYAL LOYAL" LIBERALITY. Loyal Exchange Repeal Association, Corn Exchange Rooms, Dublin, 13th Sept., 1841.

to pursue towards them. It is deemed of importance that you be pleased fered. to communicate the purport of the resolutions as Mr. Charles Phillips addressed the Jury.

widely as you can among the friends of Ireland. I have the honour to remain. Dear Sir.

Your faithful servant,

At a meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association, held at the Great Rooms, Corn Exchange, EDWARD CLEMENTS, Barrister-at-Law, in the chair; the following resolutions, moved by Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., were unanimously passed: Resolved-That Mr. Ray be instructed to write forthwith to the Repealers in Birmingham and other ness. If these acts did not prove insanity, they were caution; they had leavened their proceedings with places in England, cautioning them against any proofs of such a state of weakness of intellect as much hypocrisy. (No, no.) Was not their first toast, of them to exclude all known Chartists from their cruelty.

meetings, and stating that otherwise they themselves must be excluded from being members of our Association, as we can have no connection whatsoever with the Chartist body. Resolved, That Mr. Ray do state to the Repealers in England these reasons for excluding the Char- That illness was considered to render his mind weak. tists from any communication with them:-

Tories in the recent elections, in all the towns where ployed in the warehouse, he would sit at times with they had any influence, to support the Tory candi- fixed eyes and quivering lips, as if he did not know and has told the higher orders very plainly that for dates, especially those most hostile to the religion what he was about. He had, however, said Mr. 2. That the Chartists, as they are the worst ene- mitted to personal restraint, nor had he had medical

friends of the Tory principle of absolutism, making trust his books to him to keep. His conversation a pretext of being reformers, but, in reality being was generally rational. Mr. Robert Bell Williams, the most active opponents of practical reform.

a wine merchant in Suffolk-street, deposed to a 3. That by means of Chartist violence, in the disproject which Robert Blakesley once engaged in; turbing of public meetings, rational Reformers, he took a house, which he chose because it was disposed to tranquillity and peaceable exertions "pretty," at Foot's Cray, in Kent, in order to conalone, have been driven into silence, and, we fear, vert it into a bakery; and he proposed to hire a cart have fallen into apathy.

cibly preventing the public expression of any popu- when his father refused to set him up in business in lar opinions differing in any degree from their own, the country, he became violently convulsed, his face have been the means of securing Tory misrule grew livid, and he said he would go and sell dog's and tyranny, by stifling the salutary voice of public meat in the street, or hang himself upon a lamp-

in putting an end to all Societies and Associations in order to provide for her while her husband was in England for Parliamentary Reform. The Re- unable to do so. formers are disconnected and driven into silence. Lord Abinger, when he summed up, expressed an Under the auspices of the Chartists the Tories have opinion that no proof had been given that Blakesley's

everywhere triumphed. 6th. That the Chartists having suffocated the know what he was about. cause of Reform in England now seem determined to try the same game with respect to the Repeal in Ireland. They affected to be Reformers in England, that they might injure the cause of Reform; some of right hand, struck it with violence upon his breast, them now affect to be Repealers, with the ill-con- and in a loud voice cried, "So help me God, I am first of all be enforced on the manual worker, and cealed determination to injure and destroy the cause innocent of the intent to murder James Burdon." of Repeal in Ireland.

7. That the attempt to produce dissension among Inone from it, was natural to the case. Let it be the Irish Repealers, is made by the Chartists uniting enforced there, and rigidly made good. It behoves to with the most inveterate and bitter of the Tories, in be enforced everywhere, and rigidly made good. \* false and atrocious calumnies, against the leaders of the trial; but he kept his eyes steadily fixed upon Work is the mission of man on this earth. A day is the Irish people. The Times and the other most the floor, and in that state he was removed from the ever struggling forward, a day will arrive in some innprincipled Tory journals, are scarcely equalled in dock. approximate degree, when he who has no work to do, the malignant calumnies, against the leaders of the by whatever name he may be named, will not find it I rish people, by the equally false and atrocious libels goed to show himself on our quarter of the Solar of the Chartist press. In short, the Chartists and System; but may go and look out elsewhere, if there the Tories are playing the same game, in the same

with Nature, is master of a thing or things, is a priest 8. That the interference of Chartists with the and king of Nature so far. He that can work at Repeal cannot be intended for anything but evil, nothing is but an usurping king, be his trappings what | because the Repealers avow, and are ready to work | Hall. they may; he is the born slave of all things. Let a out the same principles of Reform which the Char. Mr. FLENING opened the the discussion. Socialism man honour his craftmanship, his can-do; and know tists pretend to adopt. The Repealers assert as was more deserving of support, because it was more that his rights of man have no concern at all with the their principles of Reform, that general right of comprehensive. If the Chartists obtained all they voting which the Chartists most inaccurately call asked Universal Suffrage, &c. eventhis would not effect Universal; that is, the Repealers insist that every any change in the relative position of intelligence and male adult, arrived at the age of twenty-one, should ignorance, of capital and labour; the influence of class "From of old the English patient himself had a have the right to vote (unless he be a lunatic, idiot, prejudices and class interests would still prevail. Socontinually recurring notion that this was it. The or convicted of any fisgitious crime), whether he be cialism included in the field of its vision, man and his English people are used to suffrage; it is their panacea householder or lodger, provided he shall have re- manifold wants, while Chartism contemplated man only greeted with tremendous appliance, and was allowed by had friends resident therein were incessant, and several for all that goes wrong with them; they have a fixed sided in the district in which he votes for six conti-Singular enough: one's right to vote | nuous months before voting. This we call "General" asimal, as a statesman, leaving out all the other great | ciples, who has yet appeared on the metropolitan | Major Elrington deemed it advisable to send for a reinfor a Member of Parliament, to send one's 'twenty- or Household Suffrage, and it is, in fact, identical questions connected with his moral and intellectual ex-

" Universal." Next. The Repealers are decided advocates for

Next. The Repealers are for shortening the duraand may, in such manner as they can-Let the suffrage tion of Parliaments, so as not by any possibility to Next. The Repealers are for equalising the electoral districts

Next. The Repealers are for allowing any conblessed but unhappy, the ailment of him is that he has stituency to contribute to the support of their repre- hands for the Chartist candidates, was inferior to that

but they must continue to run wild, if there be no the conviction was upon the merits, these leaders are much eloquent speaking take place, and the spere stead means of supplying it but by the wisdom of any class cried up as martyrs by the Char.ists. Their names being thus let off, all would go on quietly. The Society tody whatever. Let the teachers and governors be are invoked with applause at their public meetings, ists take another mode; they endeavour to get land

EDWARD CLEMENTS, Chairman. T. M. Ray, Secretary.

OF MR. BURDON.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday Robert Blakesley was tried before Lord Abinger and Mr. Baron Gurney, for the murder of James Burdon, the landlord of the King's Head publichouse, in Eastcheap. Sir George Carrol, Sir Chapman Marshall, and Alderman Hooper, were on the bench. Mr. Payne was counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Charles Phillips for the defence. Blakesley, in a subdued tone of voice, pleaded "Not Guilty." He looked pale and thoughtful, and for the most part kept his eyes fixed upon the ground. Mr. Payne narrated how Blakesley murdered Mr. Burdon on the night of the 21st of September. The first witness was Edward Bristow, a City Policeman; who stated a conversation which had passed between the prisoner and himself on the morning of the 21st-

"I remember the prisoner making application to me You had better go about your business.' Blakesley said, 'You hear this, Bristow.' I said, 'Blakealey intends to go before the Lord Mayor to claim his wife.' Burdon said, 'He had better go from here,' and repeatedly added, 'I know nothing of him.' I at length said,

Bristow added, on cross-examination, that Blakeshe exclaimed that it was enough to make a man policeman, was passing a butcher's shop with of the affair, and seeing a knife, cried " If I had had said, "Nonsense"; and then Blakesley added, "By God, I think I should." Charles Davis, a cutler's with his hands, and sobbed aloud. Mr. Burdon

" My husband was, at the time the prisoner came in, sitting asleep on a chair near the table in the bar, and I In the notice of Dr. Mill's critique upon what he was sitting there with my sister. I heard something, On the whole, the British and Foreign with the knife in his hand streaming with blood. My knife in his hand, and looked at us. He came back rational, was not logical. He would tell them a fable. half-way across the passage, when he threw the knife down and went out of the house. When he had the door in his hand to go out, he locked round a second time. I have never seen him again until now."

Some people who came to the assistance of the murdered man and the women, Mr. Cornelius Smith, Socialism too heavy loaded; he thought they had done DEAR SIR,—I beg to transmit a series of resolutions passed at our public meeting this day, expres- found Burdon dying, and Dunn, the constable who sive of our opinion at this Association, as to the real arrested Blakesley at Hitchen on the 27th Septem- time and means, take Socialism; if not, according to views of Chartists interfering with the Repeal cause, ber, were the other witnesses examined for the proand the course which we recommend the Repealers secution. Blakesley told Dunn that he did mean any demonstration they should unite. Look at this to kill his wife, but not Burdon, if he had not inter-

attempted to exculpate the prisoner, on the ground of insanity; his wandering about on the night before the murder showed that the separation from his wife had deranged a mind naturally weak. His whole life had been marked by visionary projects-"He would quit home, be absent for a time, and then return apparently lost in thought, and unable of Henry VIII., and yet some of the Socialists spoke then return apparently lost in thought, and made of nearly viii., and yet some of the standard asked what had spent his time. Sent into the country on business, they dene with the money, &c., they had expended. he would return without having attended to it, and be utterly incapable of giving an account of himself. He would spend his time in wandering about and the paternal roof, where all was comfort and happi- ling than the Chartists, but they had acted with more species of connection with the Chartists, and begging | would be very likely to be driven to madness by at their anniversaries &c., "The Queen and the Royal

Mr. James Blakesley, the father, a Blackwellhall factor (clothier), deposed, that when his son was four or five years old he was attacked by an illness which paralyzed his limbs, so that he would sometimes fall, and remain in that state for hours. He often remained silent, and refused to play with 1. That the Chartists have combined with the other boys; and after he grew up and he was em-Blakesley, on cross-examination, never been submies of Ireland, are, on the other hand, the best attendance; and the witness had never scrupled to and horses at a livery stable to carry the bread to 4. That the base tyranny of the Chartists, in for- town for sale as bread baked in the country. Once, post. In his reply, Mr. Payne explained that Mrs. 5. That the Chartists have completely succeeded Blakesley was only detained by her brother-in-law

mind was affected to that degree that he did not

The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." When Blakesley was called on to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he raised his Lord Abinger then put on the black cap, and sentenced him to death, amid deathlike silence.

During the sentence he did not manifest any greater degree of emotion than at any other part of

ADJOURNED DISCUSSION ON SOCIALISM AND CHARTISM. JOHN-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER THE

than any other brought before the public at this thousandth part of a master of tongue-fence to national with that which is by the Chartists mis-called istence, or if it did not leave them out, it must take time to consider. They must first get the Charter, and then they would decide upon this subject; but when the unvoting disappointed millions, that they too, the Vote by Ballot-the only honest mode of vot- will you get the Charter? Who will get the Charter? Surely not a body of men who are destitute of political influence, or who have no immediate controll on those who have votes—a body of men who are without property, and who are inferior to other classes in numerical superiority, entertaining views of many subjects similar to those of Mr. Williams. He had proposed him as a Next. The Repealers are for abolishing the candidate at the Leeds election. It was a most magnificent meeting; but what was the result. upwards of 100,000 persons were present. Yet the show of of either Whig or Tory. A similar result was shown God and of men, yes;—and will have it withal. Chartism, with its 'five points,' borne aloft on pike-heads with respect to Reform, there is not the smallest men—what wealthy corporations have you, advocating and torch-light meetings, is there. Chartism is one of occasion for engrafting Chartism upon the Repeal your cause? What intelligence have you? It must be the most natural phenomena in England. Not that struggle, or for contaminating the pure and holy admitted that wealth and intelligence would always Chartism now exists should provoke wonder; but that cause of Repeal with the torch and dagger turbusway the destinies of a country; and that the Chartists the invited hungry people should have sat eight years lence of unprincipled Chartism.

Lastly. The Repealers will as little risk the dantheir staple subject of complaint, being a vote £30,000 something from the name of a Reform ministry, and not ger as endure the contamination of Chartist violence. for education, and £70,000 for her Majesty's horses; till after eight years have grown hopeless, this is the Leading Chartists have proclaimed the torch and of what avail are your large public meetings—your dagger, as adjuncts to their agitation; lead- passionate appeals—your eloquent addresses? He did ing Chartists have appeared in open battle not wish to disparage them, but if Government was the intellect of the masses as the only source from that the leaders of that insurrection have been upon safety valves, by which to get rid of the pent-up disconthe merits, convicted of high treason, although de tent which would be gathering. Again, in a few months prived of the benefit of a point of law; yet though a meeting would be called, strong resolutions passed, They will not neet with loyalty, or willingness to profit by their directing influence. Is there then no farfit by their directing influence. Is there then no farfit by their directing influence. Is there then no farwith practical Chartism.

To get influence in accordance with existing laws. and building forming so prominent a feature in the far-famed resembling the firing of heavy artillery. Immediately or some high anotherity.

In the course of the afternoon the scene of devastainstitutions, and so go out armed with their ewn weation was visited by several Members of Her Majesty's
the history of Socialism and Chartism.

They will not need the firing of heavy artillery. Immediately or some high anotherity.

In the course of the afternoon the scene of devastainstitutions, and so go out armed with their ewn weation was visited by several Members of Her Majesty's
the history of Socialism and Chartism.

They will not need the firing of heavy artillery. Immediately or some high anotherity.

In the course of the afternoon the scene of devastation was visited by several Members of Her Majesty's
the history of Socialism and Chartism.

They will not need the firing of heavy artillery. Immediately or some time increased their
they remain the far-famed or some time increased their institutions, and so go out armed with their ewn weation the firing of heavy artillery. Immediately or some high anotherity.

In the course of the afternoon the scene of devastation was visited by several Members of Her Majesty's
the highty has assumed a livid hue of a most uncarthly the matter than the form of the firing of heavy artillery.

They will not need their the far-famed or the far-famed or the firing of heavy artillery.

They will not need the firing of heavy artillery.

They will not need the firing of heavy artillery.

They will not need the firing of heavy artillery.

They will not need the firing of heavy artillery.

They will not need the firing of heavy artillery.

They will not need the firing of heavy ar

belief that there is no power which can relieve the TRIAL OF BLAKESLEY, FOR THE MURDER | pended upwards of £1000 in improving it. They had alluded to the failures of the Chartists—to the expences with it. of their Conventions &c., and the division which existed among their ranks-showed the prejudice which existed against them, appealed to the Methodists for example, and stated that from their conduct in the Potteries to Mr. Owen, do, he should be afraid to entrust political power into the hands of so powerful but so ignorant a body; appealed to the Star in proof of the ill feeling which existed in our ranks, and stated that Socialism was the only political remedy that was like a giant oak which took centuries to bring it to perfection.

Mr. STALLWOOD, the Socialists had both evenings

the advantage of having half an hour to open the sub-

ject. All the speakers on the Socialist side have argued that the people were not intelligent enough for to obtain Chartism; but they seemed quite to overlook that, according to their own account, more intelligence was necessary to form a Socialist than a Chartist, and consequently we were not intelligent enough for Socialism. (Hear, hear.) But of what materials do they suppose the Chartists are made; do they imagine they are Hottentots or New Zealanders: do they know that the Chartists are a large part and portion of the Social body, who consider Chartism to be the steppingstone to Socialism; do not the working classes produce all the wealth, build all the houses, fabricate all the clothing. Does not Lord Brougham assure us that the Blakesley, we had better go; and we have done. We working classes write the greater portion of our works then went away. Blakesley had previously told me on arts and sciences. Have not your Social lecturers affords matter for the deepest and most unpre- that he had been unfortunate in business, and that his sprung from the working classes? and yet you tell us of diligent research in every quarter, and from infor- ever, sustained the slightest injury, and by dint of most they are not intelligent enough to vote for a Member of matien derived from the very highest authority, can-Parliament. If you wanted to learn a youth to be a not fail of being as accurate as circumstances will ey appeared to have been up all night; and he shoemaker, you would set him to work at the trade. admit of. showed a letter which he had received from his wife Set us to work, and if we are ignorant we will learn. respecting her detention. George Harrold, a hair- Mr. Stallwood then replied to Mr. Fleming respecting dresser, who shaved Blakesley en the 21st, said that the Chartists not possessing wealth or talent on their he told him all about the interview with Mr. Burdon; side, and showed that they possessed many advocates both talented and wealthy. He then contrasted the mad, and that if he had had any thing in his hand expense of their Congresses and our Conventions; he should have shot Burdon. William Braddon, a explained that the Hampshire estate was only leasehold, and that the Social halls were not the exclusive Blakesley, whom he knew, when the latter, talking property of the Socialists, but the property of the shareholders; exemplified the uncertainty of Social that in my had I should have used it." Braddon prosperity without political power, by referring to the conduct of the Synod of Scotland against them, and thing was wrong, he fired his musket to give an showed that, in the late persecutions, they had borne son, sold a butcher's knife to Blakesley, at his the brunt of the battle, and thereby shielded the father's shop in Aldgate High Street, at one o'clock Socialists; that if there was a prejudice against the morals and manners of society, from the first preaching of the faith by the Apostles, until the decline of the Porner France of the faith by the Apostles, until the decline of the Porner France of the faith by the Apostles, until the decline of the faith by the Apostles and t Charter, while few, very few, dare openly embrace the doctrine of Socialism : that even Robert Dale Owen acknowledged it was impolitic so to do. If the worktions to which the early Christians were exposed had to calm your passions." Blakesley covered his face ing classes were to wait a century for the attainment of Socialism, it was felly to ask for their support. Chartism was more practicable; the middle classes were fast joining our ranks, and therefore being the most likely to be obtained it was most deserving our support.

Dr. SHOTSKIE said some of the speakers contended for onesidedness; he was for allsidedness. The plain English of the question was-will you give your six. pence, one shilling, or two shillings and sixpence to the Chartists or to the Socialists. (No, no.) This was the truth; and that made it a ticklish question. If Socialism could not be got in less than one hundred years, that was a long time, they might not live so long. His Friend, Lleyd Jones, wanted to make Socialism too big, to put too much in; this was not A man bought a horse and cart, and wanted to make money by it; so he loaded the cart so full that the horse could not draw it: he asked his neighbour how he should manage, his horse would not draw it, and he a question of time and means. If they had plenty of hall; three months ago they never had above seven or eight hundred present; now look what co-operation

Mr. PEAT said their object was to see which system would produce the greatest amount of good to the greatest number; most of the plans brought forth by the Socialists for the amelioration of the condition of mankind, are only adaptations of Radical principles. and were first put forth by Robert Cowley, in the time What would the Socialists have done if they had happened to have five hundred of their active members to support in prison,-(hear, hear,)-and what was the lying in the fields at night, instead of returning to reason they had not; their principles were more levelthem at the Yorkshire elections; there were many causes produced this result; but would a Social candidate have obtained an equal number of hands held up? Mr. Peat then alluded to the suffrage in America, and showed that the Social experiments had succeeded better there there, on account of her democratic form community; directed the attention of the Chartists to co-operation, and the advantages arising therefrom: showed that the Social establishment at Tytherly was only a co-operative establishment, differing but in kind from those established by the Chartists in the North: showed that a Tory Government would not let them carry their operations in successful practice, and that the Charter was most deserving of our support. been said by the Chartists was useless; it was not whether the Charter would be beneficial, but which system whole land.

which completely carried the audience with him, showed the advantages to be derived from the Charter. and that it was the most deserving of support, because most adapted to our present circumstances. He exposed in a masterly manner the plea of our non-intelligence put forth by the Social advocates, and said that on the on the pride of the High Church party, on the affected pride of the Quakers, on the arrogance of the Methodists, but he seemed to forget the beam in their own eyes, the leading frailty of the Socialists—their own class pride. He (Mr. Parry) should wish the subject public meeting that could be procured in the metropolis. and they would then be able to ascertain which was

conclusion, challenged Mr. Parry to discuss the question | to be of any effectual service. with him at some large place of public meeting, or Mr. Parry and one other, against himself and a friend, and he had no doubt if the audience were all Chartists, that he should convince them of the superiority of his prin-

The meeting then adjourned, the feeling of the audience decidedly preponderating in favour of Chartism. Mr. T. M. Wheeler will enen the subject on the ensuing Friday, on the Chartist side of the question.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

An event which will be long remembered in the annals of English history, and which may be regarded in

The "Grand Storehouse is north of the White Tower, s fine building of brick and hewn stone; it extends in length 345 feet, and is 60 feet broad; it was commenced by James II., and finished by William III. On the first floor of this edifice is that magnificent room called the Small Armoury. On the south side of this atructure is a stately door-case, adorned with four columns. an entablature, and a triangular pediment of the Doric like a mushroom it could not spring up in a night, but order. Under the pediment are the Queen's Arms, with enrichments of trophy work, by the celebrated artist Gibbons. At the west-end of this building is situate the church, founded by Edward III., and dedicated to St. Peter in chains, in which are deposited the remains of many noble and some royal personages, execated within the Tower, or on the hill, and buried here in obscurity. On the east of this building is situate the newly-erected Jewel Tower, in which the regalia and all the Crown jewels are kept."

The conflagration, which exceeded in grandent even only, the other keys to those valuables being in the the great fire at the House of Commons or the Royal Exchange, caused the greatest consternation throughout the entire metropolis, and from the commanding situation of Tower-hill, many thousand persons had an opportunity of witnessing the progress of the devouring | twenty minutes it was effected, and a most extraordinary element. From the great excitement and confusion which it may naturally be expected such an event occasioned, it was impossible that on Saturday night anything but a mere outline of particulars could be

under what is termed "the Round Table." or cupols of the Round Tower, which is detached from the Armoury on the north side, facing the Trinity House, Tower-hill, and eastward to the grand staircase leading to the Small Armoury. In the first instance the sentinel took no notice of it; but shortly after observing that it became stronger, and being convinced that someslarm, and in a few minutes the whole of the officers turned out, and the entire battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, quartered in the Old Mill Barracks, mustered to the sound of the rappel. The fiames in a few minutes began to burst forth from the windows of the Round Tower with fearful violence. To describe the excitement which prevailed, not only amongst the military, but the civil residents of the fortress, would indeed be an act of supererogation. Suffice it to say, the instant the drums beat the slarm, the whole of the troops. several hundred in number, were seen rushing out of their quarters in all directions, many in a state almost of nudity. The moment Colonel Auckland Eden, the officer commanding, was made acquainted with the nature of the alarm, he lost no time in despatching information to Major Elrington, the acting Governor of the Tower in the absence of Colonel Gurwood, the Danuty Lieutenant. He then directed the soldiers to turn out the Tower engines (nine in number), which was immediately accomplished, and they were brought to the spot, and active measures taken to have them in readiness to meet any emergency; for some time, however, sufficient water could only be procured to work one, which proved of but little service, in consequence of the tremendous height of the Round Tower. and the great difficulty of obtaining a position whereby it could be reached. Within a few minutes of the alarm being given the flames were clearly discernible could not make money. His neighbour told him not to to the various fire-engine stations throughout the meload it so heavy, and he might then get on. He thought tropolis, and thousands of persons were congregating from all directions. The first engine that made its appearance was that belonging to the parish of Allhallows. Barking, and it was speedily followed by three other engines belonging to parishes in the precincts of the completely barricaded, and the officer in command for some time refused them admission, having received

orders to admit no one. and at once made the best of their way to the Broadwalk fronting the White Tower and the Small Armoury, and took up their respective stations fronting the grand entrance to the latter building, which had previously been broken open, although no fears where then entertained that it would become a prey to the fiames, the fire being at this time confined to the Round Tower. although it was burning with fearful violence. Under the direction of the warders the firemen procured water from tanks which are sunk in various parts of the Tower, and proceeded to get their engines to work, the soldiers working them with the most praiseworthy alacrity. The hose was in the first instance conveyed through the lower part of the "Grand Storehouse" and Family;" is not this hypocritical. I know that the up the grand staircase to the roof of the Armoury, Socialists entertain as much contempt for those idle which was then untouched. Owing to the excite mummeries, that they despise them equally with my. ment, however, which the alarm had occasioned, self; they had been taunted with the little progress no immediate information could be obtained either tower, or to the exterior of the roof; and had the firemen obtained their object, little or no service could have been effected, inasmuch as within a few minutes alluded to that the hose of the engines could not reach it. By this time, a quarter to eleven o'clock, the enwould be most beneficial. You have taunted us with dons structure, or in some measure check the progress the failure of our experiments in this country; they of the flames, it is to be regretted that they proceeded were crude, undigested attempts, and the result was in with a fury which baffled exertions almost superhuman, strict accordance with the Social principle, either posi- and which has ended in its total destruction. On findtive or negative; have not the Chartists failed; are ing this was the case, a general rush was made by the they not divided amongst themselves; and if you had soldiery in order to secure as many of the arms and your wish -a fair day's wages for a fair day's work - other valuables as possible, and two of the brigade what would ye be but a race of well-fed slaves? Mr. engines having again obtained a supply of water through arose from the inequality of the distribution of wealth. and Staple, their respective engineers, carried the poor? Dare you say how many years will elapse an hour, playing upon the ceiling wherever the fire handed to the reporters:before you get it The Reform Bill was a paltry mea- made its appearance; but a large quantity giving way, sure, as compared with your Charter, and how many the whole of the interior between the roof and the years were the working classes combined with the ceiling was found to be on fire. This made them quit middle classes in obtaining even that measure, once get a their position and make their escape by the grand staircommunity into perfect operation, and like our railways case, and in an instant after the entire ceiling of the they would soon surmount opposition and cover the spacious hall gave way and filled it with smoke and fire. By this time, twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, Mr. PARRY had not heard the Socialists advance one | the flames were seen issuing from all parts of the roof of good reason why they preferred Socialism to Chartism. the building, and subsequently reaching to the Clock-All their efforts had been directed to show that they tower in the centre. The scene which presented itself were in a prosperous, while the Chartists were in an was at once terrible and awfully magnificent. The abject, condition. Mr. Parry, in a style of eloquence flames, which shot up to a most alarming height. had so completely reddened the horizon, that it had attracted to the neighbourhood of Tower-hitl countless multitudes, and the lurid glare which the devastating

element shed upon them, and upon the various craft with which the river Thames was studded, was picturesque and appalling in the extreme. Crowds of people This subject continues to create more excitement previous evening he had heard Mr. Lloyd Jones dilate still continued pouring in to Tower-hill from every avenue that led to it, and several times it was to be feared that an assault would have been made by the populace upon the Tower gates, and which would doubtless have been the case but for the strong bodies of troops stationed there, and the arrival of between 200 before them to be subjected to the test of the largest and 300 of the metropolitan police under the orders of Superintendents Pearce and May, and Inspectors Maclean and Wallar, and also a strong body of the city most in favour with the public, Socialism or Chartism. | police force, acting under Mr. Inspector Bradley. The pression of public feeling, but he blamed the warmth rived, and those who had been working at the fire and withstanding, several of the Fire Estab inhment engines with which it was manifested. Why should two had been on duty at the gates, were in some measure parties, who approached so near to each other in their relieved. The gongs of the large floating engines of the ultimate object and only differed in their mode of car- fire brigade announced their arrival from their respecrying it out, be led by excess of feeling into apparent tive stations of Southwark-bridge and Rotherhithe off opposition. Mr. Jones, in his usual calm and graceful the Tower wharf, and added to the general din and manner, dilated on the principles at issue. He allowed confusion. Having been moored close alongside Traitorsthat class pride was a fault into which, as a party, they gate, numbers of persons flocked to their assistance, might happen to fall; he was thankful to be told of but having no less than 700 feet of bose to lay down their errors, and he hoped their Chartist brethren would before the water could be brought to bear upon the receive their hints in a similar manner. Mr. Jones, in now mass of fame, it had become too late for them By half-past twelve o'clock the conflagration had

through the flooring of the Small Armoury into the caused to be made of the per rooms who were the last to lower compartment, occupied by the train of artillery, leave, the buildings appeared perfectly safe. With and those splendid trophics of England's glory so well respect to the origin of the fire, he thought it was exused known to the public. From this period the flames con- from the flace of the store tinued to increase with such fearful violence that appre-Fire was to be seen gushing forth from every window of the building, which had all the appearance of the crater of some volcano. The heat became so intense, that it was utterly impossible for a human being to stand on the broad walk between the Armoury and the White to broad walk between the Armoury and the White Tower, and before it was possible to remove the engines, some of them were burnt very considerably. At one o'clock the whele of the Clock Tower, which had stood o'clock the whele of the Clock Tower, which had stood o'clock to whele of the Clock Tower, which had stood o'clock to whele of the Clock Tower, which had stood o'clock to whele of the Clock Tower, which had stood o'clock to whele of the Clock Tower, which had stood o'clock to whele of the Clock Tower, which had stood o'clock to whele of the Clock Tower, which had stood the rates of the fortrees anything to call the rates of the fortrees. every respect as a truly national calamity, visited the tottering for some time, together with a great mass of the gates of the fortress, anxious to gain admission, but metropolis on Siturday night last—viz, the entire de- the roef, and some portion of the upper heavy stone the same rig d orders being adopted they were not struction, together with its contents, of that magnificent work of the building, fell in with a tremendous crash, successful, w dess they had an order from the Governor. only been four and a half years in existence, yet they of British glory, no less a number than 200,000 stand of the White Tower, for which great fears were now enwere in possession of 1000 acres of land, and had exlarms, &c.

In order that an adequate idea may be formed of the ing the intense heat which it had to sustain, the vane on halfs like the present, and some much larger all over extent of this serious loss to the country, it may be as the top of the cupola of the Clock Tower kept its point the country, on which they had expended £50,000 or well to lay before our readers an accurate description of to the north-east, at which it was pointing when the £60,000, and in every element which constituted the buildings destroyed, taken from authentic repower, were stronger than the Chartists. He then cords, before entering into any of the facts connected attentions were now directed towards the White Tower and the Church of St. Peter. The leaden water pipes, running from the roof of the former, were melted, and the frames of the windows had already ignited, but a plentiful supply of water having been obtained, the exertions of the firemen, soldiers, &c., were directed to it, and it was only by copious streams of water being penred upon it, that it was rescued. The Church is also indebted to the praiseworthy exertions of the officers of the garrison and the soldiers under their command, for its preservation. The Jewel Tower next attracted the attention of the

authorities: the wind having shifted, blow the fismes in

that direction, and its destruction appeared inevitable.

On this circumstance reaching the ears of the Governor,

Major Elrington, he instantly directed the warders to

break it open at all risks, secure the regalia and Crown

jewels, and bring them at once to him. To effect this

crowbars were found to be indispensable. Mr. Swift.

the master of the Jewel Tower, who was sent for, was

found to be in possession of the key of the outer room

possession of the Lord Chamberlain. On gaining an

entrance, much further difficulty presented itself in the

removal of the strong iron railing with which the

diamonds, &c. were surrounded. After a lapse of about

scene presented itself, the warders carrying crowns,

ceptres, and other valuables of royalty between groups of soldiers, police, firemen, and others from the Jewel Tower to the Governor's residence, which is situated at prompt exertion the Jewel Tower itself was saved. At two o'clock the fire was evidently at its greatest attitude, and a rumour spread abroad, even amongst the inhabitants of Tower-hill, that a large magazine was The first outbreak of the fire took place precisely at attached to the Armonry, and great fears were now half-past ten o'clock, at which time the attention of the entertained that a general explosion would take place. sentinel on duty on the terrace, near the Jewel-office. At times it appeared that such was really the case; for was attracted to what appeared to be a glimmering light occasionally the flames would vomit forth burning embers of immense magnitude, again subside, and again epeat their dreadful thunders. This continued until about a quarter to three o'clock, when the fire showed symptoms of abating its fury, and began to expend itself so far as to enable the firemen, together with the engines, to re-approach the ruins. Prior, however, to this taking place, a new cause of slarm arose in the Mapoffice, which contains some very valuable maps, records, &c., catching fire. That, however, was soon got under. and all the property placed in safety. Attention was now again directed to the main building, and copious streams of water being poured into it in every direction, between four and five o'clock on Sunday morning all langer of the flames spreading further had ceased. Not long before five o'clock a portion of the upper part of the Round Tower fell down with fearful violence on to the reof of the barracks opposite the King's Head. which it dreve in, but without injuring any one. Not-Withstanding, the further progress of the flames was not apprehended. During the entire of Sunday the centre of the building presented one body of fire. It is a complete shell; nothing whatever remains but the walls and the splendid piece of architectural masonry at the summit of the building over the grand entrance. and they are in such a tottering condition that they are momentarily expected to fall, and sentries are placed in order to prevent persons going within a prescribed dis-

tance. The only relic of glory that meets the eye amidst

this huge scene of desolation is an immense anchor

taken at Camperdown, which stood on the left of the

By the kindness of Major Elrington, who, in the

bsence of Colonel Gurwood, the Deputy-Lieutenant of

the Tower, acts as Governor of the entire garrison, the

grand staircase.

reporter was favoured with the following information: -The gallant Major states, that Colonel Gurwood having occasion to leave England for France during Saturday, he, at six o'clock that evening, assumed the post of Governor of the Tower of London. At half-nest ter o'clock he was at his official residence, which is facing St. Peter's Church, when he was alarmed by hearing the beat of the drums of the troops quartered in the garri-Tower. On their arrival they found the western gate Guards and a company of Artillery. The rolling of son, which consisted of a battalion of the Scots Fusilier the drums had scarcely subsided when he was informed that the Armoury was on fire. On going out he found the troops were mustering, and observed that fire was Shortly after the large engine and others belonging to issuing just through the roof of the tower at the back the London Fire Brigade arrived, and subsequently, the of the Armoury. He instantly gave orders to Colonel order being countermanded, the engines were admitted, Auckland Eden, who was the Colonel in command of the troops, to employ the men as actively as possible in getting the fire under, which order was carried out with the greatest promptitude; but the fire had got so great a hold that before a sufficient supply of water could be obtained the entire roof of the Armoury was in flames. The fire engines soon arrived, but, notwithstanding the exertions of the soldiery, coupled with the assistance of 200 of the metropolitan police. and fifty or sixty of the city police, the fismes began rapidly to spread, and in the midst of them Captain Delme Davies, of the Scots Fasilier Guards, rushed up the grand staircase, and, with the assistance of his servant, succeeded in securing the sword and belt of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and also the celebrated Maltese gun, which was taken from Malta by the French in 1798, and subsequently captured by Captain Foot with the Sensible frigate. Finding that the flames, owing to the wind at that time, they had made, and the show of hands being against as to the means of entrance to the clock were extending in an easterly direction, he (Major Elrington) became alarmed for the safety of the Jewel Tower, and instantly gave directions for the warders, at any risk, to secure them and place afterwards the water had sunk so low in the tanks the jewels in safety. They, however, with great difficulty accomplished their task, having to gain admittance to the jewel chamber by means of crowbars and of government; showed the impossibility of the poor gines from Jeffrey's-square, Whitecross-street, Mer-weavers, and others, of this country, ever entering a gan's lane. Southwark-bridge-road, and others which sion of Earl Delawarr, the present Lord Chamberlain. were at the time at a fire raging in the Strand, arrived They were ultimately, however, deposited in safety in with Mr. Braidwood, the superintence it. as also those the Governor's house. By four o'clock on Sunday mornof the West of England and County fire-offices, and the ing the entire of the Armoury was levelled to the Custom house. By eleven o'clock the destruction of ground, and there being no fear of a further extension the Round Tower was complete, and for a short time of the flames, he (Major Elrington) felt it his duty to great hopes existed that danger was at an end, but sub- convey the melancholy intelligence to his Grace the sequently a cry was raised that it had reached the Duke of Wellington, the High Constable of the Tower. Armoury roof nearest adjoining it. This was found to and at that hour he despatched a messenger with a Mr. NEWS was of opinion that a great deal that had be too true, and although it is needless to say that letter to his Grace's residence at Apsley-house, and at every effort that human power could devise was the time of the interview of the reporters with the Goresorted to in order to save this magnificent and stupen. Vernor of the Tower his Grace's answer was received. It was expressive of deep regret that so serious a loss had befallen the nation, and a desire to be informed if any further calamity had arisen, and whether his presence was at all required. At the period his Grace's letter was received a report had just reached the Governor that a man had been killed by the falling in of some portion of the building. Major Elrington, being desirous to obtain all the accurate information in his News then referred to the distress in America, which the medium of others stationed near the river, Mackay power, in order to furnish it to his Grace, states that he made application to Mr. Braidwood, the superinten-They had been asked-what would Socialism do for branches into the great Armoury-room, and got to dent of the London Fire Brigade, and obtained from him the poor? Now, what would Chartism do for the work, managing to retain their position for nearly half the following statement, which he with great courtesy

"London Fire Establishment Station,

68. Watling-street, Sunday Morning, Oct. 31. "Sir,-According to your request, I beg to state that the slarm of the fire in the Tower was given at three-quarters past ten o'clock, p.m., of the 30th inst. On arriving there I found the circular building behind the grand staircase, leading to the small gan armoury, completely on fire, and the fiames were extending along the main building on both sides. The height which the flames had gained, and the construction of the building, with the scanty supply of water, prevented any hope of saving the building itself. Every exertion was, therefore, made to save those adjoining, which were happily

"The Map Office was at one time in very gw at langer, which was averted by the exertions of the f remen, with the very efficient assistance of the troops "The White Tower was also at one time is extreme danger, and the arrangements of the officer s and exertions of the soldiers alone prevented its de struc-

"The fire appears to have commenced in the workshons behind the large Armoury, but I have 'not been able to ascertain the cause.

"The engines present at the fire were:- Nine beonging to the Tower of various sizes: e tht large engines belonging to the London Fire Estal lishment: two powerful floating engines, also of the Fire Establishment: one belonging to the West of I ingland Insurance Company; one from the County Office; one from the Custom House, and four parish ' engines. "In conclusion, I beg to say, that the danger of the Mr. LLOYD JONES.—He was not opposed to an ex- battalion of the Scots Busilier Guards, 400 strong, ar- fire facther extending now no longer a xists, but, not-

> will remain on the spot. "I have the honour to be "Your obedie at servant, "JAM" ES BRAIDWOOD, "Superintenden', of the London Fire Est blishment." "To Major Elrington, Officer in Command in the Tower."

Major Elrington also states that the workshops in question were closed about the same time as the gates reached to a frightful magnitude. It had extended of the Armoury, five o'clock, and from inquiries he had

About twelve o'clock of a Sunday an accident of a fatal hensions were entertained that every part of the Tower nature occurred to one, of the Fire Brigade, named R. would be overwhelmed and become a victim to them. Wivel. The unfortunal e man was engaged in throwing Fire was to be seen gushing forth from every window of water from the branch of his engine on to the buildings

#### BIRMINGHAM.

A meeting of delegates from various towns in Birmingham district, was held in the Chartist room, Freeman street, on Monday last, when the fol-

IMPORTANT DELEGATE MEETING.

Birmingham, Freeman-street, Mr. Richard Thompson; Steelhouse-lane, Mr. Thomas Davis; Wednesbury, Mr. George Browning; Walsall, Mr. James Scholefield; Stourbridge, Mr. Francis Forbes, and Mr. John Chance; Bilston, Mr. John Cadley; Covenity, by letter; Bromsgrove, ditto, Warwick. The delegates assembled about one o'clock, when Mr. John Chance, of Stourbridge, was called to the chair, and Mr. George White was requested to act as secretary.

The CHAIRMAN immediately commenced business. and said that the present meeting was of the highest importance. He was surprised to find that some of the towns in the district, had neglected to send a delegate, when matters of such deep import were to be discussed. It was not an easy matter for a few men to transact the business of the whole district. He nevertheless hoped that what they transacted that day would meet with the sanction and support of those places who had not sent representatives. and that such things would be altered in future. They had now to consider the business for which they had assembled, which, according to the notice given in the Star, was to make arrangements for procuring signatures to the National Petition for 1842, to nominate a candidate to represent the the counties of Warwick and Worcester in the forthcoming Convention, and also to manage the business connected with the lecturer for the district. He then called on the secretary to read the cor-

respondence. Mr. GEORGE WHITE then proceeded to read the letters which he had received, all approving of the meeting, and signifying their willingness to abide by the decision of the meeting. The letter from Warwick was signed H. A. Donaldson, and gave a cheering account of their prospects in that town; that from Bromsgrove was signed Samuel William Cooper; and from Coventry, signed David Haines. Mr. Browning thought the meeting had best

commence with the business connected with the lecturer. Mr. CADLEY would prefer going into the other part

of the business first, and take the opinions of the delegates present as to the state of their localities. Mr. J. MASON, having obtained leave from the chairman, addressed the meeting. He thought that they had better first see the amount of population in each place, and afterwards make a calculation of the amount of petition sheets required, when a motion might be made on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN wished to know how many signatures they contemplated getting in Birmingham. Mr. DAVIS stated they had got 21,000 signatures to the petition for Feargus O'Connor, but he thought that the necessary steps were not taken with it, or it would have been more numerously signed. He thought it

would be difficult to come to a definite number. Mr. RICHARD THOMPSON said that the petition which was presented by Mr. Attwood had received 90,000 signatures from Birmingham and its neighbour, any of their committee men dead they should put living hood; he thought they might safely calculate on 40 or men in their places, as a good committee was every-

Mr. FORBES thought they would get 4,000 for Stour. A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman bridge, and by the co-operation of the neighbouring and Secretary, after which the meeting separated on villages, would probably get mix or seven thousand zignatures.

Mr. BROWNING said that they expected to get three thousand signatures at Wednesbury. Mr. CADLEY thought they could get 10,000 signatures in Bilston and its neighbourhood. They had already made arrangements for that purpose, and had little doubt of procuring that amount.

Mr. G. SCHOLEFIELD said that they had not yet discussed that question at Walsall, he could therefore give working men was favourable to the Charter, and he thought that 6000 signatures could be procured.

A long consultation then took place, in which various members of the association took part. The population of each place in the district was considered, and after long and calm deliberation, it was agreed that Birmingham should be considered the central point for the procuring of petition sheets, and that each place should remit their meney as seen as possible for whatever sheets they required.

Mr. FORBES moved "That 600 sheets and 200 head ings be sent for to Mr. Hobson, Leeds, and that Birmingham be the central place to which they should be

Mr. BROWNING seconded the motion. Mr. THOMPSON thought an amendment necessary. It would appear from the motion of Mr. Forbes, that Birmingham was to pay for the whole of the sheets; Mr. DAVIS thought the amendment unnecessary, as they could send for as many sheets as they had money remitted them for. It should be made known to the and "misrepresenting," and ultimately he charges sub-secretaries generally, that they should forward us in the following paragraph with a direct falsemoney for the sheets they required as soon as possible, hood:which would save the expence of carriage, as they could get them up together from Leeds, for a small amount. The CHAIRMAN then put the motion, which was

Mr. DAVIS moved "that Mr. White as secretary to the delegate meeting, be requested to give notice through the Star, that each place requiring petition sheets should immediately forward their money to Mr. White, 39, Bromsgrove-street.

Mr. CADLEY seconded the motion, which was unanimounly agreed to. A conversation then took place on the method

getting copies of the petition circulated through the Mr. DAVIS informed the meeting that at a club to small sums on their meeting nights, which were appro-

printed to the purchase of Chartist publications for distribution. (Hear.) send for one thousand copies of the petition. He was instructed to vote for such a motion.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, although not authorised, would take the responsibility of supporting such a proposition, as he saw its utility. Mr. FORBES consented to the motion, which was put

and carried unauimously. The CHAIRMAN then wished them to consider whedistrict in the forthcoming Convention. He thought that one of the main objects for which they had

and manly advocate of their cause to fill the important office of a member of the Convention. He begged coming Convention.

Mr. Thompson, but doubted whether Mr. White could Mr. Thompson, but doubted whether air. White could be spared, as he considered him the main centre of the "Public meeting," "People's Charter," and "by the unemployed by creating a market for their labour movement in this district. He therefore thought that Mr. Hill," are printed in the largest type that could in exchange for the food to be imported; yet are Mr. Mason should be nominated.

Mr. BROWNING agreed with the proposition of Mr. as he thought them both capable of representing the

same claim in that respect as Mr. White, who had to bear all the odium of their opponents of the National assembled: besides. were he not put in nomination it would be trumpeted forth that he had not the confidence

Mr. DAVIS highly approved of Mr. White, and seems to forget that other people know it too. thought him every way qualified to represent them in the Convention. He bore testimeny to his perseverance n forwarding the cause. His only objection was, that he thought he could not be spared as they had still a addresses his epistle to the "proprietor" and con- which could mislead none but very fools, and great deal to contend with.

The other delegates present agreed in the nomination

present represented towns in Staffordshire, he thought trap. Why, then, this insolent and gratuitous CLEAR AS NOONDAY"!! No better proof could have THE EXCISEMAN WAS TARRED AND FEAas to the most proper person to be placed in nomination prietor of the Northern Star" into the business? that his whole scheme is just what we have described for the counties of Stafford and Salop. He then passed a well merited enlogium on the conduct of Mr. Mason. and proposed him as a proper person to represent the was to be replied to. The Northern Star had as noonday." To us it is "as clear as noonday." When the ship arrives at the destined port—or reached by any but "the Liberator". Why, what an is that the Repealers themselves are all Chartists. Chartists of Staffordshire and Salop in the forthcoming

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD seconded the proposition, and coincided with Mr. Browning as to the fitness of Mr. Mason to fill the important office. Mr. CADLEY supported the proposition and said it was the intention of the people of Bilston to support

the election of Mr. Mason. The CHAIRMAN, in putting the motion, complimented Mr. Mason on the high standing which he held in the esteem of the whole district. The motion was

unanimously agreed to. The Delegates then agreed to adjourn the meeting to four o'clock, in order to allow time for refreshment.

MEETING RESUMED. At four o'clock the delegates again assembled.

large number of members were present to witness the

The CHAIRMAN stated that they had disposed of the business connected with the proposed Convention and Was that which referred to the Lecturer. He should

Mr. CADLEY stated that the members of the Associ-Mr. CADLEY stated that the members of the Associstien at Bilston, thought that the Lecturer did not subject in dispute by a stupid effort to be witty on but he does not tell the people how they are to get lished, not in March but in September, and we driven into silence" by the Chartists. attend often enough, as his route was too extentive, the subject of O'Connon's proposal to the landlords it without. They are, forsooth, to make a formal degive again his answer to the objection, 'That if the They wished to have an additional Lecturer, and had of Ireland to improve their own estates, and the mand upon the Government for the liberation of their people took the corn out of the ship, or out of the ship of have a lecture oftener, if it could be arranged.

Mr. SCHOLEPIELD had no doubt that if they had numbers very much.

they had adopted at Bilston to extend their principles the land is divided into five acre pieces, and each A few persevering individuals had surmounted all diffilowing places were represented by delegates and calties. He would advise those delegates from places where they might be struggling up-hill to adopt their have discovered that there would then be only one plan, viz that each member should take a subscription scre for each; moreover, if each of these proprietors card and endeavour to get the assistance of all who of one acre subdivides it again amongst his five were favourable to their cause.

Mr. FORBES agreed to the plan laid down by the the children even to the third and fourth generaprevious speaker. He had witnessed its good effect. tion, in a way that will leave very little land for The plan of subscription cards would be found highly each. beneficial, as each person who gave a penny, ahould see that a pin was pricked through the card, and the person would be expected to produce a penny for each

Mr. BROWNING said that his constituents would give as much as they possibly could to the lecturer's fund. and wished to have him oftener. Mr. WHITE explained the manner in which the

money had been forwarded to the Lecturer's Fund, and explained his ideas of what should be done in future. He impressed on the delegates the necessity of being caused embarrassments. Mr. RICHARD THOMPSON stated that Birmingham

had not only paid their allotted share to the fund, but had paid three weeks in advance, and would pay still more if necessary.

Mr. BROWNING again addressed the meeting on the position of his locality, when it was agreed to establish into the amount of money forwarded by each place. and, on an inspection of the treasurer's book, it was is what the Editor of the Leeds Times might intend, found that several places were in arrear. After a long that is to destroy, to break up a bad law. posed by Mr. CADLEY, and seconded by Mr. BROWNING: their arrears as soon as possible, reckoning ten weeks by the Sheffield Iris; but my letter was received too from the commencement of Mr. Mason's services that is, allowing two weeks contributions for coach-fare. We also determine that the present system of contribution continue in force until a future delegate meeting shall decide otherwise, and that each sub-secretary be requested to be punctual in forwarding the required

The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. FORBES moved-" That the present committee, consisting of Mesers, Corbett, Creaswell, Wilkinson Hopkins, and White, he requested to act on behalf the district, and that Mr. White be empowered to manage the business connected with the Petition sheets, &c., to whom all applications are to be made,

directed 39, Bromsgrove-street." The motion was unanimously agreed to. Mr. R. THOMPSON moved, and Mr. FORBES seconded

the following resolution :-"That this meeting be adjourned for one month, and be again held on Sunday, the 28th day of November, when every town in the district will be expected to send

Carried unanimously. Mr. CADLEY wished to impress on their minds pefore they separated the necessity of each delegate exerting himself when he got back; and if they found

the most cordial terms. Previous to leaving the room, Mr. BROWNING said that article in the Northern Star, disclaiming the use of violent language, had given great satisfaction a

#### THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1841.

Wednesbury.

THE "DAILY BREAD" PLAGUE. In accordance with our promise, we this week give the "reply" of Mr. "Daily Bread" Hill to our remarks upon his anti-bread tax army of "empty bag' bearers. Our readers will find it elsewhere, and will

There are, however, a few points in it upon which it may be worth while to say a word. It is an old saying, "that the first blow is the best half of the battle"; and this "Daily Bread" man seems to be a devout believer in the "saw." He knows the characteristic love of Englishmen for " fair play," and their hatred of misrepresentation or he thought that each place ought to send for their own falsehood; and hence he opens his tirade with a smart volley about "censuring," and "abusing,"

> "It is utterly false that the words 'Peeple's Charter' were inserted in larger characters than the words Food Taxes,' as you have set it forth. One of the piacards in question is lying at the office of the Leeds Times, and one at Mr. Heywood's, Manchester, that those who choose to satisfy themselves by the evidence of their own sight that the writer of the Northern Star has been guilty of a gross falsehood, may have the op-

portunity of doing so."

Now, it may be all very fine for Mr. "Daily Bread" Hill to try to raise a dust; but we do not intend that the cover of it shall avail him for escape; or that he shall blind with it the eyes of our which he belonged, they made it a practice to collect readers. Supposing our statement to have been incorrect or false, as he says it is, on this trifling matter of detail, that would by no means have Mr. Browning hoped the delegates would agree to affected the main body of the argument; it would neither have made the Society more legal, nor the plan more feasible, nor the object which the plan was to obtain more desirable, nor the means of obtaining that object less objectionable. We might grant him all the bluster about "gross falsehood" in describing the kind of type in ther they would nominate a person to represent the which the words "People's Charter." were printed on the bills, and he would still be no nearer to tains the attack upon me and the Daily Bread Sothe only useful object of his letter—the disproving ciety, that there are 19,930 individuals at this mo- if you attempt to take it without paying the duty purpose. Mr. RICHARD THOMPSON then arose and said that of our arguments against the character and tendency he considered it necessary that they should ave a bold of his society—but we shall not give him even that pence per day! Yet are there places in a still lower advantage. We retort upon him that the "gross leave to propose that Mr. George White be reminated falsehood" is with him and not with us. We did as a proper person to represent this district in the forth- not "set it forth" that the words "People's Charter" were inserted in larger characters than the words Corn Law be to relieve these individuals from the food taxes." We stated only that the words tax of fourpence farthing, but that it would increase possibly be got into the breadth of the sheet; which several of the leaders of what they have chosen to Thompson. He thought that Mr. White or Doctor statement Mr. "Daily Bread" HILL knows to be call the Chartist movement (though it has much M'Douall should be selected. He did not mind which, true. It will not serve men propounding grave and nouncing the repeal of the Corn Laws; and here serious measures for the acceptance of the public, to is Mr. O'Connor's paper censuring me for producing Mr. MASON declined being put in nomination for meet objections by this kind of shirking. The public a plan by which they may be abolished." Birmingham district. He thought that no man had the are too wide awake. They see through every such artifice at first sight, and seldom fail to give the settling things. There is a vast amount of poverty Charter Association by the course he adopted on his author of it his own name. Nor will the paltry and distress in the country; and Mr. "Daily Bread" questioned whether a delegate meeting would then be so facetiously given, be thought more satisfactory. that the repeal of the Corn Laws would remedy it It is much more easy to cut jokes than to answer all. True; Mr. "Daily Bread" HILL is perfectly arguments. Mr. Hill seems to know this, but aware that in the Northern Star this position, which

and a smoke as shall enable him to "get away."

obtain the land, adding, " Don't you wish you may Mr. CADLEY then gave a description of the course get it," I might be allowed to inquire whether, i individual has five children, it is calculated this will sub-divide into five acres more for each, or if they children, the sins of the fathers will be visited upon

No doubt the " Daily Bread" man thought this an adroit method of escaping from the question. We shall not permit him to do so. The question is not as to the merits of Mr. O'Connon's five acres farm system; were it so, we should have little difficulty in meeting and exposing the "Daily Bread" man's puerile and malignant fallacy; but the question is of the merits of the "Daily Bread Society," described punctual in their payments to the fund, as irregularity by it own advocates as "an organised plan to break

In respect to this description of his society, the Daily Bread" man says :-

"I never gave it that description. What says the title page of the book, 'Daily Bread, or Taxation without Representation Resisted, being a Plan for good Lecturer's Fund. A scrutiny then took place the Abolition of the Bread Tax; that is what I called it, neither more nor less, and probably this discussion, in which Mr. White, and others who were With regard to this opinion of the Leeds Times, it present, took part, the following resolution was pro- so happened that I addressed a letter to the Editor of that paper, to correct his description of the -" That each place in the district be requested to pay society, after I saw his phraseology was taken up late for insertion the week it was sent, therefore said it might be withheld as rather out of date."

> Now, we care not what letter the "Daily Bread' man may have sent to the Leeds Times and withdrawn. We infer his approval and adoption of thi description of the society from these facts: he had at his command a journal which he calls the "Bread Eater's Advocate and National Daily Bread Society's Journal." In that paper, the organ of the society, he gives this description from the Leeds Times; but he gives with it no correction. On the contrary, he takes up the idea of "breaking the law," and labours most sedulously to justify and enforce it. But whether he chooses to give it that description or not, the fact is not altered. The society is, to all intents and purposes, what the Leeds Times has well described it,-" an organised plan for breaking the law." The " Bread Eater's Advocate and National Daily Bread Society's Journal" is (besides being in the teeth of the Stamp Act, an unstamped newspaper.) an illegal publication, from the very fact of its being the organ of a "conspiracy to break the law :" and Mr. " Daily Bread" HILL must meet and explain that fact, otherwise than by lying quibbles about different sizes of type, and about Mr. O'CONNOR'S five acres farm system, if he intends any sensible man to run the gratuitous hazard of either belonging to his "Daily Bread Society" or buying or selling his " Bread Eater's Advocate."

We have looked carefully through his whole letter, and cannot find in it one effort at a reply to our or the Conductor of the did added the people he affirms this "Daily Bread Society" to have been part of this advice ! Either he read the Northern intended. His first effort at argument is on the Star at the period referred to, or he did not. If

general Corn Law Question, and it is this :of food now, because Mr. O'Connor has for some reason which he knows and which we shrewdly suspect we know, put his followers on a false scent, by holding out the hopes of five acres of land for each probably think it a very good answer to itself. without embarassing the question with equitable adjustments between fundholders and laudholders sterile soils, when reclaimed in the year 1850 or 950, feed the people in 1841 and 2, or keep them from dying of starvation?"

This is the mode adopted by all the enemies of O'Connor and the people. They hatch monstrous schemes for disorganising all society and then turn round and father them on him. The impudent and villanous assumption contained in the words "holding out the hope of five acres of land for each individual" is the same as that of his brother "Daily-Bread" man of the Leeds Times last week. It is the assumption that O'Connon recommends the forcible taking of the land from its present proprietors, and dividing it absolutely as to proprietorship, in lumps of five acres each amongst the poor. Now the rascals know that in no single line or speech, written or spoken, either by O'Connor or by the conductor of the Northern Star, has any such doctrine been countenanced; and it is conclusive evidence of the "Daily Bread" men being "dead beat," that they thus conjure up a ghost to combat with: not to say that fi it were even so, the argument is then unfairly stated, and the question begged. It is assumed, without any effort to adduce evidence, first, that the plan of O'CONNOR is a foolish one; and next, that a repeal of the Corn Laws, under present circumstances, would benefit the people. Upon neither of these questions does the "Daily Bread" man venture to argue for an instant. He asks :--

"Is it not recorded in the very paper which conment in the town of Leeds, whose average incomes are only llid. per hoad per week! less than twostate of destitution even than Leeds. Out of this corn !" scanty income of 111d. the food tax takes at least 4d. It is as clear as the sun at noon-day, that not only would the effect of the abolition of the Now, this is a very ready and convenient mode of

is to him "as clear as noonday," has been disputed; Like every other imp of faction, the "Daily that arguments have been advanced to prove it he says:-Bread" man must have his fling at O'CONNOR. He untenable; that it has been represented as a fallacy ductors of the Northern Star. This he had no would be advanced by none but very knaves. And of right to do. He had the means of knowing that his conviction that these arguments were based on guarding the people against the "Daily Bread" the question, he assumes it all, and says "IT IS AS It was not O'Connon, but the Northern Star that it to be, than this empty vapouring about "as clear warned the people against an infamous conspiracy that the heads which can receive this as a reply to held in every town and city in the kingdom, called the "Daily Bread Society"; it had assigned all the argument upon this question that has and let her Majesty be memorialised to give an its reasons for its warning; it had proved the cha- appeared in the Northern Star, during the whole order in council for the abolition of the Bread Tax; racter of the "Daily Bread Society" from the anti-Corn Law mevement, must be as "empty" as perhaps she may hear and regard the cries of a writings of its founder and advocate. Does the the "bags" with which Mr. Hill proposes to "Daily Bread" man show that the warning was arm his volunteers against the preventive service. nnnecessary! Does he rebut the reasoning! Does In reply to our exposure of the worse than he ward off the proofs! Does he show that the childish, if not infamous and devilish, project of a extracts we gave from his own writings have any procession of ten or twenty thousand men, with other meaning than that which we say they have? "empty bags" upon their backs, to land corn in de- orderly, each with an empty bag calculated to hold about Not a bit of all this does he do-for the best reason fiance of the authorities, he states that his "Daily two pecks or half a bushel-to procure samples of corn in the world. But failing that, he does the next best Bread" book was written three years ago—that it perhaps, not be necessary, or judicious, to fellow the was published in March last—and that the contem- example of the Americans, by tarring and feathering a splanh and a splutter, and to raise such a dust plated mode of operation is now somewhat different, the Custom-House efficers, stationed on board the because what would not have suited in March vessel; they will probably offer no impediment to the Hence the mighty bluster about the sort of type in would in December." It now appears that the like to hear the opinions of the Delegates on the this cunning whipping-in of "the great O'Connon," demand" made for its liberation. He denies that he an idiot as the man who could have the slightest life.

" Perhaps whilst on this subject, without being so doubt as to what answer would be given to such a the lecturer oftener at Walsall they could increase their uncourteous as to ask Mr. O'Connor how they are to "demand". Mr. "Daily Bread" Hill says, that it fuse it." We have seen the Government of the the "formal demand" of one or two millions of cause. Englishmen for their rights, but treating with absolute contempt all the wealth and influence of the

Anti-Corn Law League, their bit of a Parliament to boot, and all the formal demands made in the only formal manner, that of petition and memorial, by that they were to send him 'six hundred men who the thousands upon thousands who have asked for a knew how to die, the call was quickly responded Repeal of the Corn Laws during their agitation; and vet Mr. " Daily Bread" Hill would persuade us to necessary !!" believe him so egregious an ass as to think that a Tory Government, a Landowners' Government, a the "Daily Bread" pamphlet, the Bread Rater's 'Monopolist" Government, a Government consisting Advocate, and Mr. Hill's letter in our columns of of and representing persons who are bound in every to-day, for proof that his object in the establishing of way, both by opinion and interest, to uphold the this society is to bring the people into collision Corn Laws, would concede that to the formal with the law. We believe the society, even were it

demand of one or two millions of penny subscribers. | legal, to be useless and mischievous in principle, calhe replies:-

the destitute and hungry. If they choose to break the law and smuggle it out, I suppose the members argument for his illegal conspiracy. of the landowner, which locked up his own food."

How are the hungry and destitute to smuggle the it but to submit quietly or take the corn by force, went into Scotland out of the way of danger. we never saw a position that was "as clear as noon day." He denies that his purpose is to advise an armed resistance to the law. And he says:-

" Now, I have stated at a public meeting, and I repeat it, that I would deem it wrong to advise any other party to a course what I had not the courage to practice myself. I certainly would not advise the course of action, I should have judged it proper to be there to assist them, and not have gone to Scotland smirking away, with his hands in his pockets, to keep out of danger."

Here again is the assumption that either O'Connon

of the Corn Laws, to procure the abolition of which give proof of this? Why does he not adduce some people to riot, the Northern Star invariably deprethem to a physical defiance of the law. while he himself skulked out of danger, and left them to be slaughtered. We take our evidence from this very letter, in which he tells his dupes (if he have any) that the "moral force" of their "demand" would be irresistible to Government-labours so to persuade them that no obstacle will be offered to infuriated disappointment if it should; and then proposes, in case of their demand being refused. to break up the Society, and give the corn to the poor and destitute; who may break the law. and smuggle it out. Who does not see what all this means ! Who does not see that Mr. "Daily Bread" HILL and his compeers mean to work up the feelings of their penny dupes to a state of frenzied excitement, and then coolly to walk away, and say, "We have done all we can ; you must do the rest yourselves They won't give us the corn; we declare the Society | widely as you can among the friends of Ireland." dissolved. We can't break the law, but you may as soon as we shall be safe; and as the corn is safe locked in a stone bonding warehouse, and you are outside and starving. we advise you to go and smuggle they will shoot you; but never mind that there is no moral offence in smuggling; go and smuggle the

To us it is " as clear as noon day," that this is the plain English of all Mr. "Daily-bread" HILL's talk about the "moral force" of the "formal demand"—the breaking up of the society, and giving of the corn to the poor and destitute to smuggle!

But Mr. Hill affirms that he never intended his Daily Bread" followers to be armed for resistance to the law. And we affirm that he has in this afforded the best evidence that his whole plan is what we have before described it—a deep devilish plot, to accomplish two things at once: to obtain a large thinning of the 'surplus population,' by the musket, the halter, and the transport ship; and at arrival in Birmingham, and without whose exertions he badinage about the "bulletin," the form of which is HILL says, "IT IS AS CLEAR AS NOONDAY" the same time to create a popular demonstration which

SUFFRAGE, and exemption from heavy taxation, furnishes us with an example worthy of imitation. The English landlords said to the Americans, We impose a tax on your tea.' 'No,' said the Americargo of tea was sent to one of their sea-ports (Bostax upon it. Here, then, we see a practical way of abolishing the Corn Laws, and obtaining the suffrage. famishing people, wanting food. The fruit of their own labour has been sent to purchase it, and who shall stand between a famishing people and their food? If her Majesty shall yield the just rights of the peoplewell: but, if she should be ill-advised, and refuse it, a large number of members of society—say ten or twenty thousand-should go down to the ship-marching which belongs to the members of the society. It may people obtaining samples of their own corn; but if the tax, and to empty the corn into the sea."

"That the Corn Law could not be imposed without | Chartists prevent the expression of public opinion not admitted as a reason why it should not exist; demand from one or two millions of starving people in Westminster in 1815, and Corn Law blood shed prevent Dan and the Whigs from representing would be irresistible—that the moral force of such a for be it recollected there was Corn Law blood shed would be such that a Government could not re- at Peterloo in 1819; so that even if it were certain that it could not be repealed without bloodshed, it by no means follows that it should be suffered to very party whom Mr. "Daily Bread" HILL exist. England has some noble 'Romans' who serves—the Anti-Corn Law party—not only refusing would willingly lay down their lives in such a holy

Oh! she has sons that never, never Will stoop to be the landlord's slaves While heaven has light

Or earth has graves." "When Barbaroux sent a message to Marseilles to; nor would such a call to Manchester be long unresponded to, though, it is hoped, it may not be We refer to these and to every other part both of

which an anti-monopolist, liberal, and reforming culated only to produce an amount of destitution Government denied to all the bullying threats and and misery-a perfection of social slavery, and of all the coaxing sussion, of the most wealthy and the rampancy of capital—even greater than now most influential League ever formed in this country, exists. We have proved over and over again; with all their penny retainers,-"Daily Bread" men that this would be the effect of the Repeal of the and all—to back them. This may pass with Mr. HILL | Corn Laws under existing circumstances. We have for argument; but we venture to assert that few other proved, again and again, that the Repeal could persons will so consider it. It was so clear that the benefit only the commercial capitalists. And Mr. question would occur, "what must be done if the "Daily Bread" HILL has proved that he knows this; Government refuse"! that the "Daily Bread" man for he has not attempted one argument in its favour. could not pass it without notice. To this question Shuffle and prevarication, falsehood and bounce, are the materiel of his letter. He asserts that the teach-"There is one course which perhaps might be ings of the Northern Star have filled the prisons right if we were refused, namely, to dissolve the with law breakers. He knows this to be societies, and give the Corn or flour in bond to all a lie; and were it true, it would be no of the society would not be responsible after the asserts that the conductor of the Northern not show their hatred of the Irish, by returning a Tory society shall have been dissolved. If smuggling out Star wishes to see the people thinned by was violating the law, I would certainly give my famine. He knows this to be a lie; and were it opinion that it was at least no violation of the law true, it would be no justification of his advising them of morality for a starving man to break up the law to march by ten or twenty thousand to defy the military, and to imitate the Americans, by tarring Was ever so contemptible a subterfuge as this! and feathering custom-house officers. [By the bye, he forgets to say that when the Americans went to Boston to tar and feather the exciseman, and corn out of the bonding warehouses? If it be not to fling the tea into the occan, they did not 'as clear as noon day" that in the event of their go armed with "empty bags"!] He asserts formal demand being refused, they have nothing for the people to riot at Newport, and then He knows this to be a lie; and, were it true, it would not justify his project for persuading a half-famished people first to believe, that a repeal of the Corn Laws would remedy all their grievances. and then to enrol themselves in the "Daily Bread Society," and club their pence to buy corn in bond. in the confident hope that Government would let them have it duty free, or repeal the Corn Laws at people to riot at Newport, nor any other port; but if their "formal demand," and then coolly breaking had been so unwise as to stimulate them to such a up the society, while the fever of rage and disappointment was at its full height, and walking telling the poor dupes that as the Queen would not let them have the corn they might now smuggle it through the stone wall of the bonding

warehouse. The more fully we examine all the evidences strictures, or even at a fair argument of the question to riot at Newport. Now why described Mr. Hill afforded to us by the founder and advocate of the more fully are we satisfied that the whole thing is a deep, devilish scheme, to serve the interests, and perfect the dominancy of the "capital" men by entrapping the Chartists from he did read it, he knows that the assumption here an attention to their own affairs, by making more "Are we to be prevented from obtaining a supply made is false; and that so far from advising the elbow-room for machinery in a large "clearing off" of the people by the musket, the halter, and the transport ship; and by raising such a disturbance and hubbub cated, and used all its influence for the suppression in the country, as, while it compels the Government of the riots; and if he did not read it, he must to immolate the landlords upon the cotton altar individual, and because another 'patriot' says that admit the insinuation to be indeed a truly villanous shall at the same time induce it to bind the we ought not to ask for a repeal of the Bread Tax; one We defeath to the Tax; one was of "rabble" more helplessly than they are even We defy this "Daily Bread" man or any now bound. We see all that Mr. Hill says about other scoundrel in existence to point out one sen- his anxiety for the division of the land among the Can the inhabitants of the country eat the land? tence of Editorial writing in the Northern Star whole people—about his wish for Universal Suffrage.

Will the produce which is to be yielded from these calculated to induce a breach of the peace, or adhards of its making no provision for the right of because of its making no provision for the right of vising resistance to the law; while we retaliate female voting; but we have, in this letter, and in upon him his own charge, and convict him out his other writings, such proof of his unscrupulousof his own mouth, of the cowardly and murderous ness in the assertion of anything that may serve his intention to bring the famishing poor into collision with the armed authorities—to stimulate to spit out at once. Let the Charter, and the Charter only, be our present watchword : and leave the "Plague" men to fill their "empty bags with" their sunken hopes and frustrated projects.

"ROYAL," "LOYAL" LIBERALITY-

A LESSON FOR THE CHARTISTS. In another part of our paper will be found an their progress, as to induce the natural feeling of admirable specimen of the consistent and manly character of Master Dan, as well as the best proof of the sore "mess" in which he finds himself involved by the spread of Chartism : we allude to a series of resolutions proposed by DANIEL:-"At a meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association, held at the Great Rooms, Corn Exchange, on Monday, the 13th of September, 1841,

> accompanied by a letter from Mr. Secretary RAY, in which "my Dear Ray" says :-"It is deemed of importance that you be pleased to communicate the purport of the resolutions as

We know no reason why the "Liberator" should not choose his own road out of existence; and as he seems to prefer the common though somewhat vulgar mode, of strangulation, we shall not grudge if. To be sure, there are authorities who have it in him any length of rope which he may deem necescharge, and these authorities are well armed, and sary for the due accomplishment of so desirable a land, and in causing the Tories everywhere to triumph

The report informs us that it was

"Resolved-That Mr. Ray be instructed to write forthwith to the Repealers in Birmingham and other their leaders and the transport ships were loaded places in England, cautioning them against any species of connection with the Chartists, and begging of them to exclude all known Chartists from their meetings, and stating that otherwise they themselves | anxious to lend their aid to the people of Ireland in must be excluded from being members of our Association, as we can have no connection whatsoever with the Chartist body."

And then follows a string of eight "reasons for excluding the Chartists from any communication with them," the fourth of which is :-

forcibly preventing the public expression of any popular opinions differing in any degree from their own, have been the means of securing Tory misrule and tyranny, by stilling the salutary voice of public opinion.

From any man but DANIEL O'CONNELL this would have been accounted a marvellously Irish sentiment. shall intimidate the Government and compel them to DAN charges the Chartists with preventing the exelevate the commercial upon the ruins of the landed pression of any popular opinion not consistent with their own: and this he designates as "base tyranny." We refer to his "Daily Bread" pamphlet in which He describes this "base tyranny" as being aggra- more strong than we have often met with. In the vated by the support which he avers it to have first seven of his eight reasons why all known Char-"Now the WAY the Americans obtained the given to the Tories; and he forthwith exhibits his tists should be excluded from all Repeal meetings patriotic love of fairplay by a mandate to his "royal" he paints the Chartists :--"loyals," on both sides the channel, which out-Herods Herod, and leaves this same "base tyranny" The CHAIRMAN (after a few complimentary remarks the "proprietor" of the Northern Star had no share truth and could not be answered, we shall not be imposed upon; we are not of the Chartists far in the back ground; for he comon Mr. White) then put the motion, which was carried in the remarks which we thought necessary for dence in this paragraph, in which, instead of arguing represented, and we deny your right to tax us.' A mands them not merely "to prevent all public expression of opinion" by the Chartists : but "to expended on them. They are affirmed to be exclude all known Chartists from their meetings", worst enemies of Ireland-"the best friends of the it would not be out of place if they came to a decision dragging of "the great O'Connon," and "the pro- been desired of Mr. HILL's perfect consciousness THERED by the Americans, and the tea emptied on pain of being themselves excluded from the Tory principle of absolutism"—"making a pretext into the ocean, rather than they would submit to pay a "Royal" "Loyal" legion—a pitch of "base tyranny" of being Reformers, but in reality being the most which we suppose was never attempted to be active opponents of Reform." And his eighth reason object of derision is this old flabergasted hypocrite! This is the capping of the climax! This is "hot and thus practising improvement and extension upon cold with the same breath" with a vengeance. Of the very principle which he decries in others as any other man it would have been thought strange; "base tyranny"; and this, supposing him not to but from DANIEL nought surprises us. He actually know his charge against the Chartists to be a base does in this manifesto say that the Repealers avow, falsehood. But he does know it to be a base false- and are ready to work out, the same principles of hood: he knows that the Chartists, so far from Reform with the Chartists, whom he has previously "preventing the public expression of opinion," have described as enemies to all Reform, and as the made themselves feared and hated by Daniel and worst enemies of Ireland-as persons with whom the his Whig patrons, simply by their assertion of their "peaceable, temperate, moral, and loyal Repealers right to "express public opinion", in opposition to of Ireland can have no connection." Extremes so "anti-Corn Law", "general suffrage", and other wide meet seldom but in Dan; here, however, they humbuggers, who would have substituted for it are in full exhibition, and the Repealer who can the opinion of faction—a small fraction of "the read this document and not see from it that Repeal public". This the Chartists think to be dishonest. is just the thing of which Dan fears the accom-Hence the mighty bluster about the sort of type in would in December." It now appears that the impediments are thrown in the way of this, and if they which the words "People's Charter" and "food corn is not to be imported by the society, but to be those impediments are of a nature, which it is judged should express the opinion of "the public"; and find Irishmen to be. taxes" were printed on his bills; and hence, too, bought in the bonding warehouses, and "a formal better not to remove, then the course is to refuse to pay hence the discomfiture of the various knots of mouth. We wish for no better or more cheerful evidence ing "Leaguers" whom Daniel describes as "Ra- that Dan's "day is come," and that he knows it, for the purpose of leading off attention from the advised, or does advise, any arming to take it; We refer to his "Bread Eater's Advecate," pub- tional Reformers", and who he says have been than is afforded by this document. It is the ungaining

market than Dan has done in this instance. The and his character of principle.

bloodshed, nor continued without bloodshed, was Why, the very thing is too ridiculous to be laughed at! As though their great labour had not been to themselves as the public! Thank God, however. their labour has not been in vain. We have in this manifesto, the acknowledgment of DANIEL that the Chartists have driven the leaguers, pseudo "Rational Reformers,"into silence—into disunion—into apathy: that we have "suffocated" their cause and "completely" succeeded in putting an end to all their Societies and Associations in England. This is, at least, an acknowledgment of our power, though it is probable that the same quarter of an hour might find the "Liberator" representing these same formidable Chartists, who have driven all the Whing and "Rational Reformers" into silence, and broken up all their Societies and Associations in England. as too small and contemptible a party to merit notice! This is not, however, his present tack to sail on. He sees in Chartism a power against which all the oily fraud of jugglery will be in vain exercised. And hence this flagitious effort to array against the Chartists by falsehood and vituperation. their Repealing brethren. The worst fears of Irish. men are roused by reminiscences of Tory times, and they are instructed that to Chartist auspices the present rule of Torvism is to be ascribed because Chartists combined with Tories in the recent elections."

We need only, in reply to this foolish fallace refer the Irish Repealers to a much better friend to them than ever DANIEL O'CONNELL WASthe consistent, firm, and gentlemanly, PATRICK O'Higgins, who, at a meeting of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, reported in our last. rose and said that-" He would answer the questions which were put by

the gentleman, who said he was IIr. O'Connell's friend, and a member of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, namely, Did the Chartists of England for Nottingham? and by returning Tories in every place they had power to do at the late elections And was not Mr. O'Connell's plan of General Suffrage superior to Universal Suffrage, and all other plans Could not the people go and vote in several places. if Universal Suffrage were adopted?' To the first question, he (Mr. O'Higgins) would reply, that the Chartists of Nottingham took Mr. O'Connell's advice to the Irish electors, which was, when they could not get a pledged Repealer to support the next best. The Chartists of England abhor the infamous, atrocious Whig Poor Law Amendment Act, an act which treats poverty as a crime of greater magnitude than murder, robbery, and rape, because a man guilty of the latter shocking. revolting crimes, would be deemed innocent until found guilty by a jury of his country, whereas, on the other hand, the mement that misfortunes drive an honest, sober, good man, to seek even a temporary asylum in a union workhouse, his head is shaved, and a felon's dress is put on him. If he has a wife and children, they are all separated, never to meet again, unless some good fortune releases them from the workhouse; and in the event of death. which frequently and unaccountably happens in those dens of human misery and suffering, the bodies are given up for dissection to some neighbouring hospital, for young surgeons to practice upon. Now, the English Chartists always looked upon this Act of Parliament as one of the greatest grievances of modern invention; and the electors of Nottingham knew right well that Mr. Walter, of the Times, the Tory candidate, was the consistent opponent of this flagitious Act. His adversary, the Whig, was the advocate of that bill. and the Chartists of Nottingham supported Mr. Walter, not because he was a Tory, but because he was the consistent opponent of the Poor Laws Amendment Act And even now, when the Tories are in power, he is opposed to them, and will continue to oppose and expose them, unless they repeal that Act. With regard to the second question. The Chartists did not return Tories, as such, but they did return them in some places on the same grounds, and for the same reasons, that they returned Mr. Walter. Besides they were so foolish as to return their own friends, whenever they could do so, in opposition to both Whig and Tory. The plan they adopted was a very judicious one, and one which we should follow at our elections. They made the first offer to the Whig candidate to split their votes with him, provided his friends would split with the Chartist candidate. Begone, ye torch-anddagger men, you midnight assassins, said the Whig. Well, they made a similar offer to the Tory, who said, I do not like your principles, but you have a right to be heard, and to send as many members as you can to represent your views, wants, and feelings, in the House of Commons, and I will split with you.' The result of this wise and sensible policy on the part of the Chartists is, that they have upwards of forty friends and advocates in the present House of Commons. whereas they had but three in the last one; and what is still better, these forty English members are pledged to extend the same rights, privileges, and immunities to Ireland, which they hope to obtain for England; in fact, to treat Ireland, in every respect, as if it were an English county. Does this look like hatred of Ireland? (No, no)."

We cannot too strongly recommend to the Repealers generally, and especially those of Ireland, this mild, rational, and conclusive reply to the raving of O'CONNELL, about Chartist support of Tories. Nor can the Irish Repealers fail to perceive. if they but let their judgments have fair play, that he must be a masked enemy to their cause, who, under the guise of an anxiety for its defence, would bring its advocates into direct collision with a party so powerful and so well organised as he here represents the Chartists, when the support of that party might be had for it. Dan says the Chartists have been strong enough to beat all the Whigs in England; that they have completely succeeded in putting an end to all their societies and associations in Engover them; he represents them as having done this in the teeth of the virulent persecuting Whig Government, while the gaols were crammed with with the victims of treachery and perjury; he acknowledges that this powerful body are willing and securing Repeal; he knows that they have chivalrously wedded themselves to the cause of their fellow sufferers in Ireland-have nailed their Repeal flag upon their own mast, and made it part and parcel of their own colours; and yet he-"the great leader" "That the base tyranny of the Chartists, in in the Repeal movement, exhorts his followers to seek a quarrel with this formidable body-to spura their proffered aid with insult; and insolently threatens that as many of them as will not join him in this base effort to betray their own cause shall, for their adherence to principle and consistency, be brauded as traitors, and excluded from his association!

It is ever the forte of villany to be inconsistent, and is always more or less allied to insanity. Of this, this same O'Connell document affords evidence

#### - Black as night; Fierce as the furies : terrible as Hell."

Every form of vituperation and abuse is lavish!

floundering of a stranded whale—the first knell of Nothing like a strong farce for the meeting of the political curfew which shall put out the fire of bers were increasing very fast, and they wished to people's condition at the same time, by the small corn! We guess there is not in England so great bonding warehouse, by force, there might be loss of is able to push the "entire animal" to a stiffer of all grateful recollection as his life is of honesty THE EXECUTIVE JOURNAL.

Numerous complaints from different parts of the country are made, as to the delay in the publication of this journal. We fear the business arragements connected with it are not what they ought to be. We learn from Mr. Heywood, that on Friday, Oct. 22d, No. 1, had not reached Manchester: and the subjoined letter from Mr. Cleave, the London agent. proves that a like delay, or worse, occurred with No. 2. Mr. Cleave writes :-

"DEAR SIR,-May I request that you will be so and to all who may be concerned, that No. 2 of the shove journal did not reach London till Friday, midthat but few had any chance whatever of being sent into the country, as the bulk of the parcels had been gent eff; this will, to every reasonable person, sufficiless letters have been received on the subject, nearly all written in the worst spirit, condemning both town and country agents, when in truth not the slightest blame can be attached to any of us. For myself, after many year's dealing with the country agents, I can bear my for which there is a public demand. "Yours, faithfully,

"JOHN CLEAVE." This state of things is unfortunate. As Mr. Cleave that they have conspired to "burke" the publication! and musicians and singers are engaged. We hear, too, that insinuations of a mean character have been directed against us, for not noticing and helping on the Journal. This is too bad. The minds that give birth to such insinuations are little and narrow. Where is the paper in the world that has so readily and so cordially hailed into the field every coadjutor, as the Star has ! Shame on those who would either give utterance to. or countenance, any statement to the contrary; or who would attribute to us any other disposition than that of helping on the good cause by any and every means. In reference to the EXECUTIVE JOURNAL, we have not been able to notice it before now, because is had not been forwarded to us; nor above set forth, been able to procure a copy till within one hour of going to press with the present and shall have something of importance to say to the Executive respecting them next week.

#### To Readers and Correspondents.

WE WOULD again impress upon our numerous corbeing written en one side of the paper only. This week, several communications have had to be laid on one side from the impossibility, for side only, for the convenince of the compositor.

the National Petition for 1842, on a neat sheet. as to preclude credit.

Sheep-street, Stratford upon-Avon. sheets for signatures, and that they should, whenever practicable, be carried from door to door. vented signing the last Petition by their distance

from the several places where sheets were lying.

NAMENAL PRINTION. - E. Nicias recommends: -First, that each town appoint a petition comrural parishes, where the principles and object of costs. the People's Charter are but little known, each committee man take one of the nearest to his

locality, and each Sunday visit them. THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION has received from Mr. Charles Haig, of Hawick, 153

Lendon.-T. M. Wheeler, London correspondent for the Northern Star, informs the Chartist public at the above direction. Particular attention is been inserted. requested to this notice.

JIES SIRCLAIR, Newcastle, begs to acknowledge the clair's address is 3, Pipewelgale, Gateshead. He will forward some Petition sheets to Mr. H. as woon as he is favoured with his address. THE BORNIE LASSES OF ABERDEEN.—Their address

A BLISTERED HANDED READER AND ADMIRES OF

but his lines are a little too complimentary for our CONTENTS.

TRUTH.—Shall appear. ASHTON CHARTISTS.—Their address next week.

\*CLERICAL DOINGS" at Keighley next week. STUBBINGS.—You had much better have a Petition sheet, and a few copies of the printed Petition for distribution. His donation for the GBrien Fund has been handed to the treasurer. HYSLOP .- We have received the pamphlet,

of his arrangements. We have a great many communications of which we can take no notice in our present number.

JIES NICHOLLS.—We cannot tell—we know nothing

but have not yet had time to read it.

chester. This was an error; Mrs. C. received carriages passed over him, and the rails were the El from Mr. John Cleave, London. Will 317 send us his address: perhaps he had better

send is, either in a post-effice order or postage slamps; and, in future, have his paper airect. Say, at the same time, who supplies Mr. A., and we will have the matter investigated: he is not supplied from this office. STEIN, ALVA.—Cannot state the precise dates, as

neither are quite ready: part of both are done; and they will be completed as early as possible. JOHN WAIRINS.—The advertisement not being accompanied with cash cannot be inserted.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From the Charitats of Wingate £&d Grange Colliery FOR O'BRIEN'S PRESS. From the Chartists of Wingate

Grange Colliery From Mr. Stubbings, Langton, near Tunbridge Wells ... 0 9 6 POR MRS. PROST.

From the United Combmakers of Aberdeen ... ... 0 5 0 FOR MRS. PEDDIR. From W. Stewart jun., Alva ... 0 1 0

of the school, of which further notice will be Circulars. The cause progresses rapidly here.

MANCHESTER—On Monday evening, the Lever-street school room was crammed to hear a platform were a number of gentleman who are leadwere Mr. Rawbotton, of Stockport, the champion last. Delegates present:—Mr. G. B. Mart, for Hanley, of the little sup, and Mr. Lomax, of Manchester, Shelton and Stoke; Mr. J. Oldham, Upper Hanley and the defender of total abstinence. Mr. Smith, a respectable butcher, a teetotaller, was chosen chairman for Lomax, and Mr. Walmsley, for Rawbot-

quarter of an hour in an opening speech, and ten minutes each after, till the close of the discussion. day, last week. Indeed so late did the parcel arrive, It was put to the meeting which of the disputants should open the question, who decided for Rawbottion. Stafford, was elected secretary protem. The folton. The subject was, "on the influence of the lowing resolutions were agreed to:—Proposed by Mr. alcholic or fermented drinks on the human frame." W. Pepton, and seconded by Mr. Stiran, "That each gent en; this why and wherefore 'MALICE' had so Each man defended his position in the most learned delegate do give a report of the progress in his locality." much apparent cause for venting its spleen. Number- and philosophical manner; the audience giving each Proposed by Mr. Mart and seconded by Mr. Mogg, a candid and impartial hearing, and the question "That the reports given be received." The following was sifted on both sides. No approbation or disapprobation was shewn on either side. The discussion was adjourned. These two gentlemen have held two discussions on the same subject at Stockport, years desing with their willingness to vend that cheerfully which have been well attended, created great excitement, caused an investigation of the principles, and added many to the temperance society.

THE LATE HENRY HUNT .- The birthday of that unflinching patriot and champion of the people's states, wallce has full play; and we have reason rights, the late Henry Hunt, Esq., will be celebrated for saying that it has not been idle. It is unfair that by a grand tea party and ball, in the National Charany individual should suffer from these bad arrange- ter Association-room, Brown-street, on Monday, the ments: at all events some explanation should have 8th of November; tea to be on the table at halfbeen afforded to the country, to have stopped the past seven o'clock precisely. Men of Manchester, charges that have been raised against Mr. Heywood testify your sincere attachment to the cause, by and Mr. Cleave, and other " treacherous agents," as doing honour to the memory of the man who never they are called—being of no less a character than deceived you. The best accommodation is provided,

> CORN LAW LECTURE. - On Friday evening, Mr. Finnigan delivered a lecture to his countrymen, at Mr. Kennedy's Temperance Coffee House. About fifty were present, and it was agreed to call another meeting, charge for admission, and go prepared for another row. Accordingly, the town was placarded. The Chartist town council assembled on Sunday morning, and passed a resolution that the town should be placarded, advising the Chartists not to be present, and leave them to fall out, and fight amongst themselves.

LONDON .- CITY POLITICAL TRACT LOAN Society.—The Committee and subscribers of the all localities where there are Chartists in their district have we, from the defective business arrangements same met as usual at the Dispatch Coffee House, be particularly requested to correspond with Mr. Bride Lane, Fleet-street, yesterday evening week, Peplow, either by letter or with a delegate to the next Mr. Wood in the chair. The minutes of the previous paper. We have just seen the two first Numbers, meeting were read and confirmed. Subscriptions held in Stafford, and it was decidedly the most unaniand donations were received. The Secretary gave mous one ever held in Britain. in his report regarding the public meeting which is to take place on the evening of November the 15th, in behalf of the Society. He stated that the Committee of the Institute, 55, Old Bailey, had kindly offered the use of their Hall, gratuitously, for that occasion; and that the printing of the Bills for the same was suspended, on account of his waiting respondents the absolute necessity that exists for for an answer from Mr. Campbell, to know the the communications with which we are favoured result of obtaining the assistance of the Executive

Council. BRIGHTON .- STONEMASONS' STRIKE -- IN CONsequence of a circular received by the sub-secretary want of lime, of recopying them. All MMS. of the National Charter Association, for the secreintended for the press should be written on one tary of the Lodge of Operative Stonemasons in Brighton, requesting the aid of the members of the THE NATIONAL PETITION.-We announce with plea- association towards supporting the men in their sure that our publisher, Mr. Hobson, has printed strike at the houses of Parliament, the council resolved upon summoning the whole of the members for the purposes indicated in our short leader of to adopt some means to assist the men in their strike, last week. He is ready to supply them to the in consequence, a meeting was held on Monday associations and to individuals at the following evening last, specially convened, at their meeting charges:-100 copies for 2s; 1,000 for 15s. Per room, Portland-street; Mr. W. Woodward in the tition sheets, of good strong paper, ruled in four chair; when after a very animated discussion by columns, and holding two hundred names when Messra. Matthews, Scott, Williams, the Chairman, wood, Manchester. But in all cases the money in their just determination not any longer submit An East and North Riding delegate meeting was sionary should make it one part of his business to by Mr. Matthews, it was resolved, " That £1 be adhave with him, wherever he may go, Petition vanced from the funds of the association." Resolved, "That Messrs. Morling, Flowers, and the Chairman do wait, as a deputation, on the stonemasons to-

Chairman, and the meeting dissolved. HUDDERSFIELD.-OFFICIAL PRESUMPTION working men, who cannot afford to lose their who declared that he had lately declined manufac. They hold meetings every Monday night. time, the best time for them to get signatures will turing, and so had sold this said "shoddy" to be on an evening, when they have done work; them; whereupon the worthy magistrate promptly fourth—That as every town is surrounded by dismissed the case, leaving the officer to pay all the Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

A-DARING ROBBERY.—On Saturday evening last, Dewhirst, known by the name of Sitticar Green, in platform 6d. The surplus to go to the "Press Fund." Northern Stars; and from various other quar- the same township, and stole therefrom nearly all A working-man in the chair. ters, during the week, fifty-seven copies of the their wearing apparel, with which they got safely

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The members of the Paddock Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows that he has removed from 1, King street, Ken- held their grand annual meeting on Saturday last, ingien, to 7, Mill's Buildings, Knightsbridge, in the "Poor Petition" Lodge Room, Whitwam's thereall future communications must be directed. Buildings, when a large number of delegates All letters for John Campbell, secretary of the attended. The report of this meeting was only sent

BRADFORD .- THE MASONS' STRIKE .- Mr.

object of the meeting into effect. STOCKPORT.—A public meeting was held into consideration the distress of the town. An enu- and Kent .- Our Correspondent should have said meration committee, similar to the one at Leeds, was when. appointed. Mr. Cobden was present; and a resolu-THE STAR - We thank him for his good opinion; tion was passed, laying the entire distress at the door of the Corn Laws.

MANCHESTER .- THE TEMPERANCE DIScussion.—The second night's discussion between Mr. Ramsbottom and Mr. Lomax. came off on Tuesday. No resolution, pro. or con. was proposed.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesady evening, Mr. T. Phillips, the lecturer on music, attempted to get into a carriage on the Grand Junction Railway, at the Harfort Station, after the train had begun to move: he was thrown down, and mangled by the carriages passing over him so that he died in a very short time. Mr. Low, an attorney, was o'clock. killed on Thursday, in attempting to jump out of a Erraits. - In our last we noticed that Mrs. Clayton carriage on the Birmingham Railway, before the had received £1 from Mr. Hey cood, of Man- train had stopped. He was knocked down, the sprinkled with his blood and brains for some dis-

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION .- On Tuesday, the new Town Council held its first meeting, when Mr. O'Connell was, without a division. elected Lord

Mayor for the ensuing year. HARRISON THE SPY, who was the cause of the Bradford outbreak, is now an inmate in Lancaster

#### Castle, committed for two years. Chartist Intelligence.

met on Monday, Mr. Pickersgill in the chair. It atonement for this disappointment.

tensive organization in Belfast, it was resolved that

design bourhood of Barnsley, will embrace them. tist Association, when resolutions to that effect were every locality is desired to send delegates. is institution, which has founded by working men, brought forward and carried unanimously. They is general utility.

Potteries, and Mr. J. Linney, from Manchester, deli- large room, Fig Tree-lane, on Sunday evening, at the same processes against fraud were understood to discussion on moderation and tectotalism. On the vered addresses to the Chartists of this place, on Satur- seven o'clock. day night last, when a good impression was made.

Shelton and Stoke; Mr. J. Oldham, Upper Hanley and Smallthorn; Mr. W Mogg, for Wolverhampton; Mr. J. Stiran, for Bilston and Darlaston; Mr. J. Coulclough, for Longton; Mr. W. Pepton, for Stafford. good as to allow me to state to the Chartists generally, ion. The arrangements were, that each occupied a Mr. J. Linney, being present, it was proposed by Mr. Pepton, and seconded by Mr. Oldham, that he do take the chair, which was carried unanimously. Mr. S. Ward, sub-secretary to the National Charter Associapersons were severally proposed as candidates for the forthcoming Convention :- "Mr. G B. Mart, for Hanley. Shelton and Stoke; Mr. J. Richards, for Upper Hanley and Smallthorn; Mr. Henry Candy, for Wolverhampton; Mr. J. Mason, Mr. G. White, and Mr. H. Candy, for Bilston and Darlaston." Proposed by Mr. Mart, and seconded by Mr. Stiran, "That a levy of ninepence per member be paid to support the member to the forthcoming Convention," and it was also suggested that the various localities be responsible for the forthcoming of the money at the time appointed. Proposed by Mr. Mart, and seconded by Mr. Peplow, That each delegate do all in his power in his own locality towards raising funds for the wives and families of the imprisoned Charitata." Proposed by delegate meeting of the counties of Stafford and Salop of this country, on Sunday evening next, at the Carbe held at Stafford on Sunday, November the 28th, and penter's Arms, Brick-lane. that each delegate bring a correct account of the situation of their respective localities as regards what each

locality has done respecting the Victim Fund, and how they stand with the Executive; and whether it would be prudent to appoint a county lecturer." Proposed by Mr. Oldham, and seconded by Mr. Mogg, "That this meesing do recommend the country to adopt the petition as soon as possible, and to purchase Mr. Mogg, and seconded by Mr. Stiran, "That all precisely. communications respecting the delegate meeting, be addressed to Mr. Wm. Peplow, shoemaker, Friarstreet, Stafford." And it was also agreed to, "That meeting." Thus ended the first delegate meeting ever

Votes of thanks were given to both, and the meeting separated at ten o'clock.

GATESHEAD.—A meeting was held here in the evening, at eight o'clock.

Primitive Methodist Meeting House, on the evening Rochdale.—Mr. Ranki of the 26th of October, (a report of which only on Sunday reached us on the morning of the 4th of November,) at which it was resolved that the want of a proper system of representation is the primary cause of all the misery that unhappily exists in this once happy country; and it was determined to join the National Charter Association. Mr. Parkinson presided, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Wm Cook, Mr. Byrne, of Newcastle, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Hand. KENDAL,-Mr. James Duffy lectured here, in

Association Room, on Monday evening. He arrived there on the same day on his way to Lancaster. Association in York continue to hold their weekly many Executive Journals ? d. each. Se- &c., it was, upon the proposition of Mr. Morling, meetings as usual in the Association Room, Fosscretaries and persons who need them have only seconded by Mr. Venass, "That we the members of held in the National Charter Association Room, number of which was strictly limited, and for every Street; Plastans, Dale End; Woodward, at the

most excellent style, to a numerous audience, in the

must be sent in advance—the price being so low to the continued arbitrary and tyrannical conduct of held at York, on Sunday last, Mr. Wm. Croft, of their cruel task-masters." It was then resolved, on York, in the chair. Letters were read from various street, Congleton. GEORGE ELLIS, SHEFFIELD.—Address to Wm. Paine, the proposition of Mr. Flowers, seconded by Mr. towns, stating their willingness to abide by the de-Sheep-street, Stratford upon-Avon.

A Subscription be kept open for one cisions of the meeting. It was unanimously carried month." On the proposition of Mr. F. Page, seconded that a lecturer should be engaged for the following month. Mr. Stallwood, of London, was elected lecturer, and will commence his duties on the 8th of November. The next North and East Riding Co-operative Stores, Dewebury. Delegate meeting will be held at Market Weighton. He says, thousands in Northumberland were pre- morrow evening, and report to them the proceedings on Sunday, Nov. 21st, and it is desired that every of this association." Thanks were voted to the town in the district will immediately join the

National Charter Association. ASHBURTON, DEVON .- At a public meeting Chastised.—Our head police brought up two poor held here, on Monday evening last; Mr. S. Mann mittee, whose number shall be unlimited: second, working men before the magistrates, along with a delivered an excellent address on Universal Suffrage that the town be divided into districts, and that certain quantity of "thrums," or woollen waste, and Vote by Ballot. The points of the Charter were each committee man be appointed for his district, commonly called "shoddy," charging them with also explained by Messrs. Lee, Woodley, and Foal. who shall visit every house in his district; third, having stolen the same. However, the poor men The association proceeds with vigour. They are that as the committee will be chiefly camposed of brought forward a person of respectable appearance, resolved on one thousand signatures to the petition.

BRONTERRE O'BRIEN.—This distinguished patriot during a short absence from home, some villain or will attend a meeting at the Crown and Anchor villains forcibly entered the dwelling-house of Mr. Tavern, London, on Monday evening next.-Admis-Murray, of Dalton, situate on the farm of Mr. sion to the body of the room 2d.; tickets for the

23rd ult., and also several copies of the Scottish off. Up to the present time the thieves have eluded the ensuing month:—Hull, 8th and 22d Nov.; ing the ensuing month:—Hull, 8th and 22d Nov.; Beverley, 9th and 23d Nov.; Market Weighton, 10th and 24th Nov.: Pocklington, 11th Nov. and 1st Dec.; 5th Dec.; Knarcsborough, 17th Nov.; Ripon, 18th; establishment of a Delegate Fund."
Boroughbridge, 19th Nov.; York, 20th and 21st The Secretary was directed to with Executive, after the 12th of November, must be to us on Thursday; had we got it on Tuesday, as Nov.; Driffield, 25th Nov.; Bridlington, 26th Nov.; of Macclesdeld, to request him to commence his tour

30th Nov. LAMBETH.-Mr. William Carrier will lecture at Alexander Wilson addressed a public meeting here the Chartist Hall, I, China Walk, on Sunday mornreceipt of Mr. Hudspith's letter, which was on Wednesday evening, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. ing, at eight o'clock precisely. A lecture will be highly gratifying, and would have answered it It was determined to support the masons in their delivered on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. but cannot make out Mr. His address. Sin- strike, and a committee was appointed to carry the A special general meeting of the Council will be held at 1, China-walk, Lambeth, to take into consideration the address of the Executive, and other here on Friday last, convened by the Mayor, to take | important business relating to the counties of Surrey

FINSBURY.—The Chartists of Finsbury are inplace on Monday, Nov. the 8th, on account of Mr. to allow time to examine the accounts of the West- national importance at the present crisis of affairs. Carrier's ball and concert. Any members having Riding." business to transact, can meet the council on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

DARLINGTON .- A public meeting will be held on Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Association Room, above Mr. Bragg's shop, Priest-gate, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition of the industrious classes. A numerous meeting is requested.

LONDON.-Mr. Benbow will lecture to the Shoemakers' Charter Association, at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane, on Sunday evening, at eight

MOTTRAM -- Mr. James Wheeler, from Manches-Bailey, the champion of the Charter, who will this week, they left the Tory abuses where they deliver a lecture at half-past two o'clock in the found them, and that in a point of daily occurrence.

on Saturday afternoon, address the friends of this | Executive that has not been voted by Parliament-

dress the meeting.

from this Committee be printed for distribution. The TROWBRIDGE.—The Council of the National Charlan evil which the Tories were considering when Secretary read a letter from Mr. O'Brien, stating ter Association in this town, have agreed to have the they were turned out, actually leave the evil where that he purposed being in London on Monday, Nov. portrait of Robert Emmett raffled for on Monday they find it, and an evil that may affect the proper-8th, to address the people, and desiring that a large room be engaged for him for that evening. A sub-committee was appointed to engage the room. 12s. National Petition. As that noble patriot bled and were handed in by Mr. Pickersgill, from the Globe died for the cause of freedom; they think the Whigs did not actually remove a check established Fields, and the meeting adjourned to Thursday money could not be put to a better purpose.

The object of the meeting being to adopt a more extensive organization in Belfast, it was resolved that the town be divided into districts, and collectors be bled delegates in Birmingham, on Monday last; and Exchequer Bills with the "cognizance" of the Chief

STAFFORD.—Mr. G. B. Mart, from Staffordshire SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Beale will lecture in the as the scandalous neglect towards the public. If

FREE DISCUSSION.—On Monday evening. Mr. Gill ing members of the temperance society of the town, and likewise others who are favourable to the moderate will propose for discussion, the following subject:

and likewise others who are favourable to the moderate will propose for discussion, the following subject:

and likewise others who are favourable to the moderate will propose for discussion, the following subject:

That under wise and necessary regulations, paper as fair presumption that greater negligence (if not dia, which left Halifax on the 18th instant, brings at the Lord Nelson, Eastgate, near Stafford, on Sunday money is more advantageous than gold, to a common delice the remodelling of the office, there is decurred since the remodelling of the office,

mercial community. GENERAL COUNCIL.—A general meeting of the as-

to nominate the General Council. DONCASTER.-A funeral sermon for the late respected secretary of this place, Mr. R. A. Coulson, changes, should have been appointed to the post of an individual was made responsible for the acts will be preached in the association room on Sunday, by Mr. Charles Buckley.

HALIPAX.-Mr. B. Rushton will preach in the Charter Institution, to-morrow, at six o'clock in the place. For Ellis knew the workings of the old Schlosser was the rendevous for their abetters on

HALIFAX. DELEGATE MEETING.-A district dele gate meeting will be held in the Charter Institution. Queenshead, and Mixenden.

CHELSEA, UNITED COFFEE-HOUSE, GEORGE-STREET. seven o'clock precisely.

Tower Hankers.—Ruffey Ridley will lecture on

LIMEHOUSE -Mr. Fussell will lecture at the school-room, Limehouse-Causeway, on Tuesday,

WESTMINSTER.—A lecture will be delivered at the

Nov. 9th.

LONGCROFT PLACE, BRADFORD .- Mr. Joseph Alderson will preach in this place on Sunday evening, at six o'clock, when a collection will be made in

behalf of Googe Flinn, now lying in the Leeds

Infirmary. BRADFORD Mr. Smyth will lecture in the large room of the North Tavern, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock, on the Repeal of the Union and the People's Charter.-Mr. Arran and Mr. Edwards NORWICH.—On Sunday, Wm. Wilkinson, of Halifax, and Mr. Claney, of Dublin, addressed a meeting here, at considerable length, and with great mission.—Mr. Jennings will lecture at the Associations of the control of the tact and ability, on the present plundering system. tion Room, Bowling, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock.-Mr. Alderson will lecture at Mr. Sedgwick's, Three Pigeons, Middleton Fields, on Monday

Bury.-Mr. Bailey, from Manchester, will give a

o'clock in the evening. MIDDLESBRO'.—A delegate meeting will be held here on Sunday, at the Working Men's Reading Room, Newcastle Row. The chair to be taken at one o'clock, when delegates are expected from Hartlepool, Stockton, Stokesley, and Woolviston. The delegates are to be prepared to answer the YORK.—The members of the National Charter bership will be wanted in your locality? 2nd. How

to end an order addressed to Mr. H., enclosing a post-office order, or stamps, to the amount, and they require. The Petition and sheets may also be had from Mr. Cleave. London: and Mr. Heythey from Mr. Cleave. London: and Mr. Heythey may have sent to their address any number of the operative stonemasons, of London, in their into a voluntary subscription to support them are and North Riding delegate meeting was a set-off to any dishonesty! But if lecturer. All letters to be addressed to Mr. John Burgess, sub-Secretary, Chartist Association. Moody-

> WEST-RIDING DELEGATE MEETING. A West-Riding Delegate Meeting was held on Sun

day last, in the Chartist Association Room, over the DELEGATES PRESENT FROM THE FOLLOWING

PLACES:-DEWSBURY, Mr. Wm. M. Stott. HUDDERSFIELD, Mr. John Chapman. HALIFAX, Mr. John Akroyd. Sowerby, Mr. Thos. Greenroyd. RIPPONDEN, Mr. Wm. Lumb. HEBDEN BRIDGE, Mr. Thos. Dawson. SHEPPIRLD, Mr. Gill. BRADFORD, Mr. J. W. Smith.

Mr. Gill was called to the chair. The following resolutions were agreed to. Moved by Mr. Chapman, and seconded by Mr. Greenroyd:—

"That this meeting earnestly requests the various districts of the Riding to pay in all demands and arrears immediately; most pressing circumstances render it indispensible. Remittances to be made to the Secretary, Wm. Moseley Stott, hair-dresser, under the Co-operative Stores, Market-place, Dewsbury."

Moved by Mr. Smith, and seconded by Mr

"That this meeting hereby recommend to the various towns and villages in the West-Riding the propriety of forming districts in their respective locali-Howden, 12th, 13th, 14th Nov. and 2nd Dec.; Selby, ties, for the purpose of procuring a fair and efficient 15th Nov. and Dec. 3rd; Leeds, 16th Nov., 4th and representation of the Riding, preparatory to the

The Secretary was directed to write to Mr. J. West, directed for Mr. Campbell, care of Mr. Wheeler, we ought to have done, the resolutions should have Scarborough, 27th and 28th Nov.; Malton, 22th and as West-Riding Lecturer, on Thursday, Nevember 4th, at Dewsbury; then to proceed to Birstal, Friday, November 5th; Cleckheaton, Saturday, 6th; Halifax, Monday, 8th; Hebden Bridge, Tuesday, 9th; Midgley, Wednesday, 10th; Sowerby, Thursday, 11th; Lepton, Friday, 12th; Dodworth, Saturday, 13th; Sheffield, Monday, 15th; Barnsley, Tuesday, 16th; Holmfirth, Wednesday, 17th; Honley, Thursday, 18th; Huddersfield, Friday, 19th; Ripponden, Saturday 20th. Moved by Mr. Akroyd, and seconded by Mr.

Greenroyd:-"That this meeting do now adjourn to Sunday, November 28th, and that the next meeting be called formed that no meeting of the members will take for nine o'clock in the morning, instead of ten, so as will prove of universal interest to all classes, and of

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated. The next meeting will be held as usual, in the large

## room, over the Co-operative Stores, Dawsbury.

THE EXCHEQUER BILL FRAUD. Our readers may remember, that at the time of the Newport-Monteagle job we exposed the braggings of the Globe about the wondrous doings of the Whigs in Exchequer Reform; showing that the change was inevitable, and proving that the financial The constitutional importance of the Exchequer-BEDLINGTON. - Mr. Williams, of Sunderland, will, the preventing of money from being used by the place, at the Cross, weather permitting; and on we do not deny; but, practically speaking, the Sunday morning and afternoon, at the same place. genuineness of Exchequer Bills bears more directly SUNDERLAND .- Mr. Binns will speak at the Life and constantly upon the well-being of the public,

supplies. The last is not very likely to happen: London O'Brien Press Fund.—This Committee morning last, Mr. Williams was unable to visit demand secretly, it must be known to the Exchequer those places; but he trusts at an early day to make clerks, it must be known to the clerks at the Bank of England. But the Whigs, undertaking to reform

noney could not be put to a better purpose. in the Old Exchequer, costly and cumbrous as was

Delegate Meeting.—An adjourned meeting of the office. Under the old system, the "Office for BELFAST.—A general meeting of the members of the Universal Suffrage Association was held on Tuesday, the 20th ult. at their rooms, No. 66, Mill-street. Mr. Jas. Hebblethwaite occupied the chair.

DELEGATE MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the once. Under the old system, the "Unice for delegates, for the counties of Warwick and Worth Interest of the Issuing of the Exchequer Bills" was a branch of the Auditor's office, under the superintendence of Nov. 28th, when all towns are expected to send the chief clerk (the auditorship being a sinecure.)

The probability of the probable signatures which would be considered to the manufacture of the peculiar paper. the town be divided into districts, and collectors be appointed to each district to receive the subscriptions of the members, and aid in circulating the Star and other Radical publications in their various districts. The monthly meeting of the Odd londay, Mr. Charles Bennett in the chair. It was not to purchase a quantity of slates, preparation commencing teaching arithmetic; and to commencing teaching arithmetic; and to the day of its first anniversary. A public tearing a quantity of slates, process were, of Nottingham, for his parcel continued as school-feast for the children of the school, of which further notice will be of the school, of which further notice will be commencing that the town be divided into districts, and collectors be appointed to each districts, and collectors be appointed to each district to receive the subscriptions of the Clerk of the Auditor: the paper itself was made and other Radical publications in their various districts. Mr. O'Connor's letter to the Imperial Charter of the calculating 200 signatures to each sheet, the parties will know the number they require. They will be appointed to each district to receive the subscriptions of the Clerk of the Auditor: the paper itself was made and other Radical publications in their various districts. Mr. O'Connor's letter to the Imperial Charter of the calculating 200 signatures to each sheet, the parties will know the number they require. They will be appointed to each districts. Mr. O'Connor's letter to the Imperial Charter of the Clerk of the Auditor: the paper itself was made and other Radical publications in their various districts. Mr. O'Connor's letter to the Imperial Charter of the Clerk of the Auditor: the paper the very strict inspection of a supervisor of adouting 200 signatures to each sheet, the parties will know the number they require. They will be appointed to be sent in a disculating 200 signatures to each sheet, the parties will know the number they require. They will be school; School; Radicted, 2,000; Walsall, 6,000; Wals The School, of which further notice will be Great facilities have been spread for the last facilities have been spread for the sich has hitherto been taunted with ignorance; it is hoped that parents generally in the town in the Men's Association Room, for the it is hoped that parents generally in the town in the Men's Association Room, for the street, near St. Andrew's Church, Manchester, when the host of papermakers, engravers, and so forth.

The South Lancashire Delegate Meeting will lusion between the Auditor's representative and the prison which now prevents you from joining your take place on Sunday morning, November 14th, at had Clerk of the Office for Issuing Exchequer the prison which now prevents you from joining your half-past ten o'clock, in the Chartist Rooms, Brown-ball, and the host of papermakers, engravers, and so forth.

The South Lancashire Delegate Meeting will lusion between the Auditor's representative and the prison which now prevents you from joining your half-past ten o'clock, in the Chartist Rooms, Brown-ball, and the prison which now prevents you from joining your half-past ten o'clock, in the Chartist Rooms, Brown-ball, and the prison which now prevents you from joining your half-past ten o'clock, in the Chartist Rooms, Brown-ball, and the prison which now prevents you from joining your half-past ten o'clock, in the Chartist Rooms, Brown-ball, and the prison which now prevents you from joining your half-past ten o'clock, in the Chartist Rooms, Brown-ball, and the prison which now prevents you from joining your half-past ten o'clock, in the Chartist Rooms, Brown-ball, and the prison which now prevents you from joining your half-past ten o'clock, in the Chartist Rooms, Brown-ball, and the prison which now prevents you from joining your half-past ten o'clock, in the Chartist Rooms, Brown-ball, and the prison which now prevents you from joining your half-past ten o'clock, in the Chartist Rooms, Brown-ball, and the prison which now prevents you from Joining the past your half-past ten o'cl every locality is desired to send delegates.

Hunsler.—Mr. J. Parker, of Leeds, is expected to preach in the Temperance News Room, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

Two most important questions, therefore, arise. Were these precautionary checks of the Old Exchequer transferred to the New 1 If they were not, the facility offered to fraudulent issues is as obvious

be adopted, then it becomes important to trace the chronology of the fraudulent issues. If they have occurred since the remodelling of the office, there is the Old Exchequer. At all events, the public have nation of the proceedings in Mr. M'Leod's trial. right to be informed, at the close of the investiga- His counsel made the best use of the nature of the GENERAL COUNCIL.—A general meeting of the association members, will be held on Tuesday evening,
the office; and if so, by what agency they could
the description of the astion, whether the old or any other checks exist in
sociation members, will be held on Tuesday evening,
the office; and if so, by what agency they could
the description of the descri years ago been followed, that Mr. Ellis, the old such offence as murder, said Mr. Spencer, could Pells Officer, and the suggester of the most important arise out of the attack: it was for the first time that Comptroller at his salary of £1000 a year, instead which he committed under the authority of his Goof being pensioned off to make room for a Whig at vernment. It was shown that the Caroline was en-£2000, this fraud would most likely not have taken | gaged in the service of the rebels of Navy Island; system, and what was necessary, what not.

o'clock in the afternoon, when delegates from the following places, are requested to attend, Sowerby, Midgley, Warley, Stainland, Norland, Elland, Northowram, Southowram, Ovenden, Illingworth, Ovend bound to make up the loss to the parties ! The name pretended that the destruction of the boat at Navy may lead to hardship, but not to so much as would would prove that, in point of fact, Mr. M'Leod had appear at first sight. The questionable nature of the nothing to do with the attack. original transactions, from the high rate of interest, Mr. Spencer adduced the evi -Mr. Dowling will lecture here on Sunday next, at the repeated deposits by the same parties, when they would naturally take advantage, some time or other, ST. PANCRAS.—A lecture will be delivered by of the turn of the market to sell, and the reported Mr. Martin, at the association rooms, Feathers, War- anxiety respecting the identical bills being returned, ren-street, on Sunday, November the 7th, at eight should all have excited suspicion; and it is difficult o'clock. Subject, "True patriotism." to avoid the conclusion, that the original lenders, if to avoid the conclusion, that the original lenders, if not a sort of receivers, must have resolved to take ordered to keep the object of his expedition a pro-Mr. Mart, and seconded by Mr. Stiran, "That a the past and present condition of the working classes | their chance. Bona fide holders are, no doubt, in a found secret, and that he did so, not declaring it different position; but transactions in Exchequer until after the beats had left the shore; that M'Leod Bills, of such high amounts as Mr. Smith appears was not of the party; that after their return a list to have confined himself to are surely not untrace-able like the transfer of sovereigns. Though they to Sir Francis Head, to procure them some mark of bear no endorsement, the books of the stockbrokers approbation, and that in that list appeared neither must show the particulars of each transfer, until the name of Alexander M'Leod, the prisoner, nor of Westminster.—A lecture will be delivered at the Charter Coffee-house, Stretton-ground, on Sunday next, by Mr. Martin.

HACKNEY.—Mr. Balls will lecture at Weston's proof to the contrary, we cannot divest ourselves of least the day before the attack; that he went to bed their petition sheets of the Executive." Proposed by Temperance Hotel, on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock the suspicion that the whole of this monetary confu- Island; that he rose at sun down, and proceeded sion is at the door of the late Ministry or its agents with a friend to the house of Captain Morrison. at the New Exchequer, and that had all the checks a retired British officer, five miles from Chippewa, of the Old Exchequer been properly applied, the spent the night there, and breakfasted with the forgeries could not have been committed. If this family in the morning; returning to Chippewa after suspicion should not be realized, then we think breakfast to hear the news, rumours of which had Government are bound to bear bona tide holders harmless.

As usual when dealing with Exchequer mysteries, M'Cormick, R.N., who said, "I believe one of the the Globe has exhibited a pompous inflation, and a persons on board the Caroline was killed: his death Indicrous air of self-satisfaction at its sources of secret knowledge. In an article attributed by some of our contemporaries to an official hand, the Exchequer organ thus alludes to Mr. Smith, as if conciliating a witness to be feared, since there was no necessity for referring to him at all-

"The salary of Mr. Smith was, we believe, £600 a year, which he had anticipated would have been advanced to £700, but his hopes being defeated by ROCHDALE.—Mr. Rankin, of Salford, will lecture the economy that has been carried of late into all on Sunday next, at half-past two o'clock in the the public offices, he had recourse to forgery as a temporary expedient : and from a sum of £500 has been led, by those of whom it is believed he has lecture in the Garden-street Lecture Room, (late been the dupe, to the enormous amount of his forgeries Working Men's Hall,) on Monday, Nov. 8th, at eight which we have above stated. Surely remuneration should be regulated not simply by the few hours of time required, which has too frequently been the Treasury standard of value, but by the amount of trust reposed, and the extent of integrity required." A more profligate impudent defence was never set up. What Mr. Smith might have anticipated we do not know: in 1830 his salary was £500 a year, since raised to £600—a not unhandsome remuneraham, on Tuesday Evening, November 16, 1841, for tion for a brief daily attendance at an office where the Benefit of Mrs. Roberts. Tea will be ready at his labours were not heavy or his task difficult. As | Six o'Clock.

for "the amount of trust reposed," it was, under the Tickets, Is, each, may be had of Guest, Steelhouse COUNTY OF CHESTER .- A delegate meeting will be old system, simply the custody of certain papers, the Lane; Watts, Snow Hill; Taylor, Smallbrook £600 a year as a set-off to any dishonesty! But if integrity is hardly to be expected when the pay [£600 a year] of a party employed is not commensu rate with the importance of his services," [filling in and entering printed forms, &c ] what a state will this country be in whenever she goes to war? An officer on active service has all his time "occupied Chartist Agitation, the Dates of the Spy Outbreaks with his duties"; liable to be called to exposure, privation, danger, and death, at any honr of the trial, conviction, sentence, and transportation, of Frost, day or night; and to expend part of his "low and Williams, and Jones; the trials, sentence, incarceration, niggardly salary" on professional outfits; "trusted" and liberation, of F. O'Connor, Esq., for libel; and often with a large amount of property, constantly the trials and imprisonments of J. B. O'Brien, with lives, and with knowledge on which lives and and other Chartist Leaders. can "hardly be expected" to resist the "temptation"

of doing so "We said," quoth the moralist, "and we say again, that integrity is hardly to be expected where the pay of a party employed is not commensurate with the importance of his services. Human nature is weak enough, without temptation heedlessly brought tnto action against its natural infirmities."!! -Speciator.

THE SHORT TIME COMMITTEES' DEPUTA-

#### TIONS. (From Oastler's Fleet Papers.)

" London, Nov. 2, 1841. "MY DEAR SIR,—As one of the deputation from the Short Time Committees of the West-Riding, which Government respecting the introduction, in the ensuing think it my duty to report progress to one whose longcontinued, earnest and disinterested exercitions in

cost of "Navy;" cost of "Police;" cost of "Crime:" "The deputation have resolved upon publishing a detailed account of the conversations they have had cost of "Education;" cost of "Church;" and the cost with the different Ministers they have had the honour of "Espionage and Spyism." of meeting in the discharge of their duties; and I feel certain that, taking into consideration the present state of the country, the causes of which have been very fully liscussed by them in the various interviews they have had, and the sentiments expressed by most of the in fluential members of the Cabinet, that the document

"In the meantime, I have much pleasure in informing you, that we have waited upon Sir R. Peel. Sir J. Graham, Lord Wharncliffe, the Right Hon. W. E. Giadstone, the Duke of Buckingham, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Stanley, in the order here set down. The deputation were in every case most flatteringly received, their statements most attentively listened to, and the nature, extent, and bearing of the measure they recommended were fully and freely canvassed. The impression left upon the minds of myself and the rest of the deputation is, that the present Government are fully aware of the real cause of the present widespread national distress, and most desirous of discovering a safe and efficient remedy. The workings of muchi saving by their management was really little or nery have never yet been fairly investigated with a view ter, will deliver an address on Sunday, the 14th of November, and will be accompanied by Mr. Bailey, the champion of the Charter, who will this week, they left the Tory abuses where they lated and misdirected use hitherto has occasioned, has now produced in the highest quarters a deep conviction

of the necessity for such an inquiry. "In the course of our interviews we have availed ourselves of the opportunity of speaking out, boldly and truthfully, on other matters connected with the general well-being of the labouring classes. We have avowed ourselves sick of party nicknames and party contests, Boat House, at half-past two; and on Tuesday evening, at the Arcade. Several friends will adcondition of the producing classes, and apply a timely CRAMLINGTON AND SEGHILL.—In consequence of the producing classes, and apply a timely when it became probable, attention would be turned remedy; and have, farther, pressed upon the attention towards the Ministry and the efficiency and the efficiency and the second new towards the Ministry and the efficiency and the e CRAMLINGTON AND SEGHILL.—In consequence of towards the Ministry, and the affair could not be of the Government the adoption of a series of measures, the extreme wetness of the weather on Sunday concealed. If even the Executive could make their which in our estimation, would seem to the concealed. demand secretly, it must be known to the Exchequer port of the moderate and well-meaning of all parties, and ensure the prospective permanent welfare of the country.

"A full report of these most interesting and import ant conversations will speedily be issued, for the satisfaction of our numerous constituents; in the interim, this hasty communication will apprise them and you respected Sir, of the nature of our proceedings, and the degree of success which has attended our exertions to lay before the Government the real state of the manufacturing operatives of Britain.

"One thing we are especially entitled to rejoice in which is, that no third party, no well-paid commis sioner, has interfered between us and those in whose hands the governing power of this country is at present placed. There has been no glossing or concealment of ged 19 years, Mr. Robert Alban Coulson, sub-Seplaces; no getting up of special cases, or evasion of the place, and one of the delegates to the recent O'Conquestion. For, perhaps, the first time in the history of place, and one of the delegates to the recent O'Conquestion. this country, the working classes have been permitted nor demonstration at York. In him the Associato state their own case to the Government, and it has tion has lost an able and persevering officer, and a given a kindly, attentive, and respectful hearing to that zealous advocate. Though young in years, he had

"Whatever may be the ultimate result of the labours of this deputation, I may, at all events, be permitted to congratulate you and your numerous 'subjects' on the growing influence of the views you have so long and faithfully advocated. How long we have yet to wait Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Abraham Turner, in his faithfully advocated. How long we have yet to wait Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Abraham Tuttler, and cre we see them carried into practice, I know not; but of this I feel assured, that the period cannot now be far distant, when a sense of self-interest will induce grandchildren 36, great great grandchild 1—in all, even those who have heretofore most strenuously opseems impossible that fraudulent issues could have even those who have heretofore most strenuously op-

"I am, my dear Sir, most respectfully yours,

"GEO. A. PLEMING." " Mr. R. Oastler, Fleet Prison."

Foreign Antelligence.

AMERICA. Acquirral of M'Leon.-The mail-steamer Acadia, which left Halifax on the 18th instant, brings the American side: and he insisted that the boat was A question strongly agitated, as may be imagined, as much hostilely engaged in the open war of rebelby Exchequer holders, is whether Government is lion at Schlosser as at Navy Island itself; nobody

> Mr. Spencer adduced the evidence taken by commission in Canada, including the testimony of twelve persons who had been distributed into the attacking boats, and who all swore that M'Leod was not there. Colonel M'Nab deposed before the Commissioners, that he was ordered by Sir Francis Bond Head to seek and destroy the Caroline; that he was reached Captain Morrison's house before breakfast. Among the witnesses was Lieutenant Shepherd was caused by a blow from me, immediately after he had wounded me. I fired neither gun nor pistol: I do not believe there was a living creature on board the Caroline when she was cast loose and sent over the Falls."

The counsel for the prosecution tendered additional evidence; but Judge Gridley decided that it could not be admitted. The Judge then summed up in a way which excited admiration on all sides: and the Jury returned a verdict of " Not Guilty." The Montreal Herald states that "Colonel" Grogan had been released by order of Sir Richard Jack-

son. administrator of the Government, on the application of the United States authorities. He was handed over to an Inspector of Police, on the 4th instant, with the directions to be safely escorted to the province line.

TO THE BIRMINGHAM CHARTISTS.

THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION:

OR POLITICAL ALMANACK FOR 1842, ONTAINING, in addition to the usual Almanack U Matter in the Calendar, the Epochs of the at Newport, Dewsbury, Bradford, and Sheffield; the

victory itself depend. According to the new phi- In addition to this is given, in a tabular form, valulosophy of the New Exchequer, our officers, though able information as to the quantity of Land in the not "morally justified" (wonderful admission!) in United Kingdom, cultivated, uncultivated but capable decamping with such part of the military-chest as of improvement, and unprofitable waste; capabilities they can finger, or selling secrets to the enemy when- of the Soil of Great Britain to support three or four ever their pay is inadequate to their anticipations, times its present population; summary of the resources of Great Britain; summary of the Members of both Houses of Parliament; habitable surface and population of the earth; population, per square mile, of each country in Europe; comparison of the number and income of the productive and unproductive classes of society; nutritious matter in food; the number of the religious denominations of the world; and an abstract of the Report of the Registrar-General of England, showing the vast superiority, in point of health and longevity of the rural over the manufacturing districts. and the deplorable state of ignorance of a vast proportion of the couples married during the year ending

June 30, 1840. These Statistics are followed by the official statement of the Amount of Taxes wrung from the industry of the People during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, shewing in each year the excess of Expenditure over Income; also the amount of Taxes raised during the year endingOct. 19th, 1841, has recently waited upon the leading members of the and the official statement of their general expenditure. The Application of the Taxes is shown by detailed session, of a simple and efficient Ten Hours' Bill, I statements of the cost of "Royalty" per day; the amount and annual cost of the " National Debt;" the cost of the "Queen's Ministers;" cost of " Law," in behalf of the young labourers of Britain, have justly the annual salaries of the Judges; cost of "Standing earned for him the title of 'King of the Factory Army," and amount of "Dead Weight," with the pickings by the Parsons out of the Army Estimates:

In addition to the above is also given

#### THE BLACK LIST OF STATE PAUPERS.

Classified and analyzed, setting forth the sum esch one receives annually from the Taxes ground out of the bones and sinews of the Poor, (who are "th rown upon their own resourses"); and the total amount each one has received from the date of grant up to the year 1841. Next follows the Condition of the People who pay the Taxes, as depicted by official personages and those who deny the poor political power. The whole compiled from Parliamentary and ether documents.

BY JOSHUA HOBSON, Publisher of the Northern Star. \*.. One of the best classified and most complete and cheap Political Almanacks ever offered to the notice of the public. Price only Three-pence! Sixty-four pages of feantiful

Letter-press, stitched in a Cover! Ask for Hobson's Poor Man's Almanack. Just published, price One Penny, a Second Edition of No. 1 of

THE LABOURER'S LIBRARY. Containing Cobbett's famous Article on the "Right of the Poor to the Suffrage of the People's Charter."

In the Press, a Second Edition of Mr. O'Connor's excellent pamphlet on the QUESTION OF THE LAND; Forming Nos. 2 and 3 of Labourer's Library, and sold

LERDS. Drinted by I. Hobson, Northern Star Office: Published in London by J. Cleave, Shee-lane, Fleet-street; in Manchester by A. Heywood, Oldham-street; and in Glasgow by Paton and Love,

MARRIAGE.

Nelson-street

On Sunday last, at Elland church, by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Robert Stott, cotton spinner, of Ripponden, to Mrs. Mary Heap, of the same

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Doncaster, greatly respected aged 19 years, Mr. Robert Alban Coulson, sub-Sea soul that scorned oppression, and a mind that abhorred while it pitied the oppressors. His remains wards of 200 persons. He was a man of very sober habits, never having been known to have been drunk

for the last 40 years.

On Monday last, aged 16 months, John Feargus, the son of James and Sarah Chippendale, of Halifax. On Sunday, the 31st ult., at his residence in Scarborough, after a short illness, in the 64th year of his age, Joseph Jackson, Esq., formerly of Wake-



AND THE "NORTHERN STAR."

TO THE PROPRIETOR AND CONDUCTORS OF THE "NORTHERN STAR."

GENTLEMEN,-Since you have occupied two cohumns of your last week's paper for the leading article censuring and abusing me, and misrepresenting the objects of the society originated by me, you will not in common fairness deny me the right of

In the first place, then, let me say distinctly that in signifying, through the medium of a placard, my hunger? Is it not recorded in the very paper which ment:—intention to address the inhabitants of Manchester contains the attack upon me and the Daily Bread when on the subject of the Food Taxes and the People's Society, that there are 19,930 individuals at this of perishing of hunger, did traitorously and feloniously Charter, I had no desire whatever that it should be moment in the town of Leeds, whose average incomes understood I was Mr. Hill of the Northern Star: it are only 111d. per head per week! less than twopence really is an honour I do not aspire to. Indeed, if per day! Yet are there places in a still lower state the article in last week's paper is the production of destitution even than Leeds. Out of this scanty of Mr. Hill of the Northern Star, and that is a income of 114d, the food tax takes at least 44d. It specimen of his mode of writing and his train of is as clear as the sun at noon-day, that not only thinking, I should deem it a degradation to be mis-would the effort of the abolition of the Corn Law be taken for him; at the same time I was not aware to relieve these individuals from the tax of four pencethat he was so very eminent a gentlemen—that he farthing, but that it would increase the wages of the was the Mr. Hill par excellence—that it was necessary to put on my card of address, Mr. Hill, but not Mr. Hill of the Northern Star.

If you intend to say that the People's Charter was inserted on the placard with a view that Chartists might attend and hear, I can have no hesitation in sayind such was my object; for it is proper they should receive some information on this subject besides censuring me for producing a plan by which they that which they derive through the Northern Star. If you fear the effects to be produced on the reasoning powers of the Chartists that they should hear proprietors of the land of the country, I hold the any lecture or address, or read any works which opinion that the land of the nation belongs in equity any lecture or address, or read any works which trest upon the Food Taxes, as well as the People's to the nation, and that the day will come when it Charter, lest they should become converts to the will be seen that it is for the interest of all, that opinion that both are important subjects, I advise it should be cultivated for the benefit of all, though a bulletin, or perhaps a bull might be more charactor not in five-acre allotments; but I hold there is someteristic, to something like the fellowing effect:-

"Know all men by these presents, that we, the pro-prietors and conductors of the Northern Star, do prohibit all Chartists from attending any lecture or public meeting, or from reading any publication, when the subject of the Bread Tax shall be mentioned in conjunction with the Charter, lest they should imbibe the heretical doctrine that starvation and famine are evils to be avoided, under pain of incurring our high displeasure. Any parties offending against this our ter, call upon your Chartist followers to aid in car-Imperial Chartist proclamation shall be prohibited from rying out the measure I have brought forward inthrowing up their caps and shouting three cheers for O'Connor, and shall be prohibited from having one of the five acre allotments to be awarded to all good to give you, by which you may get the Suffrage in Chartists when we, the conductors of the Northern Star, shall become the Government of the country. Given at our printing-office, in Leeds, under our

hands and seals, this twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty one. "By Order of the great O'Connor,

(Signed) WILLIAM HILL,

"Editor of the Northern Star." It is utterly false that the words "People's Char- a few educated Europeans living amongst a ter" were inserted in larger characters than the words number of badly organised uncultivated Esqui-Food Taxes," as you have set it forth. One of the maux or Carribs, and we from our superior intelliplacards in question is lying at the office of the Leeds gence though fewer in number, were able to rule the Times, and one at Mr. Heywood's, Manchester, that natives, aithough I would not consent to any ruling relief on a large scale. Notwithstanding this, the people those who choose to satisfy themselves by the evithem; that I did not believe to be for their good, generally are starving here. dence of their own sight that the writer of the yet depend on it, if I believed they would injure me Northern Star has been guilty of a gross falsehood, when they had the power, I would take care to keep may have the opportunity of doing so. The words them out of power. They should have no suffrage, "food taxes" were in larger type than the "People's no power in ruling us; and when in this country, I Charter," and it was distinctly stated that the adsee those who, from consulting the public press
dress would be "en the best mode of obtaining the ought to be the most enlightened, teach the opinions repeal of the food taxes."

the Food Taxes, for we all know that the con- low state of moral and intellectual cultivation, and to do, few as they are, since machinery, to a great ductors of that publication are opposed to the repeal the Tories in coquetting with some of the leaders of extent, has superseded manual labour. Wages are now of the Corn Laws and recommend as a substitute the party, (we don't say which) are playing a game low, money scarce, and the necessaries of life consellotments of five acres of land to each individual! fraugh Perhaps whilst on this subject, without being so themselves and the whole nation. uncourteous as to ask Mr. O'Connor how they are to obtain the land, adding, "Don't you wish you the characters of those with whom they have to the poor factory slaves. In this state of things, the may get it," I might be allowed to inquire wheeldeal. They know that a strong Tory Government people cannot be otherwise than dissatisfied. But ther, if the land is divided into five acre pieces, may not be trifled with." And you say, moreover, and each individual has five children, it is calcu- "It is a plot for taking advantage of the extensive the meeting; they listened attentively to all that was lated this will sub-divide into five acres more for unpopularity of the Corn Laws." So far from this, said. each, or if they have discovered that there would it was written more than three years ago, when the then be only one acre for each; moreover if each Corn Laws were not so very unpopular, and it was of these proprietors of one acre sub-divides it published in March last before the Corn Law agitaagain amongst his five children, "the sins of the tion had taken much hold, and when the Whigs fathers will be visited upon the children even to were in office. I have forescen and predicted years will leave very little land for each.

You appear to exult over the description of the not yet come. Society given by the Leeds Times, which was also given by the Sheffield Iris, namely, that it was an moral point of view, for breaking the law. Now I never gave it that description. What says the title page of the book, "Daily Bread, or Taxation without Representation Resisted, being a Plan for the Abolition of the Bread Tax;" that is what I is what the Editor of the Leeds Times might intend, that is to destroy, to break up a bad law. My having quoted the Leeds Times does not amount to my adopting his opinion. I shall most certainly quote the gentlemanly opinion of the Reverend Editor of the Northern Star, that " the founders and abettors of the Daily Bread Society are either the most incorrigible fools," or worse, but I shall not there be understood as subscribing to that opinion. rather out of date.

In stating, in the introduction to Daily Bread. that I was "in no way connected with the persons claim a small bag full, if so appointed by the council who have taken the name of Physical Force Chartists." it must be obvious I had no desire to be understood there were others besides them who would entirely unarmed and undertake to conduct themnot lie down tamely to submit to the vilest in-

I see nothing irreconcileable in that with saying that" I consider it a mistaken course to stimulate the are to be found who would so conduct themselves, people to acts of violence." I have never taught notwithstanding the disorderly conduct of some the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, who have attended public meetings in Manchesor that the maxim, "if a man smites you on one ter); there is no probability that the military cheek, offer him the other also," is to be interpreted literally. I have never denied the right of the expectation of being shot at. At the same an oppressed people in extreme cases to resorting to time in making use of the quotation that there were extreme measures, but it is one thing to entertain men who would not endure the aristocratic dominathe opinion of what might be done under particular tion, so long as the light of Heaven existed for those circumstances, such as it is hoped may never occur, and to stimulate the people to acts of violence, such as the riots at Newport, without any probability

of good results. more for obtaining the full rights of the people. undeviatingly held the opinion and maintained it, both publicly and privately, that every individual of the persons by whom those taxes are imposed; but, in entertaining that opinion I was not neceswhom is of the male sex; I should like them to live the food under such circumstances? under wiser laws, and laws administered with more | If you ask what would be the course, in the event impartiality than those under which I exist. Appoint the plying the principle of taxation and representation would be refused. If it was we might deliberate what being co-extensive, I ask, is it just there should be would be the next course. I think it would be adonly one vote amongst these ten individuals, seeing mitted we had approached a little nearer to Corn perism increasing daily and hourly. If we could manuthat all the ten will be equally required to contri. Law Repeal, and that the subject would then, at bute to the revenue of the country by a tax on every least, be understood by the nation. There is one can, we might find vent for our goods; but this article they consume! Yet there would be only one course which perhaps might be right if we were article they consume? Yet there would be only one vote for all the ten under the the People's Charter. I do not adduce this to prevent the People's Charter the Corn or flour in bond to all the destitute and their determination to aid them in their determination them in their determination to aid being sought for earnestly by those who consider it hungry. If they choose to break the law and smugthe one thing needful. It might be inconvenient to gle it out, I suppose the members of the society embarrass the measure with the right of female would not be responsible after the society shall have

will not undertake to say that any single paragraph unfavourable to the Charter may never, by possi- not a hundred musty old statutes unrepealed which unfavourable to the Charter may never, by possithe world has outgrown! Did not the publisher of bility, have found its way into the columns of the the world has outgrown! Did not the publisher of has partly died away. It was in the nature of the Mr. Gibbs, carpenter, had brought them £10, and paper with which I was connected; but thus much I can say, that no one has with my knowledge, and I can say, that no one has with my knowledge, and I can undertake most certainly to say that no article I am not quoting this to censure him; I think it home interested in keeping people in ignorance, and saturating such treatment; and he did not believe such would be nourable to him that he did resist, and, therefore assist their minds with slavish doctrines, we witness nearly the case. more particularly the name of Chartists would be half a century ago, and obtained their National

THE NATIONAL DAILY BREAD SOCIETY from obtaining a supply of food now, because Mr. be yielded from these sterile soils, when reclaimed in history that, there being a famine in her reign, this strain for some time in her reign, in the year 1850 or 1950, feed the people in 1841 and by Act of Parliament the people were found guilty by Act of Parliament the people were found guilty by Act of high treason, in endeavouring to obtain a suplification of high treason. We can fancy the form of indictions and her hand and he hand employed and give employment to the unemployed by creating a market for their labour in exchange for the food to be imported; yet are several of the leaders of what they have chosen to call the Chartist movement (though it has much more the characteristic of a Tory movement) denouncing the repeal of the Corn Laws : and here is Mr. O'Connor's paper : may be abolished.

So far from being opposed to the people being the thing else to what the people are entitled to still more than to the land, and that is the fruit of their own labour, which they are unjustly deprived of by the working of the Corn Law. If they are not intelligen enough to establish their title and obtain undisputed possession of the fruit of their own labour, they are not likely to obtain possession of

the land. If you are really in earnest in wanting the Charstead of vilifying it. Do that, and so far from not assisting to obtain the Charter, I have a plan ready six months, and perhaps, as you call this "a deep devilish plot, and well laid," you will acknowledge the other to be so also, though I will not acknowledge either to be plots but plans of action. When I say I have a plan for obtaining the Suffrage, I say it deliberately, but I will not communicate it to men who shew themselves unfriendly to the principles of liberty, and who would perpetuate and find followers that it is right to perpetuate Now it was not likely that Mr. Hill, of the famine. I say if any thing would make me doubt present time, there are but two master manufacturers Northern Star, was going to advocate the repeal of the propriety of Universal Suffrage, it would be this in the place, and they have not half work for their men with the most dangerous of

You say, referring to us, "The rascals well know the third and fourth generation," in a way that since, that this famine must result from such a law, and was warmly received. He said that, as the evening and I grieve to say, that I fear the worst of it has

If by stating that we are a section of what you given by the Sheffield Iris, namely, that it was an call the "Plague," you mean the anti-Corn Law organized plan, perfectly legal and justifiable, in a League, you greatly err. I am as dis-connected moral point of view, for breaking the law. Now I from them as from the Northern Star; my plan of

action is too bold and thorough-going for them. Your statements that the proposer of the plan wishes to see the population thinned by the military called it, neither more nor less, and probably this is base and wicked, and comes with an ill grace from one who seems to wish to see them thinned by famine. It therefore, however, becomes necessary that I should state the mode of operation which is now contemplated by the Daily Bread Societies, because what would have suited in March would not suit in December. It was then proposed that vessels with foreign of the country; and that, therefore, they corn should be brought to England for the people will take no measures to redress your crying You say, and that then the people were to be shot. Now, I have stated at a public meeting, and I repeat I perceive you say "tis a deep devilish plot, and it, that I would deem it wrong to advise any other well laid." How an incorrigible fool should be call party to a course what I had not the courage to pracpable of that is not very clear. With regard to this tice myself. I certainly would not advise the people opinion of the Leeds Times, it so happened that I to riot at Newport, nor any other port; but if I had addressed a letter to the Editor of that paper, to been so unwise as to stimulate them to such a course correct his description of the society, after I saw his phraseology was taken up by the Shrffeld Iris, but my letter was received to be letter to the Editor of that paper, to been so unwise as to stimulate them to such a course of action, I should have judged it proper to be there was received to be letter to assist them, and not have gone to Scotland letter was received too late for insertion the week it to keep out of danger; and I have said that on the was sent, therefore I said it might be withheld as arrival of a ship with food for the people, I would myself be one of ten or ten hundred, or a larger or smaller number, who would go down to meet it and but that I would go only with steady, sober, intelligent men, and on the condition that they would go selves peaceably and orderly. If they so conducted themselves, (and I know enough of the good conduct and intelligence of the operative class, that numbers would interfere; nor is it probable I would go with who had life, and graves for those who would die in the cause, I wished it to be understood that we were not to be bullied or intimidated out of our rights by the Tories; for that there were men who would peril, aye, and even lay down their lives vome and my objects in supposing that I am unfriendly luntarily in such a cause, if, by so doing, they could to the People's Charter, or that I would, when the repeal of the Corn Laws was obtained, do nothing people to acts of violence? I believe not. As the winter months would be unfavourable for From my early youth up to the present time, I have importations of Foreign Corn, it is proposed that with the pence of the subscribers, whether one or more millions, Foreign Corn or Flour should be purof sound mind, arrived at years of discretion, paying chased in the bonded warehouses in England, and taxes, was justly entitled to a voice in the election a formal demand made to the Queen or to the Government for its liberation. I have not advised, I do not advise any arming to take it. If I thought such a demand in foreign markets for our goods, that demand | were confirmed. sarily bound to subscribe to the document called the course safe and wise, it would not be necessary; for People's Charter, as being the only form or mode of the moral force brought to bear on a Government obtaining this right, or to submit to the dictation when one or two millions of hungry people demand of every person who chooses to take the name of their own food, locked up from them after they have Chartist, without understanding the true principles bought and paid for it, must be such that a Governof liberty. It so happens that I have ten children ment could not refuse it. Governments exist only -(a very awkward fact for the subdivision of my five as the creatures of public opinion. What would be acre allotments under the new regime) -only one of the opinion of the Government that should withhold

suffrage just now; but that right is very properly been dissolved. If smuggling it out was violating suffrage just now; but that right is very properly been dissolved. If smuggling it out was violating suffrage just now; but that right is very properly been dissolved. If smuggling it out was violating to the law of morality for was at least no violation of the law of morality for I have had some experience in the world, and have had some connection with the public press. I h such a dreadful thing to break the law! Are there your paper break the law, when he traded in unstamped newspapers and suffered imprisonment for it? hitherto been trammelled by the priesthood, who are in funds or otherwise, unless their conduct deserved

English nation at present, and though I love law; and, instead of your throwing out insinuations lies of the people have liberty too well to advise a people to barter their as to a misappropriation of funds, or to speak of a succeeded in establishing republican institutions. (Great remained true to each other, they could do without the pelled to adopt stringest rules to enforce the necessary liberty too well to advise a people to parter their as to a insappropriation of funds, or to speak of a successful advise a people to parter their as to a insappropriation of funds, or to speak of a successful advise a people to parter their as to a insappropriation of funds, or to speak of a successful advise a people to parter their as to a insappropriation of funds, or to speak of a successful advise a people to parter their as to a insappropriation of funds, or to speak of a successful advise a people to parter their as to a insappropriation of funds, or to speak of a successful advise a people to parter their as to a insappropriation of funds, or to speak of a successful advise a people to parter their as to a insappropriation of funds, or to speak of a successful advise a people to parter their as to a insappropriation of funds, or to speak of a successful advise a people to parter their as to a insappropriation of funds, or to speak of a successful advise a people to parter their as to a insappropriation of funds, or to speak of a successful advise a people to parter their as to a insappropriation of funds, or to speak of a successful advise a people to parter their as to a insappropriation of funds, or to speak of a successful advise a people to parter their as to a insappropriation of funds, or to speak of a successful advise a people to parter their as to a successful advise a people to parter their as to a successful advise a people to parter their as to a successful advise a people to parter their as to a successful advise a people to parter their as to a successful advise a people to parter their advise and the people to pa to direct their attention away from the means of sessed a particle of candour or fair dealing, have the priests have lost the power to overawe the multiobtaining a supply of food at the present moment, stated that the collectors were to consist exclusively seeing that the same operation which will obtain of residents in the place, and known to the subtheir food, will strengthen their own hands, and scribers. Moreover, that the constitution was Uni-

from obtaining a supply of food now, because Mr. I've teaching and advice of the Monthern Star to the masons, that the Dispatch had wilfully and mail.

O'Connor has for some reason which he knows and having terminated in causing the prisons of England them to renewed exertions. He had suffered in their ing men generally. The press was a mighty engine; the masons, that the Dispatch had wilfully and mail. O'Connor has for some reason which he knows and having terminated in causing the prisons of England them to the which we shrewdly suspect we know, put his fol- to have been filled with persons breaking the law, cause, and if after nine months' dreary imprisonment but take means to direct it for their clously calumniated them, and had refused inserting. lowers on a false scent, by holding out the hopes of and by their indiscreet proceedings throwing back he had not slackened in his effects, and had not been benefit. five acres of land for each individual, and because the cause, their advice loses all its weight when they dispirited, they certainly ought not to complain, but Mr. Thomas. The London operative masons, had another "patriot" says that we ought not to ask for caution their readers against the perfectly legal act should rouse themselves one and all,—(cheers,)—and

country eat the land? Will the produce which is to be yielded from these sterile soils, when reclaimed in history that, there being a famine in her reign, in history that, there being a famine in her reign, in history that, there being a famine in her reign, in history that, there being a famine in her reign, in history that, there being a famine in her reign, in history that, there being a famine in her reign, in history that here would ensure the hones. (Great cheering.) Mr. B. after continuing in tress, and had called a special meeting to decide the hones. (Great cheering.) Mr. B. after continuing in the statemen appear to posterity, if it had to be recorded to their desoints. In layour of approximations was here in layour of approximation and her his infidence was hones. (Great cheering.) Mr. B. after continuing in the statemen appear to posterity, if it had to be recorded to their desoints. In layour of approximation and her his infidence was hones. (Great cheering.) Mr. B. after continuing in the statemen appear to posterity, if it had to be recorded to their desoints. In layour of approximation and her his infidence was hones. (Great cheering.) Mr. B. after continuing in the statemen appear to posterity, if it had to be recorded to their desoints. In layour of approximation and her his infidence was hones. (Great cheering.) Mr. B. after continuing in the statemen appear to posterity, if it had to be recorded to the hones. (Great cheering.) Mr. Short then made some excellent observations upon the latest of the

"Whereas, certain evil-disposed persons, in danger conspire together to purchase penny rolls or pennyworths of flour, against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity."

and fearful ones; and then advantage will be taken of them to pass laws to encroach on our liberties.

most zealous co-operation.

There are good men and true amongst the Char-Think of the matter again, if indeed you are in a the law. and its mischievous influence on society.

I am. Sir, Yours, &c., JAMES HILL. Author of Daily Bread, the Bread Eaters Advocate, &c., Not Mr. Hill of the Northern Star. Manchester, 26th October, 1841.

SPIRITED PUBLIC MEETING AT BRAD FORD, IN WILTSHIRE.

According to engagement, entered into by them at the late delegate meeting in Bath, Messra. Bartlett and Philps, of Bath, held a large meeting in Bradford, in the room of the Chartist Association, on Tuesday evening se nnight. The audience consisted principally of females, who seemed to take the liveliest interest in the proceedings.

We were sorry to learn that many of our Chartist friends had suffered much from the recent bank failure at Bath. That event, lamentable as it is to such individuals, has caused a stagnation of trade generally in Bradford. Such is the poverty-stricken state of the place, that the Poor Law Guardians have been obliged to relax the vigour of the law by granting out-door

Fifteen years ago, this was a flourishing little manufacturing place, containing no less than twenty seven master manufacturers, and, at the same time, a wellemployed and happy population. At that period, fifty double pieces a week, in one factory, were manufactured by human hands; wages were high, while the necessaries of life were cheap and plentiful. At the quently very dear. The best paid in the factories are the alaye-drivers, as they are called, individuals who

Mr. W. MANSFIELD was called upon to preside. He

merely introduced Mr. JOHN HASWELL, Secretary to the Association. to read the National Petition, which was approved of. Mr. BARTLETT was next introduced to the meeting, was far advanced, and as it was the intention of himself and friend to return to Bath that night, he should be as brief as possible. But having come se far for the purpose of addressing them, he felt bound to make some general observations on the present state of things, respecting the progress of the cause, our objects and prospects. (Hear, hear.) He appeared among them, the Chartists of Bradford, at a time of great distress, which they all felt more or less; when manufacturers were falling to ruin, tradesmen becoming bankrupt, and banks failing, in all parts of the country. Yet it had been said by those who rule, that there was no distress -that we were enjoying the halcyon days of prosperity—that all was going on well. Such assertions. coming from those who are in power, must convince us that they are ignorant of the state grievances, or to restore happiness and peace to this perishing country. He had heard since his arrival there, that the parsons round about that quarter were engaged in carrying out the schemes of committees appointed to promote emigration to Australia. The parson at Holt had married twenty-eight persons who had not, who could not have contracted a liking for each other by courtship, as the solemn compact was hastily; will be found fighting with the enemy in the House of entered into merely with a view of getting a free passage out. (Shame, shame.) Well may you cry shame; shame upon the parson who has engaged in this immoral work. (Cheers.) Another parson, said Mr. B. had been engaged to get another twenty couple married in a village a few miles out of Bradford, and to send them off as soon as possible. (Cries of " It's true.") And now, friends, said Mr. Bartlett, will this degrading emigration scheme better your condition? Will it stave off the evil day that is rapidly approaching, when of "Yes, let us have it in our glorious Star.) from foreign circumstances, as well as from the peculiar the land, but it will not give employment to you whose wont give vent to English manufactures: on the con-

position in which we stand at the present time, England will be involved in immense difficulties, to get out of which it will require all the skill of our wisest statesmen. Emigration may lessen for a time the pressure upon labour, through machinery, is no longer needed; it trary, it will be, it has been the means of driving such ADJOURNED MEETING OF DELEGATES FROM manufactures from foreign markets, as those markets, through the skill of some of the best artisans, who were driven by oppression to migrate from this land of To take into consideration the best means of supportmeans for the sustenance of our people. England pos- expedient. sesses all the elements of national greatness, she has sufficient territory, and could furnish sufficient food and was strictly adhered to; yet the spacious room at the employment for a population three times as numerous as Craven Head, Drury Lane, was crowded to excess. the present. Her commercial decline may be attributed Reporters from the Morning Advertiser, Weekly Disto various combined causes. Some are contending for patch, British Queen, Sun, New Moral World, and other a repeal of the Corn Laws as a means of affording relief. papers were present. He (Mr. B) was of opinion that such repeal would not benefit the working classes; it would not give them on the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting, more employment nor cheaper food. If it caused a which was done, and with a slight alteration, they would be to a great extent supplied by machinery; and Mr. WORTHINGTON then read a copy of a letter if it reduced—as it certainly would—the price of bread, which had been sent to Messrs Grissell and Peto, and the agricultural labourers would consequently suffer likewise advertised, calling upon them or Mr. Allen from reduced wages. They would be driven into the to come forward and debate the charges which had towns, to swell either the amount of poor rates, or to been made against him. He explained that their reason divide with you the little labour you now possess. for se doing was, the Editor of the Sun stating that if (Hear, hear.) It is not the repeal of the Corn Laws Messrs. Grissell and Peto did not contradict the charges that we require to induce foreigners to take our manu- on this evening they should believe them to be correct, factures, and as a proof of this, we learn that the mer- and act accordingly; he also stated that the parties to chants who bring corn into this country, will not take whom Allen had been guilty of this unmanly conduct our dear and inferior goods, but must have gold. (Cries were in attendance to prove the truth of their stateof "Nething is more true.") Hence gold is leaving the ment. (Cheers.) He could assure them that public country, banks failing and artisans starving, and pau- sympathy was greatly aroused on their behalf. A meettion of taxation; the doing away with tithes, and use- would take the subject into consideration. Reports less places and sinecures. (Cheers.) The whole thing were then received from the various delegates. wants to be entirely reformed. (Cheers.) Mr. B. next Mr. GREEN, carpenter, reported that, at a special spoke of the National Petition, and urged all present to meeting of their branch of the trade £50 had been any longer allow others to trample upon the fruits of their

or sentence written by me has been unfavourable nourable to his that he destruction of such a law. We have outgrown in all parts of Europe the attempts of the human mind Mr. Baker, plasterer. They had appointed a comthe Corn Law; it cannot, shall not, last. On a former to assert the rights and liberties of mankind. (Cheers) mittee to sit weekly with books for subscriptions; the more particularly the name of Chartists would be greatly disappointed at the results, should the people's Charter ever become the law of the land.

When the French nation shook off their old rulers

When the French nation shook off their old rulers

When the French nation shook off their old rulers

Wassert the rights and liberties of mankind. (Cheers) mittee to sit weekly with books for subscriptions; the occasion, I mentioned smuggling as beneficial to spain, priest-ridden Spain, had awakened to the evil of result of Saturday's subscription was £5, which he to cease taking in those papers, or using those houses where there is a hired priesthood, and had abolished tithes. (Cheers) would hand over to them: the major part had been collected from men not in union. There should be no for their candid heaving, and he would pearing, and he would pearing, and he would pearing, and he would pearing, and he would pearing and heaving sent the rights and liberties of mankind. (Cheers) mittee to sit weekly with books for subscriptions; the occasion, I mentioned smuggling as beneficial to spain, priest-ridden Spain, occasion, I mentioned smuggling as benencial to the community. Smuggling is an evasion of the law. What does Colonel Thompson say in his Essay on Free Trade! "Smugglers are God Almighty's it had also abolished all hereditary privileges—(cheers) lected from men not in union. There should be no his knight errants, to protect honest men from knaves knight errants, to protect honest men from knaves and blockheads." A capital definition of smugglers, and blockheads." A capital definition of smugglers, and blockheads." A capital definition of smugglers, and abolished all hereditary privileges—(cheers) lected from men not in union. There should be no despicable court. How long is France to suffer a king of presented.

Mr. Doyles, expenter. His body was unanimous in and abolished tithes. (Cheers.) their sittings were repeatedly broken in upon by the people with shouts of "Bread! Bread! not so much discoursing." On one occasion when the members discoursing an amendment on the penal code, the populace rushed in, vociferating "Wart is the populace rushed in, vociferating "Want." That is precisely the want of the were discoursing." On one occasion when the members were discoursing an amendment on the penal code, the landowner or the capitalist, or both.

But whatever may be my individual opinion on the penal code. It is bread we the subject of obedience to bad laws, the objects and want." That is precisely the want of the constitution of the Society are to keep within the want. It is so here; it of bringing it to a speedy conclusion. Much had been their desire is to govern themselves. It is so here; it of bringing it to a speedy conclusion. Much had been their desire is to govern themselves. It is so here; it of bringing it to a speedy conclusion. Much had been their desire is to govern themselves. It is so here; it of bringing it to a speedy conclusion. Much had been their desire is to govern themselves. It is so here; it of bringing it to a speedy conclusion. Much had been their desire is to govern themselves. It is so here; it of bringing it to a speedy conclusion. Much had been their desire is to govern themselves. It is so here; it of bringing it to a speedy conclusion. Much had been their desire is to govern themselves. It is so here; it of bringing it to a speedy conclusion. Much had been their desire is to govern themselves. It is so here; it of bringing it to a speedy conclusion. Much had been their desire is to govern themselves. It is so here; it of bringing it to a speedy conclusion. Much had been their desire is to govern themselves. It is so here; it of bringing it to a speedy conclusion. Much had been the masters were com-

a repeal of the Bread Tax, without embarrassing the question with equitable adjustments between fund- lilegal indeed! resolve never to remain quiet, nor cease agitating, till out their struggle.

The process of the Bread Tax, without embarrassing the question with equitable adjustments between fund- lilegal indeed! holders and landholders! Can the inhabitants of the In what light would Queen Victoria and her and happiness and peace were restored to their desolate

Mr. A. PHILPS said they had heard a noble peti-

of only four millions of signatures! What could laugh)—aye, and they could do so easily by weekly and oppress them. (Much cheering.) It was announced O'Connor. O'Brien, and the rest of our leaders be doing, that we are to be satisfied with such a paltry number, compared to the whole population? Four millions, Mr. Chairman! We ought to have twelve millions, and nothing less-(laughter)-for is not our So far from wishing to see a breach of the peace, cause a good cause, and are we not all suffering from believe the mode I have pointed out to be the want? O, my friends, we are in a dreadful state; our want? O, my friends, we are in a dreadful state; our only way of preventing it, for unless it is done, there will be breaches of the peace. Men will not lie down and die quietly. There will be ontbreaks, are driving them away. (Cheers.) I see (said Mr. P.) many happy, smiling faces here; and it grieves me to Mr. BLACKLEDGE, plasterer, had brough think that they should be rebbed of their bloom through and should be always ready to assist them. It is that I wish to see this prevented that I have care and privation. It would be better that others produced a mode of having the question brought to should be robbed of the land. (Cheers.) Do they not and its funds were not available; but they agreed, as an issue peaceably and orderly. It is from the rob us of our due? Have they not stolen the land with one heart, to support them. He had brought ranks of the true friends of liberty that I look for the from the rightful owners? (Hear, hear.) And yet, £10. because we ask to be permitted to live upon the soil, and not to be forced to leave cur own dear country, tists, who will not be led or masked by leaders, even they call us revolutionists, and say we want to divide though they be editors or proprietors of Northern property! Let them make good use of the land, and Stars; and if you continue to give the people bad not by taxation rob us of the means of obtaining some advice, your reign over them will quickly end. -a fair portion of the produce; let us not be taxed laid down by the masons themselves regarding a levy, without our consent-(cheers) ;-let us have a voice in they should be prepared to take further steps. position that you can judge impartially, and see it making the laws, and let us not be forced to work and as it really is—a desire to benefit mankind, by one starve at the same time. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If starve at the same time. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If meeting last week, but they were unanimous to give up who is thoroughly acquainted with the working of we had the land, we should make good use of it. all the funds they had got. O'Connor had proposed a means of giving every man a large and cheap loaf, but his advice is not heeded. O, this could be made a happy country! Men and women of Bradford, bestir yourselves: carry out the and meet on Tuesday night to decide on best means of plans of your Executive. Let us all be active. If we giving their support. could get four millions of signatures, we should strike terror into the enemy. He hoped that when the peti- would support them, and meet on Monday to decide tion was ready to be presented, it would be followed to upon the means. the Houses of Parliament by at least twelve hundred thousand people. (Great cheering, and sensation.) Ah, thised with them, and had agreed upon a meeting to my friends, you seem delighted; such a number round raise the necessary means. the Parliament House would create some stir, and make the Tories quake with fear. (Hear, hear.) And selves to support them, in every way, both with hand his speech where the Morning Advertizer, Disputch these people should resolve never to depart, or suffer heart, and pocket. They had agreed upon a weekly anybody to depart, from the House, till the prayer of subscription of 1s. per man during the strike. the people was granted. (Cheers.) The House of Commons could not resist the demands of a united and | backward in coming forward. They had always been resolute people. Go on, then; make converts to your the first and foremost in opposing every description principles; win over the middle classes to your aid; of tyranny and oppression. meet peaceably together, and discuss matters among yourselves. Women, you must be active, for we can friends who had agreed upon a subscription of 1s. per do nothing without you. (Several female voices, "We week during the strike: he also made a similar report will. we will.") He hoped they would. When we from a number of carpenters. have the Charter, we shall not have all we want. The Mr. BARNARD, carpenter-His body fully agreed House of Commons must be cleansed; we must do with the masons, and would render them their supaway with tithes, and everything that presses heavily port. on industry. (Cheers.) We want the comforts of life. Mr. SIMPSON was delegated from the General Union (Hear.) Let me urge you, then, to join the National of Carpenters. They had called a meeting for the fol-Charter Association, and to contribute towards its sup- lowing evening. In the mean time he had not been port: they could all do something in that way. Mr. idle, but had collected between £3 and £4 subscrip-Philps, after some few more observations, cen- tions. cluded an interesting speech, which gave evident satis-

> Mr. BARTLETT wished to make a few observations present till a late period; but they were unanimous in respecting some matters of importance. He rose to tendering their support. observe that the object of the Chartists was not to possess themselves of the land; it was not to take them: they had not yet been informed of the meeting. away power from any, but to give it equally to all. Observations of a similar nature were made about the (Cheers.) He wanted all classes to be represented. Corkcutters, Goldbeuters, &c. The Charter was but a means to an end. We wanted A DELEGATE explained with respect to the Corksemething more than the Charter. If the Charter was cutters. he ought: he truckled too much to these classes. [Mr. press, and had no confidence in it. They had passed from the works at the new Houses of Parliament, be Esau here asked Mr. Bartlett in what respect had Mr. a vote of censure on those "blacks" who had gone from cause they would not instruct the new hands how to Roebuck committed himself.] Mr. Bartlett continued: their neighbourhood, and should think of them when perform their work. This statement could be selected the statement could be selected their neighbourhood, and should think of them when perform their work. Be it remembered that I used my influence at the last | they returned. election to get Mr. Roebuck returned, because I thought Mr. LOVETT moved a vote of thanks to the proprieing the House when Sharman Crawford proposed his evening Sun in his vote. amendment to the address: he did not act prudently in proposing that the power possessed by the three bashaws at Somerset House should be vested in the the vote of thanks to these papers. If they wished to Temperance Hotel, Mr. Saunders in the chair. Mr. hands of the Secretary of State, a more stupid motion, thank them for doing their duty, there was the Northern considering who is the Secretary of State, was not pro- Star and other papers that had a prior claim. Look at hours on the People's Charter, &c. He was listened to posed to the House since the palmy days of Sir Francis | the past conduct of the Sun in stating that the whole Burdett. (Great Burdett.) Why, good God, what must body of the masons were led away by sixteen or seven-Roshuck have been thinking about at the time. [Mr. teen discontented men; and had they forgot that the Esau thought that the secretary would be influenced by proprietor of the British Queen, Mr. Anderson, had been the House of Commons, and obliged to act mildly ] for many years the editor of the Morning Advertiser, Mr. B. said that was a Tory House, and though it may, a paper that had oft-times vilely misrepresented them, for political purposes, relax the rigour of the poor laws, and which they had been compelled to administer or deal leniently with the people, it would ever fail to many hard rubs to, in order to get faithful reports. use its power for the public advantage. He liked Mr. The speaker then went into the conduct of the Advertiser, Roebuck's general conduct, but no friendship should in regard to the Glasgew Cotton Spinners, &c , and induce him from speaking out on an occasion like the said that when he waited on Mr. Anderson on that present. Mr. R. had rendered great service to the subject, he was told by him that he would not be bulcause: no man since the days of Romily had advocated lied into acting contrary to his own judgment; but they democratic principles in the House of Commons more ably than he had done. There may be reasons to excuse his recent conduct. He has suffered much physical pain, and I hope, said Mr. B .- in fact, I have no doubt, that when Mr. Roebuck has recovered his health, he

faction.

Commons. (Cheers.) Mr. B. spoke for some considerable time, but space obliges us to withold his remarks. The CHAIRMAN proposed that a vote of thanks should be given for the excellent addresses they had heard that night. Three cheers were accordingly given for Messrs. Philps and Bartlett, likewise three cheers for the Executive, O Connor, and the Welsh exiles.

Mr. JOHN HASWELL proposed that a full report of that meeting should be published in the Star. (Cries Mr. SHITH seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

Messrs. Bartlett and Philps then departed smid the congratulations of all. This meeting has produced a good spirit in Bradford. Hurrah, for the West!

## LONDON.

misery, can be better and cheaper supplied by home ing the masons now on strike; to make arrangements industry. (Hear, hear.) It was the madness of our for public meetings on their behalf; and likewise to statesmen to have forced people to emigrate in the first take such steps with regard to the London press, for place; we were never in need of more land to raise its misrepresentations of the masons, as might be deemed

The rule of admitting none but accredited delegates

Mr. WORTHINGTON being placed in the chair, called

get it numerously signed, and to back the labours of the coming convention. He conjured them to take heart. levy or subscription, should be found wanting on their labour. Men had now too much intelligence to submit any longer to such serfdom. (Loud cheers,) I have (Cheers.) Our numbers were increasing, and that ill-body, and informed the gents of the press that it was the lying inconsistencies of the Morning Advertiser, and feeling which some cherished towards us at one time only from a small branch of them.

Mr. TOPLIN, carpenter, had brought them £50, and tude, and monarchical institutions are no longer re- assured them of future support.

voted £75, and would continue their support through-Mr. THORNE, carpenter: his body was unanimous

lay in their power to render them assistance, and had men, turning against and denouncing their combination called a general meeting to decide the amount. They for the redress of grievances, while it was well aware Mr. A. PHILPS said they had heard a noble peti- called a general meeting to decide the amount. They that all other classes were already combined to injure subscriptions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. TURNER, tailor; his body was unanimous in favour of supporting them in their righteous struggle. They were but a small society, but would do all in their power. They should meet on Tuesday to decide upon the best method of raising the necessary funds. Mr. HOWLETT, tailor; owing to their society having recently lost the sum of nearly £150, they were short

of funds, but would de all in their power to assist Mr. BLACKLEDGE, plasterer, had brought them £20, Mr. COCHBANE, painter; theirs was a benefit society.

Mr. CLARK, painter: theirs also was a benefit society. but he had brought them £10, and would continue their support until they were successful.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, carpenter, had sent them £20; and when they saw what line of general conduct was its Editor refusing to insert their replies, is unjust and Mr. MAXWELL-Plasterers were not aware of the

Mr. WELLER-The Surrey plasterers had agreed upon a general levy of 1s. per week. Mr. YLER-Tailors fully agreed with the masons Mr. O'CONNOR-Benefit Lodge of Painters, they

Mr. Dodds, painter, also a benefit society, sympa-

Mr. ALSTONE-Painters; they had pledged them-

Mr. SHEPHERD-Tailors; his body would not be

Mr. WILSON, plasterer, was delegated from some

It was announced that owing to it being their meeting night, the Bricklayers Societies could not be

The Saddlers requested a circular might be sent

passed into a law to-morrow, the people would have a A letter was read from Cheltenham, announcing that great battle to fight. We want the power of sending they had had a public meeting, and were unanimous in are employed to exact as much labour as possible from good men into the House of Commons to make good rendering their support. The Tailors, who were the Mr. R M'Donald here entered into a cheering was possible from good men into the House of Commons to make good rendering their support. laws, and to look after our interests. (Cheers.) The strongest organised body there, had resolved upon a count of their position and future prospects, and few friends the people have in that House at the pre- subscription of 1s. for the first week, and 6d. after- doubted not of bringing the strike to a successful terpeople cannot be otherwise than dissatisfied. But they evinced no symptom of irrational excitement at the middle classes. Mr. Roebuck did not speak out as example. They had also denounced the conduct of the Mr. Call that was the middle classes.

> he would serve the people faithfully. I am asked in tors, &c., of the British Queen for their impartial re- ject of a Trades' Directory. what respect has Mr. Roebuck committed himself. To port, and for the proprietor announcing he would that question I reply that he did not act right in quit- always insert their proceedings. He also included the the meeting adjourned to that day week.

Seconded by Mr. JENKINS. A DELEGATE remarked that he could not agree in passed a resolution which caused him to alter his tune; but were these the papers or the men they were now going to give a vote of thanks to ?

The CHAIRMAN stated that the subject of the press would presently be brought before them. Mr. Walton stated that in reference to the holding of a public meeting, it was the opinion of the masons' body, that a meeting at the Crown and Anchor, and at into the chair. The room was crowded. Most of the the White Conduit House, would prove highly advan- auditors being of the middle class. Mr. Wheeler ad tageous to their interest, by disabusing the public mind dressed them on the principles of the People's Charter,

of the prejudice the press had raised against them. Mr. TURNER moved "that a public meeting be held." Mr. GRAHAM seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. BUTLER moved, "That it be held at the Crown and Anchor, on Wednesday, the 3rd Nov. at seven o'clock in the evening." Mr. GLYNN seconded it. An amendment was proposed for the Mechanics' Insti-

tute, but ultimately withdrawn. Captain Acherly was appointed by the stonemasons of Stowe-on-the-Wold and Circnester, to convey assurances of their sympathy with them. He would make the enemies of the working classes. Any Charlet leethem a present of £10, on condition of having the meet- turers or speakers, who pass through this town on their ing at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand. The way to and from the metropolis, would be conferring Captain made some other observations, and the resolu- a benefit on the cause by giving a passing call upon tion was unanimously carried.

Mr. WARTUABY moved "That a committee of twelve persons, selected from the various trades be deputed Council Room, 55, Old Bailey, on Thursday, Oct. to assist the Masons' Committee in getting up the 28th, upon the Corn Laws, much to the satisfaction

Mr. WATKINS seconded it, which was carried, and sien took place, in which Messrs. Mills, Cator, Picker-

the committee appointed. Mr. ARMSTRONG WALTON, before entering into the uestion of the press tendered them, on behalf of his body, his most heartfelt thanks, for the liberal manner in which they had come forward to their support. He fully agreed with the observation which had fallen from Mr. Butler, that the press was the most deadly weapon which could be directed against them; but it rested with them whether they would support those papers which calumniated and misrepresented them and then refused insertion to their replies. He then read some extracts from the Times and commented in an eloquent and able manner upon them, alluding to the contradiction which Mr Johnson had given to the statement that they had made use of violent and threatening language, and stated that this contradiction had destroyed all the paltry efforts of the Times to blacken and destroy their character in the estimation of the public. He did not complain of their giving insertion to Messrs. Grissell and Peto's letter, of the 4th of Oct but he did complain of their refusing insertion to their reply. They then demonstrated that they were only the organ of the wealthy ial measures are required; such as a reductive sity of a correct Trades' Directory, and trusted they conspiracy of working men, but of the aristocrats and the capitalists. These conspiring rogues were eating them up, not only piecemeal, but wholesale; but thank God the time had gone by, when working men would in allusion to its attempt to frighten by Government coercion, said the time was gone by when they could put down the trades by coercive measures. They had passed through the ordeal of the Whig opposition. At the time of the union everything was then used against them, except actual physical force; and the instant this place was held on Thursday evening, Oct 18th they attempted that measure, it would give the death- in the Theatre, which was crowded to excess. Special blow to their tyrannic power. He called upon them from the mason's body detailed the numerous grievants battles when needed—would ever raise his voice against their support were unanimously carried; as were every oppression, whether inflicted by a tyrannic am

amount of labour—(shame; shame)—and also another Anchor, Strand, on Friday, Nov. 4th.

extract, stating they were obliged to adopt measures TAILORS.—Mr. Wheeler lectured at the Hellis, assured them of future support.

Ito keep the men from habits of isziness. He then read Windmill-street, Golden-square, on Thursday of the placard issued by Messrs. Grissell and Peto, stating to an excellent audience. Subject—Class Legisland Peto, stating to an excellent audience. Subject—Class Legisland Peto, stating to an excellent audience. Subject—Class Legisland Peto, stating to an excellent audience. spected. (Cheera.) This desire, said Mr. R., is no more Mr. Butter, carpenter. His body had passed a resothan the spirit of Chartism—that spirit which has lution, pledging themselves to support the masons; and that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter An interesting discussion followed. New members to be controlled in the located and spirit the located area followed and spirit the located area followed by Messrs. Grissell and Peto, stating to an excellent audience. Subject—Class less than the spirit of Chartism—that spirit which has lution, pledging themselves to support the masons; and that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter in the spirit of the weaken those of their oppressors. Is there not famine versal Suffrage, each subscriber having a voice in the raging in the country! And are we to be prevented election of the Council.

| An interesting discussion followed. New serious to support the masons; and a letter of that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the interesting discussion followed. New serious to be controlled in England; and on Monday evening they would meet to decide the from Mr. Barry, stating he was fully satisfied with the joined. Class Leaders, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were intelligent and industrious, and a letter of the country that they were appointed.

The teaching and advice of the Northern Star | route the Chartists of Bradford to action, and to urge | care about the press; this was not the opinion of work- documents published previously to the attack upon to their letters, under the plea that it would lead to controversy. He admired the conduct of the Dispate relative to the New Poor Law, and other measures, but from its treatment of them, he would denounce it, and use his utmost influence to prevent it being taken in a in favour of supporting their fellow-workmen in disthat the men who had come to substantiate the charge against Mr. Allen wished to retire home if their sea. vices were not required.

Captain ACHERLEY suggested they should address the meeting, but all were so satisfied, that it was uni versally disapproved of.

Mr. DUNNING, in a lengthened speech, contended that the only way to reach the brains or the sense of justice of an Editor of a paper was by effecting an increase or decrease of the sale—that newspaper principle was a vendible article to be seld to the highest bidder, and blamed the apathy of the people for not supporting those papers which would advecate their interests.

Mr. Bush called the attention of the reporters, and he knew they would insert it, to the following resolution-it affected their interests:-

"That it is the opinion of this delegate meeting that the conduct of the Morning Advertiser in making such unjustand malicious attacks upon the mason's body, and unmanly; and this meeting pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to influence their bodies to use no house where this paper is taken in."

Mr. O'CONNOR seconded the resolution, and said they must bear in mind that, by adopting this measure, they were not only opposing the paper, but also its pre-prietors, the Licensed Victuallers. Surely no objections could be raised to this resolution either by the religious public, or by the testotallers. The resolution was unanimously carried amid great

applause. Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON remarked that there was something strange about the gentlemen of the press He had long observed they never failed to catch at something to endeavour to injure the cause of the work. ing classes. He wished to contradict that portion of &c., made him say that their funds were exhausted: it was a falsehood. He then alluded to the conduct of the press in the case of the Ashton spinners; but, as the whole would be brought before the public meeting he would not occupy more of their time.

Mr. TURNER moved a similar resolution respecting the base conduct of the Weekly Dispaich. Mr. CLARK seconded the resolution, and it was car ried with tremendous applause.

A strong resolution was also passed, denouncing the conduct of the treacherous daily Times. Mr. LOVETT moved a vote of thanks to the propriete of the British Queen and Statesman. Mr. JENKINS seconded the motion

An amendment was moved that the vote of thank be adjourned till that day three menths. Mr. Bush seconded the amendment, who adminis

tered some hard hits at the conduct of its proprietor is currying for their support. Mr. SHEPHERD said the Northern Star and Evenim Sun were far more worthy of a vote of thanks than the

papers proposed. The amendment was then put and carried near unanimonaly. Mr. Anderson moved, and Mr. Walton

"That this meeting watch strictly the conduct of the press, and support only those which best advocate their general interest." Carried unanimously

Mr. CARTER stated that apprentices were discharged

stantiated on oath. Mr. WORTHINGTON called their attention to the mb A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and

HACKNEY.-Wednesday, 27th of October, Weston's Stallwood delivered an address occupying nearly two with the greatest attention, and highly applauded. Several of the middle classes were present, and expressed their approbation. Mr. Rowland spoke in corroboration of the views of the lecturer, to the satisfietion of the meeting. A deputation attended from the O'Brien Press Fund Committee, who were well received A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and chairman. Mr. Ruffy Ridley will lecture on the ensuing Tuesday.

LIMEHOUSE.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley lectured at the school room, Limehouse Causeway, on Tuesday, to a numerous

audience and much good was effected. READING .- Mr. T. M. Wheeler having to be on bad ness at Reading, on Tuesday, the 26th, consulted with a few friends as to the best means of getting up a meeting. It fortunately happened that it was the meeting night of the Reform Registration Committee, meeting at Mr. Price's Large Rooms. Broad-street; a few Chartists friends attended, and Mr. Chamberlin was voted showing their superiority over those advocated by any other party, and demonstrated that no real good could be effected until its principles became the law of the land. He was loudly cheered during the whole of his address, and sat down amid great applause, and strange to say, no opposition was attempted. The Chairman then gave as a toast "The Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter," which was drak nearly unanimously. The health of Mr. Wheeler was then drank, and great enthusiasm was exhibited. A great many names have been given in to join the National Charter Association, and ere long this Whig and Tory ridden town will present a bold Chartist front against

Mr. Chamberlin, Grape-passage, Castle-street. CITY OF LONDON .- Mr. Stallwood lectured at the of the audience. At its conclusion, a spirited discusgill, and others, took part. A vote of thanks will passed to the lecturer, for his able exposé of the Con

MIDDLESEX -On Sunday, Oct. 31st., Mr. Ruff Ridley in the chair. After the transaction of the wind business, and receiving reports, many of which were d a cheering nature, especially those from Hackney Limehouse, and Reading. Deputations and lectures were again appointed to the various localities. M Ridley was allowed to vacate the chair, and Mr. Cully was called to occupy it. Mr. Ridley, then, in a special of great eloquence, moved the following resolution: That this Council looks upon Mr. Watkin's sermed to be the personal act of an individual, and in no wil connected with the principles of the People's Charles, or its advocates, which was seconded by Mr. Godfellow. After a lengthened discussion, in which all the delegates took part, Mr. Pickersgill moved as amendment, "That we take no notice of the subject," which was seconded by Mr. Hogg. The original motion was carried, with four dissentients. Mr. Fusel moved, and Mr. Simpson seconded, "That a committee be appointed to superintend the raising of a subscrip tion for the widow Rudd, and to suggest such measures as should be advisable for regulating funeral procession motion was carried, and the committee appoint business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned WESTMINSTER.-Mr. Wheeler lectured, in the

Charter Coffee House, Stretton Ground, on Sunday, Oct. 31st, on the evils of a standing army, and the Charter as a remedy to remove this disgrace to our country—this heavy drain upon our resources. lecture was much approved of by a highly intellige and respectable audience. Many copies of the National Petition were disposed of, and Mr. Wheeler instructed to procure 100 copies of it. Two members joined, the cause is steadily progressing in this densely people neighbourhood.

WOOLWICH - A public meeting of the inhabitants of to which they had been subjected by the tyrant Alls. Mr. Carter read the correspondence between them and Messys. Grissell and Peto. Resolutions, comments

misrepresentations of the masons, and their relations to the conclusion of the masons of the brawny arms of one of the masons and the deposited on the outer side of the door.

In the brawny arms of one of the masons are the meeting, to take their case and the conduct of the into consideration, will be held at the Cross and Anchor Strand on Eriday Nov 4th.

Anchor, Strand, on Friday, Nov. 4th.

From the moment that his intention was made known of being amongst us, every Chartist hand was set to work for the purpose of making his reception such as we thought it ought to be; and, notwithstanding the secret and open hostility of the Whig Lord Provost, the 29th of October, 1841, will be a day long remembered in Aberdeen, while its results will teach his Lordship, that his warfare against the magic power of the mighty people, is but as the war of waters raised against the "head and front" of nature's true

Priday, notwithstanding the prayers of the clique Tas a Chartist day of serenity and calmness: at the dawn a number of the most active Chartists started for Stonehaven, a distance of fifteen miles in a carriage and four, from which the union jack floated in the breezs. At eleven e'clock they returned, accompanied by Mr. O'Connor, and on their departure, were enthusiastically cheered by the good men and women of Stonehaven. It was arranged that the procession should meet Mr. O'Connor at the Prince Albert Hotel, within a mile and shalf of the town, where at his arrival he and his friends were to occupy an open carriage, drawn by six splendid blood grey horses, with postilions dressed in new scarlet jackets, and wearing hunting caps, with rich gold tassels. When the parties met, Mr. O'Connor stept into the carriage, accompanied by the veteran. Archibald M'Donald, and Mr. Jas. M'Pherson, mastermanufacturer. At this period, a loud and pealing thunder of cheers ran like wildfire through the congrepted thousands, vibrating and thrilling upon the ear, while the eye was feasted with one of the richest and most gorgeons speciacles ever presented.

As soon as the marshals had completed their prelistood on the seat, receiving the warmest acclamations as he passed through the dense masses. As he reached the top of the procession the bugles sounded a halt, and the several trades, according to ar-

their route in the following order :-The incorporated body of hammermen. Marshal on horseback dressed in a splendid full suit of armour, of polished steel,

and wearing a helmet of the same with vizier. and armed with a broad sword. Banner, bearing the motto of the trade. Hammermen, three and three, followed by Vulcan, in a superb dress, covered with a rich damask cloak. and attended by a rich body of Cyclops, equally richly

were preceded by a splendid band. The bakers followed next, in full regalia, dressed in seits of rich pink muslin, and wearing splendid turhans; they were headed by Three marshals on horseback.

swords of polished steel, their horses being richly caparisoned. Rich banner, motto:-Chartism-Scots who hae wi' Wallace bled. Reverse—Scotland free or a desert. Bakers, three and three, Regime a sheaf of wheat, a loaf of bread, and other emblems of their craft.

Dressed in red and green tartan, and carrying bread

This body was preceded by a splendid band of music. TAILORS. Two marshals on horseback. Band.

Rich banner. Motto-The Charter; to gain this is our deter-Reverse-Coming events cast their shadow before Tailors, three a-breast, Splendidly dressed, and wearing rich silk snahes.

Office-bearers, carrying their batons. Rich silk flag: Motto-Universal Suffrage, and No Surrender. Reverse... In unity we hail the dawn of freedom. THE INCORPORATED HAND-LOOM WEAVERS. Splendid band of music.

Marshals on foot Office-bearers, carrying their batons. The master splendidly dressed with a rich train, borne by five pages of beautiful appearance, and also richly dressed. The chaplain in full canonicals and wig, bearing the Bible upon a table suspendid from his

Weavers, three a-breast. spinning wheels, and looms, and carrying several magnificent flags and banners, with appropriate mottos. THE FLAX DRESSERS.

Splendid band of music. Marshal on foot, Dressed in full Highland costume, wearing a black military bonnet and feathers, and carrying a broad

Men, three a-breast, with blue aprons. Queen Catherine.

Bearing a sceptre, surmounted by a crown, and Wearing a rich silk pink dress, with a splendid train of the richest white satin, with a deep trimming of pink, six lovely train-bearers, richly dressed as pages, bearing ber train, three at each side; the train-bearers were lovely little girls, of from eight to ten years of age. The Queen was guarded by eight archers, four on each side, in rich dresses of green silk tunics, white fromers, and wearing black velvet bonnets, with black feathers, and carrying bows strang in their hands, with quivers, full of arrows; she was followed by her Chaplain in full canonicals, and bands and powered wig, and bearing a large bible open upon a table sepended from his neck. The Chaplain was followed by twelve of the Queen's councillors, dressed in fall suits of black, each bearing the Charter in his hand. In front and rear were two splendid flags, each

THE SHIP CARPENTERS. Scotch begpipes, with several drummers and fifers. Marshals, on foot, dressed in rich blue silk jackets. A rich flag, with a full-length portrait of Sir Robert Peel, and a figure representing a ship carpenter in the act of caulking up the Right Hon. Baronet's mouth. A large model of Nosh's ark.

bearing a full-length portrait of Queen Catharina.

An immense procession of expenters, three and three, dressed in full costume, bearing all the emblems of the craft, and carrying various beautiful flags, with appropriate mottos.

THE CAULKERS OF THE TRADE, in a large body, three and three, dressed in neat and besitiful check shirts, blue trousers, and blue bonnets, each bearing a caulking hammer in his hand, the remainder of the ship carpenters' procession carrying a number of beautiful models of steamers and ships, one in particular arrested our attention, it was a splendid steamer complete, and made upon the new Archimedian Principle.

ROPE SPINNERS. Marshals, splendidly dressed, on foot, Scotch bagpines, and drummers and fifers. Rope-spinners, three abreast, carrying spinning wheels, and several automaton figures engaged in the

several stages of work in that trade. A number of splendid flags and banners with characteristic and spirited mottos. TOUNG CHARTISTS A number of juvenile Chartists, three and three. Drummers and fifers.

This young body were beautifully dressed, and wore blue aprona They were headed by a marshal of about twelve years of age, in a rich scarlet dress of glazed calico, wearing a turban of the same. Phy with motto—The banner lof liberty unfurled by infanta

WOOD SAWYERS Splendid flags: motto-Few, but firm, in the cause of freedom.

Marshals on foot men, three abreast, carrying their tools. Midergoes.

ASSOCIATED BODY OF CHARTISTS. Iwo marshals on horseback with swords by their sides, and each bearing a small flag with-No surrender inscribed upon it. SPLENDID BRASS BAND.

large heaner representing a slave with his chains rest asender, and the manacele falling from hands, motto:—Knowledge frees the slave. Reverse :- An eagle flying with the Charter in his beak,

Motto: - Time speeds en. C. uncil of the Charter Union three a-breast. Tour bay horses, pos. Illions in scarlet jackets and we are bold to assert, that no reasonable sum would be carded by the few, who would gladly have made a tool to assert, that no reasonable sum would be carded by the few, who would gladly have made a tool to assert, that no reasonable sum would be carded by the few, who would gladly have made a tool to assert, that no reasonable sum would be carded by the few, who would gladly have made a tool to assert, that no reasonable sum would be carded by the few, who would gladly have made a tool to assert, that no reasonable sum would be carded by the few, who would gladly have made a tool to assert, that no reasonable sum would be carded by the few, who would gladly have made a tool to assert, that no reasonable sum would be carded by the few, who would gladly have made a tool to assert, that no reasonable sum would be carded by the few, who would gladly have made a tool to assert, that no reasonable sum would be carded by the few, who would gladly have made a tool to assert, that no reasonable sum would be carded by the few, who would gladly have made a tool to assert, that no reasonable sum would be carded by the few, who would gladly have made a tool to assert, the sum of the chartest cause. besting cape with gold wits, a coach and four also refused by the association for a verbatim report of a

Bue banner, surmounted with the erown of democracy and the cap of libe. 47.

Large banner, with a full-lengt to painting

of Feargus O'Cennor, bearing the Charter in his ha, ad. Members of the Charter Association, by tween eight with a splendid silver breach as large as a small cheesebundled of the Charter Association, by tween eight with a splendid silver breach as large as a small cheesebundled appears to keep the peace, but all proval. hundred and a thousand strong, three a. breest

Large tri-coloured flag. A beautiful garland, representing the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle entwined, motto:-United we stand, divided we fail. Banner, motto: - The devil is not king of England, and yet our bread is taxed.

Green banner, motto: - May the gilded crowns o Europe be melted into type, to print the rights of man throughout the universe. Beautiful tri-coloured silk flag, banner, motto :- 0, why has man the will and power to make his fellow mourn.

Large flag, representing the execution of Charles I, Motto: - The fate of tyrants. Our rights we will have: Our motto shall be,

No rest in the land

Until we are free.

Reverse:—The goddess of liberty sounding the march of freedom. Motto:-Liberty. Large flag, motto:-Universal Suffrage, supported on the one side by Britannia, and on the other, by a working man, carrying the cap of liberty. Flag, motto:-Justice her banners now displays, See them waving in the wind; Liberty is on the way,

To emancipate mankind. Flag, Feargus O'Connor helding the Charter in his hand, motto:—Let all govern, and all obey.

Reverse:—Justice holding the ballance in her hand, weighing the Suffrage. Motto: -The ten-pounders found wanting-union and peace.

The body of the working classes in procession. Thus marshaled the vast assemblage moved onward under the command of

JAS. THOMPSON, JAS RUSSELL, and JOHN MILNE. three veterans upon whom devolved the onerous duties minary arrangements, the dense mass fell into line on of commanders in chief. By the time that the proceseither side of the road, leaving a open way in the centre sion reached the town, its numbers swelled to an infor Mr. O'Connor's carriage to pass, and in which he calculable extent. Those who understand our locality may form something like an estimate, when we tell them Union-street, the longest and widest street in any night. O'Connor had announced both at the open-air town in scotland, was as full as an egg, and the num- meeting, and at the soirce, that a discussion was to bers may be judged of, when we inform our readers take place in the large pavilion on that evening, and rangement, marched past the carriage, and proceeded in that the Scotch Gazeteer states, Union-street to be more begged that Mr. Brewster should have a fair and calm than a mile in length, and it is sixty-seven feet in breadth; but we shall take the appearance of the procession at this stage from the Aberdeen Banner, a Whig paper. It says-"The whole body proceeded into town with music playing and colours flying. The crowd in Union-street, the whole way from the Water House to Castle-street, was immense; all the windows were occupied, and the balconies were filled." Aye, in truth, the procession here was immense, and not only immense, but perhaps one of the most gorgeous and truly magnificent spectacles ever yet exhibited. The procession proceeded down Union-street, along Broad-street, Queen-street, and Constitution-street, till it reached the Caledonian Race Ground, commonly called the Links. The men carried all the emblems of their craft, and The appearance at this period is indescribable. The Links is on the sea coast, and perhaps one of the most beautiful and picturesque pieces of ground to be found in any country. The procession entered in the grand plain, which, at the distance of about a mile, is terminated by a natural amphitheatre—the hills rising one above another in envious grandeur; embosomed in these hills is a perfect stage or parlour, carpeted with the green sward. Before the tail of the procession had entered the vast plain, the flags of the advance were seen majestically waving in the breeze, as in succession they disappeared in the tangle of hills. The carriages, the trades, bands, and flags, with the rich dresses of the trades, reminded us of a tournament such as we read of in olden times; all moved along the race ground, and

He opened the business in a bold and manly speech; after which. Mr. LEGGE moved, and Mr. MACPHERSON seconded a resolution in favour of the Charter and National Petition, which was carried unanimously. An address of congratulation and confidence was then presented to Mr. O'Connor, who responded at considerable length, explained what his course had been, O'Brien. This quarter of an hour he expended in and what his course for the future should be: he was frequently interrupted by the most hearty cheers, and from the Operative of O'Brien's speeches, and each and especially when he depicted the wrongs of his own every one was met not with censure or condemnation, country. He said that such demonstrations were for ocular conviction for our oppenents who had no other means of learning our numerical strength, as they would not be driven from their foolish alliance upon a deluding press, but seeing many of the upper and that, they replied that he should have added the middle classes present he challenged all or any to meet him that night in discussion, when the oral conviction Dressed in blue aprons, bearing warping machines, would follow the ocular; and if there was any value in numbers and knowledge, we had, as they would find, a vast majority of these utensils on our side. It would be impossible to give anything like an outline of his soul-stirring emition, which at the conclusion, was responded to by a simultaneous mountain peal, followed by waving of hats, which appeared like the flight of ravens among the hills. The out-door proceedings having terminated to the entire satisfaction of all parties, the procession again re-formed and accompanied Mr. O Connor to the Royal Hotel, where he took up his quarters; and after he entered, the to follow him through the country at the expense of whole passed in review to the great delight of the occupants of windows, roofs, and balconies, for all seemed to enjoy the decorum of their working fellow-

> Scotland, or perhaps in Britain. If the day's proceedings were cheering to Chartism, prefer quoting from the Banner to giving any opinion of

our own. The Banner mys:-"At half-past seven o'clock, the doors of Machray's Pavilion were opened for a soirce in honour of Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Macpherson, combmaker, was in the chair; and on the platform were Mr. Legge, Mr. Macdonald, and other leading advocates of the People's Charter. Mr. O'Connor addressed the meeting in a speech of two hours' length, in the course of which he arged the necessity of Universal Sufrage, the Ballot, Annual Parliaments, the Payment of Members of Parliament, &c. At the conclusion of his address, he was presented by two female Chartists, in the name of the female Chartists of Aberdeen, with a tartan scarf, and a splendid silver brooch. The whole proceedings were conducted with the greatest order, notwithstanding that there could not have been less than three thousand persons present. The meeting broke up at one this

meraing." The stage of the immense pavillion was nicely ornamented, as well as several other parts, while 120 new gass burners were added to give effect to the decoration. Some idea may be formed of the capability of the Chartists to manage their own affairs, when it is understood that about 3,500 persons seated were served with cup, saucer and three cups of tea, without more interruption than might have taken place at a large social party in a hold room. Thirty active stewards performed the whole duty of serving out the tea, fruits, cakes, and other good things. While Mr. Macpherson manufacturer, presided over his fellow townspeople, with a dignity and grace, proving that the Chartist whole is gow had adopted the Birmingham resolution by overwell made up of all the essential parts to constitute peace, law, and order, if they were allowed.

After Mr. O'Connor's address on the Links, the com-

mittee could have disposed of 2,000 more tickets. and the Chartist Hall, in George's street, who joined the adored by the working classes, and perhaps the best divide." estimates to be furnished of his manliness in the hour of trial is the fact, that upon the last election he abandoned class and degree, and marched almost the first to the hustings to register his vote in favour of universal right, by giving it for Robert Lowry, the labour candidate, and here we must state that no man has done more good service and none more justly esteemed by all classes in Aberdeen and the north, than is Mr. Lowry, from the tree to the plant, which timber to the North of Scotland. The sentiment of the people people." were very ably spoken to by Mr. Nicholson to whom further interruption than plandits and acclamation about fifty hands out of 5000. which made the building ring. It would be hopeless to attempt even an outline of his speech, neither could it have been reported had there been a disposition upon the part of the hireling press to send such a shell through their mertar into the enemies camp. We can now well understand the reason for burking the speeches and misrepresenting the motives of O Connor. In fact, in front of the platform rushed forward, selzed Mr. we have witnessed good and substantial reasons in the O'Connor dragged him by main force from the hustings, concessions of the whole of the middle classes who and carried him on their shoulders to the door amidst honoured us with their presence, and we are bold to desfening cheers, while Brewster and his rump skulked Tr. O' Connor and his friends in an open carriage and assert that at no previous assemblage, for any purpose, off in ignominious disgrace. It is right to say that Mr. Extract and his iriends in an open carriage and assert that at no previous assemblage, for any purpose, O'Connor waived his right to reply, and gave it to Mr. was there so large an attendance of the middle classes.

Was there so large an attendance of the middle classes.

O'Conner waved his right to reply, and gave it to Mr.

Brewster, and at the conclusion. O'Conner and Mitchell as at our Soirce on Friday night last, and amongst them as at our Soirce on Friday night last, and amongst them we hesitate not to say, that the same opinion now prevails right caper about any four black horses, the horses the last nail been favour of the whole Charter was unanswerable, while the same and entertained the scene by and convenience.

Was there so large an attendance of the middle classes.

Brewster, and at the conclusion. O'Conner and Mitchell who has been a deadly opponent of O'Conner, shook was there so large an attendance of the middle classes.

O'Conner waved his right to reply, and gave it to Mr.

Brewster, and at the conclusion. O'Conner and Mitchell who has been a deadly opponent of O'Conner in favour of the whole Charter was unanswerable, while driven in the coffin of disunton in Aberdeen. Brewster, and at the conclusion. O'Conner and Mitchell who has been a deadly opponent of O'Conner in favour of the whole Charter was unanswerable, while the same principle of the middle classes.

Who has been a deadly opponent of O'Conner in favour of the whole Charter was unanswerable, while the same principle of the conclusion. O'Conner and Mitchell who has been a deadly opponent of O'Conner in favour of the whole Charter was unanswerable, while the same principle of the conclusion. Taying favourite airs, an open carriage and four con- and convincing. We have heard many declare that and with inability, want of knowledge, and judgment, they would not have lost the treat forten pounds, while and in fact he is now stamped by the many, and dis-

Speech which electrified many with gold and the control of the charter of the cha Mr. LEGGE followed Mr. O'Connor and made a most ficant hint that his presence in our ranks is not wanted powerful appeal to the meeting on behalf of the Char- and to retire to his original nothingness. Never were

At this stage of the proceedings three very interest. We cannot conclude without making this fact known, ing and well-dressed girls read an address to Feargus that the Whig Lord Provost, had sixteen rounds of ball O'Connor, and at the conclusion threw a splendid tartan cartridge served out to the military force in our barplaid round him in Highland fashion, which they bound racks, where all were under orders for immediate vention, seconded by Mr. James Watson, which

Presented to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., by the Female his desires and preparations were balked and rendered Chartists of Aberdeen

29th October, 1841. To this Mr. O'Connor replied in a most feeling and cause of a single life being lost or endangered, the men sent out on strike, as the worse used men in the councilous distribution and after followed the beloved of all of the North would have shown him that those who try; and if they were allowed to fall it would be their noit heads, not a very palatable dish by any means, try; and if they were allowed to fall it would be their noit heads, not a very palatable dish by any means, try; and if they were allowed to fall it would be their noit heads, not a very palatable dish by any means, try; and if they were allowed to fall it would be their noit heads, not a very palatable dish by any means, try; and if they were allowed to fall it would be their noit heads, not a very palatable dish by any means, try; and if they were allowed to fall it would be their noit heads, not a very palatable dish by any means, try; and if they were allowed to fall it would be their noit heads, not a very palatable dish by any means, try; and if they were allowed to fall it would be their noit heads, not a very palatable dish by any means, try; and if they were allowed to fall it would be their noit heads, not a very palatable dish by any means, try; and if they were allowed to fall it would be their noit heads, not a very palatable dish by any means, try; and if they were allowed to fall it would be their noit heads, not a very palatable dish by any means, try; and if they were allowed to fall it would be their noit heads. the virtuous veterans, Archibald Macdonald, whose can suffer want periodically, can avenge wrong like the very appearance his fellow men delight to honour with every mark of approbation. He spoke in strains of beware how they put a match to public opinion. All intense feeling to the sentiment of the expatriated England and Scotland are now of one mind. Good patriots, and after some good songs and excellent music laws can bind us, but tyrants can no more disunite us. from the patriotic band, who gave their Had one hair of O'Connor's head been hurt, aye, or of valuable services gratuitously, and a hearty vota of one of the poorest in our ranks, God only knows what thanks, with three cheers for the graceful and manly the result, even to Europe might have been; but Chairman. The delighted party separated between one thanks to the protector of the poor, the Lord of Creaand two o'clock in the morning, regretting that the tion, not one single disagreeable occurrence took place hour for parting had arrived. Upon his departure, from the beginning even to the end. So hurran for the O'Connor was followed to his hotel by the people, and brave men of Scotia's Northern Capital.

Thus far we have given the proceedings of Friday but now we come to a far more important question. On Thursday, Mr. Brewster, of Paisley, arrived in berdeen, and immediately commenced a dark and foul conspiracy against Mr. O Conner. There was no false hood ever so glaring, no charge ever so hypocritical, no abuse ever so low, with which he did not dare to charge the absent man. Backed by some Whigs, he called a meeting in a room, to which he submitted his Birmingham resolution; and some Irishmen, to their everlasting honour be it spoken, and many who were not before friends of O'Connor, mustered in great portion in central Africa. strength, determined not to allow an absent countryman to be condemned unheard.

As soon as the valiant priest commenced his personal and scurrilous attack upon O'Connor, his countrymen rashed at him open-mouthed. Brewster called them savage Irishman; and a scene of confusion followed

which baffles all description.

Brewster took with him a reporter from the Whig dberdeen Herald; and, through its columns on Saturday morning, he published the most glaring and ungentlemanly falsehoods, evidently printed with a view to prejudice the public mind upon the discussion which was to take place between him and O'Connor on Saturday hearing

The Brewsterites made a determined lounge for the cash, but in this they were foiled. The great pavilion is capable of containing nearly 5,000 persons standing. and all the seats were removed. The sum of 2d. was charged for admission, and the Brewsterites wanted to share the proceeds; which, however, O Conuor at once negatived, by declaring that he had no objection to he had no notion of putting money in the pockets of his

Seven o'clock was the time named in the bills for commencing business; but long before that hour the place was crammed. Mr. Mitchell, one of the Calton Hill gentlemen, was appointed Chairman by Mr. Brewster, and Mr. Macpherson was nominated by Mr. O Connor. The arrangements were that Mr. Brewster should open the proceedings in a half-hour's speech; that Mr. O'Connor should follow in the same peried and that a quarter of an hour should then be afforded each successively for two hours. Mr. O'Connor having the reply. Thus the whole proceedings were to have

occupied three hours. The pale-faced priest rose, as if from the living tomb, while the stillness of death gave awful presage of the unwelcome appearance. He spoke in the outset of profession of religious toleration, and presently urged the necessity of a state prevision for all the pastors of all creeds. From that he lannehed into Parson Stephens, the several knights immediately took to the sod, and Bronterre O'Brien, and Dr. John Taylor, and charged in their gallep remind us of a grand day at Epsem, of O'Connor with every word spoken by them and any man the Derby day; in fact, it is an absurdity to attempt to convey anything like an account of the real thing. All in England, since the 5th of April, 1838. He spun his half-hour's web, and finally sat down smid groans the carriages drew up in the carpetted parlour, while every hill was covered with dense masses of well-dressed and other symptoms of strong disapprobation.

men and women. All being thus arranged, the veteran Mr. O'Connor then rose amid thunders of appliance Archibald Macdonald was called to the chair amid the and taking dates and facts for his guide, for a halfhearty congratulations of his affectionate townsmen. hour he so peppered the parson that upon his appearance both Chairmen and Mr. O'Connor were compelled to plead hard before the angered audience would permit him to proceed.

Now the cloven foot began to appear; and, at starting, he said, now we are at issue, I have pinned Mr. O'Connor to a recegnition of physical force principles by his defence of every act of his friend, Bronterre reading what he hoped would be damning extracts but with shouts of capital, right, bravo, and loud cheers. The priest read garbled extracts about the landlords, the capitalists, and others being put to death; and, upon saking what the audience thought of parsons. (Roars of laughter followed this observation.) Again, he resumed his seat, amid the most frightful yells,

by charging him with being a conspirator and spy. He denied that he was fit to be associated with, and said that he Brewster had attempted to make use of tyrants find it necessary to establish. the total abstinence societies, for the purpose of dest then retired by the valley, which he was told had troying the movement. He said that he had written been the scene of many a Chartist triumph, to his hotel. to Forfar, Montrose, and several other places, asking where he met a large concourse of friends, amongst them for funds to follow on Mr. O'Connor's flank, and the total abstinence societies. Brewster and his chair-man denied this, when Mr. O'Connor said he had a hard to effect this object, but was determined to make man denied this, when Mr. O'Connor said he had a letter in his possession, written by Brewster, to Charles up, so far as was in their power, by joining their Alloa Ross, of Forfar, making such an appeal, and replete brethren throughout the day and in the evening. men, and to look with ecstasy, if not with satisfaction, on the richest scene ever witnessed in the North of with the most wilful and glaring falsehoods

Here Brewster and his Chairman clamoured and vociferated for the letter. Mr. O'Connor declared that he had not the letter immediately about him, but that the Chairman, Mr. Macpherson, had read it; but no. what must the night have been? and here again, we the meeting should have the original. At this period the confusion was tremendous, when the Chairman stated that fortunately Mr. Davies, of Stonehaven. was in the meeting, and had it. Here cheer followed cheer; and, upon Mr. Davies presenting himself, he announced that he would read a verbatim copy of the letter to Ross, but Brewster and his Chairman rose and roared, out " Only a capy! where is the original?"

> when Mr. O'CONNOR rose and said, I have now netted the fish. You shall have the original in less than three minutes; it is in my writing deak at my hotel.

This announcement was responded to by a volley of cheers, and Mr. O Conner crushed his way through the young men, of whom O Conner said there was not dense mass, and in a few minutes returned with the letter, and upon presenting it, the cheers were astoneding.

o read the document, containing word for word what demeaneur; the music bands, eight in number O'Conner had stated, and upon reading one passage relative to the Northern Star newspaper, perhaps one of the most curious occurrences ever witnessed took place. As if by magic, the Stars of that day were taken from the pockets of the fustian jackets, and brandished and flourished in exultation over the heads of the audience. More Stars than were welcome to Brewster anpeared. This letter was an appeal to the total abstainers to furnish Brewster with the means of destroying O'Connor, and stated that two large meetings in Glas-Whelming majorities.

All was now up, Brewster was brought to the scratch, his appearance. but not another word would be listened to. The hustings were charged, and Brewster, in the confusion, as it was, from 400 to 500 had to be accommodated at | began to dictate to a reporter of the Herald, who had come to back him in his Anti-Chartist crusade. The 3.000 of whom The Banzer speaks after their feast. Working men instantly saw the trick, that the press This supplimentary band of patriots was headed by Mr. was to fight the after-battle, wheseupon a rush was Hall, the principal ship builder in Aberdeen, a noble made at the Reporter, who was only saved by Mr. minded, upright and honourable gentleman, his moral O'Conner's timely interference. Now all patience was worth adds dignity to nature, while his advocacy of gone, all control was lost, and all discussion was at an the poor man's rights does honour to mankind. This end. "Spy," "Traitor," "Richmond," and "Liar, gentleman is beloved by both Whigs and Tories, and is issued from every mouth, followed by cries of "Divide,

BREWSTER rose to move the Birmingham reso lution, and after a long pause a person of the name of FALKNER seconded them.

The following amendment was moved by Mr. ARCHI-BALD MACDONALD, and seconded by acclamation :-Resolved, "That this meeting does not recognize Mr. Brewster as a Chartist, and has no confidence in him, whose conduct has been marked by patriotism, activity, and further, we are of opinion that he is not a fit and large flag bearing representations of the several and the strictest moral propriety since his introduction proper person to represent any portion of the Scottish

> The amendment was received with shouts of applause Mr. O'Connor succeeded to the sentiment of the Char- and when put appeared to be unanimously carried. ter. He spoke for two hours and a quarter, without However, Brewster would have a show, and he had in After the waving of hats, cheering, and elapping of

hands had subsided, Mr. MITCHELL came ferward and and the produce of their toil is employed in advertising carried.

Here the scene again became indescribable, Those speech which electrified many whe profess themselves has no more chance with O'Connor than with an infant, receiving a visit; an address from the Teetotal Charand we hope and trust that he well now take the signi-

two such glorious days in the North of Scotland. plate, and bearing the following inscription :- 3 handred special constables to keep the peace, but all proval,

void by every man acting the part of a special constable; and a word to his Lordship, had he been the descendants of a Wallace. Tyrants had better now

GLORIOUS RECEPTION GIVEN TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ, IN THE ALLOA DIS-TRICT-TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM.

love sloth, ease, and slumber; no questions of national policy interest them, as for mental or moral improvement, the country may as soon expect to hear a movement made for such an object by the most degraded

attempt to move, but they only succeeded in showing their utter incapability of walking; they hired that jackall, the Dunfermline cobler, who is ready for every dirty job to which pay is attached, to enlighten us on Corn Law Repeal, but Mr. Dancan sent him home so well beaten, that we have heard nothing of his dunghill exhibition since. But although Whigs, Tories, and propriety, and harmony, terminating such a day, as Corn Law Repealers are thus lifeless and silent, not so might have been expected, confusion worse confounded the Chartists; every town of any note in the country has its regular lecture weekly, and Chartism here is in to this. All who possess Halls where soirces are held such good condition that we await other parts in the claim a merit to themselves in refusing them to the country growing up to our standard to make it triumphant as the law of the land.

Great preparations were made for the 25th October, the day fixed for the visit of Feargus O'Connor to this Alloa had early notice to provide for at least twelve district, much speculation being affoat respecting the probable state of the weather, many anticipating, from under the necessity of building a pavilion, and they the long continued rains in this part of the country, that the preparations made for the reception of their spaces of vacant ground, with the consent of one or noble champion would be spoiled: but these anticipations were all dissipated.

On the morning of the 25th, as the sun gilded the tops of the Ochil mountains, and gave life and animation to expense, the Committee were reluctantly compelled the winding Forth, thus decking out an alter to liberty, assist his own party in defraying their expences, but at which the high priest of Chartism was to minister to a grateful and enthusiastic people; on that morning, an open carriage left Alloa, for Stirling, containing Messrs. Duncan and Thompson, who were deputed to meet Mr. O'Connor in Stirling. They met to be refused admittance. The demand for tickets him at a quarter to nine, in Mr. Gibb's Hotel, accempanied by a number of friends from Alva, all eager to testify their respect to the noble martyr to Whig ment, and the evil they laboured to prevent. To do and Tory injustice.

After breakfast, Mr. O'Connor was seen arm in arm with Mr. Duncan, winding his way up Baker-street and Broadstreet to the Castle. In the Broad-street, Mr. Duncan pointed out to Mr. O'Connor, the spot where had not tickets, gained admission to the exclusion of a the ill-fated Hardie and Baird offered up their life to great many who had tickets, and to add to our troubles, satiate the bloodthirsty vengeance of the Tory faction of that demon from the bottomless pit, Parson Brewster 1819. He then shewed him the dungeon in which these arrived in Alloz, to challenge Mr. O'Connor to a discusmartyrs to liberty-precursors to Chartism in Scotland-passed the period of their time from their sentence to their execution. From this he conducted him gave additional excitement to a meeting containing three to the armoury, where the weapons used at the Battle hundred more within the Hall, than there were seats f Bonnymuir lay. After surveying these, Mr. O'Connor said it was a high proof of the courage of Scotch-

Mr. O'Connor was then shown the pikes, which were made by the order of Government, to arm the country people to protect themselves from the threatened invasion of Napoleon Buonaparte. Mr. O'Connor remarked upon the changed aspect of the people and the Government : at that time they made arms for the whole people, and now they are afraid to hear of a peagun among the people. We are informed that the had to find their way to the platform over the heads of peace, high wages, and plenty of food. Mr. O'Connor was shown the pulpit which John Knox preached his first sermon in; this relic of Scotch antiquity seemed to interest him very much. He then visited the ramparts on the nosth side, from which he had a view of the beautiful winding Forth, the scene of Wallace's exploits above Stirling Bridge, the Grampian Mountains, and the battle ground of Sherriff Muir. He then passed over to the south side, where he had a view of the ground where the ancient tournament and tilts were fought—the race ground of Stirling, and the far-famed field of Bannockburn; and in the far distance the snow clad mountains of Ben Lomond and Ben Ledie. Mr O Connor then retired to the Castle from these inte-Mr. O'CONNOR was again received with repeated esting sights with feelings of deep and absorbing incheering, and now turned the tables upon his adversary recest, the military regarding him as an object of intense interest, and prevented from doing him full honours by the stern military etiquette which whom was the committee of the Stirling Charter Asso ciation. He regretted very much that he could not

All things being ready, Mr. O'Connor stepped into the carriage, accompanied by Messrs. Duncan and Thompson. In the carriage we also saw Mrs. Duncan and her young son, whom Mr. O'Connor paid marked attention to. A good number of the middle class of Stirling were ranged on each side of the door, all eager to have a look at Mr. O'Connor. The coach then drove on through Stirling, across the Forth, round the Abbey Craigs, and through the delightful residence of the Abercromby family, at Loggie Wood, on to Menstry. It was pleasant to see as the coach went on, groups of people engaged at field labour suspend their toil, and give a hearty cheer to the noble patriot. Shortly after they left Menstry, O'Connor witnessed truly heart-cheering scene; never did an autumnal sun so light up the dying glories of summer upon the Ochill Hills; the varied beauty of rock, glen, and birchen tree, were reposing in their mountain grandeur the whole road before him was crowded with one mass of living beings; the aged, with their grey looks waving, seemed animated with the fire of youth; the better formed men in the British dominions, and the women and young girls, humourous beyond all prece order being restored, Mr. MACPHERSON proceeded dent, elicited Mr. O'Connor's applause by their freshness and beauty, taste in dress, and modesty of attracted his attention, for the beauty of their dress and the superior skill they displayed in managing their instruments. Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Duncan descended into the midst of this patriotic band, an honour to human nature, for their intelligence and moral worth, and well worthy of those rights for which they are struggling with such courage and prudence: in this manner, they marched into Alva, with a procession about a mile and a half in length, with many a banner waving in the breeze, containing mettos, all expressive of national regeneration; when this immense multi-

carriage; three termendous shouts of applause greeted Mr. STEIN, the chairman, introduced Mr. O'Connor. in a speech characterised with great modesty and firmness. Mr. O'Connor had an address read to him by Mr. Harrower, to which he replied by reviewing the past history of Chartism, and pointing out its present glorious position. At its close he recommended the election of delegate to be sent to the Convention about to sit in

Mr. ANDREW M'KENZIE moved, and Mr. M'NIE econded Mr. Abraham Duncan as a fit and proper person to discharge this duty, which being put from the chair an immense forest of hands was upheld. Mr. DUNCAN then thanked them for this additional mark of esteem and confidence. The meeting then

broke up.

As we mixed with the crowd in the various groups systematically vilified and abused?" Nothing could fessedly Christian. exceed their amasement at the contrast of his appearance that day, and the character given; the fact is, he has won golden opinions from all. Messrs. O'Connor and Duncan being again seated in the carriage, the procession moved on in a graceful and majestic form, for a distance of two miles, on to Tillicoultry, through the loveliest spot of earth in broad Scotland although the men who made it so are political serfs, of France and Italy. When the procession reached the most extraordinary movement for liberty which past history records. When O'Connor ascended the hustings, he was

greeted with shouts of applause from the immense multitude, which he acknowledged by taking off his hat, and bewing gracefully to them. Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, being called to the chair, opened the business in a speech replete with great energy and good sense.

An address was then read from the inhabitants of Tillicoultry, one from the Chartists of Falkirk-distant tists of Denny, distant sixteen miles, to which Mr. O'CONNOR replied, dwelling on the evils of class

legislation, and thanking the people of Tillicoultry for their sympathy with his country in their approving of the repeal of the Union of Ireland and England. Mr. RUSSELL then came forward and moved Mr. A. Duncan as a fit and proper person to sit in the Con- follows:-

their attachment and confidence, and pointed out to a week, is five ounces of the coarsest pieces of beef them the propriety of supporting the colliers at pre- with potatoes and bread; during the other five days, sent out on strike, as the worse used men in the counturn next. The procession then formed again, and nor as my own experience proves, beyond contradiction, continued their route through Coalsnaughton down to a wholesome one; the other two days is the liquid of Allos. When they entered that town.

address from the Chartists of this place, to which as you may well imagine; now, it is from the gruel in Mr. O'CONNOR briefly replied. By this time it was the morning, and from the five fluid diets or dinner, dark; the people afterwards dispersed preparative to that I have abstained with much advantage to mythe soirce in the evening at Alloa. This may be looked self; the more solid food I eat without such apon as one of the most memorable epochs connected with bad consequences following; and I fear that for Chartism in this place. Throughout the whole day, order, propriety, and decorum reigned throughout the whole them, as hunger itself can by so means equal what I procession, which extended about nine miles. Not a have for months suffered from indigestion. As yet, policeman showed his face. They were headed by no however, there has been no self denial in my abstimarshalmen; in short, it was the highest proof that nende; for, from the very weakened state of my stocould be demanded or given, that the people are fitted for self-government. Four times was the procession broken to form themselves into a public meeting, and each time were they re-united with the most exact full allowance of supper porridge; but I cannot help In this district we are not afflicted with any counter | military precision; not the slightest offence in this long agitation to the Charter. The Whige and Tories here march was given to any person; preperty, consisting of avenues leading to the houses of the aristocracy were passed without the twig of a tree being broken. A great moral conviction has been given to those who atill foolishly oppose the Charter, that the people are unalterably attached to the Six Points, and that they The Corn Law Repealers have once or twice made an are every day finding out new means to prove themselves worthy to possess their political rights.

It would have given us pleasure could we have spoken of the Soirce as we have done of the public meetings and procession throughout the day. Instead of order, reigned. But it is proper to state the causes that led Chartists. They often state they have no objections themselves, but the genteel and religious people would withdraw their custom. The Committee in had ample means to do so. After examining various more of its proprietors, while others were stirred up by the envious and malicious to withhold their consent after a deal of toil and trouble, and a few pounds of to abolish the project of building a pavilion. They then examined a Hall said to be capable of holding 1,100, which required much additional sesting. They then determined to hold the soirce there, although they were conscious that hundreds of Chartists would have throughout the whole of Monday, was unprecedented; this placed the committee in a state of great embarrasjustice to all parties who had tickets, the doors of the hall were kept close till the hour when the chair should have been taken; when it was opened, such was the pressure from without that three or four hundred who had not tickets, gained admission to the exclusion of a sion. The idea got abroad among those in the Hall, that discussion was to take place at the Soirce. This for. Had the Chairman, Mr. A. Duncan and Mr. O'Connor arrived at the hour fixed, something like men to face an organised military force with such order might have been established, but weapons, so inadequate for either attack or defence. they were engaged in a Coffee House with that marplot (Brewster) of Scotch Chartism, arranging the discussion now fixed to be held in Glasgow. During this time Mr. John Robertson, of Tillicoultry, exerted himself to procure order; but his exertions were attended with indifferent success, though he did everything that man could do to

whole militia arms which were formerly in the people. When the refreshments came to be dis-Stirling Castle have been sent over to Spain, tributed, the people were so closely wedged together, that after the utmost exertions of the Committee and stewards, more than a third remained unserved. This, of course, gave great dissatisfaction, although under the circumstances no remedy could be found.

Peace being then restored. Mr. O'CONNOR addressed himself to the business of the evening, in one of the most masterly displays of public speaking that ever it was our lot to listen to. His sentiments were pure, and of a highly elevated cast, shewing an intimate acquaintance with political society-how it works in Courts, Privy Councils. and Parliament. He traced its progress through society, and its effects upon the mental and moral culture of the people subjected to its physical force controul—and pleaded eloquently with the possessors of political power to do justice to the people, who were so worthy of justice being done to them.

Its effects here has been to deepen Chartism in the minds of those long since convinced of its truth, and to convince those of the middle class who were indifferent to it. Such a people led on by such a leader cannot be long kept upon the profitless side of the Constitution—the common expression now being that O'Connor is a man of talent, sagacity, and determination, likelier to be a greater thorn in the side of Sir Robert Peel than his Parliamentary opponent, Lord John

At the close of Mr. O'Connor's address, he and Mr. Duncan retired, in consequence of the excessive heat of the room.

The duties of the chair was again resumed by Mr. John Robinson, who conducted the remaining business of the evening in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the meeting.

Next morning, the leading Chartists of the place visited Mr. O Connor at his hotel, when the proceedings of the preceding day formed the subject of warm congratulation. At eleven o'clock he was accompanied by a body guard of real friends to the steam-boat-Parson Brewster and him being fellow passengers to Dunfermline, in the same cabin: the one to reap laurels from a devoted and loyal people; the other in pursuit of strife and division, on a questionable notoriety.

THE DIETARY SYSTEM OF BEVERLEY

The fix'd and neble mind Turns all occurrence to its own advantage, And I'll make vengeance of calamity; Were I not thus reduced, thou wouldst not know. That, thus reduced. I dare defy the still. Fortune thou may'st; but thou shalt ne'er despise me." Young's "Zanga."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—The insertion of the following extracts from a letter just received by Mrs. Peddie from her husband, will. I am confident, be interesting to many of your

readers. I am happy to observe, through your valuable print, that. from the banks of the Thames to the Ouse, the friends of patriotism are taking up his case, which may well rouse the apathy of the Chartists on this side the Tweed: as I am not aware that one memorial has of national regeneration; when this namense multi-tude reached Alva Green, Mr. O'Connor ascended the yet been presented in his behalf to the new ministry tude reached Alva Green, Mr. O'Connor ascended the from this vaunted land of freedom, although he is the only sufferer belonging to Scotland. It is one satisfaction, however, that, through private and public remenstrances, he has been withdrawn from the barbarons labour of the treadmill; but this was not accomplished until his health was broken, and his constitution appareatly shattered. He now complains much of headaches and weakness of sight.

The following statement will show the wretched dietary system to which he has been subjected,-a system which has called forth the reprobation of Lord Brougham in the House of Lords. From the ruinous effect that it has had on health, it is evident that nature cannot long bear up under such accumulated woes. He has now endured twenty months' imprisonment: being little more than the half term of his sentence. It is, therefore, requisite that his friends should use every exertion, either to get him liberated, as has been the case with others on account of bad health, or reinto which they broke up, we heard both friend and moved like Holberry, to some gaol where the rules and opponents to the Charter say, "Is this O'Connor? Is discipline bear somewhat less of a ferocious nature, and this the man whom the Whig and Tory press had so are more assimilated to the usages of a country pro-W. R. S.

Edinburgh, 23rd Oct., 1841.

"I have for many months (observes Mr. Peddie) been sorely troubled with what the doctor calls dypepsia, or, in common terms, a disease in the digestive organs, and a most painful disease I truly feel it to be. The first symptoms it gave of troubling me was immediately on my recovering from that extreme salivation I had as Mr. Brewster's Chairman declared the amendment half a dozen of old maids in the matrimonial markets twelve months ago; since which time I have been more or less subject to it, gradually increasing in strength, Tillicoultry, the noble patriot was greeted by its whole until about six weeks ago it became very serious in inhabitants, old and young, gay and grave, rich and deed. My appetite had completely left me. My poor, who all came out in their thousands to see the stomach so very much enfeebled as almost entirely to man who terrified the Whig Government, and leads on refuse food altogether; and when it did receive any, it was immediately followed by severe sickness, and has been made by a gentleman of Norfolk :- Six what alarmed me most, I could scarcely get it to receive a teacup-full or so of the porridge and milk at night, my chief support; notwithstanding that for these for seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift last fourteen months, I had been in the daily use of last fourteen months, I had been made by a gentieman or reorious :— Six were put to keeping at the pigs of nearly equal size were put to keeping at the pigs of nearly equal size were put to keeping at the pigs of nearly equal size were put to keeping at the pigs of nearly equal size were put to keeping at the pigs of nearly equal size were put to keeping at the pigs of nearly equal size were put to keeping at the pigs of nearly equal size were put to keeping at the pigs of nearly equal size were put to keeping at the pigs of nearly equal size were put to keeping at the pigs of nearly equal size were put to keeping at the pigs of nearly equal size were put to keeping at the pigs of nearly equal size were put to keeping at the pigs of nearly equal size were put to ke medicine, and have swallowed as much as might form kept as clean as possible by a man employed for the

abstaining altogether from certain portion or kind of the prison diet, which I considered to be the cause of A PARISH CLERK'S PULPIT PROCLAMATION.—At my sickness. The result has been favourable, as I have the church of Wake, the mother-church of Wey-

I was unwell at home, but plain water and catmeal, washed!"

Mr. DUNCAN then thanked them for this mark of with bread, without any change. The dinner, two days Mr. David Thompson, central Secretary, read an English prison cooks call such, but not like Scotch kail

mach, it has only been within these few days I could eat the allowed quantity of bread, and only this morning that I have desired to be supplied at night with the admitting that even to my rather philosophic mind, the prospect of seven times breakfasting each week upon a small loaf of bread and a draught of cold water, and dining upon the same for five days, is not particularly agreeable."

[Here Mr. Peddie enters into some reflections on the conduct of the magistrates, in refusing liberty to correspond with Mr. Dewhirst and other friends, excent under restriction to which he would not submit, which however just, it would serve no purpose to repeat]

"The first intimation that I gave the surgeon that the food did not agree with me was nearly twelve months ago. I then informed him, that when I supped any of the gruel at breakfast I immediately sickened and vomitted it up again, and requested that he would order me some tea or a bit of cheese, or anything I could eat without injury, as it was not comfortable to breakfast upon a piece of bare bread alone. He stated that these indulgences could only be granted during illness, and denied my request. Three weeks ago I mentioned to the surgeon that I blamed the food as one cause of my illness. He confessed that a fluid diet did not agree with my stomach; but no other substitute has been

"I am truly glad to learn that Lord Brougham has thought it right to make prison discipline the subject of legislative enquiry. The annual sacrifice of human life is enormous and appalling. There is one circumstance that I feel myself called upon to mention, which is, that any official returns of disease and death that may be made, cannot exhibit either the injury sustained by individuals in the decay of health, nor the loss of life occasioned by the horrid system to which they are subjected. For when the health is so much injured as to show the probability of the prisoner dying, he is sent out to die! This has been the case to my knowledge in more than one instance here."

[In allusion to the exertions making by his friends in regard to petitioning in his behalf, he observes :--]

"God grant that success may attend their efforts; for truly the prospect of spending another winter in this place is far from being pleasant-not to say anything of the drudgery. Just look at being locked up in a cold cell fourteen hours out of every twenty-four without light or fire, not even heated with ateam pipes -as some other prisons are; verily if I wished to place person where I would seek by my treatment of him to drive reason from her throne, or force him to seek refuge from suffering in self-murder, I would treat him like a felon all day, and lock him up during the winter night in a solitary cell without light or fire; and debar him, under the most severe penalties, from beguiling the time either in humming a song to himself, or uttering a single word aloud even in prayer! and if his mind were not fortified by strong religious principles and constitutional strength, there would be every chance of my succeeding in the diabolical attempt.

"Beverley House of Correction,

TO THE TEACHERS BELONGING TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF ALL DENOMINA.

"ROBERT PEDDIE.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS, INSTRUCTORS OF THE RISING GENERATION,—Let a fellow-labourer ask you a plain question, Will you lend yourselves to become tools in the hands of men who are endeavouring to extend the cursed factory system, by making " England the workshop of the world," destroying the interests of a class of men as honourable as themselves (for they are all honourable men) in order to have the spoil themselves? Has not the factory system extended its blighting influence upon those placed under your care? Has not your efforts to instil the principles of virtue into the minds of your charge in a great measure been rendered futile by the contaminating influence of these dens of of vice, where the moral influence of Sunday teaching is destroyed during the six long, long days in which they are exposed in the immoral atmosphere of a vice engendering factory? No. I trust that with one voice you will exclaim that no one shall mislead us under any pretence whatever to become the dupes of designing parties to entail such a curse upon the suffering sons of humanity, the offspring of woe. Let not the lords of the long chimnies deceive you by their fair words and small subscriptions, but prove to them that you are not to be trammelled by either them or their paid parsons. Fellow isbourers, under the nonsensical jargon that the repeal of the Corn Laws is not a political question, a meeting was called in the London-road District Sunday School for children of all denominations, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, when the Rev. Mr. Beardsall, of teetotal notoriety, lectured on the Repeal of the Cern Laws, pretending that it was not a political question—that it would permanently benefit the working classes, when if the gentleman knew anything at all about the matter, he must know that his assertion is not correct, but that it is questionable whether it would be even a temporary benefit, or whether it would not make us worse off than we are even now, unless some other measure accompanied the repeal. I would sak how, in the name of common sense, can Christian ministers, consistently with the word they should preach, advocate rebbery; for such it would be, unless an equitable adjustment of the debt called national, and the same between debtor and creditor generally was adopted; but this would be politics, indeed, which would have the effect of convincing those who are led by what the parsons say, that politics 'are not a canker that eat grace out of the soul, and then Othello's occupation

would soon be at an end. One word about the iniquity of seeking to pit in competition the working classes of this country against those of another; thus to starve one people if not both. Is this Christianity? From such, good Lord deliver us. The clerical gentleman said that emigration was a blessing, inasmuch as it prevented the people from eating one another; that the land was not sufficient to grow food for the people. From such blasphemous doctrine preserve us. Can anything be more convincing of the necessity of meeting these learned teachers, or rather these blind guides, in discussion, to teach them the first principles of justice and equity between man and man. Truth has nothing to fear from investigation; then why refuse to hear both sides of the question? How can you instruct the children committed to your care? As Mr. Beardsall asserted it was your duty to instruct them in the evil of the Corn Laws: how can you do this unless you examine the matter in all its bearings? and this will be politics.

Would it not be in accordance with the word of truth to denounce misery and the iniquitous laws that have legalised it in defiance of the word of God, which is reckoned part and parcel of the law of the land? Has not the countenance and support given to the laws made the people of this country into hewers of wood and drawers of water, to Jews and usurers? I trust that the teachers of schools will at once declare that they will not be the dupes of designing men, but that they will at once free themselves from the shackles

of prejudice, and fairly examine the principles advocated by those who have been, and are atill, misrepresented by the pulpit and the press. "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the maxim of the Chartists. Yours, in the bond of Christian unity,

JAMES CARTLEDGE. Manchester, Oct. 26, 1841.

BRADFORD.—IDLE.—This little place is again rallying in the good cause. A meeting of Chartists took place on Monday evening, when several new members were enrolled. Mr. Smyth, of Bradford, addressed them on the fallacies of the Corn Law Repealers, and the necessity of joining the National Charter Association of Great Britain. A resolution was unanimously carried for a meeting to be held on Saturday next, at eight o'clock in the evening, to take into consideration the propriety of carrying out the object of Mr. Smyth's address. A vote of thanks was given by acclamation to the lecturer, and the meeting separated highly gratified.

MANAGEMENT OF Pigs.—The following experiment medicine, and have swallowed as much as might torm a stock-in-trade to some starved apothecary! Finding myself, after I wrote you last, still getting worse, although I had used an increase of the strongest medicine, about three weeks ago I formed the resolution of by two stone and four pounds upon the average.

thus by half starving myself been enabled to give up the daily taking of medicine. My belief is, therefore, strengthened, that whatever consuring causes there may be, the chief one arises from the nature of my food! That you and my friends may fally understand me, I must state the nature of the diet, which is as masting held at the Viehermon's A meating held at the Court of Wey-mouth, and a well-known landmark to our seafaring friends, the following announcement was some time ago made by the clerk:—"This is to give notice, where well a meating held at the Viehermon's A meating will be a meeting held at the Vishermon's Arms, on "Breakfast consists of a quart of water-gruel-not Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, then and there that palatable kind of gruel you used to make me when to determine what colour the church is t, be white-

## PUBLIC MEETING OF FOREMEN IN THE

THREE LEADING BUILDING BRANCHES. A meeting was held, on Monday evening, November 1st, at the Hole in the Wall, Fleet-street, to consider the propriety of forming a union for mutual protection. The meeting was called by advertisements in the Advertiser and Week'y Dispoich, stating that none but foremen over fifteen men were invited to attend.

Mr. LOCK was called to the chair, and briefly addressed tham. Mr. Carson had taken upon himself the responsibility of calling this meeting. He believed the object was a goed one, especially when they took into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the strike at the House of Lords—that of the whole of the men combining to injure the foreman. He would not enter into the case of George Allen; but foremen had a duty to perform; and they were at times obliged to adopt stringent measures: and he had always observed that it was the most worthless part of the men employed who made the most noise, and were loudest in their outcry, against these urressary measures. Foremen were placed in an awkward position; they had to carry out the works with a profit to their employers, and were compelled to be strict; but if conduct like that of the men to Allen were to be submitted to—if they were to be allowed to combine to crush one man, what would be the consequenca? Why, the same spirit would spread through every village, town, and city of the empire. This was already the case; many of Allen's men were now working under a foreman in their establishment, and he had already felt their insolence. He was almost afraid to speak to them; they would neither work, nor let others work. He had told him that his little boy would carn more money—(name)—he did not feel compelled to give it. He had already been told that he was a greater tyrant than Allen-(name.)

Mr. FRY, foreman of the masons-I feel that by taking the step I have done. I run the risk of losing the esteem and respect that for many years I have enjoyed amongst the men; but I feel that I am doing my duty to myself and employers. The masters have no right to bear the whole of the expence and the burden of these strikes against foremen. If the example spread, masters might be necessitated to discharge many of them, and then a society like the one he Wished to establish would be able, at least, to and them employment: the good effects of it had been seen in the Cierk of the Works Society. Foremen over large jebs were almost compelled to be irritable. If I had been in Allen's place, it is likely I might have acted in casion. Mr. Harney was called to the chair. The a similar manner; and were they to be struck against lecturer delivered an able and powerful address in in this manner, without a cause; to have their names branded; to be held up to detestation by those who were always the least respectable portion of the menwho lived upon agitation—who lived upon the subacriptions of their fellow men-men who made a stir morality brought against the poor by the rich, showabout privileges, because they could earn more by that than by their work? If they carried out their object, he and profligacy of the clergy and aristocracy. Thanks would advise them to elect a committee to form a having been voted to the lecturer, the meeting disnucleus, and to keep out disreputable characters, the solved. remainder to be elected by Ballot. He would conclude by moving the following resolution:-

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, after taking weather was extremely unfavourable, otherwise an into consideration the strike at the House of Lords, and open air meeting would have been held. A number considering the result which might happen to them as of staunch hands from Sheffield were present. Mr. individuals in a similar situation, that it is advisable to : H. addressed the meeting at considerable length.

Mr. HARTLEY. Mr. Thomas Jackson's, Pimlico, seconded the resolution. A person here expressed a hope that they did not

The gauntlet was thrown down, and let them fight it meeting at Dewsbury. The report appeared to give the country, because Mr. O'Connor having long been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, this affair was over, he thought it would be wrong; out; but meeting at Dewsbury. The report appeared to give the country, because Mr. O'Connor having long been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, this affair was over, he thought it would be wrong; out; but meeting at Dewsbury. The report appeared to give the country, because Mr. O'Connor having long been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, this affair was over, he thought it would be wrong; out; but meeting at Dewsbury. The report appeared to give the country, because Mr. O'Connor having long been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, this affair was over, he thought it would be wrong; out; but meeting at Dewsbury. The report appeared to give the country, because Mr. O'Connor having long been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, this affair was over, he thought it would be wrong in the country because Mr. O'Connor having long been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, this affair was over, he thought it would be wrong in the country because Mr. O'Connor having long been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, the country have been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, the country have been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, the country have been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, the country have been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, the country have been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, the country have been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, the country have been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, the country have been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons and the country have been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons and the co he wasted one for foremen; for if this spirit spread, it teresting address on the state of the country, At the working classes, his enemies and the enemies of the less injury as the unprincipled men who went to work

I make my eye serve instead of my tongue. I have moved the adoption of the following resolution : known Alien for years, and I know nothing against "That we, the Chartists of Sheffield, conceive it to him but his temper. It is my opinion if a foreman be our bounden duty when any of our leaders are is just to the men, they will be just to the master.

jection to form a Society for our own protection; but I tection of our cause, but also for the security of the cannot vote for the resolution. It defends the conduct characters of our leaders. We therefore consider of Allen. The mover of it says, that from all he had that the paltry charges brought against Mr. Harney heard or read. Allen had not committed himself more are triumphantly refuted, in his reply to the same, than he had. I cannot agree with this. I employ and that the stern integrity of his character remains many of the men, and have full justice done me. It as unsullied as heretofore." Mr. Francis Phelim could not be supposed that these men struck against seconded the resolution. Mr. M'Kettirek spoke in Allen for fun; that they are enduring hardships and its support. The resolution was carried unanimously privation merely for the excitement of a strike. I Mr. Harney rose to return thanks, and addressed cannot vote for the resolution. Our situations may not the meeting at considerable length. His remarks last for ever; we may ourselves be placed in a similar were received with general and hearty applause. position, and be compelled to act as they have done. I Mr. Needham brought the subject of certain charges am acquainted with a foreman on the same job as made against Mr. Holberry, at the present time in Allen, at the same place; and I saked his candid York Castle, referring to a letter on the subject which opinion on the strike. He said there was no question appeared in last week's Star, from Mr. W. Martin, to their being perfectly justified in striking against of Brampton; after a lengthy discussion, in which him; they would never have done it if Allen had con-Messrs. Harney, Gill, Needham, M'Ketirick, Buxducted bimself as a man ought to do. (" Name.") It ton, Wells, and Marsh took part—each speaker highly would injure him, and he would not give it. Allen eulogizing the character of Mr. Holberry as an undid not deserve the support of the meeting; the masons flinching patriot and honest man—the following reso-

blackguard them. society for mutual protection: it was as necessary for | man of integrity, and a patriot of sterling worth.' their protection from the employers as from the men; Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the but he agreed with the last speaker that they should meeting adjourned. keep along from the strike. He was sure no one in the room could justify the conduct of Allen. If he had fifty hands he would hold them up against the resolution 23 it was now worded. The name of Allen would be no credit to them. If the men were treated as men,

they would do a fair day's work, A strong feeling, on the part of the majority, being evinced in favour of the masons on strike, two or three Mr. George Morton, blacking manufacturer, Mount left the room.

Mr. Carson was very willing to alter the resolution. Perhaps it might be more advisable to put it off to some other time. He had fallen into an error in wording it; but he was glad to be put right. It might seem that the meeting, at this particular time, intended to support Mr. Allen; but he begged to deny having any such intention. He only wanted to form a Society for their mutual benefit. He disclaimed the conduct attributed to George Allen from his heart's core. He would kick such a man; it is a dreadful doom, though not more than he deserved. He would withdraw the former resolution, and propose this:-"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable

to ferra a Society of foremen in the building trades, for mutual protection."

Mr. DaBELL seconded the resolution. Mr. Pubnet-They had a society five years ago for Mr. William Dickinson, clogger, Bridge-street. a similar purpose; he wanted to know their ulterior Mr. John Murphy, weaver, Wellington-street. be a society of foremen to crush the working men? He

never used a man as Ailen has done.

Mr. Kay-I highly praise the conduct of Mr. Carson in altering his motion; but owing to the excitement at present existing, I shall propose as an amendment, that Mr. Joseph Cooper. framework-knitter. this "question be postponed to this day three months;" and I well know we shall then have a better attendance of foremen than we now have. Public sympathy was Mr. William Lester, ditto. so in favour with the masons, that many foremen who Mr. George Harrison, farmer. might be favourable to it, would not attend this evening, as it looked suspicious whether the object was not to Mr. John Cooper, sub-Secretary. oppese the men on strike.

Mr. Bourn seconded the amendment; he was not opposed to such a society. Men who had been long Mr. Charles Phillips. No. 3, York-square, Regent's employed as foremen did not make good journeymen: but the present was a very ill-advised time to commence Mr. James Rogers, 8, Harford place, Drury-lane. it; he had twenty-four of the masons on strike in his Mr. David Short, 14, Britannia-street, Gray's Inn employ at the Temple Church, and they had done justice by him and to his employer; the men could not Mr. William Cuffay, 409, Strand, and Delegate to all be wrong, and Allen right.

was not mentioned, it would seem to be postponed Mr. Charles Turner, 2, Dear's-place, Somer's Town, sine die, and suggested 31st of January. Mr. KAY having agreed to this, the amendment was put and supported by thirty-seven votes; the original

motion only receiving four votes. Mr. NEWTON moved that the society be called a benefit society, but it was negatived. Mr. WHEELER having undertaken to get it in. Mr. Thomas Scott, plasterer, Bull's Head-lane. serted as news in the Dispatch, it was resolved that Mr. John Hamilton, framework-knitter, Meetingthe resolution should be advertised in the Morning

Advertiser. Mr. Newton moved that a committee of five be Mr. John Adams, labourer, Bull's Head-lane, subappointed to carry out the object of the meeting, and call a public meeting on the 31st January. Mr. KAY seconded the motion, which was unani-

monely carried, and ten persons nominated, out of whom Mesers. Kay, Lock, Cornwell, Jenkins, and Carson were elected, and were allowed to add four more to their number. The REPORTER from the Morning Advertiser having

entered the room, requested to add ess the meeting. This being accoded to, he in a rambling manner showed them the claims the Advertiser had upon them for Mr. WHEELER (Reporter for the Star) replied to

him in an effective manner, and also gave the gentlemen present some hard rube respecting the meeting, contrasting it with that held by the journeymen. Mr. Wheeler was greeted with much applause.

The meeting then adjourned until the 31st of

## SHEFFIRLD.

## (From our own Correspondent.)

ROTHERHAM.-Mr. Harney addressed the Rotherham Chartists on Wednesday evening, Oct. 27th, in the large room of the Old Ring of Bells, Churchstreet. This was the last lecture in this room, and another has been engaged.

Mr. Skevington, of Loughorough, delivered a lecture to the Chartists of Rotherham, on Saturday

MEXBROUGH.—This place, consisting of two small Mr. Joseph Ray, potter, Daisy Bank. villages, Old and New Mexbrough, is situated near Mr. George Donkin, potter, Furnace Road. the Swinton Station of the North Midland Railway, almost six miles from Rotherham, and twelve from Sheffield. Here Chartism was unknown except to a Mr. William Nicholson, carver, Church-street, subfew bright spirits, who resolved that the "good old (

cause" should be understood and appreciated. Accordingly Mr. Harney was invited to attend a meeting which at once he agreed to. Bills were printed and a place engaged; in securing the latter some little trouble was experienced. On making appli-cation for the largest room in the village to a respectable publican, he refused but only on the ground that he feared he would loose his licence. At length a very commodious room in a private house (built for a public hense) was secured, and all was right. The meeting was held on Friday evening, Oct. 29th, from 120 to 140 persons attending, amongst whom were several very respectable females, who appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. Mr. Solomon Hingley was called to the chair. Mr. Harney addressed the assembly for upwards of an hour explaining and illustrating the points of the Charter, and answering every objection advanced by the enemies of right, to the evident satisfaction of the great majority present. He concluded by passing the following resolution:- That it is the opinion of this meeting that taxation, without representation, is tyranny, and that the only means of redress for the wrongs of the people, is the establishment of the People's Charter as the law of the land."-Mr. Baker, late of Stourbridge, seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously. The Chairman asked if there was any person present who had any questions to put to Mr. Harney! After a pause, a gentleman said he should like to know Mr. Harney's opinions on the Corn Law question. Mr. Harney again rose, and after avowing himself an enemy to these laws, as well as to every other monopoly, proceeded to show that only by bringing the country to the verge of revolution could they hope to carry carry the Charter which would give the people full power to right themselves. No further questions were asked. Mr. Wm. Gillinder, late of York, in a brief address moved the following t a brief address moved the following resolution:-That to aid and assist our countrymen in their present struggle for equal rights and equal laws, we pledge ourselves to join the ranks of the National Charter Association." Seconded by Mr. Ashton, and carried unanimously. Thanks were then voted to the lecturer, to the Chairman, and Mr. Creawell, for his liberality in affording the use of the room, when the meeting retired. A number of good men enrolled themselves as members of the Association. SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE.-Mr. Skevington lectured in the large room, Figtree Lane, on Sunday evening last, the room was crowded upon the octhe course of which he lashed the black slugs, and pretended saints, after a fashion they well deserve. The lecture gave every satisfaction. Mr. Otley then addressed the assembly, rebutting the charge of iming up, in a cutting style, the gross licentiousness

Ecclesfield.-Mr. Harney addressed the Chartists of Ecclesfield on Monday afternoon. The form a S-ciety for mutual protection against similar pro-and sat down amidst general applause. The cause to be the effect of his visit to our northern city. This seedings in future." held a meeting, for the adoption of the National

Public Meeting.—The usual weekly meeting of mean to interfere between the masters and men now on the Chartist body was held on Monday evening in their room Fig Tree-lane; Mr. Green in the chair. Mr. CARSON said they had no intention of doing so. Mr. Gill reported the proceedings of the delegate charged with trafficking with the enemy, to institute Mr. Connwell, Mr. Cubitt's, said—I have no obt the most searching inquiry; not alone for the prohad always acted respectfully to him, and if he did not lution, moved by Mr. Gill, was adopted by the apprive of their conduct he should discharge and not meeting :- "That this moeting express their perfect confidence in Mr. Holberry, and treat as idle calumny Mr. J. Kar said he had no objection to forming a all mis-statements to the contrary; regard him as a

#### NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

ROCHDALE

Mr. James Casson, tailor, Market-place. Mr. Joseph Openshaw, joiner, Heights.

Mr. William Corlitt, patten maker, Drake-street. Mr. John Owen, joiner, Drake street, President. Mr. John Ashworth, tailor, Brick-croft, sub-Trea-

. Thomas Wild, sawyer, Milkstone, sub-Secretary. Mr. John Leach, joiner, Reed-hill, Corresponding oblige Secretary.

PRESTON. Mr. Humphrey Odleum, tailor, Talbot-street. Mr. Robert Ball, coal-dealer, Willow-street. Mr. Robert Walton, mechanic, Park's-place. Mr. James Duckworth, weaver, North-street. Mr. William Berry, joiner, Trinity-square. Mr. Cartwright Howarth, rush dealer, Bridge-street. Mr. Peter Eddleston, dresser, Crown-street.

Views; did they mean to build almshonses, or was it to Mr. William Liddle, cordwainer, Russell-street, sub-Treasurer. had been thirty-four years a foreman at Curtis's, and Mr. George Halton, ditto, 27, Lawson-street, sub-Secretary.

CALVEBTON. Mr. William Wibberley, ditto.

Mr. Nathan Hind, ditto. Mr. John Marriott, snb-Treasurer.

LONDON TAILORS AND SHOEMAKERS. Park. Road.

the County Council. The CHAIRMAN suggested that if some specific date Mr. John Hemmin, 38, Haymarket, sub-Treasurer. sub-Secretary.

MANSFIELD. Mr. Thomas Gilbert Hibburd, brickmaker, Cross Keys-yard. Mr. Charles Calor, framework-knitter. Westgate.

house-lane. Mr. George Merrell, mason, Quarry-lane.

Mr. Thomas Dutton, framework-knitter, Ratcliffegate, sub-Secretary. DERRY.

Mr. Henry Knott, cooper, Thorn-tree-lane. Mr. Frederick Szul, shoemaker, No. 35, Green-lane. Mr. John Johnson, weaver, No. 14, Castle-place. Siddil's-lane. Mr. Thomas Chester, fitter, No. 10, Castle-place,

Siddil's-lane. William Chalenor, weaver, Leaper-street, Nun's-street. Mr. Richard Sharpe, framework-knitter, No. 12, Darby-lane, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. John Jackson Dyer, co-operative store-keeper, Willow-row, sub-Secretary.

## CARRINGTON.

Mr. Joseph Chilow. Mr. Edward Palmer. Mr. William Soott. Mr. William Grundy. Mr. John Higgins.

Mr. Samuel Daft, lace-maker, Union-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Richard Hulse, lace-maker, Bulwell Lane, sub-

Sccretary.

LONGTON. Mr. John Naylor, tailor, Church-street. Mr. Joseph Colclough, potter, Longton Road. Mr. John James, potter, Fenton.

Mr. John Parker, veterinary-surgeon, Chadwick's Lane, sub-Treasurer. Secretary.

Mr. Joseph Lee, Framework-knitter, Pingle. Mr. John Hunt, ditto, Pingle.

Mr. George Webster, ditto, ditto.
Mr. Thomas Revill, ditto, Engine Green.
Mr. William Townsend, butcher, Little Lane.
Mr. Joseph Allen, framework-knitter, Back Lane. Mr. Samuel Revill, ditto, Eastfield Side. Mr. George Kendall, ditto, Union-street. sub-Tres. SUTOT.

Mr. William Parker, ditto, Pingle Green, sub-Secretary. WALWORTH.

Hackney.

Mr. Robert M'Heard, Morning Lane, Hackney.

Mr. James Johnson, Bridge-street, Homerton. Mr. Charles Saunders, No. 9, Cross-street, Homerton. Mr. John Allen Oakley, No. 2, Jerusalem Square, Hackney, sub-Treasurer. Mr. William Cook, jun., No. 1, Hayward's Buildings, Hackney, sub-Secretary.

BROWSGROVE. Mr. Matthew Hayle, weaver, Hanover-street. Mr. Edwin Jabez Cooper, button-maker. Worcesterstrect. Mr. John Pinfield, button-maker, Holy Lane.

Mr. John Pooley, wheelwright, Worcester-street. Mr. James Hall, button-maker, Sidemore, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Samuel William Cooper, tailor, Worcester-

street, sub-Secretary. BERSTON. Mr. William Beeton. Mr. Thomas Peel. Mr. Samuel Taylor. Mr. John Johnson.

Mr. Francis Newstead, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. William Eveley, sub-Secretary.

Mr. Samuel Richardson.

RIPPONDEN. Mr. James Crossley, weaver. Mr. Lewis Mackril, do. Mr. John Chadwick, do. Mr. Henry Shaw, carder. Mr. Wm. Snaw, spinner. Mr. Joseph Wrigley, tinner, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Philip Platt, sub-Secretary.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, AND IRELAND.

FFLLOW CHARTISTS,-We, the undersigned inha bitants of Aberdeen, being members of the "Aberdeen Charter Union." regard it as a duty we no less owe to Mr. O'Connor than to ourselves, to state what we believe pertinacity of the Rev. Patrick Brewster and his few friends to cram the Calton Hill and Birmingham reso- STRIKE AT THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAlutions down the throats of the people.

First. We regard the visit of Mr. O'Connor to Aberdeen, and his triumphal reception, as one of the greatest triumphs the Chartist cause has obtained in this part of various trades in Birmingham, and other parties to be looked upon as being as good as others after Proprietor and Editor of the Northern Star, for given the country, because Mr. O'Connor having long been favourable to the strike of the London Stonemasons, this affair was over, he thought it would be wrong; the request of Mr. Harney the chairman then read sacred cause of liberty were leagued to go there, in order commenced. Mr. John Roddie, stonemason, was unanimously proper steps should be taken to induce men not to go called to the chair. He addressed the meeting in the to London.

signalized by a great accession of numbers to the Chartist cause. Many of the middle classes, who were formerly prejudiced against Chartism, by the eloquent and powerful reasoning of Mr. O'Connor, have had their prejudices completely removed. Many who were callous will not trespass further on your time, but call upon the constraint occasion, particularly as I am not in the to the places they had left, if they choose to accept to the middle classes, who were formerly habit of addressing public meetings. I have no doubt that my labours will be light, and that each speaker will obtain a fair and impartial hearing. I delegates to follow Grissell and Peto's agents, and will not trespass further on your time, but call upon when they had engaged men, endeavour to disengage and indifferent to the onward march of freedom, have Mr. John Gray to address you on the facts contact them. had their energies accelerated, and an impression has needed with the strike of the London masons.

A I Charter which will never be eradicated.

ARCH. M'DONALD, JAMES M'PHERSON, Chairmen. JOHN FRASER, Treasurer. GEORGE SMART, Secretary. JAMES ELRICK. THOMAS TROTTER, JAMES BROWN, JAMES GRANT, WILLIAM LARGUR, GEORGE NICOL. JOHN TAYLOR, ROBERT LINDLEY DAVID WRIGHT,

JOHN LEGGE. Aberdeen, October 30th, 1841.

No Sinecure-The parish clerk of Winkleigh has a salary of a guinea a year for winding up the and haul up 18 tons weight 3000 yards.

## Chartist Entelligence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sin,-By inserting the following account of monies received on behalf of James Dawson, of Lees, who is now suffering imprisonment in Salford gaol, for lation, and the wrongs the labouring class are enduring at the hands of the oppressors, you will

Your's, &c., Henry Smethurst. Oldham, Nov. 2nd, 1841. OLDHAM .-- An account of the monies received

and disbursed before the managing committee was From Oldham ... ... 0 10 91 From Shelderslow ... ... 0 6 9 From Mossley ... ... 0 16 8 From Waterhead Mill ... 0 5 0 From Mosslev From Hey ... ... 0 1 6 From Lees ... ... 2 9 83 From Ashton ... ... 0 5 0 £4 15 5 Sept. 4. To Mr. Alsall, Attorney ... 2 2 0

...  $2 \, \bar{2} \, \bar{0}$ 11. To ditto ditto ... ... 0 5 10 To three witnesses ... ... 0 5 7 To James Dawson ... Money received since the Committee was formed

up to and including Nov. 2, 1841 :-... 0 13 111 From Oldham ... From Manchester ... ... 0 10 6 From Salford ... ... 0 2 10 From Bamford Mill, Mill Bottom ... 0 4 02 From Backer From Eccles ... ... ... 0 4 2 From Waterhead Mill, per R. B. ... 1 4 0 From a few honest Chartists at Rochdale, per John Leach ... 0 8 0

Total ... ... WILSDEN, NEAR BRADFORD .- Mr. Knowles, of Keighley, delivered an excellent lecture here on

ENARESBRO'.—A public meeting was held here on Monday evening, to adopt the National Petition. been offered situations over other men, but would trine of non-interference in politics; for did they not The cause is going on well, and it is anticipated that the petition will be numerously signed.

KEIGHLEY.—A delegate meeting took place at Mr. Knowles's Temperance Hotel, on Sunday last. nor had acted towards the working men, he thought of Parliament were a common nuisance, and the The meeting was adjourned to that day month, and him worthy of their esteem. He saw sufficient in greatest curse the nation could endure; and it was Mr. Knowles was again appointed to act as missionary for the district during that period, a great thought hanging too good for such conduct. He was every stone of the new Houses was hewn and laid deal of good having already been produced by his sorry that the stonemasons trade was such as would amidst the sighs, groans, and curses of the oplabours.

BATH.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Clark delivered an interesting and talented lecture at the room of the National Charter Association, to a very respectable andience. The lecture was on the necessity of extending political information to the they should turn out one day and set up for thempeople. Mr. Philp lectures next Sunday evening.

DEPTFORD.—A meeting was held here, (our correspondent does not say when) at the Anchor and Crown Inn. Mr. Weld delivered an excellent lecture, and after an address from Mr. Morgan, a resolution approving of the Charter as the only means of redressing the evils of the country was adopted. Some members were enrolled.

LEES, NEAR OLDHAM.—At a public meeting held Foint The report of this meeting only reached us on Friday | sent! morning-sixteen hours after the first edition of the Star had gone to press.

affording to any person, the opportunity of questioning him on the recent correspondence between himself, Mr. Mark Crabtree, and the Chartists of the trades. His trade worker, wished to manner." the chair, who called upon any person who had any all the trades had not received circulars. question to put to Mr. Harney to come forwards. After waiting a considerable time and no one appearing, Mr. Harney said it afforded him great satisfac-tion to meet his friends of Dewsbury again, though he felt himself placed in an awkward position, stand-Mr. James Blake, painter, King-street, Kent-road.

Mr. George Cheese, currier, Paragon-row.

Mr. John William Blake, grounder, 1, Park-place,

East-street, sub-Secretary.

HACKNEY.

Mr. James Blake, painter, King-street, Kent-road.

ing there in the character of defendant, yet having the character of defendant, yet having the character of the business. He hoped they had to do a vast deal of work, permitting him to tune the correst that the Mason's Society thought it would be to do a vast deal of work, permitting him to tune that the Mason's Society thought that one of the business. He hoped they had to do a vast deal of work, permitting him to tune whatever was transacted would have to be read over that the Mason's Society thought it would be available to do a vast deal of work, permitting him to tune whatever was transacted would have to be read over that the Mason's Society thought it would be recovered by the stone mason's body should be appointed.

Allen picked out a strong man, and encouraged him to do a vast deal of work, permitting him to tune whatever was transacted would have to be read over that the Mason's Society thought it would be available to do a vast deal of work, permitting him to tune whatever was transacted would have to be read over that the Mason's Society thought it would be available to do a vast deal of work, permitting him to tune the mason's body should have to be read over that the Mason's Society thought it would be available to do a vast deal of work, permitting him to tune the mason's body should have to be read over that the Mason's Society thought it would be available to do a vast deal of work, permitting him to tune the correst that the mason's body should be appointed. moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. T. Robinson, and carried unanimously :-That this meeting having heard with great pleasure the manly, straightforward, and noble reply of G. J. Harney, to the suspicions excited by Mr. Mark Crabtree, whom they consider to have acted a he considered that the present strike was not only represented it, for if the men had left work on their consurable part, hereby express their unbounded interesting to the master stonemasons, but also to confidence in Mr. Harney, whom they regard as an unfliching patriot, worthy of the support and admiration of the country." It was also moved by Mr. Whittington, and seconded by Mr. W. Whittington, and seconded by Mr. W. Hobson—carried unanimously:—"That remembering the master stonemasons, but also to the master stonemasons, but also to own responsibility, they would receive no support they were ordered to strike by the trade, after the admiration of the country." It was also moved by Mr. W. Hobson—carried unanimously:—"That remembering the mast savinged of Mr. W. ing the past services of Mr. Harney in the cause o democracy, his labours and privations in liberty's cause, this meeting consider him justly entitled to the honour of a seat in the next Convention, and do hereby call upon him to allow himself to be put not only for the kind vote of confidence the meeting had been pleased to pass, but also for the unexcall, having the confidence of the men of Dawsbury, to attend and support them by so doing. who had so nobly stood by him at the late election; he felt assured that he had the confidence of the names of the trades. Chartists of Yorkshire generally. If elected to the Convention, he pledged himself fearlessly and efficiently to perform the duties of the post assigned ing. He was not, therefore, officially appointed, but but as he had stood by the people in the trying times of 1839, he would be ready to stand by them in A Deligate from the 2nd society of carpenters 1842. He had now the benefit of experience; but stated that their body were enthusiastic in the cause, that experience had not curbed his zeal in the cause. and would give their cordial support.

## SECOND EDITION.

### BIRMINGHAM.

PUBLIC MEETING OF TRADES' DELE-GATES AND OTHERS.

does his duty. I behave well to them, and they to me. of approval. Mr. Steel, in a few pointed remarks, our rights and the rights of mankind. Secondly. Mr. O'Connor's visit to Aberdeen has been it is with great diffidence I take the chair on this took to get them out, was to pay their expences back

struck against the tyrannical conduct of Allen, the them. tyrannical tool of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, the A DELEGATE from the Labourers' Society said contractors for building the new Houses of Parlia- they had received a circular, but there were very ment. He then said he had no doubt but most of the few present at the time. They were going to call a persons present had heard tell of the strike of the meeting, when he had no doubt they would come to a stonemasons at the new Houses of Parliament; but satisfactory conclusion. as they all might not be aware of the facts connected with it, he would endeavour to explain them. they would have a meeting on the following Tues-He would commence by describing the conduct of day, when he had no doubt they would give their the foreman, whose inhuman tyranny the men felt assistance. bound to resist. One of their shopmates received A Delegare from the bricklayers stated that they intelligence from Manchester of the death of his held a meeting every week, and would do what lay mother: he informed Mr. Allen of his wish to go in their power. church clock daily. To earn this sum he has to misfortune to break his leg, by a fall from a scaffold; be trampled on. They would receive the support of on Wednesday evening, and any moneys collected travel 102 miles, ascend and descend 29,000 steps, and on his return to work, thought, of course, that his trade for that reason. consequence, happened to fall sick and staid at selves. (Loud cheers.) He then descanted on the home three days; whenhe returned, Allen told him he | conduct of the press generally towards the working wanted no such men as him—he must have sound men. classes and showed their effect on those who trusted Those were the chief reasons why they had deter- to their lying statements, and concluded by advising mined to strike against him. The men employed at Woolwich Dock and Nelson's Monument, had struck papers that did not fairly represent them.

for the same reason. Mr. Grissell had promised a Mr. George White then addressed the meeting. deputation, that if the charges brought against He considered as he had had a good deal of expe-Allen were true he would discharge him; and when rience in trades' unions and strikes, that a word or detailed statements were entered into. We were another deputation waited on him, he denied having two from him would not be thought amiss. He was just going to press with our Second Edition when said so, and told them that he had lowered his dig. not a believer in the doctrine so sedulously dissemi- the parcel containing the report reached the office; nity by condescending to speak to them. He would nated in trade societies, that they should exclude and we are therefore compelled, though reluctantly, leave the meeting to judge whether such conduct politics. He had seen a vast number of strikes and to omit it till next week. ought to be tolerated by the trades of London and struggles between the masters and men of various then resumed his seat amid general applause.

Birmingham. (No, no.) He would now retire, hav- trades; but he found the power and influence of ing stated the essential points of the case, Mr. Gray | capital, assisted by a corrupt Government, always Mr. Peter Bishop, saddler, next addressed the It was true that the workmen sometimes succeeded ; meeting. He said, although he was not connected but as soon as the difficulty was over, they became with the stonemasons, yet he sympathised with them and would yield them all the assistance in his power. From what he could gather from the Northern Star, he understood that Allen had formerly been connected with the Trades' Union, had been very efficient, and acted his part well, and from the tyranny of employers they uniformly apthat he had been well backed by the stonemasons for pealed for assistance to their fellow-workmen; thus so doing. His efficiency in this respect, no doubt, marked him out as a prizeable object to the masters, to assist them; why then did they support and for as he knew so well how trade affairs were conducted, he would be the better enabled to practice time of need! It was quite clear to every thinking tyranny on his fellow workmen. He considered man that the working classes would always be the stonemasons perfectly justified in the steps tyrannised over and tantalised by such men as which they had taken, and would endeavour to inlings per week ought to unite with those who had ten thousand pounds of a fund to begin with, the masters knew that it would be exhausted at some time. He should like to see things so managed, and

selves the next. He looked upon the system of chasing", made use of by some of the masons as an abominable system, for it was quite clear that there would always be some men more able than others. Having said so much, he would repeat his determination to do all in his power to forward their interests, and would leave it to others to throw more light on the matter. He wished to know from the masons which plan they had adopted to carry their

here on Saturday evening last, the National Petition
was enthusiastically adopted, and active steps were
taken to secure its being numerously signed. Mr.
Leach addressed the meeting on behalf of Mr. Dawto gain sufficient assistance from the other trades,
ing to one deputation the statement with the statement with

Association-room, over the Co-operative Stores, on penters, Bricklayers, Braziers, Engineers, Me- of their contemptible would-be slave-driver Allen Chanics, Button Burnishers, Carriers, Brush Makers they have thus entitled themselves to the thanks

himself, Mr. Mark Crabtree, and the Chartists of the trades. His trade would assist, but wished to this place. Mr. Wm. Moselcy Stott was called to understand the real grievance; he thought that It was then suggested that each delegate present

sheuld speak as their trade stood on the list, and that they should form themselves into a committee, and appoint a secretary. Mr. John Williams, delegate from the Tailors'

The Delegate from the Engineers agreed in the because he had turned his stone off in a rough state sentiments of Mr. Williams.

Mr. HENRY BECK was then unanimously appointed secretary for the evening. Mr. Gosling, silver plate worker, rose and said

throughout the country. He hoped it would not be determined that the names of all the delegates from had also made himself very busy endeavouring to the other trades who were present should be published. He knew several there in the room it would be calculated to injure—they might also have perin nomination, as one of the candidates for the county of York." Mr. Harney returned thanks, not know how it was in other towns, but such was the case in Birmingham. He therefore thought they the support of the other trades, which was a had better not call over names, but merely mention handsomely promised, he had no doubt of ultimate pected honour they had conferred in agreeing to the trade. He did not mind anything about it himthe resolution just adopted: he should obey their self, but thought they should get a larger number

The Sacretary then commenced calling over the

to him. It was a post of danger as well as honour: they intended to call one, and would give the masons their support.

If not elected, he should rejoice that Yorkshire had found far abler men than himself, but though abler might and sould be found, to none would he yield in a there love of his country, and a desire to more warmly on a subject than the present. They had a subject than the present. achieve her political salvation. Mr. Harney moved had empowered them to act at that meeting on behalf the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman, which of the body, and would respond to their call. They having been awarded and acknowledged, the meet- had formerly had occasion to complain of the apathy of other trades towards them at the time of their

strike in London; they would, however, forget the past, as they considered that if the tyrants succeeded in this, it would be the signal for others. A DELEGATE from the Engineers stated that they had received the circular late, and had not time to call their body together, but their committee had deputed him to attend and get what information he could in this matter. Their rules did not allow a fund for strikes, therefore whatever they did would be voluntary. He wished to ask a few questions before he sat down. Was Allen a member of the mason's body? No. Were any of their members at present in the employ of Grissell and Peto? One. He wished to know what steps they intended to take An important meeting of delegates from the towards those who had turned in ; for if they were for them under such circumstances; he thought that

A DELEGATE from the mechanics said that he had been generated in the public mind in favour of the Mr. Gray commenced his address by reading a been sent from that trade to inquire into the matter. circular, a copy of which had been sent to the various They had no fund for supporting a strike, but would trades in Birmingham, and which set forth some of do what they could by voluntary contribution. His the leading reasons why the London stonemasons trade was very warm in the matter, and would assist

A DELLGATE from the Saddlers' Society stated that

and see her interred, and wished to have a week or A Delegare from the braziers said he was desired fortnight's leave of absence. Allen informed him to inform them that they should have their support. that if such was the case, he might stop away alto- They considered it to be a strike on principle. He gether, as he would not keep a job open for any man thought it a proof that the masons had some moral and the meeting separated.

All parties who wish to assist are invited to attend

and on his return to work, thought, of course, that his trade for that reason.

no objection would be offered, as he had been lamed A DELEGATE from the silver-plate workers stated the Grand Turk, Bell-street, on Saturday evening. in the service of his employers. Allen immediately that he had no doubt this would be made a national like have inserted the above lengthy report, it discharged him, saying that he wanted no such case. He was very sorry to find the press so much great inconvenience to ourselves, and to the exclusion damned hobbling fellows there. The same foreman opposed to them. Delegate meetings like the pre- of much valuable matter, because of the important had told another of the workmen who had been at sent are very useful, as they prove to the gentle- effect it must have upon the masons' strike through home ill for some time, and whose wife was men of the so called Liberal press, that they would out the country. The meeting, it will be seen, with also in the same condition at the time, that he did not be tolerated in blinking those questions where held on Wednesday night; the report reached as not want men there of his description. Another of morality and justice were at stake. He then ani- on Friday morning: we thank our correspondent the men had been called from his work to attend the madverted on the unprincipled conduct of the for his prompt attention.] death-bed of his wife, and when he returned, he Weckly Dispatch, and said that the present meeting having presided over a meeting, held at Lees, July was told by this monster to go back and die with would show to those gentry that if justice was not naving presided over a meeting, neid at Lees, July 28th, 1841, when Mr. Leach, of Manchester, delivered a lecture, exposing the system of class legis-

sufficed to turn the scale against the working meu.

duce his fellow-workmen to assist them, especially making laws which would project them, and put a as he considered theirs to be a strike on principle, curb on the inscience of such arrogant scoundrels, and not for an advancement of wages, for he had One part of the charge against Grissell—and a tough long seen through the inutility of striking for wages. grissel he thought he was-(laughter)-was, that he The working men produced all the wealth in the had lowered his dignity by condescending to talk to country, and ought at least to have a good living, the men who had raised him to such dignity. The and be treated as men. It was now quite clear that brute. Did he never reflect that working men no one trade could sustain itself against the inroads had feelings of respect for themselves, sufficient of their masters. The men who earned thirty shil- to compel them to resent such outrageous insolence? He again repeated that nothing short of political fifteen, and then they would be enabled to effect equality could protect them from all the insulting Keighley, delivered an excellent lecture here on Tuesday evening last, after which a Charter Association was formed, and the men of Wilsden determined that they would no longer be behind their neighbours in the glorious struggle for liberty.

ENARESERO.—A public meeting was held here

hiteen, and then they would be enabled to effect them from all the insulting something. It was that which caused him to admire the object them. The working men themselves were to blame, for they had abundant means to remedy it. If a union of a few trades was good, what would not a union of the whole body of the working classes only got 15;, it was that feeling which made the not a union of the whole body of the working classes accomplish? Let them therefore scout the doc.

New Wheat has been in fair demand, and made accomplish? Let them therefore scout the has been in fair demand, and made accomplish? Let them therefore scout the doc. never accept of them, for he knew that had he done find politics interfering with them every moment of so, he would be expected to act the part of a tyrant | their lives ? This strike of the stonemasons was towards them. He had no wish to introduce party truly emblematical of the state of the nation. Every politics, but from the manner in which Mr. O'Conone knew that the members of the present Houses preclude the possibility of their setting up trade for pressed and insulted workmen. He would, neverthemselves, for on all strikes, no matter if they had theless, give his most cordial assistance to the masons now on strike, and hoped that every man present would do the same, whether he was a delegate or not. He then suggested various plans which
should be adopted by the meeting; and concluded
quittal of M'Leod would have improved the market. such unity existing amongst the working men, that should be adopted by the meeting; and concluded

Mr. Bishor then meved-"That all the delegates present hand in their names, and be considered a part of the Committee." The motion was agreed to.

A large number of delegates then gave in their names, together with the trade they represented.

Mr. John Williams, tailor, said he thought they ought to come to a resolution on the conduct of Grissell and Peto, and their miserable tool Allen. He would, therefore, propose the following :-

Resolved, "That in the opinion of this meeting the conduct of Mesers. Grissell and Peto is incon-Leach addressed the meeting on benait of Mr. Dawson, who is suffering imprisonment in default of payment of a fine of £20, inflicted by a parson magistrate,
for having taken the chair at a Chartist meeting. The
meeting determined to support him whilst in prison.

The meeting determined to support him whilst in prison.

The meeting determined to support him whilst in prison.

The meeting determined to support him whilst in prison.

The meeting determined to support him whilst in prison.

The meeting determined to support him whilst in prison.

The meeting determined to support him whilst in prison.

The meeting determined to support him whilst in prison.

The meeting determined to support him whilst in prison. men. We are also of opinion that the stonemasons, of London were not only justified in the course they then read a list of the trades which had been sup- have adopted, but they deserve the thanks of ever

DEWSBURY.—A public meeting was held in the plied, amongst whom were the following:—Car- working man in the country for resisting the tyranger

Mr. P. Thompson seconded the resolution. The Delegate from the Engineers suggested addition to the resolution, which was afterward adopted and embodied in it. Mr. GRAY then addressed the meeting.

stated that the Weekly Dispatch had misrepresent

the masons with regard to the system of " chasine The manner in which it was done was as follows: and had not placed his mark on it. It was quite clear that all men could not work alike, but Alle told them that they should all do as much as this man. The strike was not as some of the papers had of Woods and Forests. A Member of Parliament procure men to work for them; but the main body of those he sent knew nothing about the trade. From the spirit he had seen displayed he had me doubt they would succeed. They had upwards of 5,000 members connected with them, which, added to success. Allen had on a former occasion come Birmingham, and boasted that he would break m their Society in that hod-bed of Unions; but the had shewn him they would not be put down by and a fellow.

Mr. Peren Bishop said he had intended to bring forward is resolution with regard to the press. He had some knowledge of the workings of their shan friends, and knew the necessity and importance of having an honest newspaper to represent them. He had lost all that he could lose on the Midland Representative, and had since closely observed the conduct of those who pretended to be friends of the people, and found out that the best way of testing them was by taking notice of their behaviour a small things which they might think would pass unnoticed. They ought to feel thankful to the Northern Star for sending a reporter to their meet ing. Where was their boasted liberal press of Bir. mingham! Why had they not sent a reporter! He hoped the working men would think for themselves. and not be gulled by pretended friends. Where would the cause of the people be were it not for the Northern Star? Where would they have been that evening were it not for Mr. White, who had red dend them such efficient assistance! He thought the macon's strike would be burked were it not for the Star, and therefore thought the proprietor of it entitled to their thanks.

Mr. John Bamford said the previous speaker should not be content to leave the question without coming to a resolution on it. He admired the conduct of the Star, for the long reports they had inserted on behalf of the masons; he, therefore,

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the ing such good reports of the masons' proceeding.

Mr. Bishop seconded the resolution. It was afterwards stated that the readers of the Dispatch and other papers might take umbragest

the resolution. Mr. BISHOP said they might obviate that by ma ng a vote of thanks to Mr. White. After a long discussion, it was agreed that the resolution should pass by adding Mr. White's name to it. It was then put and unanimously agreed to The Delegars from the Engineers, then asked whether it was true that the masons demanded

uniform rate of wages I as he considered that would be an encouragement to sluggards. The SECRETARY answered that they made no such conditions. If a man went to work for less, it was his own choice, if he thought he was not worth so much as others; but if he refused to work for less than others, and the society thought him worthy the same amount, they would justify him in his refusal. Mr. RYLAND made some remarks to the same

effect. The DELEGATE from the engineers then moved. "That the answers given to the questions put to the stonemasons are highly satisfactory. We therefore deem them worthy the support of the

Mr. WEIRDON seconded the resolution. The CHAIRMAN then put it, and it was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. BISHOP the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday next, at eight o'clock. The Committee meet on Saturday evening.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman

MEN OF BIRMINGHAM, ANOTHER WHIG PLOT IS HATCHING .- The Liberal-Whig-Fixed-Daty-total-Repeal-of-the-Corn-Law-men had a hole and corner meeting, in the committee-room of the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening. Watch them! No hum-bug! Nothing less than the Charter!

MANCHESTER.—A very numerous meeting of the trades of this important town was also held on Wednesday evening, on the same subject, when

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. ADJOURNMENT OF THE MICHAELMAS QUARTER SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MICHAELMAS GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the WEST RIDING of the County of YORK, will be holden, of Adjournment, at the Court House, in WARD FIELD, on SATURDAY, the 20th Day of November instant, at HALF-PAST ELEVEN O'Cleek in the Forencon, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the proposed site for the largement of the House of Correction at Wakefield agreeable to a resolution of the Magistrates, passed at the adjourned Sessions, held at Wakefield et the 30th of October last; and making such Order for the grant of money out of the County Stock of Rate, as the Justices then present shall doem of

C. H. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 3rd November, 1841.

## LOCAL MARKETS.

rather more money. In Old there has been very little alteration. Fine Barley has made rather more money, but no improvement in other descriptions. Oats and Beans full as well sold.

RICHMOND, Ocr. 30rn.—Our market to-day will plentifully supplied with Grain, but some of the samples were very soft. Wheat sold from 6s 6d to 9s 6d; Oats 2s 84 to 4s; Barley 4s 64 to 5s; Beans

53 6d to 53 91 per bushel. HUDDERSPIELD MARKET, TUESDAY, NOV. 2ND. Our market, this day, presented the same appearance as has been seen for weeks back. Nothing done be We must continue to hope so.

LEBDS :- Printed for the Proprietor, LEARSU O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hansmoren ith, Com Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSOl, at his Print ing Offices, Nos. 13 and 13, Me Act street, Bil gate; and Published by the sal / JOSHUA HORSO (for the said FRARGES O'CANOR,) at his Dist ling-house, No. 5, Mark et street, Briggate; internal Communication existing between the No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 13 and 13, Market-street, Ariggate, thus constituting whole of the said, Printing and Publishing Offe one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, Post-post) J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

En'orday, November 6, 1841.