and is generally respected and beloved. building in the town; and both of them much too towards Dewsbury, under the command of that another gallant Irishman was called to the chair a building at one shilling a head, capable of bers were tremendous, while none appeared to sequence of one of the beams giving way. The holding 6.000 persons. I enrolled fifty-seven new dread an improper use of our power. The old place was very low, and I suffered more than I had again; going from one oven to another. It was rain- transferred their apprehension from the hobgobblin pletely useless and profitless the few hours I had to for all, I never again will attempt it. Upon the YOU, AND MAY YOU PROSPER." I fear they are the totaller, as he cannot trust himself with moderation. whole, I should say that nothing could exceed the prayers of the wicked; however, we take them as It is really too bad when captious and quarrelsome Bradford demonstration from beginning to end, they are meant, and help ourselves without relying fellows interrupt the harmony of a large party. The day was beautiful; that is the Chartist part of upon the prayers of our friends. At Dews- From Holmfirth we were to have gone in processdeceived us; it was a Chartist day, fresh and smiling, commodious pavilion, at a great expense; it is miles, but in consequence of the dreadful state of meeting, dark, dirty, and pelting.

in himself. In the evening we had a grand Soiree.

Mr. Clarkson filled, as he ought to do, the post of

greatest use to Chartism throughout the district.

I cannot conclude without returning thanks to the Committee for their excellent arrangements, always and nevertheless excepting those relating to myself, which though good-naturedly intended were too severe. However, I got through; and upon the whole, I learn that the "useless display" and its results have been most beneficial to our cause in Bradford and Halifax.

off, and, in truth, it also was a bumper. I was met that, by several thousands, with bands and banners, at the Sowerby Bridge Station. I was wholly incapable of addressing them, but West was kind enough to make the want unfelt. After a short delay at Sowerby, the Halifax procession arrived; and, after vain attempts to form them into four, six, or even twelve deep, we proceeded, en route and en masse, to Halifax. It is great folly to attempt anything like processional order with such numbers; as I feel assured that either the Bradford or Halifax masses, if arranged four deep, would reach from Bradford to Leeds, a distance of ten miles. When the procession reached the town it was literally astounding, to convert their pavilion, which is to remain up till found out. I thought it more numerous than that of Bradearrying with it every opposing obstacle; the building. I beg to observe that such spirited gain a footing for the League at Huddersfield had negatived, and Mr. Sinclair was appointed chairman. all seemed to be in motion. Our part conduct deserves praise, and that those who thus failed. I left Huddersfield at eight; and from that Mr. C. wished distinctly to state his terms. which of the day, as on Monday, was splendid, venture an experiment in aid of Chartism should time to the present moment I have been afflicted were, that equal time should be occupied by both and nothing seemed to mar the delight, save and not be allowed to suffer. We experience greater with the most severe cold I ever had in my life. except one very low-bred and ignorant act of a gen- inconvenience from want of public buildings than When I arrived at Manchester I was still very him prior to the commencement of the discussion, tleman on horseback. I believe one of the London from any other source; and surely so good a substi- warm, and I very foolishly dipped my head and when a strange gentleman rose with that view and "lice," who could not wait for two minutes at a tute was very desirable; therefore let not those who neck in cold water. I now protest against any more completely overturned all Mr. A.'s arguments; crossing. No, no, it would be beneath his dignity; supplied it become sufferers, but rather let it be an out-door meetings, as far as I am concerned, during after which, Mr. Curry moved and Mr. Pickering so he literally rode through, or rather across the example to those of other towns, to go and do like- the winter. I protest against being taken from one procession, to the great amusement of the body, who, wise. instead of hooting or insulting, set up a derisive SELBY.—On Friday, I started for Selby, a town day. laugh, and exclaimed—" Your day is gone, old chap; which I had not previously visited; and in truth I In my fortnight's tour I have disposed of more existing evils to class legislation, and that the only that's all spite." Yes, in his ignorant presumption, was amply rewarded for my trip. The Chartists than 1,400 cards for the Executive. I think I they witnessed the fall of pride, and loss of station; upon learning my intention to visit them, have inspired a fresh life and vigour into our ranks. but I hope these experiments will not be too often made application for the use of what is I have found all united and determined, and attempted, as I know not what I might be tempted called the "public room;" but like the toast have discovered that the several lecturers chair the original motion was carried by to do, if a gentleman's horse trod on my toes at the of the "people the only source of legitimate power," and missionaries have fully done their duty, above four-fifths of the meeting. Mr. Acland Jackson was elected president, Mrs. Blayza was bidding of its master. I don't like practical jokes, when the people alone are excluded from power, and successfully expounded our doctrines. and therefore I never play them; and I would re- at Selby the public room signifies the room from I SHALL BE IN BATH ON MONDAY EVENING. THE Was seconded and carried unanimously. Three commend the same forbearance to all. When the which the public alone are excluded. I christen procession arrived in front of the Odd Fellows' it faction hall; and henceforth let it be known Hall, the crewd was immense. I addressed them and called by its new and proper name. Well, in evening. We must have 5 000 000 instead of the Hall, the crewd was immense. I addressed them and called by its new and proper name. Well, in evening. We must have 5,000,000, instead of the meeting broke up at a few minutes to one of the working classes uniting together to redress briefly, as did the Rev. Mr. Jackson, and then the this dilemms, application was not made to Mr. paltry number of 4,000,000 of signatures. Let no o'clock, Mr. A. commenced his lecture in his usual their grievances, and to cause the Charter to become living tide receded, and in less than half an hour no Linton, engineer and millwright, for the use of his man sign more than once on any account. Let all strain, but finding that his sophistry did not suit, the law of the land. The meeting agreed to memore than once on any account. Let all trace of the busy bustle remained. In the evening, extensive premises! no, Mr. Linton did not wait to be careful in the selection of delegates to the third he turned his subject, and gave, what may be con- morialise her Majesty on behalf of Frost, Williams, however, and very early, too, the door of the be asked; but like a good and generous man, he set Petition Convention; and should a doubtful man be spacious building was beset by thousands. It is his every hand to the work, and in three days, (will proposed hastily, let some good fellow require time capable of holding between three and four thousand; it be believed) this wealthy master actually removed to consider. Much will depend upon the character but, as observed by the Committee, it was incapable his boilers, fixtures, tons of iron, and all other of holding a tenth of those who would have willingly moveables, and erected a very excellent and com- coming Convention. paid for admission. Old Ben Rushton, that prince modious hustings in a building capable of of patriots, was in the chair; and, believe me, he accommodating nearly 3,000 persons. It contains had no sinecure. When I arrived, every inch was 285 square yards, and was comfortably filled, while blocked, and I had to be literally wedged through the numbers who occupied windows and open spaces the dense crowd to the hustings. I beg pardon of between the place of meeting and its twin workthe Weekly Chronicle, but it was really smoking, shop, would have crammed it. Mr. Linton himself Wedging over head and shoulders, enthusiastic, and was in the chair; and when I arrived in company everything that the knowledge-monger could wish, with West, that indefatigable and honest man, and something more. I wish "Cotton Twist" had Stallwood, was in the act of addressing the meetbeen present. It was impossible to proceed for a ing; and if I am to judge from the enthusiasm, length of time, in consequence of the rush at both with no small effect. West next spoke, and made, length of time, in consequence of the rush at both doesn, and the eternal knocking outside when they as did Stallwood, a famous impression upon the probating the conduct of any one who would enter it forcibly, without a sufficient cause." Carried.

The west next spoke, and reprobating the conduct of any one who would enter it forcibly, without a sufficient cause." Carried.

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The probating the conduct Frederick Lees, of Leeds, Knowles, of Keighley, thousand eight hundred signatures attached to the (who, I think, made the speech of the evening,) and GREAT NATIONAL. We enrolled some new Four humble servant were all present; and I should members, and I retired for a short time to the house like to meet an equal number of our learned foes. of Mr. Linton, where I was delighted to be put in 0, what a thrashing we would give them! After the possession of his agricultural statistics, whereby it

Dorthern Star,

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revolution in Lancashire during the peaceful reign

Now, just a word or two. I would recommend

dine out, they should drink, if at all, moderately;

them the value of self-possession, why then they

should take the pledge at once, as a necessary

mode of self-defence against self-destruction.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1841.

great unpaid, or by a Government order, to have the but the PRODUCE BEGAN TO PRESS SO HEAVILY UPON troops under arms, and in readiness : but new whore- THE MEANS OF CONSUMPTION, that this year he ever I go, I find the soldiers, without arms, has two cows, a flock of geese, some pigs, and mixing with the people, and no warlike so forth. Last year, with only twenty-four perches Whig folly and cowardies, or Tory wisdom, £4 rent for three quarters of an acre, which is at the and foresight I cannot say; but so it is. At Aber- rate of £5.6s. 8d. per scre, and after paying for labour, deen alone was there a declaration of war, and for seed, and all other expenses, the profit was about that was made by an upstart Whig mayor, whom | £12! and mark, only twenty-four perches, a fifth of nature cut out for a journeyman, but system made the three-quarters, or one-seventh of an acre in a master of him. Indeed to such a frightful extent producing order! If the whole was highly cultivated, was the plan of regimental preparation carried (as the grass land yields little or nothing,) it would under the " peace and retrenchment" Whigs, that I leave profit, after outlay and rent, RIGHTY-FIVE fearlessly assert, had not the over-zeal of adminis- pounds per acre per annum. This is no crotchet. tration been tempered by the prudent caution of There is the land, and there are the accounts. Colonel Wemyss, we should have had more than one This for our cause is one of the most valuable expe-

riments ever made: many persons come from a disof Whiggery. The fact I believe is, that England tance to witness the capability of the soil; and the lectures; and all places are further requested to owes to Colonel Wemyss, more than to the rascally after one glance, the mist of political economy, as pay all arrears. Whigs, the preservation of the peace of the North. preached by the dogmatists of the cotton-lord I have most closely watched the conduct of Colonel monopolists, become dispelled as if by magic. I Wemyss, the Commandant of the district, for would recommend Colonel Thompson, Cobden, many years, and I unhesitatingly declare, that and friends to make a party of pleasure, and his mild use of the power committed to his to visit this New English Poland; but, perhaps, hands, has, more than royal proclamations, it would be a sin against the holy Steam Powers to magistrates' proclamations, and ministerial pro- advocate the Gothic doctrine of eating English clamations, tended to the preservation of the bread and beef., Selby has a population of only peace of the country. I know some gallant 5,000; and therefore many must have come from a gentlemen, who would have made a mess of things considerable distance, impelled with more noble molong since. I mention these facts, because while I tives than those of mere idle curiosity. Upon the write, I literally tremble at the very idea of the whole, I was highly delighted with my first trip to use which a Whig Government might and would Selby, and, life permitting, it shall not be my last. have made of their physical power, if in office, Chartism here owes much, very much, to Mr. Linton; during the present distress, which they have been and no little to the admirable Association of York, mainly instrumental in creating; because, during the members of which never fail to cater for Selby's ten years, they denied its existence, and feared instruction, by inviting every star to visit this rising to look the monster evil, steam power, in the spot of democracy. I prophesy that Selby, ere long, in order to afford some temporary relief to the starvwill be first among the foremost, and rejoice to know DEWSBURY.-On Thursday, at five o'clock, I that Stallwood gives an equally cheering account of

were immense, and I was induced to address them carriage and four, and in which we instantly started honour both within and without, and discharged the from the window of a Tory that was, a Chartist for Holmfirth, a distance of seven miles. This was the extreme; a mass of human beings, with their cession entering the recent hot bed, but the present

He was loudly cheered. West spoke at great length, here presented with an address by the Youth's Assoas did that good and never-failing friend, Titus ciation of Honley. It was prefaced by an admirable proposed document sought to remedy. He was for Huddersfield, four miles, in procession, with illushoulder, and had I got it on the head, it mest protheir prudence and lead them astray. When they bably would have had the desired effect; but I and if they have not sufficient education to teach doubt much that a Jury would have been empannelled to try whether guilty or not. This is a most

Christmas, to the best possible account. I understand place of meeting to any other place during the same Mr. Acland, and the other speakers this evening,

the means of destroying the body of which they had been chosen as a part. I shall also put you in EVERY BRISTLE IN THE CHARTER. No more humbug, whether "Universal Suffrage" or "the Ballot:" we are wide awake now! The factions gave

P. S. Universal Suffrage and No Surrender !!!

London, Dec. 8, 1841.

CHELTENHAM .- A numerously-attended invariably followed by a proclamation from the fourths, in cultivation. He last year had one cow; to the country was adopted.

Chartist Untelligence.

MANCHESTER.-Mr. James Cartledge lectured mixing with the people, and no warlike so forth. Last year, with only twenty-four perches on Sunday evening last, at the Chartist room, preparations whatever. Whether this proves cultivated, the profit over all expences, after paying Strand-street, when five new members were enrolled, and a considerable number of signatures were attached to the petition.

DEWSBURY .- At the West Riding Delegate Meeting, held on the 28th ult., it was resolved, that his presence here the good cause has been rapidly delegate fund be established, to be supported by the levy of one halfpenny per member throughout distinguished champion to hear that his visit, and the riding. Also that each district in the riding be our subsequent lectures, have increased our num-recommended to take immediate steps to raise funds hers fourfold. At our last lecture, delivered on for the forthcoming Convention, and be prepared to Tuesday, the 30th ult, the National Petition was posed the fallacy of the ropeal of the Corn Laws, and give in a new list of members at the next delegate unanimously adopted. During successive lectures meeting, in order that the expences may be proportionably laid. That in future no lecturer shall be employed in the West Riding until funds are furnished to pay him, and that any place, not paying in advance, shall have no claim on the services of

public meeting on Monday evening, for the purpose taunia Inn, to the hardy mountaineers of this "cleft of getting up a memorial for Frost, Williams, and in the Peak" hills, which was rapturously applauded, Jones, and the adoption of the National Petition. At

hungry perishing wretches, many with large families, may be seen every day walking through our streets. destitute alike of work, food, and clothing; scores, who though they may live many years, are clearly in a state of destitution and want, and who will receive that physical injury which, in all probability, will tend to shorten their days. The case of Betty Thompson, who, last week drowned her own child and then hung herself, and which was the result of extreme want, has been one cause of inducing the gentry of this town to call a public meeting in the Town-hall, for the purpose of opening subscriptions,

ing operatives. NEWCASTLE,-TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE be second to none in the art of debating, and in loined the Millbridge and Heckmondwike procesthe whole of his diocese, which he assures me is power and willingness to expound and support the rion. I drank tea with that good and consistent Chartist to the back-bone, and merely requires the this town were placed with large bills announced to the National Charter Association.

The back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone, and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and support the rion. I drank tea with that good and consistent to the back-bone, and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back-bone and merely requires the large bills announced to the back two lectures on the Repeal of the Corn Laws, with made. James Leach his monitor, and worthily he follows in at six o'clock, to Heckmondwike, with bands and Huddersfield.—On Saturday morning I started a N.B. saying, that Mr. A. would be happy to transparencies, to meet the men of Dewsbury for Cooper-bridge, the Huddersfield station, where answer any questions that might be asked. About When we arrived at Heckmondwike the numbers I was met by Clayton and George Hague with a eight o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Mr. A., with a great retinue of broadcloth gents, made their appearance on the platform. Mr. A. commenced his ecture by asserting that this was naturally a comduties of office well. This gentleman is of the that is. Yes, he has seen the folly of his ways, and the last day of my tour, and was the only wet mercial nation, and that consequently every poshas become a convert to the holy and orthodox one. Long before we reached Holmfirth: the rain sible facility ought to be given to commerce. That creed of Chartism. The spectacle was beautiful in fell in torrents, nevertheless, we had a large pro- the Corn Law was an anti-commercial measure, and that as a matter of consequence every good man ought to advocate its repeal. He then went over the I must now mention the work cut out for me in the faces all directed to one point, the night serene and cold grave, of Whiggery. The Chartists had engaged old clap-trap cry of cheap bread, but the trap was evening. I had to address those who took tickets for beautiful, while a strong belief in our increased a room capable of containing about 700, which in not sufficiently baited. Mr. Owen, a Chartist, the Soiree, in the Social Institution, and then to pro- strength seemed to animate the bosoms of all pre- less than five minutes was literally choked, while asked a question, but in consequence of the uproar could not learn its purport. Mr. Fainlough then plicit confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Peter Royal clemency to Frost, Williams, and Jones.

Murray M'Douall, Esq., and Mr. George White, and Supplicit Confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Peter Royal clemency to Frost, Williams, and Jones.

Murray M'Douall, Esq., and Mr. George White, and Mr. Ruffy Ridley has delivered and do hereby pleased to extend the supplicit confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Peter Royal clemency to Frost, Williams, and Jones. ered to the Mechanics' Institute, the second largest sent. As soon as I had concluded, we proceeded the crowd appeared but little diminished. Here around the platform, by the panic-struck plague, we small to give satisfaction or accommodation to our indefatigable and z-alous chieftain Moseley Stott. and I addressed them but very briefly, in connaturally a commercial nation. He then alluded to sequence of the over-powering heat, and also in continuous friends. In fact we could have filled When the Dewsbury procession joined, our num-sequence of the over-powering heat, and also in continuous friends. In fact we could have filled which have been the means of much the immense amount of pasture in large farms, and instanced one in Staffordshire of two hundred acres. instanced one in Staffordshire of two hundred acres, due to Mr. Neisby, for his manly opposition to the ture. Mr. A. replied that the existence of the Corn members at the Mechanics' Institute, and then I women who manifested much fear of us in 1839, ever suffered before, always excepting the Oven at Law as a barrier to commerce was a proof that this returned and enrolled forty odd at the Social Insti- are now much more afraid of opening their tills ALIOA. We then retired to another room, when a was naturally a commercial nation, and that we locality to submit to be starved to death quietly; and must have beef and mutton as well as grain. Mr. locality to submit to be starved to death quietly; and tution. This is work which I will never undertake or of closing their bankers' accounts. They have very good, but a very foolish fellow, rendered commust have beef and mutton as well as grain. Mr.
cockburn then rose, and complained of being confined merely to ask questions instead of being ing the whole time. This is too much to expect, but of Chartism to the substantial reality of pauperism. spend at Holmfirth; he was drunk and intolerably allowed fairly to examine his lecture. He hoped the is nevertheless frequently arranged for. But, once Those who used to curse us, now cry, "God BLESS quarrelsome. I trust that he will become a tee- answers to the questions he (Mr. C.) was about to put would be as concise as possible, in order to afford the public as much information as their limited time talked of endeavouring to get a co-operative store it. It was a Whig morning, full of promise, but it bury the good fellows built a very fine and sion to New Mills, a distance of more than two duties? Was it true that there was a duty of thirty People's Charter. They have now, however, set to and a Tory evening—no mistake about it—just what capable of accommodating about 4,000 in the the weather, I succeeded in making them abandon men's, and 54s. on boots? He then enumerated on last Thursday night, and the subject debated in the import duties roon various articles, and asked all its bearings. After which a large Committee it promised upon our breaking up the out-door body and about 300 in a gallery. Another Irishman, the project. At four, we started for Honley, how the makers of those articles were to be remu- was appointed to canvass for shareholders, and four Daniel Read, was called to the chair, and discharged where we were met by an immense concourse of the nerated, if they had to compete with the foreigner? individuals were chosen to draw up a code of laws his duties like an Irishman; I need say no more, working classes, with bands and banners. I was In reply to those questions, Mr. A. stated that, upon for the guidance of the society. From appearances ence all attempts to create disunion in the Chartist had risen in value from forty to fifty per cent, store will be opened here before long. Mr. C. then asked, whether Mr. A. meant to con-Brooke, who read the National Petition as well as speech from one of the Youthful Association, and tend that the corn would rise in proportion, and addressed the friends at this place, on Sunday afterit could be read, and subsequently, in a very able was received with loud cheers. I spoke out of a this was his reason for advocating its repeal. Mr. and kind manner explained the evils which the window; the crowd was great. We then started A. said that the cases were materially different; the a public meeting the following evening, to adopt a the protection of the landlords. Mr. C. again rose and Jones. loudly cheered by his townsmen, and made a good minated balloons, transparencies, lamps, bands, and to reply, but Mr. A. refused to give him a hearing impression upon his audience. I need not tell you banners; and not with standing the rain, which was awnield to by the meeting. On being put, that I spoke, as you will doubtless have guessed ful, the BIGHT BYE of Yorkshire appeared to be open that Mr. C. should be heard, it was carried by and wide awake, for when the procession reached a majority of two to one; when Mr. A. made some the town, it was a grand sight. As we turned to go confusion which ensued, Mr. A. walked away: objection to the decision, and in the midst of the to the Philosophical Hall, where the meeting was whereupon Mr. Cockburn wrote the following note elected Mr. Arran to preside; after the different to take place, some cowardly ruffian threw a large to be presented to Mr. A. upon his appearance on the localities had brought in their monies for the Exemplification against ates, lest their real may get the better of stone at me, which hit me a severe blow on the right hustings on Friday evening, viz.:—"Mr. A. Sir, in cutive, and for the expences of the district of Bradbably would have had the desired effect; but I resolved to challenge you or any of your friends to prepared for the purpose of cellecting funds towards caution the brave engineer against a repetition of his fair discussion on equal terms. If you and your coskill, for I assure him, that had be been caught, I adjutors are sincere in your enquiring after truth you forthcoming Convention;" which was unanimously logical way of supporting a false principle; but let you will conclude your lecture as near nine o'clock meetings should be held in Bradford and the adja-The men of Dewsbury, I am glad to say, intend the would-be assassin take care lest he should yet be as possible, to allow more time for discussion. J. C., cent towns and villages, for the purpose of memoconvert their pavilion. which is to remain up till found out. In a few minutes the spacious building was until he had concluded his lecture, which he did about liams, and Jones, and all those who have been ford, while West and others, who were at both, con- that the Rev. Mr. Hill is to preach a sermon or two crowded in every part, and as I had to start that his arrangements with his employers to discuss with A resolution was then carried, that the different sidered Bradford much the more numerous. How. there on Sunday the 19th inst., (to-morrow week), and evening for Manchester on my way to London, I any but approvers of the present Corn Law. Mr. C., localities should immediately elect their councillors, ever, I never saw, for the population, (always bear it is the intention of the committee to invite a series of was oblige to derange the proceedings by com- in reply, said that he was opposed to its repeal with- and return their names to the next meeting, after that in mind,) so many moring as at Halifax. It popular speakers, to effect the double object of promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, for a Chairman, whereupon the Plague proposed a night.

Was like one great tide of human beings, the halifax and of paying the expense of the half and the h

parties; whereupon Mr. Acland said he wished to know if any other person had any questions to ask seconded the adoption of the following resolution, viz. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to for the evidence they had given in attributing all the remedy for those evils was to be found in the People's Charter." Mr. Rayne moved and Mr. Rucastle seconded, as an amendment, that the word " Charter" be omitted. But upon being put from the partial straighforward conduct in the chair, which surer.

sidered, a first-rate Chartist lecture.

THE CHARTISTS held their weekly meeting for busi- WHITE ABBEY.—The Chartists of this locality ness on Tuesday evening, Mr. Pickering in the chair, mustered strongly on Monday night last, in their per Wm. Hesketh 0 when the following resolutions were agreed to: Association room, Gracechurch-street, when the two Ditto, Mr. Holdforth's, per James Hale 0 of those who are now chosen as delegates to the Moved by Mr. Cross, seconded by Mr. Scorfield, following resolutions were carried unanimously:— Ditto, Titley, Tatham, & Walker's, per coming Convention.

In conclusion, I have now to inform you that in my next I shall lay before you, firstly, the machinations resorted to by some of the Lancashire dele
That a public meeting be got up as soon as possible to consider the propriety of memorialising her Majesty to pard on Frost, williams, and Jones, and all political convicts."

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That a public meeting be got up as soon as possible to consider the propriety of memorialising her Majesty to pard on Frost, williams, and Jones, and all political convicts."

That a public meeting be got up as soon as possible to consider the propriety of memorialising her Majesty to pard on Frost, williams, and Jones, an Goat Inn, Cloth-market, on Monday evening, the Messrs. Smith and Hodgson, in speeches of con-18th instant, at half-past seven o'clock, and that the siderable length. Every meeting night, the society possession of the tricks of the "Plague." But we the meeting) printed immediately." Carried. Mr. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the later wide awake. If they join us, IT MUST BE FOR Crothus moved and Mr. Purvis seconded, "That the dies for their attendance. thanks of this Association be given to Mr. Chad-wick, of Rochdale, for his straight-forward con-Deamend-street, met at the Paul Pry Ina, on Monduct as a magistrate, in asserting the right of day evening last, and agreed to join the National Englishmen's homes to be their Castles, and re-Charter Association. Twenty-nine mambers gave

he had visited in his tour through the southern part | People's Charter would ever emancipate the workof Wilts and Somerset. He was listened to with ing classes from the misery and degradation in which marked attention. After which, Mr. Moore read a they are at present placed. paragraph from the Star respecting the Queen's, intention of pardoning all the convicts of good sion. There is one circumstance I cannot avoid mentioning just here, and one which, in my mind, is most important. When the Whigs were in some time power, the amonancement of a public meeting was power, the amonancement of a public meeting was power, the amonancement of a public meeting was invariably followed by a proclamation from the CHELTENHAM.—A numerously-attended behaviour, on the baptism of the young Prince. It meeting was held on Monday evening last, at the was resolved that a public meeting be called on

PRICE FOURPENCE HALPPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter. SELBY. -At the close of the demonstration

held in Mr. Linton's factory, on Friday evening, in honour of the liberation of Mr. O'Connor, the following resolution was unanimously carried at the Association Room. "That a vote of thanks is due and hereby tendered to Mr. Edmund Stallwood, of Crapes London, for his bold and manly exertions in the cause of Chartism in this district." LEITH.—Since Mr. O'Connor ho (ded us with

progressing, and it may be some satisfaction to our distinguished champion to hear that his visit, and delivered by our talented friend, Mr. Abram Duncan, the Anti-Corn Law League, have been invited to come forward and discuss the question of the big loaf and low wages. None e representatives of the League have yet appeared.

DERBYSHIRE -Bonsall .- On Tuesday last Mr. Bairstow delivered a long, argumentative, and LOUGHBOROUGH.—It was agreed to have a spirit-stirring lecture in the large room of the Brithe meeting, on Monday, both these were agreed to. Belper, was in the chair. The National Petition LEIGH.—The state of trade in this place is really formed, consisting of twelve good men and true. A distressing; not one half of the silkweavers have liberal collection was made at the close of Mr. Bairs- Friday evening. The meeting was addressed in an been employed for some months past; hundreds of tow's lecture, and many Chartist publications were sold. A vote of thanks to Mr. Bairstow was carried by acclamation, and the meeting dispersed highly gratified.

> Mattock.—On Wednesday evening, a very attentive meeting was convened in the large room of the Crown Inn, to which Mr. Bairstow gave an impressive lecture. The National Petition was adopted. The members here number eighteen, with the most encouraging prospects of success.

BELPER.-On Friday evening, Mr. Bairstow delivered an interesting lecture in the Market Place here. The proceedings went off with the greatest

On Sunday afternoon and evening, Mr. Bairstow

CHARTISM through Derbyshire wears a most healthy aspect, and threatens, ere long, to rise and rule lord in the ascendant.

NEWCASTLB.—The Chartists of Newcastle held their weekly meeting for business on Monday week. Mr. Kirker presided. The following resolutions were agreed to :- "That, in the opinion of the Chartists of this locality, the rule filed in the Court of Queen's Bench against Feargus O'Connor, Esq., despotic disposition of the Government in their attempts at erecting barracks at Bolton, for the puropposing the attempts to locate a body of hired assassins, to deprive them of their rights."

LASSWADE.—A few choice spirits have long would admit. 1st. Was Mr. A. friendly to free opened here, being convinced that it is the only way trade in every department? If so, what would to bring the shopkeepers to their senses, and cause become of the various branches protected by import | them plainly to see the justice and expediency of the shillings per dozen pairs on women's shoes-24s. on work in right earnest. A meeting was held here the duty being taken off copper, tin, and wool, they there is every reason to believe that a very efficient

HATHERN.-Mr. Skevington, of Loughborough, noon, after which arrangements were made to hold one was paid to Government, the other was for memorial to the Queen on behalf of Frost, Williams,

> BRADFORD.—The National Petition is now in course of signature here, and is expected to be nu-

merously signed. Council Meeting, North Tavern .- The Council met as usual on Sunday evening at six o'clock, and consequence of the unfair manner in which you ford; Mr. Brook moved, and Mr. Stead seconded, treated my questions on the 1st instant. I have "That a hundred cards, with a printed heading, be before setting out; that the lecturer visit the following cannot consistently decline this offer. Please read carried. Petition sheets were delivered out to the this note publicly to-night, and allowme to subscribe various localities for signature. Mr. Burrows yours respectfully, John Cockburn. P.S. I hope moved, which was seconded, and carried, "That ten o'clock. Whereupon he said it was contrary to transported beyond the seas for political offences."

> DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE.—This committee met at the Association room, New Leeds, at two o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of settling their books; only seven of the committee were present. it not being known that they would meet ; agreed to adjourn the meeting till next Sunday afternoon, to the house. He commenced by taking a survey of the be held at Mr. Brien Stead's, Canary-street, Manningham, when all persons who stand indebted to the committee will attend and pay the same; every member of the committee is requested to be present if possible.

FRHALE CHARTISTS .- The female Chartists of Wapping held their weekly meeting, at the North Tavern, at seven o'clock on Sunday night last, when Messrs. Jennings and Edwards delivered each a lecture on the rights and duties of women, to interfere in the political affairs of this country, and showed the necessity of their persevering till the People's Charter become the law of the laud. Mrs. moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, for his im- chosen secretary, and Mrs. Corrodus the trea-

MIDDLETON FIELDS .- On Monday night, the Jones, and all political convicts.

Secretary be instructed to get 200 bills (announcing gains strength by an accession of new members.

GEORGE-STREET.-Mr. Arran delivered a lecture to the Chartists of this street, on Monday night last, at eight o'cleck, in their meeting room, when they agreed to memorialise her Majesty on behalf of all Best

PRESTON .- CHARTISM & CORN LAW REPEAL -The questions of Chartism and Corn Law Repeal have had a thorough investigation here, during the last three weeks. The Chartists threw down the gauntlet in defence of their agitation for the Charter in preference to the agitation for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and the result has been, that we have had our Association of owded each weekly meeting night, and some spirited discussions, which have been adjourned from week to week. Mr. Curtis, Mr. Livesey, Mr. Brown, and others have been the advocates of Repeal, and their opponents hav? been Messra. Odleum, Murphy, and Swindlehurst on the part of the Chartists. On Monday evening, the following resotion was triumphantly carried: "That in the opinion of this meeting, the Corn Laws are iniquitous and injust, and ought to be repealed, but we see no hope of carrying their repeal until the People's Charter becomes the law of the land." These meetings have cone much good to our cause; thirty new members having joined our Association during the last fort-

LONL'ON .- TAILORS .- The Tailors, of the Three Cranes, Richmond-street, held their usual meeting on Sunday last. Mr. Martin lectured on "Prejudice." At the conclusion, four members were enrolled, and there is a good spirit in the society.

EASTERN DIVISION OF BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS .-On Sunday evening last, this body of Chartists met at their Association Room, Star Coffee House, Goldenlane, to hear a lecture from Mr. Farrer, who ably exthe gross absurdities put forth by the League in support of the big loaf delusion. At the conclusion of the lecture three new members were enrolled. Mr. Walkerdine was nominated as member of the General

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—The Chartists of this locality held their weekly meeting, on Monday night, at the Montgelier Tavern, Mr. Carter in the chair. It was resolved that a public meeting be holden in the large room, Montpelier Tavern, to adopt the National Petition, on Monday, December 20th, saven for eight o'clock, p.m. Chartism is pregressing in this locality.

MEETING.—An association was formed at a public able manuer by Mr. M'Grath. A large number of members were enrolled. CONGLETON .- Mr. O'Brien visited this place

on Saturday last, when there was a good number of the working classes met to hear him. He delivered a most NOTTINGHAM .- Mr. W. D. Taylor, attended at

the Noah's Ark, Coalpit-lane, on Saturday evening, after which seventeen new members were enrolled. The association at this house is now getting very

COALSNAUGHTON.—A meeting of delegates from the various associations in this district was held in Mr. M'Donald's rooms, on Saturday, the 4th instant, Mr. George Rattary, of Alva, in the chair, when it was resolved that Mr. A. Duncan be sent to represent this district in the National Meeting of Delegates to be held in Glasgow. It was also resolved, that Mr. Duncan be engaged for one month as lecturer for this district. T. Roberts was appointed secretary, and T. Hall, treasurer. to the Central Committee during the ensuing three months. It was then resolved that the next meeting of delegates be held in the New Hall, Coalsnaughton, on Saturday, the 18th current, at six o'clock, after which the meeting broke up.

DAISY HILL.—The Chartists of this village held their weekly meeting on Sunday. The cause is profor the act of his servants is unjust, and contrary to gressing steadily but firmly. It was agreed to call a the constitution of these realms; and they believe meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of December, at eight the rule to have been filed for no other reason than o'clock in the evening, in the Primitive Methodist his unflinching advocacy of the cause of the indus- Chapel house, to memorialize her Majesty, praying trious classes." "That this meeting place most im- she will be most graciously pleased to extend the

> lectures on the principles of Chartism in this place, which have been the means of much good. An associa-

> WESTMINSTER .- Mr. Whaley lectured at the Charter Coffee-house, Stretton-ground, on Sanday even-MIDDLETON.-At the weekly meeting, on Sun-

we do recommend every town in England to imitate day night, several new members were enrolled: and the conduct of the rate payers of Bolton, in nobly after some discussion, a vete of thanks was passed to Mesers. Brophy and O'Higgins, for their praiseworthy exertions in the cause of the suffering millions.

HOLLINGWOOD.—The Chartists of this place opened a new room on Sunday last. Mr. Taylor, of Royton, lectured in the afternoon, and Mr. Leach, of Manchester, in the evening. Several new members were enrolled. STALYBRIDGE.-Mr. Thomas Storer delivered

lecture en Sunday evening last, to a respectable audience, in the National Charter Association Room. At the close of the lecture the following resolution was adopted :- "That this meeting views with abhorranks, and that the attempts to injure the character of Dr. M'Douall and B. O Brien are weak and unfounded, and calculated to injure the people's cause; and further, this meeting places unbounded confidence in Dr. M. Douall and Mr. B. O'Brien as unflinching advocates of the people's rights and liberties."

NORTH LANCASHIRE.—The delegate meeting of North Lancashire took place at Accrington, on Sunday last, Mr. Fothergill, frem Lancaster, in the chair. Delegates were present from Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Sabden, Lancaster, Harwood: Bacup, Preston, and Chorley being absent. It was resolved, that J. T. Lund, from Lancaster, be the lecturer for North Luncashire, for the next six weeks, Mr. Marsden wishing to retire; that the lecturer's salary be thirty-two shillings per week, and that each association send in moneys to the district secretary, so that a fortnight's wages can be paid to the lecturer places, in addition to the usual route, viz. Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Higher Bentham, Little and Long Preston; and that Mr. Beesley, of Accrington, be the district secret iry, as usual.

WORCESTER .- At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of this locality, held at their room in Foundry-street, Mr. George Davie in the chair; a long discussion ensued regarding the propriety of joining the Birmingham district for the support of a lecturer, in which Mesara Clark, Davie, Hockins, Powell, and Williams took part. At the close it was resolved that the secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Mason, inviting him to pay a visit. A voluntary contribution was entered into towards defraying his expenses.

GATEHOUSE,-On Wednesday, the 1st instant, public meeting, took place, in the Mason's Hall, to hear Mr. Wardrop, from Dumfries, deliver a lecture on the rights of labour. Mr. Donaldson, grocer, was called to the chair. The lecturer, upon rising, was received with enthusiastic cheering from all parts of political affairs of this country during the last flity years, showing, in glaring colours, the manner in which the rulers of this country had trampled on the rights and privileges of the working classes. Having spoken for sometime on the distressed state the country was now reduced to, he then explained the People's Charter in all its bearings, and urged upon his audience the necessity of uniting, as one man, for the attainment of their rights, and never to cease their exertions until the Charter became the law of the laud.

LEEDS ... WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS to the unemployed operative enumeration fund :- £. 8. d. Balance brought forward... 20 8 44

Ditto, James Binus and Sons, per S. H. Horn From Ripley and Ogie's, per Joseph Thompson ... 0 3 2. Ditto, Fenton, Murray, and Jackson's per James Hope Messrs. Ripley and Ogle's, per Edward Metcalfe... 0 2 3 Ditto, Mr. Cawood's flax-mill, per Thos. Ditto, Messra. Fenton, Murray, and Co., Isaac Coates
Ditto, Messrs. Fenton, Murry, and Jack. son's smiths and strikers, per

John Carlton...
Ditto, Robert Scarth's, per Thor 128 Greaves 0 1 8
Ditto, Messrs. Brown and Co., Mars allstreet, per T. Knowles 0 1 5 Ditto, Messrs. Prichard's, Burley Mill.

Ditto, Wm. Robinson and Co.'s, per Alex. Towart ... Ditto, George Smith and Co., per J. Shackleson
Ditto, Titley, Tatham, & Walker's, per
G. W. Thomas



Chartist Entelligence.

LONDON.-TAILORS.-Dr. M'Douall lectured on Three Doves, Berwick-street; and on Thursday even- ment had been liberally served to the company by the Golden-square. Several members were enrolled on source of political power. Air, "A man's a man for street, Cheap-ide. the talented lectures.

recently formed at Birkenhead. For the last few excellent songs, by Mr. Anderson, after which the street; Heathcote and Holman, Coleman-street. weeks meetings have been held, and lectures delivered tables were removed, when the ladies and gentlemen by Mr. Jones, of Liverpool; but since the last meeting present commenced to trip it on the light fantastic toe, of the association, an attempt has been made to sup-press the growing spirit of freedom by the bigots, who, hour in the morning.

which they kept up with great spirit until an early at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptoy. Whitmore, Basinghall-street; Wormald, Macclessfield, Cheshire; press the growing spirit of freedom by the bigots, who, hour in the morning. possessing no weapons but those of force or fraud, strive ABERDEEN.—The Chartists of this place held the conneil of the Birkenhead Association, finding that be adopted, an amendment was proposed to defer it for the room in which they held their meetings was too a week which was carried. A committee of seven was small for their increasing numbers, made arrangements appointed to draw out a plan of organisation for the with Mr. Chadwick, of the Temperance Hotel, Chester- month. The state of the National Vindicator, and the street, for the use of one of his commodious rooms. Dundee Chronicle were brought under discussion, and it They held their first meeting in his house on the 21st was recommended that both these papers should be ult. The meetings of the Rechabite and Total Abstinence supported. Societies were held in the same place. A general meeting of the former society was held on Friday evening last, and passed a resolution removing their "tent" from Mr. Chadwick's house. On the day following, they thrives. issued placards, which were profusely posted, and of DELPH, SADDLEWORTH.-Mr. James Duffy dewhich the following is a copy :-- "Public Notice-The livered an excellent lecture, in the room, Millgate, on members of the Rechabite and Total Abstinence Societies Saturday last. of Birkenhead feel themselves in duty bound, as professing Christians, to inform the public that, in consequence of Mr. Chadwick, of the Temperance Hotel, Chester-street, having allowed a number of persons, calling themselves Chartists, to hold meetings at his house, they have unanimously resolved to remove the tracts, Charlist Circulars, &c., for sale and distribution; meetings of the Rechabite and Total Abstinence Societies and there is no doubt but that shortly an Association to Mr. Parkinson's commodious premises, Lower Joy- will be formed in this place. street. Resolved ever to uphold Christian Truth, and loyalty to the Throne and Constitution, they are reso-Intely resolved to oppose every attempt to destroy those here. We hold our weekly meetings every Monday principles so invaluable to every Englishman." Com. night, at the Butchers' Arms, Dukestown. Mr. William ment on this infamous placard is superfluous, as regards Bees, the landlord, has kindly given us the use of a street; Hill and Matthews, Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, made public. the great body of the people in the manufacturing dis-room, fire, and candles, gratis. The National Petition City. tricts, yet amongst the many persecutions which have was adopted at our last meeting. We call upon our Sar been waged against the Chartists, this is the most brethren of Sirtrowy, and the surrounding districts, insidious, and, if not checked at its commencement, is who were once advocates of those principles for which the most dangerous. It is a new form assumed by many of us have suffered, not to be daunted at the Portsea. despotism, when the halter, the hulks, and the dungeon past, but come forward like men, demanding their have failed in their effect. Tyranny has tried these, rights. and tried them in vain. It has muffled, therefore, its YEQVIL.—SOMERSETSHIRE.—Mr. Clarke, of Bath, poisoned dagger, and placed a vizor on its hideous face. delivered an excellent lecture here on the evening of If the Chartists do not tear off the mask, and strike the Wednesday week. The meeting was well attended, weapon from its hands, they deserve to wear their fetters, and the lecture gave great satisfaction. Mr Stephens, The little band who have raised the standard of free painter, was in the chair, and the meeting was also dom, and engaged in the moral warfare at Birkenhead, addressed by Mr. Bainbridge, upholsterer. We are and Jan. 18, at eleven, at the Town-hall, Preston, should be supported and encouraged by resolutions of sorry to add that in consequence of the active part sympathy and encouragement at every Chartist meeting taken by the Chairman, Mr. Stevens, and also by Mr. in the kingdom. They are few in number; their asso- Bainbridge, on this occasion, they are discharged from ciation is in its infancy; their funds are low. They their employment, through, as is supposed, the intershould be supported by contributions of Chartist books, ference of some of the aquirearchy and priesthood of Chartists newspapers, and Chartist works. The new the neighbourhood. form of persecution should be met by sending the ablest of the Chartist lecturers to whatever places it is attempted. Believe me, such is the fear in which Chartism on Tuesday week, a resolution, denouncing the conduct is held in such places as this, that no persecutions for of the Mayor at the late "babby" meeting, at the London; Yearsley, Welshpool. political opinions, or political agitation would be at. Town Hall, in deciding against the Chartist amendtempted, if it were the practice to send the ablest ment, was unanimously agreed to. On the following Leeds, Yorkshire, Dec. 16, at two, and January next, Chartist missionaries to the spot to reside, for a time, evening, Mr. Mason lectured to a crowded audience, at ten, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Wilson, and to inculcate their principles. I merely throw out in the ball room, at the Free Masons' Arms Inn. Several Bloomsbury, London; Payne, Eddison, and Ford, the hint. Mr. Chadwick, the landlord of the Temper. new members were enrolled. ance Hotel, should not be allowed to be a loser for his liberality in allowing the meetings to be held in his of the Executive, delivered a very powerful lecture house, at the risk of losing his business, A blow has on the question "What is true Religion?" The been struck, by this act of the professing Christians!! at his very existence; let them look to it. There are many Chartist members of "Rechabite societies," let mankind, if he dealt justice to, and extended love and them look to this act of men who exclude politics from charity to all, he was truly pions, and should be their deliberations (!) and yet do their little, and their best, to destroy those who choose to hold an indepen- Mr. P. exposed the impious practices of the church, and dent political opinion. - Correspondent.

a lecture was delivered here, by Mr. Joseph Brown gave unbounded satisfaction. The room in Hansen, who opened his lecture by quoting largely from various authorities—such as Lord Bolingbroke, Charles James Fox, Sir William Jones, Blackstone, and other eminent authors, to show the right of the people to the franchise; and that at one time, in English history, they enjoyed it to a much greater extent than they do at present; and that while the people exercised those rights, they were much better of, enjoyed a greater amount of comforts, and were comparatively happy. Mr. Hanson then wert on to show, that in proportion as those rights were withheld did the misery and suffering of the people increase. He then proved, at considerable length, that class legislation had been the curse and bane of this country; and that the enormous deut which pressed so heavily on the people, had been entailed on the country by crusades against French and American liberty; which would never have been sanctioned, had the people enjoyed those rights to which he had already alluded. He then recounted the numerous bad laws which had been passed, for the purpose of benefitting the few at the expense of the many, and concluded by calling on the people to be firm and united in their call for justice.

KETTERING.—Chartism is progressing quietly but surely in this place Dr. M'Douali was expected to call on his return from London.

CALVERTON.—Mr. Dean Taylor delivered a most splendid lecture on the superiority of Chartism above all other modes or plans of amelioration. When he had done, he joined thirteen new members, and sold a tist school has commenced with every prospect of suctite Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messra Grimaldi, delivered with the Magazines. cess. This place owes its prosperity entirely to the Stables, and Burn, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, valuable labours of this much esteemed missionary.

HUCKNALL TORKARD.—This place, though much put about for a room to meet in, was visited on Wednesday last, when the people were called together by the bell, and, though the meeting was in a house, nine new members were enrolled by Mr. Dean Taylor when he had done. The cards will be immediately wanted here. A few publications were sold.

HYSON GREEN.-Prior to Mr. D. Taylor's visit street. to this place, great efforts had been made to obtain a chapel to meet in. One was obtained, and the keys importers of foreign goods, Dec. 14, at two, Jan. 14, at delivered up, viz. of the Wesleyan Association chapel. but they immediately repented, and fetched the keys Ashurst, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, back. Well, the New Connexion, or Kilhamite chapel, was applied for. They were perfectly agreeable. The keys were delivered, books, &c. were removed to make square, grocer, Dec. 22, Jan. 14, at eleven, at the it convenient, and all appeared right; but in the afternoon, Mr. Fletcher, a Kilnamite, resolved that the Birch. New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; official assignee, meeting should not take place. Our friends, of course. would not deliver up the keys, though they had stopped the bellman. A padlock was then put on the gate, and merchant, Dec. 11, Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Court of Mr. Ki'hamite Pietcher appeared to triumph. The time of meeting arrived; we went; the gate was fast. A St. James's; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghallnumber were assembled to go in. After waiting to street gather our friends, Mr. Taylor proposed that we should James Palmer, Upper Whitecross-street, carpenter, held our meeting out of doors, near this Kilham te's Dec. 10, at eleven, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Court of thop, so that the light of his gas might illumine our Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Rixon and Son, darkness. Accordingly thither we adjourned, when Jewry-street, Aldgate; official assignee, Mr. Green, Mr. Taylor commenced the meeting by singing "Men Aldermanbury. o. England," &c. after which he gave them one of the the superiority and necessity of Chartism, and showed, church government, they inconsistently and with demoniscal z al opposed them in the legislation of the coun. the Charter, and Frost, Williams, and Jones.

OLD BASFORD.-At a meeting held here, Mr. lane. Brown moved, and Mr. Johnson seconded, that Mr. hamshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire, in the General Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings. Convention of the industrious classes, about to meet

a room, one was procured in the Seven Stars, when Mr. Dean Taylor delivered a very important lecture upon Trades' Unions, the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the People's Charter; after which he enrolled fifteen; new members. A few Extinguishers, &c, were sold. A spirit of enthusiasm is springing up here.

the diffusion of moral, political, and intellectual edu- Lincoln's-inn-fields. cation among the people, in order to prepare them for Joshua Wright, Birmingham, matchet-manufacturer, ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the Charter. The nature of the lecture called forth a mingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Holme, Loftus, and gerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their was so bad at times, she could neither sit still, eat, every man to the power of drink, and the pain increasing to such a degree chise. Celcuhous, and others took a part, at the conclusion of Richard Ouston, Kingston-upon-Hull, sawyer, Dec. which Mr. Cullen rose and moved-" That in conse- 14, at eleven, Jan. 14, at one, at the George Inn, quence of a report having gone abread that the Queen Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Messrs. Hawkins, head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depres- according to direction, and they appeared to give was intending to issue a pardon to all those persons Bloxham, and Stocker, New Boswell-court, Careyincarcerated for political offences, that a public meet- street. ing of the citizens of Glasgow be called for the purpose | John Rees, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, woollenof memorialising her Majesty to include in her royal draper, Dec. 13, Jan 14, at ten, at the Vine Inn, Steur elemency those political exiles, Frost, Williams, and bridge. Selicitor, Mr. Walker, Furnival's-inn. Jones." This being recorded, was put to the meeting | William and Charles Ridge and William Newland by Mr. Walker, the chairman, and unanimously Chichester, bankers, Dec. 26, Jan. 14, at one, at the adopted; after which the Directors of the Lanarkshire Dolphin Inn, Chichester. Solicitors, Messra Staniland Universal Suffrage Association, and the Central Com- and Long, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street. mittee for Scotland, met in the Session-house, Mr. John Pike Yapp, Weobly, Herefordshire, grocer mittee for Scotland, met in the Session-house, Mr. Bodger in the chair, when they entered into further arrangements for holding the meeting, and making the same, as far as lay in their power, a national object. Application has since been made for the City Hall, but as it had been previously let for another purpose, the Solicitor, Mr. Frampten, South-square, Gray's-ian.

John Pike Yapp, Weobly, Herefordshire, grocer, Dsc. 11, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Waterloo Hotel, Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price Is. 12d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Samuel Evans, Road, Somersetshire, clothier, Dec. 9, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Towns-sold been previously let for another purpose, the Solicitor, Mr. Frampten, South-square, Gray's-ian. meeting will be held in St. Ann's Church, on Monday

Mr. CON MURRAY delivered a lecture in St. Ann's Church, on Wednesday last, on the Repeal of the Legislative Union accompanied by the People's Charter, the only specific remedy for Ireland's manifold wrongs, Mr. Colqubonn in the chair; the lecturer handled his Mr. Colquhonn in the chair; the lecturer manded and subject in the most masterly manner, and completely william carried his adjence along with him. Messra Gillispie, Mi Millan, dec. spoke in behalf of the lecture. Mr. Malcolm took the opposite side of the question, and Temple. endeavoured to make an impression on the meeting against both the lecture and the lecturer, which brought down the general disapprobation of the audience, amid which he was compelled to retire. Three shire, architects. G. Fraser and R. Phibbs, Liverpool, chears were then given for the Repeal, and three for stock-brokers. Wallace and Byers, Blackburn, Lanca-

tweive o'clock

CALTON.-The members and their friends of the Young Men's Association, held a splendid solree on Tuesday night, at No. 23, Kirk-street, Mr. Ewan in the chair; Mr. Scoller, croupler; after the tea and Wednesday evening, to a crowded audience, at the other apparatus pertaining to this mode of entertain- bridge, Worcestershire, to surrender Dec. 16, at three, ing, to a similar audience, at the Bricklayer's Arms, stewards, Mr. Moir gave the people, the only legitimate both evenings, and the highest satisfaction expressed at a that." Several other patriotic toasts and sentiments were afterwards given and responded to, while the BIRKENHEAD.-A Chartist Association has been meeting was enlivened by appropriate airs, and several

to ruin, where they cannot refute. The following is a their meeting on Monday night, Mr. A. M'Donald in brief statement of the facts:—About three weeks ago, the chair. On the motion that the National Petition

> LOUGHREA.—The cause of Chartism progresses satisfactorily here; the more it is assailed the better it Southampton. Trinder and Tudway, John-street, Bad-

BARNARD CASTLE. - A meeting of a few friends to the cause of the Charter was lately held in this place, to devise means to procure signatures to the National Petition. They have obtained a number of sheets and petitions, and also a number of political

TREDEGAR.—Chartism is steadily progressing

KIDDERMINSTER.—At a public meeting here,

BATH.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. R. K. Philp, lecturer ably contended that whatever might be a man's opinions of the Deity, or the responsibility of esteemed as a good and virtuous member of society. depicted the hypocrisy of the present age in a most CARLISLE-LECTURE-On Sunday evening last, vivid manner. The lecture occupied one hour, and

> OLDHAM.—On Wednesday evening, the 1st inst., Mr. James Duffy gave a very spirited lecture in the Greave's street Room. After the lecture a conversation took place on the charge brought against Lr. M'Douall by Mr. Wiliam Benbow, when the following resolugiven for Mr. O'Connor and the Charter; three for Author's Introductions and Notes. present from the following places, namely -Oldham, Mr. Carson; Mossley, Mr. Robinson; Failsworth and great circulation and unparalleled celebrity of Hollinwood, Mr. Tetlow; Delph, Mr. Pontefract; Ashton, Mr. Briton; a discussion took place on the propriety of engaging Mr. Duffy to lecture for a fortnight, when it was unanimously agreed to.

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Dec. 3. BANKRUPTS.

Michael Danks, Hatton-garden, carpet war-house-

official assignee, Mr. Pennell. George Winder, Hackney-road, jeweller, Dec. 14, at three, Jan. 14, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Williams, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

John George Rowley, Hatton-garden, bookbinder. Dec. 14, at half-past one, Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Appleby, Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-Adolphe Lawrier and Joseph Lock, Wood-street, neglected the study of Grammar.

twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy; Solicitor, Mr. Copthall-buildings. Robert Jesse Makins, Blandford-street, Manchester-Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messra. Sutcliffe and

Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street. Charles Schofield, Kingston-upon-Thames, timber-Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Kightley, Panton-square,

Benjamin Birkitt Parlour, Alfred-street, Stepney, severest castigations we ever heard, and plainly proved victualler, Dec. 17, at half-past twelve, Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. while they practised the principles of the Charter in Ware, Blackman-street, Southwark; official assignee, church government, they inconsistently and with demo. Mr. Elwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. John Simpson, Goswell-street, currier, Dec. 18, at

try. We concinded with three cheers for O Connor, two, Jan 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of Benjamin Price, New Windsor, victualler, Dec. 22.

person to represent the three counties of Notting- citor, Mr. Gale, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. of every function of the frame, will, in this most

CLASGOW.—A lecture was delivered in St. Ann's linen-draper, Dec. 20, Jan 14, at ten, at the Commistis natural state of repose.

Shurch, on Monday last, by Mr. Charles M'Ewan, on sioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Baxter,

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to Church, on Monday last, by Mr. Charles M'Ewan, on sloners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Baxter,

agent, Dec. 13. Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Solicitors, Messra. Becke and Flower, Lincoln's-inn-fields. William Parker, Nettingham, grocer, Dec. 17, Jan. 14, at the George the Fourth Inc., Nottingham.

Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hall and Ramsden, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancathe lecturer, when the meeting broke up a little before shire, power-loom-cloth manufacturers. C. Hargreaves and Brothers, Bradford, Yorkshire, whitesmiths

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Dec. 7.

BANKBUPTS John Brook and Thomas Brook, drapers, Stourand Jan. 18, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, official assignee; Reed and Shaw, Friday-Henry Carew Hunt, merchant, Old Broad-street,

Bankruptcy. Whitmore, official assignee, Basinghall-John Ruston and John Jackson, commission-agents, St. Paul's Church-yard, Dec. 16, at one, and Jan. 18, Williamson and Hill, Verulam Buildings, Gray's

Dec. 16, Jan. 18, at half-past twelve, at the Court of

John Corbett Adams, woollen-warehouseman, Basinghall-street, Dec. 22, at two, and Jan. 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Johnson, Basinghall-street, official assignee; Gale, Basinghall-street. 21, and Jan. 18, at one, at the Crown Inn. Nantwich. Hilditch, Guildford-street, Russell-square; M'Lure, Nantwich.

at ten, and Jan. 18, at twelve, at the Star Hotel, Robert Skinner, stone-merchant, Dock-head Stonewharf, Bermondsey, Dec. 21, and Jan. 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Edwards, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, official assignee; Plews, Buck-

Griby Hairsine, linen-draper, York, Dec. 24, and "Witness—John Whitworth."
Jan. 18, at twelve, at the Guildhall, York. Rushworth, "May 18, 1841." Staple Inn, London; Smith, York. James Hopkins and John Drewitt, bankers, Arundel, Dec. 22, and Jan. 18, at ten, at the Norfolk Arms Hotel, Arundel. Blackmore and Senior, New ailing with a complication of disorders in the Head, Inn. Middlesex.

John Graham, grocer, Hackney-road, Middlesex, Dec. 16, and January 18, at eleven, at the Court of state of health. You may make whatever use of this Bankruptay. Gibson, official assignee, Basinghall- you please, only I think the good effects ought to be Samuel Prosser, merchant, Portsea, Dec. 24, at two, and Jan. 18, at three, at Totterdell's Commer-

cial Hotel, Portsea. Low, Staple Inn, London; Low, Thomas Bate, farmer, Compton, Kinfare, Staffordshire, Dec. 13, and Jan. 18, at twelve, at the Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, Worcestershire. Swain, Stevens,

and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London; Roberts, Crompton, and Eberhardt, Stourbridge. William Wallace and Robert Byers, power-loom cloth manufacturers, Blackburn, Lancashire, Dec. 21, Lancashire. Clarke and Metcalf, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

London; Ainsworth and Son, Blackburn. George Harriott, beer brewer, Ormskirk, Lancaster, Dec. 20, and Jan. 18, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Jacques, Batty, and Edwards, Ely-place, London; Welsby, Ormskirk. David Hughes, lime-burner, Welshpool, Dec. 17, at twelve, and Jan. 18, at eleven, at the Royal Oak,

Welshpool. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple, Robert Jaques and Richard Wilson, flux-spinners,

John Rose, grocer, Monk Wearmouth Shore, Durhamshire, Dec. 14, and January next, at eleven, at the he did, and is now perfectly restored, and many

Patrick Worters Carter, and James Jackson, woollen-drapers, Brewer-street, Golden-square, Dec. 21, at half-past twelve, and Jan. 18, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Groom, official assignee, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street; Fox, Meek, and Britten, Basinghall-street.

PEOPLE'S EDITION

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS, ON SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1842, and town, has, through my wonderful restoration to life to be continued each Saturday till the whole is and sound health, made use of Parr's Life Pills, and tion was unanimously passed:—"That this meet completed, No, 1. Price Twopence, containing one their effects on him have, if possible, been even more ing has implicit confidence in the integrity of Dr. sheet royal octavo, double columns, of WAVER-miraculous than on myself. He had suffered from a M. Douall as a leader of the people." Three cheers were LEY; or, 'TIS SIXTY YEARS SINCE. With all the Frost, Willams, and Jones; and three for the Repeal | To be immediately followed by Guy Mannering | new being. The most remarkable part of his case

The Proprietors are anxious to meet the wishes Mr . Lawless; Lees, Mr. Haigh; Middleton, Mr. of many intelligent correspondents among the Work-

> THE WAVERLEY NOVELS. thousands upon thousands of our industrious countrymen have yet to form acquaintance with the Baron Bradwardines and Fergus M'Ivors, the Meg Merrilees and Dominie Sampsons, the Edie Ochil-trees, Old Mortalities, Die Vernons, Rob Roys, Jeanie Deanses, and numberless other immortal creations of the Prince of Novelists. The Edition now announced will, it is hoped, be allowed to put these marvellous performances within the reach of the masses.

It is expected that the entire Novels will comprise about 260 sheets; and, besides the Weekly Issue, a number of Chartist papers, Extinguishers, &c.—A Charman, to surrender, Dec. 17, and Jan. 11, at eleven, at Monthly stitched Part, Price Ninepence, will be Robert Cadell, Edinburgh; Houlston and Stone-

Just published, price 2s. 12mo. bound in cloth, PIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LAN-AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LAN-GUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have

VALUABLE WORKS.

BY WILLIAM HILL. Also, Price One Shilling, bound in Cloth, PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES, Selected from the best English Authors, and so arranged as to accord with the Progressive Lessons in the foregoing Work,

Also, Price Fourpence, THE GRAMMATICAL TEXT BOOK, for the exhibited for the memory.

Published by Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, entry, and the cash paid for them. London; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; Heywood, Manchester; Paton and Love, 10, Nelsonstreet, Glasgow; and all Booksellers.

Price 1s. 13d. per box.

L long-tried efficacy for correcting all Disorders and restored the week past. of the Stomach and Bowels, the common symptoms Solicitor, Mr. Nias, Copthall-court, Throgmoton- appetite, sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness street; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch after meals, dizz ness of the eyes, drowsiness and lane. ducing a torpid state of the liver, and a constant W. Dean Taylor be nominated as a fit and proper Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Soli- inactivity of the bowels, causing a disorganization Exempton, of the industrious classes, about to meet a February.

Lackington, Coleman-street-duildings.

Samuel Birtwisle, Northwich, flour-dealer, Dec. 16, effectually removed. Two or three doses will confidently to obtain the Seven Stars, when the commissioners'-rooms, Manyone was procured in the Seven Stars, when the commissioners' propagation, by a little personneaded, by taking Old Parr's Pills, effectually removed. Two or three doses will confidently removed. Two or three doses will confidently removed. The afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly action the recommendation of an Old Lady, who said excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be James Siddons, James Moody Wathew, and John take place; and, instead of listlessness, heat, pain, they had done her so much good, he had a mind to Siddons. jun., Nuneston, Warwickshire, ceal-masters, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and try them also. Dec. 13, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Craven Arms renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine according to the directions accompany-hall, Fenchurch-street.

The control of the contro Theophilus Bickerton, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, gence at table, they quickly restore the system to

head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the every family.

sion of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, some trifling ease; they were, however, persevered blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and in, and a large box completed a radical cure, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion. she has found herself better in health ever since, As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no constraint of diet or confinement during their use. And for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

Issac Jones, Worcester, victualler, Dec. 16, at ten, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the office of Mr. Hughes, Worcester. Solicitors, Mesars, Becke and Flower, Lincolar tinnfields.

Thomas Woodhouse Brighton, Cheltenham, general England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Rich.

Sold with the special street of the sp mond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darling-by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, in boxes ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, with full direction. R \odes. Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadeaster; Rogerson, tions. Couper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley. Pon efract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith. Wak, field; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, 1 arker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lamber t, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, cine vendors. Harroga te; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

> Ask for Trampton's Pill of Health, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, Long 'on," on the Government Stamp.

TTISTORY OF BIRMINGHAM; in Numbers, 2d.; Parts 8d.; complete, in cloth, 7s. 6d. JAMES GUEST,

STRELHOUSE LANE, BIRMINGHAM.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS. THE amazing Cures performed by this Medicine A are truly astonishing. Instances are occurring daily of persons who were almost at death's door being restored to sound and vigorous health. The following are selected from hundreds of a similar nature. Forwarded by Mr. Mottershead, Chemist,

Market-place, Manchester. "To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen,-I feel it my duty, for the good of suffering mankind, to send you this true statement of the astonishing effects which Parr's Life Pills have produced upon me, and also upon my wife and daughter. Myself and wife have both been strangers to good health for nearly twenty years, until we John Johnson, druggist, Nantwich, Chester, Dec. accidentally heard tell of your Pills, which we have taken for several weeks, and their effects upon us have been almost miraculous, both now feeling young, strong, and in health; my daughter, also, has William Dunn, merchant, Southampten, Dec. 17,

found them equally beneficial. "You may refer any one to me who at all doubts think proper of this testimonial.—I remain, in

health, "Your obliged, grateful servant, "James Lescherin,

"Grove-place, Ardwick, "near Manchester."

Sir,-I am happy to add my evidence as to the efficacy of Parr's celebrated Pills, having been long Stomach, and Liver, and now, since taking two of your boxes of Pills, I am quite restored to a perfect

"I am, Sir, yours, obliged,
"Chas. Edwd. Hardern."
"Oldham, April 30, 1841."

Sir,-Mrs. Sarah Stansfield, of Dale-street, Salford, says, after taking two 2s. 9d. boxes of Parr's Life Pills, she has received more benefit from their use than from any medical advice or medicine she has been able to procure. She has been afflicted with Sick Head-ache and Bilious Complaints for a period of seven years, and has scarcely passed a day during that time without pain, until taking the above Pills, and now, is happy to say, she is quite recovering.

(Signed) "SARAH STANSFIELD. " April 17, 1841."

"Stalybridge, April 13th, 1841.

" Sir,-My brother, William Carnson, No. 8. Johnstreet, Butcher-gate, Carlisle, was cured of Gravel and lassitude from any cause, it will afford immeby taking two boxes of Parr's Life Pills; Betty diate relief. All those debilitated by laxurious Marey, of Stalybridge, has been cured of a Head-ache of many years' standing, by taking three boxes of Parr's Life Pills, after spending many pounds with doctors; John Taylor, a man who fell into the canal, and afterwards broke out in blotches all over his body, the doctors could do nothing for him; a person that had tried the Pills advised him to get some Thompson's Arms Inn, Sunderland. Swain, Stevens, others I do not remember. I am much better myself and Co., Old Jewry; J. J. and G. W. Wright, Sun- for taking Parr's Pills. I will inform you more fully in a short time of more cases.

" I remain, dear Sir, "Your obedient servant, " J. CARNSON.

"To Mr. Mottershead, Manchester."

SECOND LETTER FROM MR. OSBORNE.

"Gentlemen,-I write to inform you that I have returned on foot from Liverpool, and many of my old friends here are indeed astonished at my altered appearance and activity. I must also inform you that my brother-in-law. Mr. W. J. Barres, of this years, but, after using one box at 2s. 9d., is quite a of the Union. The adjourned delegate meeting took The Antiquary, and all the other Novels and Rois this—his finger and toe nails, which had become place as previously announced, when delegates were mances of Sir Walter Scott. so diseased that they were quite unsightly, have been replaced by new and perfect ones. This has been considered by many who have visited him as a curio-Gregory; Waterhead Mill, Mr. Marlor; Rochdale, ing Classes, who represent that, notwithstanding the sity and wonder; for my part, I have ceased to Mr. Carson; Mossley, Mr. Robinson; Failsworth and great circulation and unparalleled celebrity of wonder at any cure effected by Old Parr. I continue to enjoy the best of health and spirits, and am yours very respectfully,

JOHN OSBORNE,

" Late of her Majesty's 52nd Regiment of Foot, discharged incurable by the Regimental Doctors."

" Hinckley, July 27, 1841. Mr. Burgess, Bookseller, Hinckley, will answer year of his age. ANOTHER ACCOUNT PROM THE CITY OF LINCOLN.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. " Aug. 27th. 1841.

"GENTLEMEN,—Were I to enumerate all the Cures and Benefits obtained by taking this famous remedy (and are offered to me), it would require a book as day passes but some one comes to acknowledge the blessings of a cure—some one being made free in "This little work is calculated to keep in rememblessings of a oure—some one being made free in their limbs from pain and rheumatism, some cured of sick head-ache of long standing, some from violent bilious attacks, others cured of the ague, of swelled to redress them, fell a sacrifice to the schemes of the label puts on, which often deceive the most emission to redress them, fell a sacrifice to the schemes of the label puts on, which often deceive the most emission to redress them, fell a sacrifice to the schemes of the label puts on, which often deceive the most emission to redress them. say, since they took Old Parr's Pills, they have enjoyed better health, better spirits, better appetite, had more nerve and strength than they had considered the strength than they had considered the strength than they had considered to the strength that they had considered to the strength that they had considered to the strength than they had considered to the strength than they had considered to the strength that they have an extended circulation."—Weekly Dissection that ever governed, or the strength that they have an extended circulation."—Weekly Dissection that ever governed, or the strength that they have an extended circulation. legs, and sore legs, for curing the palpitation of the most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or of the faculty, and baffle the best intentions to with heart, and, wonderful to relate! old men and women rather misgoverned Ireland. We hope the book a cure. rienced for the past twenty years, and that Old Parr is like new life to them, for they feel all those delightful changes in the system. In fact, these wonderful Pills appear to contain all the virtues of the 'pothecaries shop, without having to go through

all the regular doses of draughts and boluses. " My sale, instead of decreasing, increases. Since last August, when I received the first supply of Parr's Life Pills (with the four gross you may now use of Schools; in which the bare naked principles send me by first conveyance), I have had 2,076 boxes of Grammar, expressed as concisely as possible, are at 1s. 13d., and 264 of the 2s. 9d. size. Some people may not believe this : you can, if you like, shew the

"I am, your obedient servant,

"The old-established Patent Medicine Warehouse, 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln. Since the above letter was in print, Mr. Drury has forwarded particulars of a few of the persons cured

> "The following cases have come to my knowledge:-"A Lady whose name I am not allowed to mention, informed me she had received very great benefit from taking Old Parr's Pills, and she believes them to be very valuable as a Family Medicine for most disorders.

"A Gentleman Farmer has also informed me he

"Another Lady who was recommended to try them, a few weeks since, came to say she had only taken a few of the Pills, but she felt so much better the was certain Old Parr's Pills were excellent, and the was certain Old Parr's Pills were excellent, and the was certain old Parr's Pills were excellent, and the was certain old Parr's Pills were excellent, and the was certain old Parr's Pills were excellent, and the was certain old Parr's Pills were excellent, and the was certain old Parr's Pills were excellent. she had no doubt they would be generally used in

"A young Lady (twenty years old) had been sub- CIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by Thos. PAINE. digestive organs, and is especially recommended to the sub-FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly ex- she was fit to sink under it. Old Parr's Pills were cellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing recommended: she took one small box of them,

"These cases, with many more similar, I can speak to as being faithful. Persons object to giving their names, otherwise I could give you plenty of cures from taking Parr's Life Pills. " I am, yours, &c.,

JAMES DRURY. "The Old Pateut Medicine Warehouse, " 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln.

OBSERVE that each box of the Genuine Medicine has pasted round it the Government Stamp, in which is engraved these words. PARR'S LIFE PILLS in WHITE letters on a RED ground. No other can be Sold wholesale by appointment of the proprietors,

&c., may be had gratis of all Agents.

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

And every Thursday, at No. 4, George Street, Bradford, HAVING devoted his studies for many years ex-clusively to the various diseases of the generative and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the suc-

cessful treatment of VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES. Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,-and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent

and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for the truths of this, and you may make any use you medicine after that period, and in those cases where medicine after that period, and in those cases where other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance delication forms, shewing the different stages of the delication forms. from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex, where

> PURIFYING DROPS, ledge of a bed-fellow.

distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his

WILKINSON'S CORDIAL BALM OF LIFE of those who are incapacitated from entering a stands unrivalled for its tonic virtues in all cases of the holy state of Marriage, by the evil consequent WILKINSON'S CORDIAL BALM OF LIFE nervous debility, weakness of stomach, loss of appe- arising from early abuse, or syphilitic infection. tite, &c. The generality of Tonic Medicines, while they strengthen, excite the system; but this invaluable compound allays irritability, and invigorates the constitution,—giving tone to the stomach, promoting a healthy digestion, bracing the nerves, elevating the spirits, and affording relief in the most distracting assessed debility and affording relief in the most first assessed of debility and affording relief in the most first assessed of debility and affording relief in the most first assessed of debility and affording relief in the most first assessed of debility and affording relief in the most first assessed of debility and affording relief in the most first assessed of debility and affording relief in the most first assessed of the consulted without exposure, and affording relief in the most first assessed on the consulted without exposure, and affording relief in the most first assessed on the consulted without exposure, and affording relief in the most first assessed on the consulted without exposure and affording relief in the most first assessed on the consultation. distressing cases of debility, whether owing to long Friend, to be consulted without exposure, and with illness, intemperance, sedentary habits, or residence assured confidence of success. in warm climates. In the morning sickness of PERRY'S PURIFYING females it is exceedingly efficacious; and in the Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box, are no complaints of young females, its success has been known throughout Europe and America, to be the most decided in giving health to the frame, and most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for bloom to the cheek; it assists the growth, and pre- every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease vents (in those predisposed) the development of consumption and scrofula. To the aged and infirm it will impart energy and strength to the body, cheerfulness and scronity to the mind. In loss of appetite, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance impact to the confinement of consumption and scrofula. spasms, cramp of the stomach, nervous head-ache, living, late hours, vexation, intense study, or con- an early application is made to these Pills for its finement to business, will find this cordial their best friend. Price 4s. 6d. and 11s. per bottle.

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Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller.

dence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night, so if properly treated. and on Sundays from Nine till Two. OBSERVE—18, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

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WITH ENGRAVING OF BALLOT BOX, the SCHEDULES, &c. &c. "Every working man, for the charge of a half- a period to their dreadful sufferings. penny, can now procure for himself and family the above all-important document, and we sincerely hope the masses will now do so."—Northorn Star.

EMMETT'S SPEECH! Now publishing, Price One Penny, the splendid symptom of the disease in its worst stage, without speech of Robert Emmett, Esq., who was executed the least exposure to the patient; they are parity in Dublin, for High Treason, in the twenty-second larly recommended to be taken before persons enter

EMMETT AND IRELAND! Just published, price ls., an interesting Memoir, but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptiens of from authentic sources, of the lamented patriot a malignant tendency and a variety of other. Robert Emmett; incidentally detailing the Origin, Progress, and disastrous Termination of the Irish Insurrection, 1803, &c. Embellished with a splendid large as a Church Bible to write them in! Not a steel engraved Portrait. This edition includes the

CIRCULAR!

pursuing its onward march, and, it properly encouraged, cannot fail most efficiently to aid in the other disagreeable Eruptions on the head, face, and cause of right and justice. The number before us body. (25), besides other highly interesting matter contains the People's Charter' entire. Thus every working cure for himself and family an authentic copy of this most—this all-important document; and we goons, 44, Albion-street, Leeds, (Private Entrance in the Passage,) and 4, Great Charles-street, lired in the Passage, and 4, Great Charles-street, lired in the Passa sincerely trust that the whole of the masses will mingham. gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We perceive that the whole of the back numbers are in ture of R. & L. PERRY & Co. impressed in a stamp print, and can be obtained for one shilling; a work on the outside of each wrapper, to imitate which is at the price, containing so large an amount of really felony of the deepest dye. useful information, we are not acquainted with and we hope that every Chartist will aid in its circulation."—Northern Star.

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> It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of literate men; who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstrate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated son throat, diseased nose, with noctural pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy deathput

These Pills are mild and effectual in their overtion, without mercury, or mineral, and require M restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance from business: possessing the power of eradicating every into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him there mainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent plaints that are most assuredly introduced by the

same neglect and imprudence. It is only by purifying the vital stream from ini dious disease, that the body can be preserved in health and vigour. Hence the infinite variety of

In those disorders wherein salivation has left the patient uncured, weak, and disheartened, and when no other remedy could restore the unhappy suffers to that health which he has unfortunately lost, the PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS will be found the only "This noble, though humble, ally in the glorious cause of the People is, we are happy to perceive, cases of Evil, Scurvy, and Leprosy, as well as

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THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM is intended to relieve those persons, who, by 18 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, of stinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions, relieving many thousands, and of restoring a great number to the permanent enjoyment of life. It is DISSERTATION ON THE FIRST PRIN- remarkable for its efficacy in all disorders of have fallen into a despondent state of mind, and that distressing train of symptoms commonly design. circulating this invaluable tract.—English Chartist minated the nervous. In such persons the are not less enfeebled than the corporeal, and them a remedy that acts with efficacy, without inte-fering with domestic habits, is peculiarly desirable

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Moetry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIE, On the 4th of July, the following stanzas were sung on the anniversary of 1776, in New York, by 10,000 Sunday school children: by its insertion in your invaluable journal you will oblige a Teetotaller— for twelve months a Chartist and Republican. WALSINGHAM MARTIN.

FATHER, look up and see that flag. How gracefully it flies; Those pretty stripes, they seem to be A rainbow in the akies.

It is our country's flag, my son. And proudly drinks the light O'er ocean's wave in foreign climes, A symbol of our might.

Father, what fearful noise is that, Like thundering of the clouds? Why do the people wave their hats And rush along in crowds? It is the voice of canonry,

The glad shouts of the free This is the day to memory dear, Tis freedom's jubilee.

I wish that I was now a man. I'd fire my cannon too, And cheer as loudly as the rest, But, father, why don't you?

I'm getting eld and weak, but still My heart is big with joy: I've witnessed many a day like this, Shout ye, aloud, my boy. Hurra, for freedom's jubilee!

God bless our native land; And may I live to hold the sword Of freedom in my hand.

Well done, my boy, grow up and love The land that gave you birth; A home where freedem loves to dwell Is paradise on earth.

SONGS FOR THE MILLIONS.

Gaunt famine rides rampant o'er all the land. And none but the drones can his power withstand The industrious bees that produce the wealth An his victims alone and he kills by stealth; For the wounds which he makes they never bleed. But the wasted form, when the soul is dead, Talk the tale that it died for want of bread. Oh, gracious God, that governs all

Thy attributes are wise and good Arise, and make the tyrants fall, That rob the poor of life and food. How hard is the fate of the suffering poor. What toil, and privation, and pain they endure:

and yet they are patient, forbearing, and kind. mough the drenes of the earth are against them combin'd: Hemenity shudders With grief and despair;

When it thinks and reflects on their woes and their And the heart of the patriot burns with desire, not the days of their thraldom may quickly expire. Oh, gracious God, that governs all, Thy attributes are wise and good:

That rob the poor of life and food. Monopolists, despets, and tyrants are strong, they heap on the poor oppression and wrong. They anatch from the hunger'd the fruits of the sod. and render abortive the blessings of God. Ot, shame on the priest that would cant and would

Arise, and make the tyrants fall,

and persuade the sad millions to yield to their sway; And cursed be the traitor whose tongue can beguile. Who can plunder and rob and betray with a smile.

Oh, gracious God, that governs all, Thy attributes are wise and good : Arise, and make the tyrants fall, That rob the poor of life and food.

May blessings be poured on the patriot's head, May he live to see tyranny prestrate and dead; How his heart will exult with a godlike delight, When instice shall conquer the power of might; Is friends of mankind who are anxious to see The day of redemption when all shall be free; Land, lend your assistance, chained liberty cries; Befirm, and the spirit of tyranny dies. Oh, gracious God, that governs all.

Thy attributes are wise and goed: Arise, and make the tyrants fall, That rob the poor of life and food.

Silver-street, Manchester.

Bebiebs.

Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace," during a prize of one hundred guineas for the best the following subjects:-

"First-To show that war under all circumstances

mith, the Rev. T. Thomas Pyne, and the Rev. John Harris, and the first prize was awarded to the essay before us. In accordance with the plan laid down in the Society's circular, the work is divided into three parts, the first consisting of ten chapters, emracing the following subjects of consideration:

"Chapter 3rd—Evils of war. "Chapter 4th—Answer to objections from the Old lestament. Chapter 5th-Prophecies and events previous to

the coming of Jesus in favour of peace. Chapter 6th-Spirit of the Christian Religion in invour of peace. gainst offensive war. Chapter 8th—The Christian Religion forbids de-

lensive war.

lessly, and with a becoming determination, out "crime!"—Poor Man's Almanack. laid bare the several causes which operate to the production and continuance of the giant evils of this fiendish desecration of human activity and energy. This is followed by a lucid exposition of the evil effects of war, both physical and moral, in which its enormities, and the fearful

ligion. We are next presented with a simple, Well-arranged, and copieus array of prophetic annunciations, and historical events, delivered and occurring previous to the first advent of the Lordall tending to establish the fact, that that great event should be the precursor of general and universal peace. The three next chapters exhibit a concise but comprehensive view of the peaceful character of Christianity, both as to its general principles, special precepts, and those political states of mind, and exalted virtues, which it inculcates and approves; and which are in the succeeding chapter exhibited practically to our view by a reference to the sentiments, lives, and conduct of Christians during the earliest and purest ages of the church. We have no hesitation in recommending the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth chapters of this part of the Essay, to the most careful and unprejudiced at-

universal peace.

First-By the discontinuance of international Second—By a national religious education;

condition: and Fourth-By appointment of conservators of the

All these means are treated of with precision which we especially recommend to the attention of the present time.

the best means of carrying the aforesaid objects into carry it out. The meeting then adjourned. effect. It consists of eight chapters on the following subjects:-

" Chapter 1.—A congress and a court of nations. " Chapter 2.- The congress, organization, and

duties. ' Chapter 3.—The court.

" Chapter 4 .- The executive power. "Chapter 5.—The possibility of effecting our plan.
"Chapter 6.—The preference due to our plan.

"Chapter 7.—Prospects of success. " Chapter 8.—Appeal to all Christians."

clearly pointed out. The arguments in Chapter fifth, will produce various effects on different minds; some will be sanguine, others will remain doubtful, to these latter we recommend a most careful attention to the contents of chapter six, the facts and reasonings of which are at once calculated to interest, instruct, and please. The advocates of peace will be glad to find themselves in the company of some of the best and wisest men of bygone days, and they will be cheered with the delightfull prospects of success everywhere opening upon them. Let them, however, remember that hitherto scarcely anything has been done; they are but just girding on the harness for the mighty and the holy conflict -a conflict of light against darkness, of good against evil, of the spirit of the gospel of love and peace against the spirit of worldly ambition selfishness and war. But, though fearful the contest and formidable the foe, yet to the faithful persevering Christian combatant, the victory is certain as the succession of day and night.

The concluding chapter is an energetic, powerful, on the importance of the subject under consideration, and the claims of the Peace Society to increased eminently necessary at a time when our temples, utterly disgraceful, and likely to lead to considerable decorated with the trophies of war, appear more like

to the deep and serious consideration of every friend

COST OF "CRIME."

[We extract the following graphic picture of one of our "glorious Institutions," from the Poor Man's Companion for 1842, a work which we are glad to in return." Now, we would ask, is this at all likely, learn has been appreciated as it deserved by those seeing that the Americans have a strong desire to be declaring the meeting dissolved. for whose use and service it has been compiled]

Transportation of convicts (Ireland).....£14,190 Freight of ships to convey convicts to Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales Gratuities, &c. to surgeons, masters, &c. of convict ships BENJAMIN STOIT. Fitting convict ships Bedding, and other stores, for convict service... Provisions, medicine, &c. on the voyage...... 30,000 Convicts' expenditure, New South Wales and

Local and General Entelligence.

LONDON.—Trades' Delegate Meeting.—On relief of the impotent poor are very trifling."

"Chapter 2.—The prevention of tumults and riots and riot

to John Dixon, Esq., late Mayor of the borough of London, against the tyrannical and overbearing Carlisle, in the Coffee house Assembly-room, in con-

ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE, CARLISLE. - This all-

but defunct body have been honoured during the

past week with a visit from a Mr. Curtis, of Ohio,

United States of America. On Friday, the 3rd instant, it was announced by the following handbill that Mr. Curtis would lecture on the Corn Laws. 'American bread in exchange for British labour. John Curtis, Esquire, of Ohio, United States, will deliver a lecture, at eight o'clock, in the Tabernacle, Lowther-street, on Friday evening, the 3rd instant, on the Great Capacity of America for supplying food, in exchange for British manufactures, and the advantages to be derived therefrom if the Corn Laws were repealed. Admission, Twopence." Before proceeding to make any remarks on the lecture, we cannot but notice the very anomalous conduct of the committee of the Tabernacle in granting the use of that place for a political lecture, which, but for the charge, would in all probability have led to discussion, and perhaps dissension, more especially when we recall to our remembrance the refusal of the same body to allow the use of the Tabernacle to the and well managed appeal to the Christian public, Rev. Mr. Forsyth, one of their own body, to preach a charity sermon on behalf of the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens. Such conduct on sanction and support. And truly such an appeal is the part of the committee is, to say the least of it, dissention among the members. In regard to the the shrines of Mars than the sanctuaries of the Lord lecture of Mr. Curtis, we intend to say little. If Jesus; and when the ministers of religion supplicate Mr. Curtis is paid by the Anti-corn Law League, turned to their work, and there was not the slightest. The whole line of railway from London to Gosport the God of Peace to smile with approbation upon they have made a very bad choice; for Mr. breach of the peace. It is now understood that the was opened to the public on Monday. A detachment the field of blood. Truly the Christian Church needs Curtis is one of the most feeble and unimpressive great cause of complaint arose from the tommy or of troops, part of the reinforcement destined for a trumpet-call to awaken her from her worse than speakers we ever listened to, as a public lecturer. truck shops being upheld in such force; the goods China, were conveyed by means of the railway to being sold at the highest possible price, and of a Portsmouth. promulgation of the doctrines of universal peace can made to keep out the Chartists, so that the League very inferior quality. The state of the working only collect from all her various sections less than might have things all their own way; and so far it classes in these districts is truly shocking and instalment of revolution. A theologico-political disproved effectual, for there would not be more than lamentable, and from every indication, it is more pute in the Canton of Argua has given occasion for Two days after receipt of the above note of the control of the section of the sectio about three hundred persons present. Mr. Curtis than probable, we shall have a winter of dreadful We most cordially recommend the work before us does not even possess the advantage of being a good suffering. declaimer; a qualification which many of the league lecturers possess to a great extent; and of which they make a most unbounded use. Mr. Curtis assumed a great mass of false data, from which he to agree to a congratulatory address to the Queen reasoned, and finally arrived at most unwarrantable conclusions. For instance, he stated that "the Americans would take all the manufactured goods we would send—providing we would take their corn population. A long discussion ensued, which ended in the Mayor declining to put the amendment, and independent of other countries for their clothing. and are at present engaged in a sort of rivalry with Britain; and it is certain that they are fast overtaking it, both in the excellence and cheapness of their products. Let us for a moment look at the facts, and we will then readily discover that 4,000 it is not at all likely that America will either neglect all the evils of society were the result of those laws, 7,000 er give up her present system of manufactures. The cotton manufacture was introduced so late as bourers and artizans being without employment. 1790, and in 1832, the number of mills in twelve MACNAMARA. London: Saunders and Otley, Justices in slave colonies.

Conduit-street, 1841.

This is one of the most elegent and powerful Registreet.

London: Saunders and Otley, Justices in slave colonies.

Inspectors of prisoners (England).

Inspectors of prisons (Ireland).

Inspectors of prisons (Ireland).

Particular processing that the way to sink spect. Industries and country the processing the manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton are made in country.

London: Saunders and Otley, Justices in slave colonies.

Inspectors of prisoners (England).

Inspectors of prisons (Ireland).

Inspectors of prisons (Ireland).

Particular processing that the way to sink spect. Industries was the processing that the way to sink spect. Industries was the processing that the way to sink spect. Industries was the way to sink spect li was composed in consequence of a circular pub- General prison at Perth.

5,000

Under these circumstances, is it not more than prosecuted by the Committee of "The Society for the Criminal Innatics 3,390

bable that America will shortly be able to produce a sufficiency of goods to supply its own wants, so prepared to redeem the pledge which the Corn Law brewhouse; but the noise they made having dispendent to the noise through the roof of a low breakful to the noise through the roof of a low breakful to the noise through the roof of a low breakful to the noise through the roof of a low breakful to the noise they made having dispendent to the noise they made having the noise they made having dispendent to the noise they made having the noise they made having dispendent to the noise they made having dispendent to the noise they made having dispendent to the a sufficiency of goods to supply its own wants, so that it is not at all likely she will take our manufactured goods to any great extent. Mr. Curtis argued that by taking American corn in exchange for our goods, that wages would rise in this country; a statement wholly at variance with truth and pro-Total cost of crime£1,053,762 for our goods, that wages would rise in this country; and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, inconsistent with the precepts of the Gospel and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, the noise and saw the men (who the ch Freening such calamities.

Third—To shew the best means of settling all tunity of teaching the young ones to become adepts and take the whole of our manufactured goods, is pites between nations without recourse to arms." in the art and mystery of thieving! Then we would it be prudent so to act!—thus throwing our punish" them by sending them out of the country own land out of cultivation, inundating the manufactured goods, and have to keep them abroad tuning towns with hordes of agricultural labourers, at an enormous cost, and have to keep them abroad tuning towns with hordes of agricultural labourers. at an annual expense of £265,000! Verily, we are who would have the effect of still further reducing a wise people! One-half of the annual sum ex- the wages of those engaged in the produce of manupended in keeping "crime" in the land, would, if factures—thus causing increased misery and desjudiciously applied, speedily extirpate it.—But if titution, in addition to the frightful extent to which that were done, what would become of the Judges, it at present exists. Were the Corn Law repealed Sheriffs, Criers, Barristers, Lawyers, Hangmen, to-morrow, and all the benefits anticipated there-Chapter 1st—Causes of insensibility to the horrors Gaolers, Turnkeys. Policemen, Constables, Prisons, from realised, still we question if the working place of meeting, much less a Chairman proposed.

Jails, Converged, Still and Still an "Chapter 2nd—Cause of a want of active exertion chinery relating to crime? What could the officials not protected, and the increased power of putting an end to the interview. All parties then gainst war.

"Chapter 2nd—Cause of a want of active exertion chinery relating to crime? What could the officials not protected, and the increased power of putting an end to the interview. All parties then gainst war.

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"Chapter 2nd—Cause of a want of active exertion chinery relating to crime? What could the officials not protected, and the increased power of putting an end to the interview. All parties then gainst war. They would have to take their stand with the handle of the bench coming to such a pass! Think too of what would become of those saintly men, the prison what would become of those saintly men, the prison chaptains, who so assiduously attend upon the poor leted be more than adequate to the interior than adequate to the interior to the interior than adequate to the interior to the i Chaplains, who so assiduously attend upon the poor lated,) to starve, or take up their abodes in the Poor cause, and ignorant of the result of the interview. wretches whose "crimes" have been such as to pre- Law Bastiles. The land, in place of being neglected, clude all hope of mercy from their erring fellow-men, must be improved-must be made to produce more "Chapter 7th—Letter of the Christian Religion and who, therefore, are taught to look for and expact mercy from Him who has promised to "forgive upon it. There is one fact alone, (says Mr. Hollis,
to the working classes from a resulting to the w us our trespasses as we forgive THEM that trespass in his admirable lectures on the progress and reagainst us:" think what would become of the Parsults of machinery), which demonstrates the cause of evil to the working classes. At the conclusion sgainst us: "think what would become of the Parishins for the first three centuries.

"Chapter 9th—Opinions and practice of the Primise thus employed, if "crime" were extirpated! They would be out of work—and would have to of the present conduct of professing Christians on their religion."

"Chapter 10th—Summary and review, and effects work." No, no; we cannot do without "crime!" of the present conduct of professing Christians on their religion."

"Chapter 10th—Summary and review, and effects work." No, no; we cannot do without "crime!" of the present conduct of professing Christians on their religion."

"Chapter 10th—Summary and review, and effects work." No, no; we cannot do without "crime!" of the present conduct of professing Christians on poor may think it very expensive; but it may be some consolation for them to reflect that it finds some consolation for them to reflect that it finds some consolation for them to reflect that it finds some consolation for them to reflect that it finds some consolation for them to reflect that it finds some consolation for them to reflect that it finds some consolation for them to reflect that it finds some consolation for them to reflect that it finds some consolation for them to reflect that it finds some consolation for them to reflect that it finds some consolation for them to consolation for them to reflect that it finds saying approached with brilliancy of colour-may think it very expensive; but it may be only a country of producers, supplying the nations of the working classes. At the conclusion of their day portion of their three centuries.

"They would be out of work—and would have to only a country of producers, supplying the nations Colonel, now was the time to do so. Mr. Barnard of the working classes. At the conclusion of this speech, the Chairman said that if any person of the work work! A Fair.—"Here you are!" of the world with their any of every work! No, no: was the time to do so. Mr. Barnard that if any person of the work work! No, no: was the time to do in the first and second chapters he has fear and parsons, lawyers and hangmen, cannot do with him from hunger, and returns to his loom to provide the means of other comforts, and some of the luxuries of life. "The loom," says Mr. Symons, speaking of Switzerland, which in England is an exclusive and starving occupation, "is there a pastime of supplementary occupation." And, speaking

of the Poor Laws, he says, "the sums raised for the

invasion and rebellion."

In this part, the author has shown that the object enjoined by Christianity and contemplated by the Peace Society, is not one of enthusiastic theory, but of practicability; an example of which is afforded by an interesting narration of the proceedings of the venerable William Penn, in his ever-memorable that the trades would relax in their support during themselves from the inroads of such the quarry men had, in consequence, struck; they were almost immediately set to work again at a different description of stone, but no more would be quarried for Grissel and Peto, until the strike was of practicability; an example of which is afforded by an interesting narration of the proceedings of the masons who lately struck that the trades would relax in their support during themselves from the inroads of such tyrannical employers. (Cheers.) He entered mildly and deliberately into the merits of the case before the meeting, and concluded by proposing the following resolution, namely, "That this meeting fully justifies the proceedings of the masons who lately struck that the trades would relax in their support during themselves from the inroads of such tyrannical employers. (Cheers.) He entered mildly and deliberately into the merits of the meeting, and concluded by proposing the following resolution, namely, "That this meeting fully justifies the proceedings of the masons who lately struck the trades would relax in their support during themselves from the inroads of such the quarry men had, in consequence, struck; they tyrannical employers. (Cheers.) He entered mildly and deliberately into the merits of the case before the meeting, and concluded by proposing the following resolution, namely, "That this meeting fully is an example of which is afforded to the meeting and deliberately into the merits of the case before the meeting, and concluded by proposing the following resolution, namely, "That this meeting fully is an example of proceedings of the masons who lately is an example of proceedings o treaty with the Indians of Pensylvania. The work the winter season, were endeavouring to starve them and pledges itself to use every possible exertion in before us proposes to accomplish the great work of out, thinking thus to get the pick of the men, but he order to secure their triumph." Mr. Duncan Nicholwas convinced that the liberal support they had met with, and the support they should receive after Christmas was over, would show to Messrs. Grissell firming the charges made by the masons, the resoluand Peto, that winter would not last for ever. Since tion was put and carried unanimously, amidst long Third—By improvement of the people's physical their last report they had received £50 from Edin- and loud cheeers.—Mr. John Legge, mason, then burgh. Mr. Wilson detailed the manner in which rose. (Cheers.) He came forward with much they had entrapped a man from Derbyshire. Allen pleasure to propose a resolution which he held in wished him to write to twenty-four men that were working at the same job with him in Derbyshire, just. He entered in a qualified manner into the and clearness, and enforced by correct reasoning and convincing argument. Those who may feel men were of but little use. They had since paid the such meetings as these: was it not for the unprinand convincing argument. Those who may feel men were of but little use. They had since paid the such meetings as these: was it not for the unprindisposed to doubt the efficiency of conciliatory measures in quelling popular tumults, will probably find their doubts removed by a careful and candid examination of the cases cited from Roman, British, French, and Irish history, in the third chapter, that it the necessity of calling for public sympathy and turned out, yet they had only set up one stone.

Claughter.) A delegate suggested that one of the would be a lesson for those who had not yet united, minor theatres should be taken for a benefit for the and cause them to come forward, and put their the government and magistracy of this country at masons; the bricklayers cleared last season £43 by shoulder to the wheel in the common cause. the present time.

a similar entertainment. This was ultimately agreed (Cheers.) After a lengthened and able speech, he to, and a committee of twelve persons appointed to proposed the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the conduct of those individuals who have been so unmanly and unprin-CARLISLE.—Public Breakfast.—On Mon-cipled in supplanting those masons who struck day, the 6th instant, a public breakfast was given from the employ of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, sequence of his services as chief magistrate for the reprehensible, and trust that at no distant period last two years. About eighty gentlemen sat down to a most sumptious repast; after which, the Chairman, G. G. Monnsey, Esq., Mayor, gave several loyal toasts, which were warmly responded to. He then gave "John Dixon, Esq., late Mayor of Carlisle," which was received with the most flattering the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, next rose that he most flattering clever manner into the case; he had never the resolution and trust that at no distant period they will meet with that contempt their base conduct so justly merits." Mr. W. Donald seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, next rose clever manner into the case; he had never the case that the case in the priod they will meet with that contempt their base conduct so justly merits." Mr. W. Donald seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, next rose clever manner into the case; he had never the priod they will meet with that contempt their base conduct so justly merits." Mr. W. Donald seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, next rose clever manner into the case; he had never the priod they will meet with that contempt their base conducts in the priod they will meet with that contempt their base conducts in the priod they will meet with that contempt their base conducts in the priod they will meet with that contempt their base conducts in the priod they will meet with that contempt their base conducts in the priod they will meet with that contempt their base conducts in the priod they will meet with that contempt their base conducts in the priod they will meet with that contempt their base conducts in the priod they will meet with that contempt their base conducts in the priod they will meet with the All these subjects are treated in a rhetorical and convincing manner, and the powers, legislative, judicial, and executive, necessary to be exercised by the company. Mr. Dixon respect by the company. Mr. Dixon respect as case more clearly made out in his life turned thanks in a neat and appropriate address. Several other toasts were given, after which the cloquent and characteristic speech, exposed the company broke up. press generally, but particularly the Times, Weekly Dispatch, and Morning Advertiser. He said if the Times had said anything in favour of the masons, he should immediately have concluded that the masons were wrong, for he never knew them to advocate a just cause. As for the Dispatch, it was easily explained, as it generally grappled at the whole market. He would say but little of the Morning Advertiser; it could not be expected to advocate the cause of so temperate a body of men, it being the property of the publicans. He entered warmly into the necessity of supporting a paper that would advocate their interests, or they might always expect to meet with similar treatment to the masons. He then concluded his able and appropriate speech, amidst loud cheers, by proposing the following resolution, viz. " That this meeting reprobate the conduct of a portion of the London papers, viz. the Times, Week'y Dispatch, and Morning Advertiser. and pledges itself only to support that portion of the press which advocates the rights of the working classes, and withdraw it from those that acts against them." Mr. M'Pherson, comb manufacturer, in a

meeting separated.

vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the

Thursday week, the Mayor called a public meeting because she had given the nation a son. The Charin the Mayor declining to put the amendment, and

LIVERPOOL.—CORN LAWS.—COL. THOMPSON. -A placard having appeared on the walls of this town, announcing that Colonel Thompson would deliver a lecture on the Corn Laws, on the 30th of November, and further, that he would prove that and their operation the immediate cause of our la-The Chartists were not a little surprised at this public pledge to the people of Liverpool on behalf of Colonel Thompson, they having hitherto entertained an opinion that as he (the Colonel) had assisted in drawing up the Charter, and having subsequently avowed his adherence to its principles, that he ascribed the evils of isociety to their true source, namely, class legislation, although at the same time machinery had nothing to do with the non-employment of our operatives, when James Harvey, Esq, addressing himself to Charles Helland, Esq., both of whom had accompanied the Colonel, said, "Mr. Chairman, it is quite time that the meeting was opened," and this previously to having entered the

The Colonel delivered a true Corn Law address. abounding with the usual fallacies of the benefits nied that machinery had been productive having certain impressions which he had imbibed then I must take ninepence, that's all. Goin' for four to five hundred miles, they are obliged to return removed, or more fully strengthened. He had unninpence. I see a genl'man afeeling for his money; home without being permitted to lay a statement of ninpence. I see a genl'man afeeling for his money; home without being permitted to lay a statement of ninpence. I see a genl'man afeeling for his money; here were before your Grace personally. Because derstood the Colonel to say, that if our manufactur- out with it, Sir, don't be afraid. This here rule 'll ing trade increased, the wages, and consequently measure the extent of your sweatheart's affection the comforts of the working man must increase in for you—it 'll measure the integrity of a Jew, or the the same ratio. Now, he (the speaker) had found virtue of a woman-it 'll take the breadth and depth as a deputation, and the whole country, consider your that in the year 1797 we manufactured twenty-three of all the professions of friendship that a man makes Grace one of the most influential of her Majesty's million pounds of cotton. The average wages at that when he wants to borrow money of you; and 'll advisers, and one of the principal heads of the Craven's Head, Mr. Wartnaby in the chair. The minutes were read and confirmed. £2. was handed to Friday evening, Dec. 3rd, in the fourth chapter, the author has been potentially felicitous in showing that the case of the promises in which no parallel exists. The Jewish of corring on the subject having been expressly on the subject having been expressly felicing. We are next presented by the Divine Founder of our holy restricted. £2 st. London and Westminster vard, and then wars on the subject having been expressly for the promises that down and the wars now practified are ontored easier. Nelson's Monument, London, and Woolwich Dock-light. We are next presented with a simple. period in the cotton department were 26s. 8d., whilst give you the square and cube of the promises that government. We feel justified in entertaining this

street, Pimlico, £2 2s.; London and Westminster yard, and then determining whether they deserve the Society of Carpenters, £5; painters and glaziers, sympathy and support of the operative classes of Crown and Sceptre, Brompton, £3; Phænix Society Aberdeen, for the stand they have taken against of Painters. £2 17s; United Society of Plumbers, £30; Mr. Hatten, 83; a few friends at Queen Victoria, 4s; a few friends at Queen Victoria, 4s; a few friends, per Mr. Wale, 193 6d; of a previous meeting of delegates being read, the tailors, King's Head, £2 8s; saddlers, per Mr. Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, and called the tailors, King's Head, £2 8s; saddlers, per Mr. Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, and called the meeting of the operative classes of he (Colonel Thomson) denied that the hand-loom weavers were badly off. This declaration was heard, "here you have a bran-new watch, chain, and seed with the marked indignation of the meeting. Mr. M'Cartney said that he had another time surprisingly, for it never varies; it's just the cuestion to ask. The Colonel had at that he had another time surprisingly, for it never varies; it's just the cuestion to ask. The Colonel had stated that material that he had another time surprisingly, for it never varies; it's just the cuestion to ask. The Colonel had stated that material time surprisingly, for it never varies; it's just the cuestion to ask. The Colonel had stated that material time surprisingly for a genl'man what goes a courting, for the low sum of 6s. It keeps the colonel had another time surprisingly, for it never varies; it's just the cuestion to ask. The Colonel had another time surprisingly, for it never varies; it's just the cuestion to ask. The Colonel had another time surprisingly for it never varies; it's just the cuestion to ask. The Colonel had another time surprisingly for it never varies; it's just the cuestion to ask. The Colonel had another time surprisingly for it never varies; it's just the cuestion to ask. The Colonel had another time surpri National Charter Association, 5s; carpenters, ever diffident he was in addressing a meeting of such assertion instanced the privating business in the at any rate. Look at the seals. Here's on one-metropolis. Now he (Mr. M'Cartney) wished to let me see—'Too joer fiddel.' That means a lass the till was a source of gratification to him, to have an deputation appointed to wait on the London M.P.'s appointed to wait appointed to wait on the London M.P.'s appointed to wait on the London M.P.'s appointed to wait appointed to wait appointed to wait appointed to wait appointed to the longon M.P.'s appointed to wait appointed to the longon M.P.'s appointed to wait appointed to the longon M.P.'s appointed to deputation appointed to wait on the London M.P.'s, opportunity of divesting the public mind of those band written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to them to appoint a time for an interhad written to the weekly Dispatch, to be wandering the streets of don't take any girl's heart by storm, why then it
had a little written to the weekly Dispatch, to be wandering the streets of don't take any girl's heart by storm, why then it
had a little written to the weekly Dispatch, to be wandering the streets of don't take any girl's heart by storm, why then it view, but had not received an answer. Mr. Dunning the London press. It was a duty incumbent on him reported that he had waited on the surgeon at the to lay before that meeting a statement of facts as to the people at the present time read beyond calculation must be harder than Belle metal generally is, that's feetly aware that it requires no comment from us the people at the present time read beyond calculation must be harder than Belle metal generally is, that's feetly aware that it requires no comment from us the people at the present time read beyond calculation more than at any former period. The Colonel Look at the chain. It's like one of Cupid's—so airy lous find the people at the present time respondence in the misrepresentation of the weekty Displace, to respondence in the misrepresentation of the weekty Displace, to respondence in the misrepresentation of the weekty Displace, to respondence in the misrepresentation of the weekty Displace, to respondence in the misrepresentation of the weekty Displace, to respondence in the misrepresentation of the weekty Displace, to respondence in the misrepresentation of the weekty Displace, to report that the misrepresentation of the weekty Displace, to report that the misrepresentation of the weekty Displace, to report the misrepresentation of the weekty Displace, the misrepresentation of the weekty Displace, the latter by storing the the misrepresentation of the weekty Displace, the misrepresentation of the weekty Displace books it was ascertained that Hickey was admitted themselves. He then entered into a detailed account of the Colonel strains at any 1 ormer period. The Colonel books it was ascertained that Hickey was admitted themselves. He then entered into a detailed account of the charges made against Allen, which he had previously asserted, amid break away from it any more than a train at any 1 ormer period. The Colonel books it was accordance to cupit seems that the strain at any 1 ormer period. The Colonel books it was accordance to cupit seems that a string strain at any 1 ormer period. The Colonel books it was accordance to cupit seems that a string strain at any 1 ormer period. The Colonel books it was accordance to cupit seems that a string strain at any 1 ormer period. The Colonel books it was accordance to cupit seems that a string strain at any 1 ormer period. The Colonel books it was accordance to cupit seems that a string strain at any 1 ormer period. The Colonel books it was accordance to cupit seems that a string strain at any 1 ormer period. 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T the Essay, to the most careful and unprejudiced attention of all who bear the Christian name. The kept; the Secretary said it was the meeting that had been made by Grisses ed a power in this country equal when you're all wound up to the sake of a pality twenty or meeting. In the meeting the futile attempts that had been made the meeting the futile attempts that had been made they never do: oh no, net at all! As on the watch, and it is provided at they never do: oh no, net at all! As on the watch, and it is provided at they never do: oh no, net at all! As on the watch, advising the prorogation of Parliament, should, for they never do: oh no, net at all! As on the watch, advising the prorogation of Parliament, should, for they never do: oh no, net at all! As on the watch, advising the prorogation of Parliament, should, for they never do: oh no, net at all! As on the watch, advising the prorogation of Parliament, should, for they never do: oh no, net at all! 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the President. General Scott is favourably known have been incidental to his employment as a com-mander on the border. The canvassing circular cating greens." An inquest will be held on the here. It is written in a loose etyle, meant probably Wednesday. M. Pierpoint, Esq., surgeon of this for frank and soldierly familiarity, yet disfigured by city, has been employed to make a post mortem expoints, but only in accordance with the popular and extensively fatal termination. - Worcester Chrobent; while he uses mild and general terms. The nicle. impression which his address is calculated to produce is, that with an appearance of soldiery independence, he will prove as accommodating a politi-cian as General Harrison; and there is nothing to show for it that he will not display as much want of purpose as Mr. Tyler.

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTRY.—The iron-masters of Scotland have resolved to blow out for six months one-fourth of their furnaces. This is a resolution of dire necessity on the part of the masters, and will, of course, be felt with great severity by the numerous body of operatives in connexion with this branch of industry in the west of Scotland. Again, the early severity of the winter throws completely idle, considerably before the usual period, that industrious body the masons, and other out-door workers in connexion with them. The calico-printing business is in the most hopeless state, and we are certain we do not exaggerate when we say that in the west of Scotland one half of the workers are idle, and that the same number of masters would be bankrupt had they not capital to fall back upon. As to the weaving population, they have for so long frequently had occasion to state the helpless state they are come to, that we do not feel inclined to say more about them. -Glasgow Chronicle.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD, the honourable member for Rochdale, has been confined for the last fortnight at neat and appropriate speech, seconded the resolu- his residence, Crawford's-burn, by very serious indis- urgent nature of the sufferings of the people there, tion, which was put and carried unanimously. A position.

THE GOSPORT branch of the London and South-Western Railway was opened on Saturday, by the RHYNEY .- STRIKE AT RHYNEY IRON WORKS. Directors and other gentlemen; and a grand dinner The workmen at the above iron works have re- was given at Gosport in honour of the occasion.

pute in the Canton of Argua has given occasion for dissensions in other Cantons; the Aristocracy of the medium of the public papers, as well as from the CONGLETON.—" BABBY" MEETING.—On Protestant provinces siding with the turbulent and expressed Catholics of Argau, the Democrats with aware of the Duke of Wellington having returned to the excessive austerity of the Argovian Anti-papists. London, when they lost no time in forwarding the In the central legislature, the deputy of the metro- following note to his Grace: politan Canton voted for the Aristocrates and the Catholics, against the suppression of the Argovian the neighbouring places in Renfrewshire, most reconvents; and his conduct has brought about a spectfully solicit an interview with his Grace the revolution in Geneva—the expulsion of the Aristo- Duke of Wellington, now that he has returned to crats from their little remaining power, and the promise of a thorough change in the constitution.

> CANADA.-Mr. Johnson, a Lieutenant in Colonel Dyer's Corps, and one of the parties implicated in the Grogan affair, had been tried at Montreal, by court-martial. He did not deny having participated in the attack on Grogan, but he addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment. He was cashiered. Some petty quarrels had occurred on the Northeastern boundary, in consequence of the American ex parte survey. The American Commissioners had drawn a line of boundary which, as it affected the rights of private property, was very unpopular. In one instance, the observatory temporarily erected was destroyed by British settlers, and the surveyors

the meeting was about to be held, for the purpose of the murderers to their diabolical act. They effected learning personally from himself whether he was an entrance to his house through the roof of a low grand link in the chain of monopoly." To the second question he replied "that no doubt existed on his mind but that those laws were the immediate cause of so many being out of employment." The depute of so many being out of employment." The depute of so many being out of employment. The depute of so many being out of employment. The depute of so many being out of employment. The depute of some of so many being out of employment. The depute of some of tation were about to ask if he thought uncontrolled murderers had left upon the premises of the deceased. grace by the deputation, was not honoured with an -Staffordshire Examiner.

> SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN A FACTORY.—On Saturday the deputation from Paisley and Renfrewshire, have an inquest was held at Liverpool, before P. T. Currie, Esq. to inquire touching the death of Mary Mulvey, aged sixteen. It appeared, that the de-ceased worked in the cotton factory on the canal bank. On Friday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, she was leaning on a strap which had been thrown out of gear. By some means or other, the strap was caught by the machinery, and the poor girl was caught up, feet first, carried over the shaft, and pitched thence a considerable distance, till she alighted behind her own frame. She was taken up insensible, and carried to a room below, when, on examining her, it was found that her leg was completely severed at the knee, and that she had received other shocking mutilations. She was conveyed to the Northern Hospital, where her case was at once pronounced hopeless. She never rallied, and died at six o'clock. The jury returned a verdict of acci-

streaments are plain, cogent, and convincing—the fellings are interested, while the judgment is interested,

search of agricultural produce, when our own coun- Much excitement has been caused during the last try contained 76,000,000 of acres, only 26,000,000 of few days in the ordinarily quiet village of Malvern which was in a state of cultivation, and our popula-tion treading the surface of that very uncultivated whole family of the name of Jones, father, mother, soil, without employment and without food? The and three children, with violent sickness and purg-Colonel seemed in as perplexing a predicament as ing after partaking of some bacon and boiled greens, before, and denounced the Chartists for their inter- on Tuesday se'nnight. Suspicion immediately arose ference, after having been invited by his own chairman that poison had been mixed with the food of which to ask questions; denounced the Chartist leaders they had partaken, but nothing transpired to conin a mass, charged them with designs of throwing firm such a supposition, and the cause of the malady the country into anarchy and revolution, declared had therefore to be sought in natural causes. It was that he had withdrawn himself from them for ever, at length ascertained that the greens they had dined and regretted having assisted in drawing up the off were in a half-frozen state, and were put into Charter. During this delivery he was assailed with cries of "traitor" "renegade," "deceiver," from all parts of the house. A Corn Law resolution was moved and seconded; but the Chairman, for obvious reasons, would not put it to the meeting. first medical man called in, and Mr. J. N. Gardner, also of Malvern, was afterwards sent for, but in United States.—The next candidate for the Pre- three out of five persons attacked, all their exertions sidency of the United States is already named, and have proved fruitless. Two of the children died on American writers take it for granted that he will be Friday, and the father on Monday. An inquest was holden upon the bodies of the two little girls to the English public, as a man who unites to a repu- before W. S P. Hughes, Esq., coroner, and a very tation for talent in his profession a considerable share of popularity among his fellow-citizens, and a very high name for blended discretion and courtesy, in the somewhat delicate diplomatic duties which which he has issued will not add to his reputation | body of the unfortunate father, - Jones, this day. that didactic air which is perceivable to a greater amination of the body, and will report the result of degree in the composition of Mr. Tyler and General it to the jury. The mother remains exceedingly ill, Harrison. It expounds no new views—gives to none of its very trite subjects the smallest relief of novelty. It expresses no very decided opinions. The General, gular nature of the malady, the unusual cause from indeed, asserts a positive conviction on one or two which it is inferred to have resulted, and its awful

> THE IRON DUKE AND THE STARVING PEOPLE.

Much has been said and written about the Duke of Wellington, but there is one remarkable trait in the Duke's character which has never been noticed publicly, out of d-ference, we presume, to his fame; which trait is, the strong desire of the duke to get possession of as much money as possible, and his equally strong desire not to part with what he has once got possession of. Much as the country has heard of the Duke receiving, in the way of public gracts, high pay, liberal pensions and equally liberal sinecures, to use one of his ewn favourite phrases 'nobody," nobody has ever heard of the Duke making himself famous by heading public subscriptions. We have an excellent illustration of the character of the Duke of Wellington in this respect from the following correspondence which took place between his grace and the deputation lately sent to London from Paisley to solicit subscriptions for the suffering people, whose petitions the Duke turned so deaf an ear to before the late prorogation of Parliament. Almost immediately on the arrival of the deputation in London, the Rev. Dr. Burns and the Rev. Mr. Baird addressed a note to the Dake of Wellington, stating the object of their mission, the which had induced them to leave their charge for the purpose of soliciting the means of keeping them in life. The note, at the same time, most respectfully solicited an interview with his grace, for the purpose of laying the condition of the people of Paisley before him. To this request the deputation received the following laconic reply:—
"Walmer Castle. Oct. 26, 1841.—Field-marshal

SWITZERLAND.—Switzerland has taken another time to receive the deputation.—The Rev. Dr. Burns.

"The members of the deputation from Paisley and

Duke of Wellington, now that he has returned to London, for the purpose of submitting their subscription sheet to his consideration, and for the purpose of affording his Grace some important information regarding the condition of that unfortunate portion of her Majesty's subjects, whom the deputation are sorry thus to represent.—21, Manchester-buildings, October 29, 1841."

To the above note the Duke of Wellington forwarded the following curious reply, which, take it all in all, we are sure will be read with astonishment over the whole country:-

"London, October 30, 1841.—Field-marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to the members of the deputation from Paisley. It is true that the Duke returned to town the night before last, in order to attend at Buckir gham Palace when Burglary and Murden.—An old man, upwards been and will be much occupied while he will be in fewerty years of age, named Adams, residing near London, and he must again decline to receive the he was labouring for a repeal of the Corn Laws. the Windmill, Walsall, was brutally murdered by a visit of the deputation from Paisley. He pays But the Chartists were soon to be undeceived, as the party of burglars, on the night of Tuesday last. every attention it is in his power to give to the sequel will show. A deputation from the Chartists The unfortunate deceased derived a small income distresses at Paisley as well as elsewhere. A meetconsisting of Messrs. M'Cartney and Laurie, waited from several houses; and it is supposed that the ing to discuss them is not necessary in order to draw on the Colonel previous to the meeting, in a room circumstance of his having collected his rents a day his attention to these distresses, and his other occuattached to the Queen's Theatre, the place where or two before the deed was perpetrated instigated pations render it necessary that he should decline to receive the deputation. He begs the deputation to observe that he is not in the Queen's political service -that he does not fill any political office, and exer-

answer :-

" My LORD DUKE,-The undersigned members of

to acknowledge the receipt of the card from your

Grace, dated the 30th, in answer to their application for leave to wait upon your Grace with their subscription-sheet, and for the purpose of stating personally to your Grace the wretched condition of many thousands of the sober, industrious, and most ingenious tradesmen in the town of Paisley and neighbourhood, owing to their inability to obtain employment. We regret exceedingly that your Grace should not have found it convenient to admit of an interview for the purpose referred to. As a deputation, we were appointed at a late joint meeting of the most influential resident magistrates of the county, with the magistrates of Paisley, and other gentlemen, who take an interest in the relief of the suffering workmen. There were present at the said meeting the convener of the county, several of her Majesty's deputy-lieutenants, and the Sherifftheir case before your Grace personally. Because, whatever may be the nature of the appointment your Grace may hold as a member of the Government, we, come from-such as we have seen and can vouch for personally. We may be permitted to add, that nothing is farther from our intention than to trouble your Grace with any party views whatever, or to propose remedies for the evils complained of. Hoping your Grace will reconsider our application. we are. most respectfully, your obedient servants, Abchd. Baird, minister.—John Henderson. "21, Manchester-buildings, Nov. 1, 1841." Without much further remark, we leave the cor-

Chartist Intelligence.

HUDDERSFIELD.

O'CONNOR DEMONSTRATION. On Saturday morning, all was bustle and haste in the expectation of the distinguished patriot. At half-past ten, a carriage and four greys started for Cooper Bridge, to meet Mr. O'Connor. who started en route to New Mill, where he was met by the men of Holmfirth. The people here formed into procession, accompanied by a band of music and numerous hanners floating in the breeze, and as the procession crossed the English Alps, from New Mill to Holm-firth, the sight from Holmfirth and the valley was most magnificent, indeed the people merging as it were from the clouds, and then the splendid banners

in rapid succession, all served to heighten the scene. Mr. O'Connor on his arrival at Holmfirth was greeted by the assembled thousands with a real old English cheer. He addressed the people in the large room of the Rose and Crown, but not a tithe could gain admittance, and although the rain poured down in torrents, the assembled mass stood firmly waiting to catch a glimpse of the noble advocate of the labouring classes. The room was crowded to suffo-

Mr. O'Connor spoke for half an hour amidst the most rapturous applause. Such was the crowded state of the room that it was afterwards ascertained that the main beam had sprung and broke into splinters, and it is a wonder that the whole of the vast all passed off safe.

Started for Honley at four o'clock; met the procesinclemency of the weather, that only a very few weathered the storm, and out of three score only Almondbury, Lepton, Dalton, Lindley, Paddock, your industrious, talented, and educated people. &c. On entering the town the procession moved in the following order :-Four Marshals on horseback.

Almondbury band, A large and splendid banner. A full likeness of Mr. O'Connor. Reverse-England, home, and liberty. Operatives twelve abreast. A beautiful green silk banner-Golden letters. Motto-Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, Payment of Members, No Property Qualification, Equal Representation. A beautiful tri-colour. Kirkheaton flag. We demand Universal Suffrage. Operatives twelve a-breast Lindley band. A splendid green silk banner, with a correct Likeness of Justice holding the Scales of Equal Rights in one hand, and the People' Charter in the other.

Reverse. The day of freedom dawns—the time is near When freedom, our united efforts crown, On, on, Briton's, our cause is clear, And labour shall no master, but the labourer own, God Save the people. Operatives twelve a-breast.

Tri-colour. Motto-Holmfirth National Charter Association. Reverse-The Charter our right. He that will not ask is not worthy the blessings of freedom. White banner-Honley. Motto-Equality of all before the law Reverse-Taxation without representation is tyranny, and ought to be resisted. A cap of liberty carried on a long pole. Operatives twelve a-breast.

Green silk banner. Motto-The right of every man to liberty is from God, from nature, from birth, and from reason. Reverse-The whole of the principles contained in the People's Charter. we demand, for nothing less

will we ever ask or take. Tri-colour; Motto-" God save the Queen for we fear no one else will." Reverse-" The glorious Republic of America, and soon may England imitate that country; its people happy and con:ented.

Golcar band. A splendid oil painting of the coat of arms of the National Charter Association." 16 feet by 10 ditto. A tri-coloured flag :

Motto-" England expects every man to do his duty. Reverse-" God he'ps those who help themselves." White flag; Motto-" The land, the land !-the

right of every living man." Reverse-"The rights of labour, soon may they be acknowledged by all the world. Green silk banner; Motto-" Every man his own landlord."

Reverse-" Down with the accursed factory system, the school of immorality, profaneness, wickedness, and vice of every description.' Operatives, sixteen abreast. Colne-bridge band. Cap of liberty. Tri-coloured flag. Large white banner

Motto-" England, home, and liberty. Reverse-'No bastiles. The right of every man to live upon his native land. Operatives, sixteen abreast."

Green silk flag; Motto-" Equal representation," with the cap of liberty.

Reverse—" No distinction before the law." Green silk flag, with silver letters-"Honesty is the best policy; no humbug; no Corn Law fallacies; the full rights of all we ask, no more we demand : this we

will have." Reverse-" God gave the earth for man's inheritance; a faction have taken it to themselves. Justice, justice, justice!" Honley band. Tri-coloured flag; Motto-" Universal Suffrage." Operatives, sixteen abreast.

THE CARRIAGE . drawn by four greys; postilions, scarlet jackets, black velvet caps, and silver tassels, containing the people's champion, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ,

along with Messrs. Edward Clayton, Robt. Peel, and other friends. Transparent lamps on each side. Green slik flags on each side of the carriage. Operatives, sixteen abreast.

In this manner the procession moved along Buxton-road, on New-street, Market-place, up West-Philosophical-hall.

and, in consequence of Mr. O'Connor having received letters from London, requiring his immediate presence there on urgent business, it was arranged that. people. Mr. Veevers, therefore, having been called air introduced Mr O'Connor who was excellent speech, concluding at half-past seven o'clock, leaving just time for him to be conveyed to the railway station to meet the train. The people deeply regretted the urgency of his departure, but were

After Mr. O'Connor's departure, Mr. Mowitt, after ness. a few observations, replete with sound argument, This would be one way, to be sure, of getting the hardships to which the exile must be moved the following resolution:-

"That this meeting pledges itself to agitate for no reform short of the People's Charter, the whole of agitate for, nor countenance, any measure or measures less than the whole of the principles contained thing less, to be an enemy to the liberties of mankind.

Mr. E. Clayton seconded the resolution in an effective speech, in which he exposed the present move on out for the franchise : he warned the people against the ruse which was in contemplation. He referred to the history of the Roman Republic in the time of with each of those particulars. Tiberius Gracchus and Cains Gracchus, shewing to what means the aristocracy will stoop to over-reach the people-by threats, intimidation, and, finally, by

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-The enclosed letter is, as you may

perceive, from one of those whom the veracious O'Connell has repeatedly described as an enemy, a bitter, unrelenting foe to Ireland. I do assure you Sir, it has often puzzled me to discover what can be the object, or what is to be gained, by the continuous practice of bearing false witness against the great bulk of the people of Great Britain. He knows, as well as I do, that every Chartist in England, Scotland, and Wales, concurs with Mr. Watson in his good wishes towards Ireland and the Irish. Yet this man, who vilifies a whole people, is angry because the late Doctor Doyle, Bishep of Kildare, said he was a

knave in politics and a hypocrite in religion. PATRICK O'HIGGINS. Dublin, December 2nd, 1841.

TO MR. PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

DEAR SIR,-Along with this letter you will receive a Northern Star. I have sent the Star and Scottish Patriot on several occasions of late, and shall continue to do so. I rejoice in common with every friend

in your beautiful, but oppressed country; and I look forward with confidence to the period when the millions of Ireland's generous and fervid sens will unite as one man with their British brethren to overthrow the monster, class-legislation, and the thousand evils that proceed from it.

I love the Irish people; I have been a stranger in their land; but I was no stranger to their hospitality; assembly were not "let through" to the bottom, but and "may my right hand forget its cunning" when I forget the debt I owe them. Believe me. also. when I say, I am not a stranger to Ireland's history, to her sion at the Banks; marched to Honley. Started from numerous civil wars fomented by knaves for the pur-Honley at five o'clock to meet the men of Hudders- pose of getting possession of the forfeited estates, to field at Lockwood. From Honley the right was the disabilities interposed in marriages between most beatiful, the music playing, and the trans- Catholic and Protestant, or to the infamous means parent lamps with which the procession was pro- adopted by Pitt, Castlereagh, and Co. to rob you of vided were truly grand; but such was the your national legislature. But I turn with joy from the contemplation of the dark picture of your wrongs to what you will be when your capabilities are brought four reached Huddersfield. At Lockwood, the to light; when the inexhaustible resources of your procession was met by the men of Huddersfield, soil and your mines have been brought into action by

In the Star which I send with this, your talented countryman, Mr. O Brien, justly observes that if a capital of £130,000,000 sterling were required for the discovery and disentembing of Nosh's Ark, it would be immediately subscribed for-only guarantee the speculators ten per cent. To bring your ill-used country into the same state of cultivation as England and the low parts of Scotland would require an ontlay of £32,000,000, but will this ever be expended upon it, while a miserable few are suffered quietly to speculate on the fruits of your labour? Never! and their power to do evil springs from your disunion, and from ours. It astonishes me when I read of your cheap provisions; your beef, mutton, pork, geese, turkeys, fowls, corn, and potetoes. But when I see what Inglis and others say of the state of wages, and add my own scanty knowledge to their better opportunities of infor-

mation, I may then come near the truth. Persevere, Sir, in your honest efforts for the real emancipation of your noble country-a country well entitled to the eulogium of Counsellor Phillips - a the plenitude of their power, dared not to invade—a country where the praises of the true God were sung on the harp, in the halls of Tara, long before the Redeemer of mankind began his earthly human beings to our distant colonies? Let us supcareer, and took upon himself our nature-a country where the arts and sciences were preserved when the rest of the world was involved in darkness. Iceland. the Ultima Thule, and the most northern point of Ireland a deep debt of gratitude.

Do me the honour, Sir, to propose me as an honorary member of your Association, and add the names of William Thomson and Robert Fletcher, of Leith, to new plan for relieving national distress. The exyour list of subscribers. We will take care to keep up pence must be paid by the nation, and the nation our title of membership by regularly sending the Star, or any other Radical papers we may get; and you may rely on it that we will do our best to get others | people have to pay the expences of the Government. to follow our example.

There are Irish hearts here beating in Scottish bosoms. and I hope, in a short time, to shew them what they rates for the relief of the poor, &c. &c.; for, who-really owe to Ireland, and I know they will act accepted appears to pay, the whole of this enormous cordingly.

Believe me yours, And God bless the cause, ROBERT WATSON. Leith, November 24th, 1841.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1841.

EMIGRATION.

THE tricks and contrivances of faction to gain and retain possession of power and profit might provoke ones merriment were not the subjects effectual contrivance. in reference to which these tricks are practised, matters of such vast importance and commanding interest. The late Whig Government had, by innumerable sins of omission and of commission rendered themselves alike detestable and contemptible in the eyes of all reasonable men. Unwilling to throw themselves upon popular support, and by substantial reform earn a title to the nation's confidence, they pandered continually to the sworn foes of freedom, till the people, in their righteous indignation, hurled them from the position they disgraced, and their mighty promises of cheap corn, sugar, and timber failed in keeping the old kulk of Whiggery afloat. The crazy craft went down amid the yells and execrations of deluded millions.

Then came the pious and constitutional Tories; mad enough to suppose that, because Whiggery had Mr. Goulburn's breeches pocket ready to carry the become the abhorrence, Toryism must of necessity become the cherished idol of the popular will. These dupes of their own folly and wickedness declared that no distress existed in the country. According to their speeches in and out of Parliament, England was a paradise; so at least said his Grace of Wellington; and, considering that England in his Grace's mind comprised only Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Apsley House, Almack's, and the clubs, no doubt he was correct. There, thanks to John Bull's folly and aristocratic rascality. distress does not dare to show its ugly and unwelcome front. It seems, however that even his Grace of Wellington may be occasionally wrong; and facts may proclaim, even to the conviction of a Tory Government, that distress of Tory honesty, and a pretty way of relieving does exist, with which they must grapple; or distress. It is evident that the only design enretire from the mess, to which with hungry bellies tertained is to thin the population by a system of they so recently returned.

and how is it proposed that such distress shall be appropriated, the proprietors could not, of course, relieved, and its recurrence prevented? Of course at once find capital to employ all, or nearly all we are not in the secrets of Downing-street, and can this sudden influx of labour, the emigrant has not only speak from hearsay and report. Yet, it is said means to purchase any portion of the land from that "Coming events cast their shadows before," and those in possession, and his only resource is to lie some of our London contemporaries, who may pro- down and die. This at least would be the case gate, Market-street, down Cloth-hall-street, King. bably be employed on the secret service, and act as in Canada, and should be be sent to other remote street, on Queen-street, up Ramsden-street, to the pioneers for the ministry to discover the bearings of colonies nearly the same objections would apply public opinion, have stated it to be an under. A vast sum must be laid out on agricultural imple-When the procession arrived at the hall, it was stood thing that early in the next Session of ments, &c., and an immediate and ready supply of erowded to excess; it was now after six o'clock, Parliament, Government will propose a scheme to food must be furnished, if, indeed, they are not to promote what the scribblers please to call be sent there merely to perish in the desert. "National Emigration," by which we suppose This shows not only the dishonesty but the inso soon as he arrived, he should at once address the they mean the transportation of some mil- humanity of the scheme. Half the money neceslions of our industrious countrymen, whose sary to be expended in murdering them abroad, received with tremendous cheering. He made a most presence presses rather hardly upon those immensely would, by placing them upon the waste lands and important classes who have taken a fancy to consi- opening new channels for the beneficial employ. der their fellow creatures as so many machines, to ment of their skill and industry, render them be sent anywhere and applied to any purpose, comfortable and happy at home. But this is consoled by a premise of another visit at some future which may enable their tyrant task-masters to not the only point in which the inhumanity

rid of those whom it is inconvenient to keep; besides exposed in his colonial home, let it be rememwhich, it has the merit of consistency, a thing bered that human beings are neither stocks nor which we consider as a perfect measure; but if which the late Government never troubled their stones. Is it nothing to be torn from our kindred robbed of one of its principles, the whole would be brains even to think of. It is simple, and in strict and connections—from the solace of friendship, and involved: we, therefore, pledge curselves never to accordance with the good old practice of the party; the loved scenes of our childhood? Is it nothing to neither more nor less than a proposition to tax one have new friends to seek-new scenes to try, and in the People's Charter, and that we look upon the portion of the people for the purpose of transport- new habits to form, in the distant wilderness? And man who would endeavour to lead the people for any ing the other! Still, though it is consistent with all this for what? Just to sustain bad and wicked the uniform practice of Torvism, we are by no arrangements of society, and to gratify the greedy means disposed to admit its being in accordance grasping of a monopolising faction. with the requirements of justice, honesty, humathe part of the Anti-corn Law League, in coming nity, and common sense. On the contrary, we are

or "national" emigration, such as that hinted at sense. We do not blame them for this, nor shall we over-liberality-to destroy the power of, and lead the by our contemporaries, is unjust; and that, blame the Government for pursuing a like course: people by, a false light. He resumed his seat amidst for two reasons; it is a one-sided bargain, and for, in truth, no man can possibly talk common sense loud cheering. it is altogether unnecessary. It is a one-sided bar- on such a senseless project. Mr. Montgomery The resolution was carried us animously, and three gain, because, through the operation of the New MARTIN talks greatly in his little way about the cheers having been given for the Charter, three for Poor Law on the one hand and the grinding resources of the colonies, of the amount of revenue Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for O'Connor Trost, Williams, are deemed "surplus population" may be compelled they add to our military force; but he forgets to

of the tyrants might induce them to propose. It is also totally unnecessary. We have no surplus population in reality. That we have such a population of liberty at the spreading of true political principles in appearance, we readily grant; but the cause is whole nation had better emigrate at once, espenot a redundancy of mouths, but a bad arrangement of society which prevents the fair remuneration of active industry. What is called the cultivated land of the United Kingdom would produce. if its capabilities were fully developed, food for, at least, one hundred millions of human beings. Leaving this, however, to be managed or mismanaged as to the landlords and their tenants may be most convenient we beg to remind those who appear so anxious to send Englishmen. Irishmen, and Scotchmen to cultirate lands at the opposite side of the globe, that we have such a thing as land which would give an ample return for the labour of cultivation at home. We have some thirty millions of waste lands which these lands, with skill and industry, and with a them. moderate outlay of capital, would yield a profitable. and, after a few years, an ample return. Let these lands, at all events, be made productive, and let the cultivated lands have their capabilities fully developed: let the demand of an extensive home market for plus population from their native land.

This system of wholesale banishment is as dishonest as it is unjust. Who are to be expatriated ? not the old, for they would be beyond the ability to work; not the young, for they would be incapable of providing for, or taking care of, themselves. The emigrants, then, would be the strong, healthy, and active portion of the working classes, among whom preference would be given to those who had no families, or whose children were of such an age as to country which I firmly believe that the Romans, in be employed in useful labour on arriving at their destination. Now who is to pay for the transportation of two or three millions of these destitute pose that in Great Britain and Ireland there are three millions of the people unable to find a sufficiency of food, and that, according to the new civilization, even the human race, to this day, owe to prosperity scheme, they are to be exported to New Zealand, New South Wales, or Canada.

> And let us inquire who is to pay the expence of this that pays is the working people. The working national and local, the interest of the debt, and the rates for the relief of the poor, &c. &c.; for, whoburden is actually borne by the industry of the country. Yet our sage rulers propose, because the country cannot sustain the burdens under which it groans, to increase those burdens by many millions of pounds, in order to send away a large and important portion of our most able and industrious citizens, leaving the increased taxation to be sustained by those who remain; in addition to which they will have to maintain all the old, who are not worth transporting, and all the young, who are of too tender an age to be transported. If the Tories are disposed to make England one huge poor house, we advise them to adopt this plan, for most assuredly the Devil could not have contrived a more

But let us look a little at the expence. "To take an individual to Canada, how much will it cost? For transportation, food, and fit clothing with means of living for at least a few days after his arrival there, the sum of £8 a-head-a small At average cost, even if sure of employment the instant they touch the land. his for one and a half millions amounts to twelve millions of pounds: The Agent will be charged for Paper and Plate for that send the remaining one and a half million to New Zzaland or New South Wales, at a cost of £20 a-head, and we have a total of forty-two millions of pounds! Even granting this calculation to be too high: supposing that only half this expence is to be incurred, are the people prepared to give twenty-one millions to carry the project into execution !' If they are, Here, then, is an easy manner by which all who desire they are much greater fools than we take them to be. "But suppose the money to be just now in scheme into practice; to be effectual it must be prompt, or the vacancies will be rapidly filling upyoung 'superabundants' will be dropping in as there is more room; so let the exiles be shipped as soon as possible. To carry off one million of human beings. you will require four thousand ships, allowing 250 of the animals to be crammed into each. If you send off three millions, the ship-builders ought to be at once set to work, for there may be some difficulty in finding vessels.-Seriously, the more we think on the proposal, the more ridiculous it appears, and we would be half inclined to set it down as a hoax, if we did not find it advocated seriously in some of the London Papers."

This we fancy will be deemed a pretty specimen

deliberate murder under the name of emigration. Well, then; the existence of distress is admitted: If sent to the Colonies, the land there is already

enjoy the largest amount of luxury, vice, and idle- of the scheme is glaringly apparent. To say nothing of the perils of the voyage and of

There has been a meeting recently held in London on this subject. at which one Mr. MONTGOMERY prepared to prove that it is in perfect discordance Martin took the chair, and at which a Mr. CRAW-PORD. of Paisley, and other gents, amused them-First, we say that any scheme of extensive, selves, and tried to gull the public, by talking nonand other patriots, the meeting broke up after a oppression of the capitalist on the other, all who they pour into the mother country, of the strength hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

to submit to it on pain of starvation. There is no | tell us that neither the toiling millions of this country | Mr. Julian Harney acknowledges, the receipt of 1s. necessity for an Act of Parliament to say expressly nor of the ill-governed colonies reap any advantage "the people shall emigrate or starve." Would from all these fine things, the whole profit being to God our rulers were honest enough thus to absorbed by the aristocratic knaves and fools; who blazen forth their villany in open day! This, how- are cursing by their misrule those interesting and ever, they will not do; they will be cunning as ser- important portions of the globe. One statement he pents, however little of the harmlessness of the made deserves apassing notice. "Every colony", he dove they may possess. Yet, let any man of com- says "that was founded, supplied us with a market mon sense reflect for a moment on the position in | beyond the control of foreigners. The Coloni st, who which the Poor Law and the constantly increasing while he continued an inhabitant of the mother power of machinery has placed the working man; country, consumed only five pounds worth of Briand he will at once perceive that should a plan of tish manufactures yearly, required twenty pounds emigration be adopted! by the legislature in order to worth in his new home." We have no doubt he relieve the distresses of the country, the industrious | requires it. The question is, will be find the means artisan would have no choice, but would be compelled of getting it? If Mr. MARTIN'S logic prove anyto submit to any terms which the interest or caprice thing, it proves too much, for if the prosperity of John Weaver, of Ryde, writes us to deny the author every Colonist be such as to enable him to expend three hundred per cent. more than the British resident, of the same class at home, then it is plain the cially as such a manœuvre would save to our manufacturers the cost of transit.

The fact is, that Mr. MARTIN was dreaming all the while about pounds, shillings and pence, and could only think of men as machines for making them. Hence he talks of every colony supplying us with a market spite of foreigners. What may become of the thousands who will be compelled to steal or starve, while the said market is in process of creation, he and his class neither know nor care.

We shall keep our eve upon this move of the Tories and the middle men, and if they venture to launch their emigration ship, we promise them a are at present of no use to anybody: one half of broadside that shall effectually sink both it and

In the meantime, let the people remain true to themselves, let them continue to go for the whole Charter and nothing less, and that once obtained the regeneration of our country will be easily effected, and Englishmen will learn to live well at home productions be fully answered, and then it home, instead of going abroad to a worse, because will be time enough to talk of banishing our sur- more hopeless, condition of slavery than that which they now endure.

THE MEDALS.

THE Subscribers in and around London will receive the O'Connor Liberation Medals with their papers on Saturday next. The Plate of Monmouth Court House will be distributed to them, and to the Subscribers in and around Birmingham on Saturday fortnight, the 1st of Day of January,

is particularly desired that every Agent who receives either Medals or Portraits, will not distribute them before the day named in the Star. It is for their convenience that the Plates &c. are entrusted to them before the time; and we expect that no one in any locality will so far abuse the confidence reposed in him, as to distribute them before the proper time, when all shall have had their supply.

THE SMALL PORTRAITS.

To meet the wishes of many who desire to have the Small Portraits formerly issued with the Star. and who say that 4 d. is an awkward price to remit, we have determined to offer them at 4d. each The list comprises Portraits of-

F. O'Connor, H. Hunt, Andrew Marvel. R. Oastler. Arthur O'Connor. J. R. Stephens. Thos. Attwood, and Sir W. Molesworth Wm. Cobbett, Bronterre O'Brien.

these will be allowed to the Agents and Booksellers so as to retail at 4d. each. Any one experiencing difficulty in procuring them has but to inclose six Postage Stamps, either to the office, or to our principal agents, Mr. Cleave, of London, Mr. Guest, of Birmingham, and Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, and he can have any one on the lis returned to him by the next post.

RE-ISSUE OF THE LARGE PORTRAITS. We are constantly receiving applications from new subscribers, or from friends, wishing to know upon what terms they can be supplied with the LARGE PORTRAITS that have been, at different times issued to the subscribers to the Star: to these applications our invariable answer has hitherto

been, "not at any price." The calls upon us, how ever, have now become so numerous and so urgent, that we have determined to issue them again on the following terms:person wishing to subscribe for any one of the large Plates, must enter his name with his News-agent, and Subscribe regularly for the paper for six

weeks, specifying at the time he enters his name the Plate he wants. the end of his six weeks' subscription he will receive the Plate along with his Paper for that week, for both of which he will be charged 1s. by the Agent, and no more.

week 9d.; so that he will have 25 per cent. profit for his trouble. The Papers will cost him nothing for carriage, as they go by post; and we will contrive to get the Plates to him for as little cost as possible.

Any subscriber who receives his paper direct from the office, can have the plates on the same terms as

can have any of the under-mentioned plates :-The Convention. John Collins. Dr. M'Douall. John Frost R. Emmett, and J. R. Stephens. Richard Oastler. F. O'Connor.

The agents had better open their subscription lists immediately, and apprise us of the number they will require of each.

To Beaders and Correspondents.

will, therefore, note this, and see to their respecorders here in time.

THE NATIONAL PETITION .- Our publisher, Mr. Hobson, has printed the National Petition for 1842. on a neat shect, for the purpose of being exten sively distributed amongst those from whom signa tures are asked, that they may know for what they are signing. He is ready to supply them to the Associations and to individuals at the following charges:-100 copies for 2s: 1,000 for 15s. Pe tition sheets, of good strong paper, ruled in four columns, and holding two hundred names when filled, may also be had, price 2d. each The Petition and sheets may also be had from Mr. Cleave, London: and Mr. Heywood. Manchester. But in all cases the money must be sent in advance—the price being so low as to preclude credit.

SEVERAL UNPAID LETTERS, including a large packet bearing the Liverpool post mark, have been returned to the Post Office.

NATHANIEL MORLING, Brighton, states that he has no yet received the letter which Mr. Martin saus he posted for him on the 21st of November. THE CHARTISTS OF BROMYARD, HEREFORDSHIRE. are requested to communic Parsons, No. 6, Beaufort-place, Stapleton-road.

CHARTIST BLACKING.—Having received letters com-plaining of money letters being sent, which have not been received from the post, R. Pinder desires that, for the future, no person will send him any remittance except by post office order.
THE CONVENTION.—Mr. Henry Vincent desires us to

state, in answer to numerous applications he has received, that he declines being put in nomination for the coming Convention. His reason is, that Mr. R. K. Philp, his partner in business, is already nominated; and it would be impossible for both to be absent from Bath, engaged in political duties, at the same moment. Mr. V. will be actively engaged in spreading Charlism in his locality, and will do his utmost to aid the Petition. and the purposes for which the Convention will assemble

THE Irish Universal Suffrage Association return their most sincere thanks to those friends who have favoured them with Stars, Chartist tracts, and other communications, and particularly to Mr. Wood, of Chorley.

STARS TO IRELAND.—Thady Cafferty informs us, that out of twenty-two Stars, which he is apprised

have been sent to him by a friend at Northamp ton, he has only received fifteen. The three Stars from W. B., Darlington, were received. MR. SKEVINGTON, Loughborough, wishes to decline standing as a candidate for the forthcoming Convention for the town of Loughborough. He is thankful for the honour intended him; but, as the District Meeting at Notlingham have agreed

JAMES SINCLAIR, Newcastle, and various other Correspondents .- We must again request that the copy furnished to us for the Star be written on one side of the paper only.

from Mr. Henry Frost Coatman, Portland-place, London, for Elizabeth Taylor. The money has been handed to Mrs. T.

T. WHITEHEAD. Cheltenham, will oblige by writing on one side of his paper only for the future. W had as much news came on Thursday morning as would have filled the Star: we were obliged to cut down his report in the same way as a great many others.

ROCHDALE. - Will the Rochdale sub-Secretary, that sent 10s. to Mr. John Campbell, give him his address again; and also the Truro friend who sent 6s.?

JOHN CAMPBELL would be thankful to all parties who have had his pamphlets to send him either cash, or the pamplets back again. CHARLES WESTERTON .- The letter to Mr. O'Connor was delivered to him.

ship of the paragraph which appeared in the Chartist Intelligence of our last, with his name attached. We gave the paragraph as it reached us; and we gave the signature because we knew nothing of the writer.

THE LONDON O'BRIEN PRESS FUND .- The long address of the Committee, received only on Thursday morning, cannot possibly appear this week. THE BALANCE-SHEET of the Executive was not received till Thursday. It cannot, consequently, appear in our present number.

JOHN MOORE.—We really can give him no answer. We have received at this office, within the time mentioned by him, scores of letters for Mr. O'Connor, all of which have been duly forwarded: whether his may have been among them we of of course cannot tell. Not fewer than fifty letters have been received at this office, within by Mr. O'Connor, up to the time of his leaving state in the Star the places he will next visit, and the time.

BERMONDSEY CHARTIST, in Cambridge, seems to misconception. The National Charter Associa- publications, by the sale of which he used to earn a tion has no "branches." It is one society; and precarious pittance. consequently, all its members and officers may legally communicate with each other. Z .- Address Mr. Baker, Factory Superintendent,

Leeds. CONSTANT READER .- We have never measured

JOHN WILKINSON, Birminham.—We have written him, care of Mr. White. H. CRONIN.-Fifty such letters, and more, have been received and forwarded.

THORLEY.—Any communication for Mr. O'Connor may be sent here. The Liverpool case shall be attended to: we purpose writing on the sub-DERBY CHARTISTS.—We did not receive the report of their meeting for the National Petition.

DUNCAN NICHOLSON.—The letter from Mr. O'Brien next week. STARS TO IRELAND .- Mr. Murray, Donegal, will be thankful for a little Starlight. THE POETS have been bountiful, as usual. We have

received six times more than we have read. THE WORCESTER CHARTISTS send us an address of congratulation to and confidence in the Executive. We have not room for its insertion. BIDLEY. A

and Essex, is open to an engagement. Address -19, D'Oyley-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea. MILITARY FLOGGING.—A Correspondent asks— Whether it is true that two men have been

ment?" We do not know. others, must excuse us: we have no room.

DAVID DAVIES, SMITH, GEORGE TOWN, MERTHYR. inquire at the carriers at Merthyr. MR. HITCHIN, KIDDERMINSTER.—The parcel he

W. H. CLIFTON.—His letter to the Lord Mayor of Dub- ed doing so.—Correspondent.

THE BRISTOL CHARTISTS are most anxiously looking for a visit from O'Connor. Their letter in reference to the correspondent is received. Their correspondence shall always have our best attention. In reference to the notice, in our last, of this matter, we have received the following letter, to which we call the attention of our Bristol friends:-

THE BRISTOL CHARTISTS AND THE STAR. MR. EDITOR,—Observing your answer to the Bristo! Chartists, complaint of non-reports in the Star, I conceived that the testimony of one who, for some time, sent you reports of Chartist meetings here, was due to you, and would not be altogether unavailing to the

I beg to state that, during my connection with the Chartists, as an enrolled member of the National Charter Association, I continued to report the Bristol Chartist meetings, from the one entitled the Germansend and the Tories, down to the Chartist meeting for the release of Frost; also the ball and soirce; when I resigned office, and withdrew from the body. I have since reported many meetings, some important ones, down to the Anti-Corn Lecture of Brown, each inclusive, and have ever found the Editor readily insert the wooden bridge, for the convenience of the workreports in the Star. I have from the commencement people living on the opposite side. In consequence of of the movement here, found such complaints as those you the bridge being usually secured by a gate to prevent answer, rife; but whilst numbered with the speakers, strangers from passing through Mr. Clough's I did not trouble myself to take reports, or inquire mill-yard, and as this gate is always locked at nights, wherefore we were not reported; but from your punc- the young woman and her companions went round To Correspondents and Agents.—Christmas Day tuality and attention during the short time I filled that by the cart road, a distance considerably further falling on a Saturday this year, we shall, for that effice unappointed, I must bear testimony that the After performing her errand, the party were advised

reported. P. S.-Upon my report of the Brown anti-Corn Law water and the violence of the wind, would make tive communications being sent a day sooner. meeting, I have to add, I hope the early arrival thereof any attempt to climb over the door of the bridge The Agents must also take care to have their did not exclude a better from your columns; and lest extremely dangerous. This reasonable advice was friends should think orherwise, I state I do not seek however, disregarded; the young woman declaring appointment. I have ever served in this office, gratuitonsly, unappointed, and unthanked.

Upon this we have only to say, that our worthy friend mistakes greatly in supposing that he has been "unthanked" for his favours. A large heap of thanks have been accumulating, which we now beg him to accept all at once.

Circular, at one halfpenny, might be done at a very trifling expense, and would prevent their pleading ignorance of what they are asked to make law; and,

MR. GEORGE BLACK.—We have received a letter from Cardiff, stating though it may sometimes be policy to refrain from expressing as much, yet a burst of honest indignation should not lessen a man in our esteem; they consider Mr. George Black entitled to full confidence from the Chartist body. We have

to the Subscribers will be shortly forwarded to Mr MR. PENNY-The letter to Hamer Stansfeld in our

MR. ENNES, COUNTY DURHAM. -Mr. Baxter's address is No. 3, Bridgeman's place, near Cockerillspring, Bolton.

WM. Scott.-His letter was sent to Mr. Cleave, but being without name it would perhaps not be noticed. W. H. LAWNER, John Goldsmith, Henry Gray, and several others, are referred to the notice about the Portraits, both large and small.

NOTICE.—The Huddersfield Shareholders in the Nor. thern Star will receive their interest by presenting their checks to Mr. John Leech, Buxton Road, Huddersfield: Ashton, to Mr. Edward Hebson

Bradford, to Mr. J. Clarkson; Halifax, to Mr. R Wilkinson; and Rochdale, to Mr. Robert Holt. ists of Shareholders are wanted from the fol-Hull, and Oldham.

FOR THE O'BRIEN PRESS FUND. From Brighton, per Mr. Flower, treas

surer to the Committee at Brighton 10 0 0 the Glasgow Northern Star Reading Society, per W. Anderson 0 14 0 FOR P. M. M'DOUALL. upon two persons for the district, Mr. S. will From the Glasgow Northern Star Reading Society, per W. Anderson 0 14 0 FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

From a friend, West End, Leeds ... 0 0 6.

.. W.R. 006

FOR MR. JAMES VERNON, SOUTHMOLTON. From Mr. H. Griffiths, Edgeware

Road, London ... FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCAR.

The 7s. from Daventry and Whilton, noticed for R. J. Richardson, on the 13th of November, should have been for the Wives and Families. The £1 from Alva, of the same date, is counter-ordered by Wm. Bishop, Secretary to the Chartist Association.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE, FROM THE SALE OF ROGER PINDER'S BLACKING.

W. Wright, Stockport 0 10 Richard Haslem, Oldham ... 0 10 Robert Brook, Todmorden ... 1 8 Thomas Hartley, Burnley ••• ... 1 8 Charles Winsper, Stockton ... 1 8 Wm. Brook, Leeds ... 2 6 £0 9 2

O'BRIEN PRESS FUND, LEEDS-RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE.

From the Press Committee, Liverpool... 20 0 0 ... Andrew Dick 0 5 0 W. BROOK, Sec.

CASE OF THE MAN REEVE.

"I should e'en weep with pity To see another thus."-KING LEAR.

CHARTIST FRIENDS,-I have never yet solicited your assistance to an individual; and if I do so now.] the month, from different parts, addressed to Mr. hope it will not be ineffectual. Reeve, news agent, who O'Connor, on nearly all subjects, but mainly con- suffered, from time to time, about three years' rigorom taining invitations for a visit to the several towns | imprisonment during the battle of the unstamped, and and places from where the letters have come. contributed greatly to the victory, is at present under The parties sending seem to expect that Mr. pinching difficulties and privations. Like the fond O'Connor would answer them each and every one. ally who "fights for all but ever fights in vain," or This expectation is unreasonable. Look at the the soldier, who wins the battle for the general more labour Mr. O Connor has performed during the than for himself, Reeve, though, as I have been told last month; and then say whether, in conscience, he was more during than any one in defying the little he has not had enough to do! We may state | brief authority of the petty myrmidons of tyranny. has generally, that all these letters have been seen been neglected, nay, worse, those who gained by the victory have been suffered to prejudice the minds of last for London; and that he will, after a time, individuals otherwise favourably disposed towards this poor fellow, and he now lies, without food, without a bed, or the means of getting one day over another. He is under the doctor's hands for a wound in his leg have imbibed a common and most mischeivous which prevents him from going about to vend Chartist

> The approaching Christmas (however merry to some,) must be a sad one to him; but if he could get it over, he hopes for happier times in the new year. He is honest, though starving, and his zeal to do good

to the cause rises above all his distresses. Should any who reads this be in a condition to spare him a mite, he will thank them again and again; for rent day is approaching, and what will become of him

then, God only knows-probably the streets, or the bastile, with his young family.

Contributions sent to John Watkins, No. 20, Upper Marsh, Marsh Gate, Lambeth, will be punctually paid to him and duly acknowledged.

Local and General Intelligences

BRADFORD .-- AN EXAMPLE WORTH INITATing-The members of an Odd Fellows Lodge held the house of Mr. Henry Miles, Manchester-road have agreed to withdraw their money from the bank, and are about to commence keeping a shop with it, thus securing to themselves the profit of their own consumption. If all benefit societies would adopt the same plan it would bring the shopkeepers to their senses, and teach them their duty to the working classes.

PETTYTYBANNY .- Since the demonstration, the two severely flogged at the Leeds Barracks within the factions, Whig and Tory, scarcely know what to do last fortnight or ten days, and that one of them is with themselves, they are spitting their venom now in the Hospital in consequence of the punish- against all they can find out, who took an active part in doing honour to him, whom the people WM. STUBBINGS, JAMES CRAWFORD, A MERE MAN, delight to honour. A firm not a hundred miles from JOSEPH GINDER, L. P. COOKE, and a great many the old church, has discharged a number of female power-loom weavers for losing about two hours work to attend the soirce and tea party. Several other -The parcel he inquires about was sent from the manufacturers and spinners have done the same. A office on Oct. 30th, according to the address given in great many squeamish gentlemen (alias old women) his letter. It was entrusted to Pickford's, the car. Who come round to the houses of the poor people to riers. A letter too, has been sent to him since, to the ask them to send their children to their Sunday same address, in answer to his queries; and on the schools, tell us there is no tyranny, no oppression, 8th inst., a second letter was dispatched, addressed nor any misery, but what the people bring upon to the care of Mr. Morgan Williams. Let him themselves by their dissolute habits, and blame us much for calling such men as the above tyrants and oppressors. I met with one of those gentlemen last writes about was inclosed in one sent to Mr. George | Week, when I offered to prove to him, and to open White, of Birmingham, on Nov. 30th. Perhaps to his view, such a scene of misery and distress as Mr. While has not had an opportunity of forward- would melt his flinty heart, if he would accompany me two days to the wretched hovels of the poor hand-loom weavers and woolcombers, but he declin-

DEATH FROM STARVATION .- An old man, named Benjn. Hay, was found dead on Saturday morning last, at the door of Mr. Parkinson, his nephew, (who resides on Primrose Hill, Great Horton-lane.) He was removed to the Fleece Inn in a cart to await the Coroner's inquest, which was held on Sunday ast, at the Inn to which he was taken. After hear ing the evidence, the Jury came to the verdict of Died from starvation." The old man it appears has latterly resided in Leeds, and came to Horton to se his relations. He has a brother residing at Paradise Green, Horton, worth considerable property, and his nephew, at whose door he died, is also possessed of property, yet he was suffered to die from

want.

KEIGHLEY.—On Saturday evening last, about seven o'clock, a lamentable accident happened at Grove's Mill, about a mile from Keighley. A young woman, named Hannah Hartley, about sixteen years of age, went an errand to Ingrow, a place at a short distance, accompanied by other two, a young man and a young woman, about the same age. Close by her own residence, and betwixt that and Ingrow is a water (commonly called a beck) of considerable magnitude, over which is a narrow week, publish on the Friday. Correspondents fault has been with those who reported, or said they to return home again by the road they came, as the darkness of the night, together with the rise of the her determination to return that way at all hazards. Owing to this fatal resolution, they all went by the bridge, and commenced climbing over the small gate fixed as a barrier. Two of the party succeeded in getting over, but while Hartley was making the attempt, she lost her hold and fell a distance of four or five yards into the flood below. An immediate alarm was given, . B. C. suggests the propriety of furnishing every Mem- and the neighbours rushed out with lanterns, but ber of the House of Commons with a copy of the the darkness and height of the water prevented all Charter, which being in the English Chartist possibility of rescue. A search for the body was commenced an Sunday morning, and continued till Tuesday noon, when the body was found at the bottom of Mr. Marriner's dam stones, held fast by as every body's work is nobody's work, he suggests a portion of het dress to a piece of iron, about that every sub-secretary furnish the Member, or Mem- three quarters of a mile from the place where she bers, who represents the city or borough in which he fell in. She has left a poor widowed mother inconsolable for her loss.

Suicide.-Mr. Jno. Greenwood, of the Black Swan Inn, was found in bed last Sunday morning, with his throat out.

MANCHESTER.—At a general meeting of the boiler-makers, held in Manchester, it was realso received a similar letter from Newport, Mon- solved that sixpence each member per week, should be levied for the support of the London masons now JAMES ANDREWS, BARNSTAPLE. - All the Plates due on strike, such levy to be paid so long as the strike continues. They have received their first donak of £3 11s. 6d; from the dressers and dyers, £10; and also from the cotton-spinners of Manchester the sum of £5.

STOCKPORT .- THE UNEMPLOYED .- The benevolent are cautioned against parties who are going about begging for the turn out spinners; no one has been authorised to beg yet. Any contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. William Rothwell, care of Mr. Roger Riley, news-agent, Chestergate. The Committee are about to send proper persons in the different districts to collect. Contributors are requested to take notice of the date of the address and the name of the printer, and to insert the amount of their subscription in the book with ink.

ROCHDALE.—POLICE.—On Monday last, Mr. Chadwick again attended the Petty Sessions, and stated that he had taken the opinion of Mr. Starkie on the decision given by that bench on the previous Monday, as to the right of the police to break into persons houses without the authority of a magistrate. lowing places, on receipt of which, orders for pay. That opinion was that they have decided contrary ment will be sent from the office:—Barnsley, Elland, to the law, in giving the decision in favour of the police. So we are to have our houses broken open at the will of an hired bludgeonman, and then to have the satisfaction of knowing that he did not know his duty. On Tuesday last, after twenty-four or twenty-six policemen had been patrolling the streets of this borough, all night and day, they had the honour of apprehending a poor half-starved creature, whose emaciated appearance would have impressed any one but a tyrant with compassion whose only orime was that he had not tasted food for upwards of thirty hours, and the turnkey of the prison stated, that the man when he came to the prison, devoured his scanty meal in such a manner, that he thought he had not tasted food for a month; the bench dismissed the case, by ordering him out

of the town immediately.

T.EEDS .- DRATH FROM TAKING QUACK MEDIat the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., insensibility. Mr. Garlick, surgeon, was sent for, been able to utter a word; nor had she previously tion, and gave it as his opinion that death had been caused by congestion of blood upon the brain, accelegated or brought on by violent vomiting. The

MASONS' STRIKE-In consequence of Mr. T. B. On Sunday evening, the tea-party in aid of the noble Mr. W. Brock, Vicar-lane, and of Mr. Hopton, room for it in our present number. Victoria Inn, opposite the Free Grammar School, MANCHESTER.—On Sun North-street. An early application will be necessary, as the notice is limited.

were entered the names of a large number of stances, find room for the long report of this lecture individuals for various sums. He waited upon Mr. which has been forwarded to us. Middleton, solicitor, who, knowing that in his abagain ordered to exercise on the tread-mill for three all are determined to have a large petition this time.

THEFT.—On Sunday evening, a new brown cloth

BURGLARY.—During the night of Monday last. the house of Mr. John Scholefield, of Bradford Moor,

ence who seem determined, in order to gratify either report has been sent to us. party is he will be found out, and receive the punish-; cheered. ment his heartless conduct deserves.

succeeded in getting off with a moving screw key, marked "Cookson," an iron brace, several brass taps, a chisel, some pieces of copper and brass piping, and other property.-On Sunday night, the house of Mr. James White, 17. St. John's-street, was robbed of a quantity of men's wearing apparel. family, the house of Mr. Galloway, watchmaker, in St. Peter's-street, was entered by means of skeleton keys. The thieves ransacked the house, and stole £1 10s. in gold and silver, six silver tea spoons, a pair of silver sugar tongs, marked "G." a gold brooch, and two pair of silver spectacles.

POCKET PICKING.—On Monday last, one of the most notorious pick pockets in the town, Margaret and unanimously resolved, "That the honorary members having heard, with regret, the hasty resolution come to Gollagher, was committed for trial, on a charge of having, on Saturday night, picked the pocket of a and Jones, throughout the country, do immediately of the distressed unemployed in the said parish, viz., gentleman, whilst standing in Albion-street, of £40 memorialise the Queen in behalf of the victims, such in bank notes. When taken, she had in her possession £34 2s. 6d.

DRATH PROM SCALDING .- On Tuesday, an inquest was held at the Golden Lion Inn, New Town, on the body of a little lad named William Hall, who died on Saturday last, from injuries occasioned by being scalded. On the 25th ult. his elder sister was lifting a pan of boiling water from the fire, when the handle of the pan came off and the water was thrown over the deceased, and some other members of the family. Verdict-" Acci-

BATLEY.—On Monday, the 29th of November, a man in Batley named John Fox, upwards of sixty. years of age, in very destinte circumstances, was seized by order of the Poor Law authorities, and taken to Dewsbury, and there chained to a felon, (a butcher who had been committed on a charge of sheep stealing) and in this degraded condition he was conveyed to York Castle for non-payment of rates amounting to the enormous sum of six shillings. The poor man did not refuse to go to York, but he did object to go chained to a felon, but his objection to go as a felon availed nothing. As soon as it was known in the neighbourhood that the poor man was in the safe keeping of the law, a few kind-hearted females collected some money, and sent it after him, so this victim of Poor Law cruelty, after having had a night's lodging in the County Prison, was liberated next morning.

On Saturday night a numerous meeting of the alk weavers residing in Spitalfields and Bethnal- Their meetings are held every Monday evening. green was held at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo Town, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee of the journeymen silk weavers, appointed to inquire into the state of the silk trade and the extent of the distress existing in that district. It appeared from the report that the committee had seen scenes of the most painful destitution; the committee had visited thirty-six streets in Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, and Mile-end Town. In them were 784 families, comprising about 3,436 made 189 looms more out of work, and which added to at work were only half employed. From a general calculation, it is believed that there are between 12,000 and 13,000 looms in the district, half of which are not in work, while the remaining half are Working half time, and as each loom employs three hands, the weaver, warper, and winder, a large pertion of the population is necessarily flung out of day evening. Several members joined. employment. The consequence is, that as the great body object to go into the workhouse there are many rooms in which two and three families are living together. (Cries of "That's true.") Several speakers made statements with a view to prove that distress existed to a great extent in the above localities, and noticed the fact of the inability of masters to employ so many men as formerly. The report was unanimously adopted.

Shartist Entelligence.

Williams and Jones was agreed to.

ing on Monday. The dispute with the window-tax political and other prisoners, to receive their freegathers, respecting the weavers windows, is still dom on the baptism of the Royal Prince.

persons attended to hear, amongst whom was the par- last. son of the parish. His address was listened to throughout with breathless attention, only interrupted by the plaudits of an approving audience. Numbers signed the Petition. Chartism is in a most flourishing condition here.

Wheat Sheaf Inn, Hailgate, having opened his large room to the Chartists, a densely crowded meeting was held on the 2nd instant. Mr. Stallwood ad-

numerous signatures. WALSALL-Mr. Mason delivered an able lecture here, on the Corn Laws, on Tuesday evening last. He was loudly cheered throughout, and when he conenrelled their names.

noon. A tes meeting and soires will take place on Months band, until half-past twelve, when it peaceably Birmingham. day, December 27, at six o'clock in the evening.

YORK - CHARTIST LECTURES --- The following CINES -On Tuesday morning, an inquest was held resolution has been unanimously agreed to by the Chartists of this city:—"That it is the opinion of the ING.—On Saturday, the 4th instant, a public meet-Chartist body of York that great and unnecessary exing was held at the Public Office, called by the on the body of Martha Drabble, a respectable Chartist body of York that great and unnecessary expoung woman, in the service of Mr. Waud, in Park penses are incarred by delegate meetings, and that all High Constable, in compliance with a requisition signed by the artificial respectables, for the purpose lecturers might be ejected through letters, in the follow-signed by the artificial respectables, for the purpose under the impression that she was afflicted with ing manner, namely,—that all persons wishing to of presenting a congratulatory address to her worms, for the cure of which she procured some become lecturers shall send word to that effect to the Majesty and Prince Albert, on the late auspicious powders from a quack doctor, which, after she had secretary of the district, a fortnight before the time of event of the birth of a young Prince. Eleven taken, brought on a violent attack of sickness, during the had secretary of the district forward expecting to act the baby farce undisturbed, thinkby letter the name of the person whom they wish to ing the working men of Bilston were at that hour but she died shortly after his arrival, without having become the district lecturer, when they shall be doomed to their posts of labour; but these dusky published; the person having the greatest number of sons of toil were on the alert, and determined to see

power of giving the casting vote." was held here, at the Town Hall, the High Balliff in ling men, for the purpose of packing the meeting Jury returned a verdict in accordance with these cir- the chair, to take into consideration the state of the with their own friends; but the sons of toil, percumstances, and thus left the case open for further country. A memorial to her Majesty on this subject was ceiving their trick, blocked up every door, to preagreed to, and the National Petition was adopted—only vent them from so doing. At length the doors were two hands out of a crowded meeting being held up opened, when a tremendons rush was made, in an Smith's unavoidable absence, the sermon on behalf against them. Alderman Wood and Mr. Humphreys, instant the room was crammed to excess, and they of the masons which was to have been preached in the members for the borough were present. A report of commenced business by the High constable reading the Association Room, Shambles, on Sunday (to- this meeting, to the extent of five columns, reached us the requisition, and proposing the Rev. Mr. morrow evening) is postponed until further notice. on Thursday morning, at which time the Star was Fletcher to the chair, which was seconded by Mr. necessarily nearly full; we had by the same post nearly Baldwin, a magistrate, when Mr. Stiran rose and masons of the metropolis will take place in the above thirty columns of other matter, all of which we have moved as an amendment, that Mr. Cadley, a resiroom, which has been in the most handsome manner been obliged to curtail to the smallest possible compass. dent, and working man, do take the chair, which granted by the Chartist Council. Tea, &c. to be on We shall read the report over, and probably insert the was seconded by Mr. Jaffa; the amendment was the table at seven o'clock. An excellent band will whole of it next week. Much as we would try to oblige put first, when a forest of hands were raised in bebe in attendance. Tickets, is. each, to be had of our correspondent, we could not by any possibility find half of Mr. Cadley. The High Constable then put

MANCHESTER On Sunday evening, the Chartist Room, Redfearn-street, was crowded to overflowing. Mr. Murray, an Irish Chartist, was in the BEGGING IMPOSTOR.—On Tuesday last, William chair. Mr. Cooper delivered a long and able lecture on Taylor, an aged inhabitant of this town, was charged "the rights of man, the utility of the People's Charter. before the borough Justices at the Court House, and the best means of securing it." The speaker went with having obtained money from various persons, fully into his subject, and gave great satisfaction. Mr. under pretence that he was employed to solicit Henry Sykes and Mr. Linney also offered a few obser-Christmas-boxes for the scavengers. The prisoner vations, and, after a vote of thanks to the lecturer, the had a memorandum-book in his possession, in which meeting separated. We could not, under any circum-

TODMORDEN,-The Rev. James Taylor, of sence the fellow had been at his residence, gave him Rochdale, preached to a numerous audience on Sunday into custody. He was sent to Wakefield last year last.—The National Petition is getting very numerously for a similar offence; and was on this occasion signed. There seems to be only one spirit manifested; what manner they should call for the blessing. Mr. S. replied in whatever manner the meeting thought

SALFFORD .- LECTURE BY BRONTERRE O'BRIEN. proper; to which the rev. gentleman cordially -Mr. O'Brien lectured to a very numerous audience in agreed. This proposition was carried unanimously. Taglioni coat was stolen from the house of Mr. the Town Hall, Salford, on Monday evening. Mr. Little The meeting soon after broke up. John Snowden, tailor, Templar-street.—A few was in the chair, and previous to Mr. O'Brien entering days ago, a sack of malt was stolen from the the room, a short address was delivered by Mr. James house of Mr. J. Armitage, Queen's Head Inn, Mill Leach. Mr. O'Brien was heartly received, and his lecture called forth the approbation of the whole

CHARTIST MEETING .- On Tuesday evening, a public was broken open, and the following property stolen: meeting was held in the Chartlet Room, Mr. Richards after eight o'clock, when, upon the motion of Mr. shire, stating that the Association was apringing into A suit of black clothes, a plaid waistcoat, a slk in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr Camphandkerchief, marked "J. S," and twenty-one bell, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Brown, Mr. Littler, and Mr. Cullen moved the first resolution. He complimited to the chair. Since we was called James Leach. The national Petition was unanimously REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT. We are sorry to adopted. Mr. James Leach made an excellent speech, observe that there are ill-disposed persons in exist. Which we are sorry we have not room for. A long

private spleen or some worse feeling, to risk the BIRMINGHAM, -CHARTIST MEETINGS. -The lives and property of those who travel by railway. members of the National Charter Association held On Saturday evening last, a gate which had been their usual weekly meeting at their room, in Freeman-removed from a field belonging to Mr. Capes, and a street, on Monday evening last, Mr. Richard Thompson large water tub, were on Saturday evening thrown in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. on the North Midland line, near Woodlesford. They George White, on the necessity for exertion for securwere providentally discovered and removed before ing numerous signatures to the National Petition; satisfaction the report that her Majesty was about to of imitation. the passing of a train, or the consequences might after which Mr. Charles Connor, of Manchester, dehave been serious. The company have offered a livered a very instructive address, in which he intro- present incarcerated, agree to call upon her Majesty turers, to go over the country to preach the glad tidings reward of £5 for the discovery of the perpetrator of duced several astounding facts, illustrative of the holthis onirage; and it is to be hoped, whoever the lowness of the Corn Law repealers. He was loudly and Jones.—This was seconded in a brief speech As it is, every post brings fresh news of additional

WEDNESDAY EVENING .- A meeting was held at Robberies.—During the night of Sunday last, the Chartist-room, Freeman-street, on Wednesday the workshop of Mr. Cookson, of Chapel Allerton, and carried without a dissentient veice. Mr. John Colevening, Mr. Rouse in the chair. The meeting was need to workshop of Mr. Cookson, of Chapel Allerton, addressed by Mr. Cookson, of Chapel Allerton, ad plumber and glazier, was entered by thieves, who addressed by Mr. George White, who informed them that he had that day been served with a paper from free, and unqualified pardon for Frost, Williams, and the Queen's Bench, ordering him to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for a scandalous libel upon the Rev. Mr. Anstey, of Davidson to the Memorial, the adoption of which was let signatures in an upright and manly manner be Rugby. He then gave notice that he should move for moved by Mr. Proudfoot, seconded by Mr. Malcolm, sought and obtained; but let there be no intimidation was robbed of a quantity of men's wearing apparel.

On Sunday evening last, during the absence of the evening, for the purpose of visiting the Chartists of the Birmingham, the distribution of tracts, and gaining the Charists of trusted to Sir Frederick Pollock, for presentation to justice against fraud, tyranny, and spollation. I also right the National Patition. After a little the Queen, through the medium of the Home Office, signatures to the National Petition. After a little further business was transacted, the meeting separated.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—At the usual

weekly meeting of the General Committee of Birmingham, for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, held on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Lowe in the chair; the 2nd of December, the following resolutions were it was moved by T. P. Green, seconded by T. H. Shaw, agreed to :- "The unemployed of the parish of Neilston of this committee, and all friends of Prost, Williams, by the Committee of Supply, for relieving the wants memorial to be signed by the Chairman of the meeting break stenes by the way side,' this meeting, taking into a memorial be immediately sent to the Queen from this the inclemency of the weather, besides the very bad Committee, through the medium of the Home Secretary, condition of their clothing, consider that such indipraying the liberation of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and viduals who have been accustomed to work in a hot Jones. It was moved by Mr. Noakes, seconded by temperature, would not be justified by their so doing, Mr. Bough, and resolved "that from the confidence as by such conduct the organic laws of their structure reposed in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., by the people of might be so infringed as to impede them for life from the United Kingdom, this Committee do appoint him a following after any occupation, and thus becoming a fit and proper person to present the memorials which burden upon society." "This meeting consider the this committee holds in trust for the country to her unemployed of this parish are entitled to the same Majesty at the earliest opportunity."

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY .- The Co-operative Society in this town is progressing satisfactorily, and bids fair to be of immense advantage to the working classes DEPTFORD.—The usual meeting was held on Sunday. New officers were elected. On Tuesday, Mr. Wilson, from Westminster, gave a lecture. WEDNESBURY.-Mr. Mogg, of Wolverhampton

preached on Sunday. Mr. Charles Connor lectured on Tuesday evening. MTTHOLM-ROYD.—The Chartists' weekly meeting

was held on Monday night, when an address was delivered by Mr. Sutcliffe, of Halifax. Mr. West lectured here on Tuesday night. Sixteen new members were enrolled.

CLAYTON.—The Chartists held their weekly meeting on Tuesday last. Several members were enrolled. They intend to have a tea-party and ball

NEWTON ABBOTT, Devon -- A Charter Asso- JOHN FROST, ZEPHANIAH WILLIAMS, AND ciation has been formed here, which is going on well. LONDON.-HACKNEY .- Mr. Spencer, of White-

chapel, lectured in this locality on Sunday night. LAMBETH.—An adjourned "babby" meeting was held at the Horns Tavern on Tuesday evening, when the usual Chartist addition, referring to the distressed state of the country, and to the Seven Oaks Union Workhouse, was carried with only two dissentients. THE EXECUTIVE IN LONDON.—A vote of thanks was given by the Executive to Mr. John Cleave for

were 1,625 looms in work, and 658 out of work their orders, forwarding cards to several places free convicted felons are to receive a free pardon, and others There were 63 empty houses, lately occupied, in of carriage, and otherwise obliging the Executive. Which, on average, were three looms each, which MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Watkins lectured in the Work-MARYLEBONE. - Mr. Watkins lectured in the Working Men's Hall, on Sunday night, after which a favourable opportunity to the just, the philanthropic, the former, made a total of 847 looms vacated. The Frost, Williams, and Jones Committee was formed, and the patriotic, to come forward and memorialise her committee were told that those looms which were and steps were taken to convene an early meeting to address the Queen for their liberation.

TAILORS .- Mr. Wheeler lectured at the Red Lion, King-street, Golden-square, on Sunday evening. The National Petition was adopted.

St. Pancras .- Mr. Martin lectured here on Sun-FINSBURY.-On Monday evening, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Ridley, Fussell, Wheeler, Watts, Martin, Chapman, and others. Several members joined.

NOTTINGHAM.—CHARTIST SERMON.—On Senday evening, Mr. W. D. Taylor preached in the Democratic Chapel. The meeting was most densely crowded, and hundreds were reluctantly compelled to go away unable to gain admission. Two infants were baptised; and, in addition to their parents' names, received that of Frost.

On Monday Evening, the Chartists held their usual weekly meeting in the Democratic Chapel. DARLINGTON.-Mr. James Maw lectured here on Mr. W. D. Taylor lectured at eight o'clock. Sub-Monday Eight. A memorial in favour of Frost, ject-"The press-its evil tendency upon society." Several persons again came forward, and paid for cards. A memorial was adopted to her Majesty, BARNSLEY .- The Chartists held their weekly meet- to include Frost, Williams, and Jones amongst the

OPENSHAW .- Mr. William Shearer, of Man-PCCKLINGTON.—Mr. Stallwood paid his second visit chester, lectured at the Chartist room, near the to this town on the 1st instant. A large conceurse of Black Horse, Ashton-road, on Sunday evening

HUDDERSFIELD .- Monday evening, according to advertisement, the soirce took place on the evening of the 6th instant, in the Philosophical Hall, in honour of the champion of the Chartist Howden.—The brave patriots here have at length largeness of the room, it was found too small to Hants, Sussex, and Isle of Wight, Nathaniel Morling, Obtained a place to meet in. The landlord of the render comfortable the immense number that were present. They came in swarms from all the adjoining districts. Health, beauty, and loveliness, shone resplendent in the countenances of all; and dressed them in his usual fervid style, much to the satisfaction of his audience. The Petition is obtaining honour, there was still that delight and harmony diffused throughout the whole of the night's pro-ceedings which alone might have been expected by his presence. It speaks well for the high moral tone Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge the working classes have attained, for few, if any, cluded he was cheered for a considerable time. A vote of the nobility's concerts and balls are ever more of thanks was given to him. Several came forward and ably conducted, or the rectitude of visitors more nominations for several of the Electoral Districts. cross. rigorously observed. The stewards state that 1,000 We believe there are candidates for each District, persons took tea, and that afterwards there were not but their names, residences, &c., have not yet been STROUD.—The Chartists meet as usual at their room, less than 1,600 persons in the room. The tea service forwarded to the General Secretary, without which on Monday right. Those districts that did not send was well managed; the music was most efficient; in it is impossible for them to be taken cognizance of. depulations in, on Monday, for holding public meetings fact, the musical talent displayed was of a very high. The nominations not yet forwarded must be immediately and the second secon for adopting the National Petition, as the copies of the order. The hall was decorated with various flags ately sent in, when the complete list will be issued, heads and sheets are in readiness, are earnestly re- and banners. The feast was continued without the and a day for the Ballot fixed. Those who desire quested to meet at the Strond Charter Association Room, least unpleasant interruption, first, with dancing, information on this subject should consult the inon Sunday, December 12th, at two o'clock in the after- then songs, recitations, &c., and lastly, overtures by structions issued after the sitting of the Executive in concluded.

BILSTON.—CHARTISM TRIUMPHANT IN BILSTON. -THE BABY PLAY UPSET, AND THE CHILDREN CRYmade it known of whom she had purchased the towns to be the lecturer. Should two candidates have justice done. The rain fell in torrents, but the powders. Mr. Garlick made a post mortem examinate the same number of votes, the secretary shall have the men would not flinch, although drenched and wet power of giving the casting vote." to the skin. The magistrates, clergy, and gentry, southware on Monday, a Chartist meeting kept the doors of the office closed against the workthe proposition, when about thirty or forty kid-skin gloves were held up. Mr. C. then immediately pro-ceeded to the chair. Mr. Stiran moved the Chartist address to her Majesty. A rev. gentleman then came forward with his address as an amendment, which was a profusion of artificial nonsense. The chairman then proceeded to put the address and amendment. The rev. gent's, address being an amendment, was put first, and about from thirty to forty kid-skin gloves were held up. Mr. Strian's address was then put to the meeting, when a forest of hands were shown, and it was carried with shouts of applause. Mr. S. again rose, and moved a resolution that this meeting calls for a blessing for the starving millions, and that poverty, and the fear of want and starvation might be removed from this wretched land. The rev. gentleman asked in

> GLASGOW.—A public meeting of the citizens of Glasgow was held in St. Ann's Church, on Monday thing and everything may be done if the General night last, to take into consideration the propriety of Council are active, energetic men. On them hinge the memorializing her Majesty to extend her Royal act of whole Association. clemency for political offenders to Frost, Williams, and The progress of our cause is truly astonishing. Jones. The committee made their appearance shortly had yesterday a letter from Kettering, Northamptonmented the meeting for the promptitude which they headings; and this humane and patriotic individual had manifested in coming forward on the present oc- wishes to see the Association formed in the latter place. casion, paid a high compliment to the characters of To-day, I have had a letter from Redruth, in Frost and his copatriots, condemned the villanous Cornwall, by Mr. Henry Hancock, formerly of Leeds, system of espionage which had been employed to entrap sending ten shillings for cards, and stating that these worthy men in the meshes of the law, showed the Mr. Feargus O'Connor or Dr. P. M. M'Douall is only necessity of urging every legal effort for their final wanted to arouse the whole of the Cornish men to a sub-Secretary. pardon and return to their native homes: he then sat sense of their duty. And here let me remark that down by reading the resolution, which was, in effect, Feargus O'Connor has enrolled near one thousand memthat this meeting having learned with pleasure and bers during the last ten days, an example well worthy extend her clemency to all political offenders at | O, that we had but funds to employ fifty good lecby Mr. M'Fadyen, and spoken to by a gentleman whose forces to our fast-increasing numbers. name we could not learn. The resolution was then put It will be seen that the Executive is to be in Bristol this meeting agree to memorialize her Majesty for a full,

NEILSTON.—At a public meeting, held in the house of Mr. Alexander Dunn, on the evening of Thursday, 'That no more supply shall be given unless they where the same is adopted." It was also resolved "that consideration the advanced state of the season, and amount of benefit as the unemployed of Paisley, and therefore are of opinion that should the Committee of Supply still turn a deaf ear to the solicitations of the distressed, the consequences resulting from such conduct will have a tendency to serious results accoung therefrom." These resolutions were laid before the heritors and employers on Monday. The following answer, embodied in a resolution, agreed to unanimously, in the presence of two Rev. Divines of the Church of Scotland, no aid to any able-bodied individual who refuses to do the work provided for him by the Committee, unless he produce a certificate by a surgeon that such work will be injurious to his health."

dissolved.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WILLIAM JONES.

FELLOW-MEN.-A time has arrived when your patriotism is called upon to display its adherence to those good and humane men to whom you have so often expressed your attachment, and for whose unjust sufferings you have so deeply sympathised, namely, John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones,

and all other political victims. We wish to direct your attention to the intelligence conveyed through the press of the Queendom, that, in consequence of her Majesty having given birth to an persons, taking men, women, and children. There his civility to them whilst in London, in cashing heir to the throne of these realms, that several of the to have their sentences commuted, on the baptising of the Prince of Wales; we consider this event offers a Majesty to restore Frost, Williams, and Jones to the bosoms of their disconsolate families, and to liberate all

political prisoners. Reasen, justice, philanthrophy, and patriotism, point out to you your duty, viz,, to convene public meetings in every town in the empire, calling on her Majesty to extend the prerogative of the Crown to those honest and benevolent men who have been so unjustly banished from their families, homes, and country. We sincerely hope you will adopt this course at once and without delay.

Signed, on behalf of the Executive Council of the Tational Charter Association, JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary. Salford, December 7, 1841.

A LIST OF NOMINATIONS TO THE NATI-ONAL CONVENTION, FOR MARCH, 1842.

Northumberland and Durham Cumberland and Westmorland, Bronterre O'Brien. Yorkshire, Feargus O'Connor. Geo. Julian Harney. Edward Clayton. Lancashire, James Leach, John Beesly. Cheshire, William Griffin, John Campbell.*

Derbyshire, Leicester, Nottingham, Thomas Raynor Smart, John Skevington, Dean Taylor, George Harrison Farmer, Jonathan Bairstow. Staffordshire, G. B. Mart. Warwick and Worcestershire, Mason.

Northampton and Oxfordshire Monmouth and Herefordshire, Morgan Williams.* Devon, Cornwall, and Dorset, Thomas Smith. Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts. William Prowting Roberts, Robert Kemp Philp,* George Morse Bartlett, Felix William Simeon, John Copp.

William Woodward. Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, P. M. M'Douall, William Carrier, William Prowting Roberts, William Benbow, Goodwin Barmby, J. W. Parker, John Fussell, Edmund Stallwood, Ruffy Ridley, Wm. Robson French, Philip M'Grath, William Fox, John Watkins, — Rainsley,

It will be seen that in the above list there are no

PLYMOUTH.—On Wednesday, December 1st, a meeting on behalf of the masons was numerously attended, and resolutions were passed unanimously in their behalf. The shoemakers sent delegates and subscriptions. A collection was made in the room. Mr. Rogers, closer, took the chair, and the meeting was ably addressed by Mesers. Knighton, Blight, Truscott. Beer, and Smith; after which three cheers were given for the masons' strike, and three for the Star. The masons are in good spirits, and a feeling is displayed in their favour which will lead to much good.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. BROTHER DEMOCRATS,—In my letter last week, endesvoured, as well as I was able to point out to you briefly our actual position. I am resolved in this letter to explain to the members of the association, the diffi culties the Executive have had to contend against. During the time of office of the Provisional Executive every step that could be taken, was taken by that body to forward the cause. The association was merely in a state of formation at the time I was appointed Secretary. In February last, there were about eighty localities in the association, there are now two hundred and eighty-two, so that the increase has been two hundred and two localities since. The correspondence now is great, yet on the whole, there is every reason to state that the cerrespondence is punctually attended to: nearly 20,000 cards have been issued, although the balance sheet only accounts for 1,300; the reason of this is that several lecturers have had cards, and left them at various places; but the sub-secretaries have not sent me word how many they have had. There is one subject I wish to draw the particular attention of the sub-Secretaries and General Council to, namely, the payment for cards; had the cards issued been promptly paid for, as well as the regular subscriptions been sent into the Executive, that body might now employ a few useful and talented lecturers, to go into those districts that hitherto may not have had an opportunity of hearing the sacred principles of democracy expounded. The Association will perceive that our exertions so far have been all up-hill work, and that from the time the permanent Executive commenced their labours until now, there has been no remissness on its part to forward the interests of our

Brethren, had net a few towns stood nobly by us, and assisted us with funds, your Executive would have been in an awkward situation; indeed, I cannot but make honourable mention of the following places, namely, Tib-street, Manchester, Sowerby, Todmorden. London, Nottingham, Salisbury, Huddersfield, and a few other places. It will be seen by the balance sheet that those places, have nobly performed their duty. Any-

Let every effort be made to swell the National

and after some discussion on other matters, the meeting lating to our principles in any part of the country, that the sub-secretary, residing in the district, would send me immediate information, and when convenient, forward me the newspaper or periodical where such proceedings are noticed, and also whenever any party attacks the association through the press, an immediate account should be sent to me, in order that I might be enabled to lay the same before the Executive. And when, for the future, any person writes to me, his address ought to be written in a plain and legible hand. The name of the street, the number of the house, the

> of each letter sent to me. Let the sub-Secretaries not loose sight of this. Let any information be asked, and I will give it to the best

> name of the town and county, ought to be at the head

In conclusion allow me to state, that the Executive tender their best thanks to those good democrats, all over the country, who have enabled them to prosecute the glorious undertaking the United Chartists of England and Wales have appointed them to watch over. For my own part, I am resolved to state to you, from time to time, through the medium of the Northern Star, the National Vindicator, and the English Chartist Circular, as correctly as I can, the exact position of the Democratic party in this country.

In fine, let us fling all petty squabbles to the winds: let us be united amongst ourselves; let us support our own press. Away, away with bickerings and quarreling in our own ranks. No good can be done unless we are united amongst ourselves. We could break oppresone of them in the receipt of £300 per annum, was sion down in one week were we bound together in an received;—" That the Committee be instructed to give adamantine band of real sincerity. Think of O'Connor's

United we stand, divided we fall. Universal Suffrage and no Surrender.

Brother Chartists, Yours, in the cause of liberty, JOHN CAMPBELL, General Secretary. 18, Adderley-street, Salford.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

ABERGAVENNY. Mr. Themas Holbrook, painter, Trinity-street. Mr. Thomas Hughes, tailor, Tudor-street. Mr. George Dawkins, Mill-street.

Mr. Bryant Finnigan, basket-maker, Ireland Mr. John Goodridge, cordwainer, Mill-street. Mr. Thomas Williams, ditto, Lion-street. Mr. John Turner, cordwainer, Cross-street, sub

Mr. George Whitby, No. 2, Trinity-street, Gro

field, sub-Secretary. Mr. Jonathau Bairstow. Mr. John Mitchell. Mr. Richard Sutcliffe. Mr. John Priestley.

Mr. Thomas Varley. Mr. Daniel Moore, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Bancroft, Mixenden Stones, sub-WARRINGTON. Mr. Thomas Savery, weaver, Crossley-street. Mr. Ralph Redfoot, ditto, Stamford-street.

Mr. James Lea, tailor, James-street. Mr. James Barton, fustian cutter, Crossley-street Mr. Henry Beamish, ditto, Friar's Green. Mr. James Macdonnell, overlooker, Winwich Mr. James Knowles, clogger, Stamford-street.

Mr. John Webster, cordwainer, Lower Bankstreet. sub-Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Love, boot and shoemaker, Winwichstreet, sub-Secretary.

Mr. Sandy Challenger, ditto, Queen-street, Port-

Mr. James Torkington, weaver, New Bridge-lane. Mr. John Mansfield, spinner, Heaton-lane. Mr. Thomas Cawthorn, painter, Edward-street. Mr. William Harris, weaver, Lancashire-hill. Mr. Thomas Clarke, weaver, Temperance-vard. Hill-gate. Mr. William Conway, shoe-maker, Windmill-

Mr. Thomas Davies, weaver, Harrison-street,

Portwood, sub-Secretary. Mr. Wm. Crow, sen. needle-hardener, Back-hill. Mr. William Hughes, needle-pointer, ditto. Mr. Thomas Prescott, O'Connor Arms, freeholder.

street, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Thomas Gundy, needle-finisher, ditto. Mr. Henry Millington, ditto, Alcester-street. Mr. William Cooper, ditto, ditto.
Mr. Tobias Harwood, needle-stamper, Evesham-

Mr. Thomas Guise, bricklayer, Wapping. Mr. William Cook, fish hook-maker, Mountpleasant. Mr. Richard Pinfield, Apple Tree Inn, Headless-Mr. G. A. Newell, needle-finisher, near the Apple

Tree, ditto. Mr. Charles Laite, tool-maker, Back-hill. Mr. Edward Cook, bodkin-maker, Red Slough, near the Four Elms, Studley, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. H. Moule, fishing tackle-maker, Mount Pleasant, and Mr. Wm. Pinfield, needle-stamper, Pipe-street.

Headless-cross, sub-Secretaries. Ali communications to be addressed to Mr. W. Those marked thus * are members of the Exeutive. Pingeld, care of Mr. W. Cook, Mount Pleasant.

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Mr. Edward Hall, tailor.

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It is likewise the wish of the Chartists here, that Mr. William Hewlett, should again fill the office of sub-Treasurer, and myself, that of sub-Secretary. I am under the necessity, therefore, of nominating Mr. Hewlett and myself to those offices.

JOHN BAINBRIDGE, sub-Secretary. MANCHESTER (BROWN-STREET). Mr. John Bancroft, brace-maker, 98, Travis-

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LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next N General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of LEEDS, in the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden before Thomas Flower Ellis, the younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court-House, in Leeds, on Wednesday, the Twenty-ninth Day of DECEMBER instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at which time and place, all Jurors, Constables, Police-Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Rocognizances, and others, having business at the said Sessions are required to attend. And Notice is hereby also given, that all Appeals will be heard at the Sitting of the Court, on FRIDAY,

on the First Day of the Sessions. By Order. JAMES RICHARDSON. Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.

the 31st Day of DECEMBER instant, and that all

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and other Chartist Leaders. In addition to this is given, in a tabular form, valuable information as to the quantity of Land in the United Kingdom, cultivated, uncultivated but capable of improvement, and unprofitable waste; capabilities of the Soil of Great Britain to support three or four times its present population; summary of the resources of Great Britain; summary of the Nembers 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; the British Coinage; the Trade of Great Britain for the years ending January 5th, 1839, 1840, 1841; the Population Returns for 1841; the American Population; the Trade of the United States; the Number of Promissory Notes in Circulation; Comparative Tuble of the Duration of Life; Amount of Poor Rates raised during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840; and an abstract 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

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 ending Oct. 10th, 1841, and the official statement of their general expenditure. The Application of the Taxes is shown by detailed 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 the annual salaries of the Judges; cost of "Standing Army," and amount of "Dead Weight," with the pickings by the Parsons out of the Army Estimates; cost of " Navy;" cost of " Police;" cost of " Crime :" cost of " Education;" cost of " Church ;" cost of " Poor Law Commission;" cost of the "Opium War;" cost of the "Public Offices;" and the cost of "Espionage and Spyism."

In addition to the above is also given THE BLACK LIST

OF STATE PAUPERS, Classified and analyzed, setting forth the sum each one receives annually from the Taxes ground out of the bones and sinews of the Poor, (who are "thrown 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 BY JOSHUA HOBSON,

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More Poung Patriots.

Nancy Vincent Foulds, born Sept. 28th, and duly registered Nov. 1st, 1841, being the only child of James and Martha Foulds. Born August the 17th, and duly registered on the 20th of the same month, and finally baptised in the parish church of Temple Holy Cross, in the City of Bristol, by the name of Louisa Feargus O'Connor. the infant daughter of William and Elizabeth Tudor. Baptised at St. Gregory's Church, Sudbury, on Sunday last, Mary Ann F. O'Connor, the infant

Isabella, wife of Mr. John Nowby, tailor, of

daughter of Thomas and Mary Bavehan.

MARRIAGES, On the 7th inst., at Bossall, by the Rev. Charles Hudson, rector of Sacenby, in the County of Nottingham, William James Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale, to the Hon. Sophia Bosville Macdonald, youngest daughter of the late Lord Mac-

On Friday last, at Bradford, by the Rev. J. Smith Ellis, Mr. George Ellis, of Hull, third son of the Rev. William Ellis, incumbent of Armin, to Sarah Ann, only daughter of the late J. Bingley, Esq.

DEATHS. On Friday, November 26, Mr. John Spink, of Leeds, aged 65 years.
Suddenly, on Tuesday morning last, aged 46 years,

Mr. Samuel Brown, of Hunslet. He was much respected by a large circle of friends. On the 2ad inst., at Richmond, in the 57th year of her age, Ann, wife of Mr. R. Miller, grocer, of that place. On Saturday week, in th 64th year of his age, Mr. Peter Redman, shopkeeper, Holbeck.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Hasletine Crabtree Sharpin of Mount Pleasant, near Ripon, late of the Unicorn Inn, in that city.
On Monday, the 6th inst., aged 6 years, William Varley, eldest son of John F. Lamplugh, Esq., of Rose Cottage, Bridlington. On Sunday, the 5th inst., at Tickhill, after a lingering illness, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. Edward Marshall, for a number of years saddler of

the above place. On Sunday last, the infant son of Mr. Thomas H. Crampton, of Bath. On Saturday last, suddenly, at the York Brewerv. London, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. John Thackwray, and late of the Queen's Head Inn, Ripon, in

the 46th year of her age.
Same day, of a decline, Mr. John Armitage, the leading singer and one of the trustees of the Rehoboth Primitive Methodist chapel, Leeds. Same day, aged 56, Mr. Thomas Hustler, of White Abbey, in Bradford.

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE NATIONAL CHAR. | vention. But there are many yet to come in, and we TER ASOCIATION TO THE GENERAL urgently request the further nominations to be sent COUNCIL AND MEMBERS.

BRETHREN,-Having assembled in London to transact the general business of our Association, it equally participating in the representation afforded by becomes our pleasing duty, at the close of the present this body. Meetings should immediately take place, and sitting, to address you, and convey through this the candidates at once be named. These should also medium, such information, instruction, and advice, as be sent to the General Secretary, and published in the appear necessary to guide you aright in your move-

The business of the Executive, on this occasion, has been unusually extensive, from the enlargement the general activity that prevails, and the importance of the future proceedings which we have designed community. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE.

In the first place we will advert to such portions of the correspondence laid before us, as are of importance, and require general notice.

Many letters have been received from Northampton and Leicester, seeking a new arrangement for the representation of those places in the Convention. And in Lancashire, and one or two other places, arrangements not in accordance with those already laid down have been sought. But, in surveyings map of the kingdom. we de not think a more equal representation could be devised than that set forth in the Address issued at our last sitting.

We beg, therefore, urgently to impress on our brethren in the various localities the great necessity of observing one systematic plan. If each part of the kingdom is to act in the manner best suiting its peculiar interests or circumstances; ! after a national adjustment of representation, there are to be numerous departures from it; if, in sections, the people are to act noon several various methods, then are the objects of a national organisation defeated, and the operations of an Executive rendered of non-effect.

We urge, then, that the scale of representation already prepared may, in all cases, too, be abided by In each electoral district the votes of the people must be taken in reference to the election of representatives, &c., and the will of the majority must be obeyed. This is in strict accordance with the principles of Chartism, and, we have no doubt, on reflection, will be readily acquiesced in.

Letters from Carlisle, and other places, have directed our attention to the necessity of levying the expences of the Convention on a scale more equitable than that already proposed, and of making taxation and representation co-extensive. We at once see the propriety and justice of this; and, after estimating as nearly as possible the probable expenses of the entire Convention. we have decided that each district sending one representative shall contribute to the Convention Fund £18; two representatives, £36; and three, £54. Out of this fund the travelling expences of each member, to and from London, will be defrayed.

A letter from Learnington conveys to us the following question; "Do you, as an Executive, sanction the interruption of Corn Law meetings?" In reply, we beg fearlessly to state that we are advocates for free inquiry, and it is our belief that on all occasions when the people are called on for their opinions on any question affecting the public weal, they should boldly speak out their. sentiments, whatever they may be. If a meeting is convened "to consider the propriety of repealing the Corn Laws." would it not be slavish and discreditable to the persons attending it, if they consented to sanction any resolution its originators were pleased to submit. whether it corresponded with the opinions of the meeting or not? Most assuredly. We are not friends of tumultuous proceedings, for these can never aid the purposes of truth and justice; but we have evidence before us of innumerable instances when the people have been called together to "consider" the repeal of the Corn Laws, and, when met, have been denied any voice in the matter by the persons who have taken upon themselves the management of such meetings. We cannot, therefore, restrain our Chartist brothren from expressing their indignation at such tyrannical conduct. We rejoice that the time has arrived when the people dare think and speak out their opinions; and it may be relied on that we, in our representative We recommend, for more effectually ensuring sufficapacity, are not about to use our influence to arrest cient funds, that tea-parties, paid lectures, &c. be at this freedom of mind merely because it does not suit once instituted. These will at once be imparting knowthe imaginary interest of any peculiar faction. Let ledge, and creating a bond of brotherly union: while, calm discussion be permitted, the sense of the people without embarrassment to any, they will produce good fairly be taken and duly regarded, and truth and to all justice must ultimately prevail.

From the Bristol General Council we have received

present method of granting cards is bad, and fraught | the Address received from Birmingham.) with deceit. For instance, a person calls at the Association rooms, gets a card by merely paying for it; he soon picks a quarrel with some one, and then comes the evil. He starts what a new Council? No: but he not unfrequent'y takes everything upon his insi dixit. He sends for cards, and starts not a set of Chartists, but of enemies, ever ready to find fault. Now General Secretary for cards, for any person, must have resident in the locality." We have seriously considered the matter, and are of epinion, that to place any restrictions on the issue of cards, other than those laid penny per week subscription." We are not yet con- of operation as may seem most fit. vinced by our Bristol brethren of the necessity for altering the fundamental principle. We have not, Chartist Circular, are the official organs of the Associatherefore, the will; nor do we believe we have the tion. power, to place any other restrictions on the issue of i cards than those already embodied in the 5th clause of the plan on which we are organised.

From Trowbridge numerous letters have been replace of meeting, and made the following declaration

requisite to admission :-"I, ----, believe in the inspiration of the Old to use all lawful and just means in my power to cause the People's Charter to be the law of the land."

This is utterly irrelevant to the leading principles and object of our Association, and, if persevered in, would produce innumerable divisions and endless disagreements. It is our duty to guard against that which would lead to such evil consequences. We have, therefore, written to the persons who have been the actors in this matter, and requested a withdrawal of the above

Numerous applications have been made for the missionary services of the members of the Executive. These have been too numerous for all to receive immediste attention. Mr. Leach, Dr. M'Douall, and Mr. Campbell, have been lecturing and holding meetings without intermission in various parts of the kingdom; and Mr. Philp, at intervals, had made various circuits These proceedings have worked almost incalculable good: but it must be remembered the Executive numbers only five individuals, and it is impossible for so few persons to accomplish a mission throughout the entire kingdom without a considerable lapse of time. The members of the Executive will, however, continue industriously to pursue this portion of their duty, and will so apply the means placed in their hands, that extinfaction may be felt by every member of the Asso-

The Chartists of many places where our numbers are not yet large, have applied to the Executive for the aid of lecturers. Unfortunately the funds of the Association have hitherto been too limited to render the assistance sought. We hope this fact will weigh heavily with the General Council and members, and convince them of the necessity of supplying the re-

quisite means of agitation. The letters from various localities seeking informs tion, advice, &c. for varied subjects, have been abundant. Every promptitude has been observed by our Secretary, who immediately answers privately all communications not of a public nature, or requiring general

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

Net a moment should be lost! The petition-sheets must be immediately issued, and signatures sought for in the remetest as well as the most important parts of Great Britain. The General Council must immediately call meetings of the Chartists in every part, and at these meetings volunteers should be sought to take neticalled in it may be readily ascertained whether the akeets revolution peacefully effected, and the institutions perform work. The undersigned inquired of Messra the opinion of the undersigned, these deponents were are all returned or not. This plan must be at once founded by which, shall be peacefully maintained. We Baker and Wardle how they knew Hickey was in the unable to disbelieve; which inability also appears to resorted to, and with earnest spirit. Copies of the repudiate the assertion that we are "anarchists." We employment of their masters from the 29th of March to bave been shared in by the exuberantly grateful Patrick printed petition should be taken from door to door, and left for perusal until called for. At the commencement of every meeting the petition should be read, and sheets lain at the doors for signatures. The Chartist missionaries and speakers should urgently recommend their hearers to sign. Tables should be placed in the public streets, and, where practicable, a few bills should be printed to this effect :- "The National Petition for the People's Charter lies here for signature." The signatures of males and females to be alike ac-

We call on every individual for his or her aid. There must be no delay, but energy and zeal must now mark | made manifest. If we cannot display, (in a manner to

We invite our Scotch brethren, particularly, to be on the alert, to procure signatures for this petition. (See the address to the People of Scotland.) The sheets should be all uniform, on demy paper, ruled in four columns, six inches in width.

The heading of the petition has appeared in the several Chartist papers, and is now printed in a cheap form, 15a per thousand, and may, together with petitionsheets, be procured of any of the London or country We pray, therefore, let not a moment be lost. Let the present petition far out-number any hitherto pre-

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Already many nominations have taken place, and we are glad to find some of the most talented and patriotic of our party placed as candidates for the Cen-

without delay to the General Secretary, "Mr. J. Campbell, 18, Adderly-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford. near Manchester." We hope to find Scotland and Wales be lost in relation to this important matter. Twentyfour representatives for England will be forthcoming; and we have no doubt the people's choice will fall on those best qualified to fulfil the important duties of the

Convention, and most likely to ensure the esteem of the We have already set forth the scale of contributions to the Convention fund, from those who send representatives. It will not, as it is important, be improper to repeat it. Each district sending one representative shall contribute £18, two representatives £36, and three £54. It must be borne in mind that out of this fund the travelling expences of the members to and

from London will be defrayed. It will immediately be perceived that this regulation is at once just and equitable, and will bring the amount of money required within the means of each district. The electoral districts all being extensive, a few pounds from each town will produce the required sum. For instance, in Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts, there are the 25th of February, instead of the 13th, as alleged by

as many towns where the Association extends as will him. produce the required sum at an average of £2 each. Of course, the towns will contribute in preportion to of Allen's conduct. their size and influence, and then the amount may be easily raised. Out of the above fund, as already stated, the coach he stated.

fare of each member will be paid. This will render the burden less heavy on those districts situated far works made use of the language stated by T. Hickey, away from the Metropolis, and the travelling expenses in his presence, upon men being discharged." to and from which will be exceedingly heavy. The above fund will also liquidate all the expenses of the Convention for rental of a large and central room, printing, advertising, paper, pens, ink, postage,

There must be no deficiency in the contributions of the several districts. A petition of four millions (unprecedented in the history of our country) should of discharging men without good and sufficien be backed up by the determined voice of the people, reason. which shall have utterance through representation. The collection of moneys should be immediately proceeded with; and the General Council in every locality must at once put on extreme activity.

We are aware of the death of money, particularly with the working classes: all this has received our most serious consideration. But can our cause be won without a sacrifice? Could funds be mere profitably applied than to the purposes already set forth? Do return. not, then, brethren, be discouraged: one hundred thousand persons, at one penny each, will produce more than the required sum; and can it be doubted that out of three or four millions of persons who will petition for justice and liberty, one hundred thousand may readily be found to subscribe for its realization? Who will hazard the assertion that we have not SOUL enough amongst us to bear the Petition Convention through triumphantly? Let us all subscribe according to our means. One may give a shilling, another sixpence, another a penny, another a farthing. But let us not rest satisfied with ourselves until we have all contributed according to our means.

It was at first contemplated that the Convention should meet in London on the 4th of February; but on second consideration, its assembly has been post- sequently, T. Hickey is mistaken in believing it to who could so readily notice the discrepancies explained yet sitting, it may have the power of undeceiving the ance. public mind, exposing the frauds that will be attempted by the Tory premier, and showing that the Charter is then went to the pay clerk, and told him of the usage the only hope for an oppressed people. We believe I had received from Allen." Here, also, appears to employers. Was this the "geod and sufficient cause," this will be universally approved. The postponement have been an error, for it was to the time-keeper, and which he "firmly" swears to, for the discharge of Thohas been thus early suggested, that the sittings of the not to the pay-clerk, to whom the complaint was made. | mas Hickey? Convention may not, under any circumstances, be pro- This error, which relates only to the person to whom longed more than ONE MONTH, which will be sufficient

to do all that is required.

In departing from this branch of our address, we particularly urge our brethren immediately to send in the a communication touching the issue of the cards of our further nominations, that the day for a general ballot association. The following is its substance:-" The throughout the Association may be resolved on. (See

THE EXECUTIVE JOURNAL After mature deliberation, the discontinuance of our Journal has been resolved upon. Its publication was at first resorted to for the purpose of circulating the National Organisation, giving greater publicity and further information of the proposed Convention and the remedy we propose is, that an application to the National Petition, and of arcusing the General Council and others into activity, for the purposes of carrying the signature of the sub-President and sub-Secretary out successfully the plan of agitation laid down by the Executive. These objects have been fully accomplished. It would be impossible for the Executive to conduct a weekly journal with regularity and eclat to themselves. down in the plan of organization, would be attended. Their engagements are so numerous, and inconveniences with great difficulty and danger. Sub-Presidents and of travelling through the various parts of the country so Secretaries may have their "ipsi dixit"—the wrong great, that it would be impossible for them to supermay, in a variety of instances, be on either side. The intend the publication of a weekly paper. The delay of constitution of our Association says: - "Any person the numbers of the Journal hitherto issued, arose solely shall be admitted a member of this Association on out of the cause already alluded to. When circumtaking a card of membership, to be renewed half-yearly; stances shall again require it, the Executive will resort for which he shall pay twopence; and afterwards one to such means to give publicity to any projected plan The Northern Star, National Vindicator, and English

NEXT SITTING OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The next sitting of the Executive will take place in Bristol, on the first Monday in February, when all final ceived respecting a schism in the Chartist body in that arragements for this great and important movement town. One portion of the members have taken a fresh will be made. Before that date, without fail, all the nominations must be sent in; and the various Electoral Districts must report to the General Secretary what amount of funds has been raised for the support of the and New Testament; and do hereby pledge my word Convention. Letters of advice will be thankfully received, and undergo serious consideration on the meeting of the Executive at Bristol. While in the West the members of the Executive will traverse, as much as possible, that part of the kingdom; and also visit several parts of Wales for the purpose of inspiring energy and zeal into the hearts of the people. The zecutive will ever perform its duty, and may every

member of the Association be inspired by good example.

GENERAL ARGUMENT. plan of agitation laid down, with the zeal becoming to Wardle's, Allen's, and Baker's statements), " it is men determined to be free. Let our feelings, our accordant that, in the case of a broken leg, the bones could tions, our determinations, henceforth be ONE. Bury, not knit together, so that the limb could be used, in for ever, any petty feeling of disunion that may have the short time, for such a process, from Feb. 25 to crept in amongst you, that you may present the for- March 30, less than six weeks that he was in the hosmidable array of a UNITED People, determined to pital." If this be correct, of which medical men can struggle against your many corrupt foes. Reflect on best decide, it must have been physically impossible the urgency of a powerful CHARTIST movement at the that Hickey could have returned to work on the 29th of present time, now that the factions have changed places, and the reins of usurped authority are handed to Toryism, the deadliest enemy of our race; now that plots and counterplots are rife; now that the war of faction is becoming strong; in the name of LIBERTY, let US be the foremost in the ranks of the Patriots, by whom our native land shall be freed from the fetters of Despotism. Arouse, to dispel the gloom of mental ignorance that so long has rendered man a passive menial, the slave of tyrants, and the dupe of knaves. Spread the light of those political truths, for the triumph of which we have girded on the armour of moral resolution. Remember, our Cause is THE RIGHTS is to give them food. Do we behold them ragged?-Justice demands they shall be clothed. Do we mark their misery?-Nature declares happiness and pros-IOM-IT IS NOT A BUBBLE THAT BURSTS AND IS March. SEEN NO MORE-IT IS NOT A CUNNING EVIL DE-VICE; IT IS JUSTICE AND LIBERTY FOR AN OP-PRESSED PEOPLE, NOW GROANING UNDER THE IRON YOKE OF DESPOTIC MONARCHY AND ARISTO-CRACY, AND THE HEARTLESS CRUELTIES OF CLASS

tion-sheets and procure names. The sheets should be profusion, dying, as in the reign of famine, from want left the hospital is positive as to his not being at work correcting of dates, and by pointing out the mistake numbered, and the name of each person taking one of the merest necessaries of life, we forbear. We for four weeks out of the five. She has no doubt as to above referred to, intended to throw a doubt over the live in days of anarchy—there exists a war of classes, the 6th of May? Is it by consulting their books for of caste, of interest—and strife must prevail until the that period, or is it only from the assumption that he did not happen in his presence—and here he is careful which mankind is governed be framed with a due regard alely after he left the hospital, of which period the Baker to dates and to the truth of an opinion! But to this great principle. We are not, therefore, promoters of disorder and discord, we seek to establish firm at the hospital? If it be from consulting their that bond of eternal right that shall link all men toge- books, the undersigned publicly challenge them to Wheelan, though overflowing with gratitude, does not ther, as beings of one creation.

> These glorieus designs cannot be accomplished, unless tions and Conventions must follow in rapid succession: and the increase of our numbers must repeatedly be strike apprehension in our greatest foe) increasing strength of numbers and determination, our appeals of trifling matter, and to recommend, for their own sakes. justice will be assailed with ridicule and mockery. The that the next time they tender an oath, or take an oath, Petition and Conventien for 1842, are designed to be to take care that they really do "perfectly well recolsuch as shall cause a deep tremor to come over the scorner, and strike the oppressor with awe. It rests swear. with you; you who are sensible of your wrongs, and know and appreciate the rights withheld from you. whether or not this movement shall do honour to the British People, and raise a hope for happiness speedily

te be realised. dence.

> R. K. PHILP. MORGAN WILLIAMS. JOHN CAMPBRILL JAMES LEACH. P. M. M'DOUALL.

STRIKE OF THE MASONS.

At a meeting of Delegates from the different trades of the metropolis, held at the Craven's Head, Drurylane, November 24th, for the purpose of assisting the Masons in their strike at the New Houses of Parliament, Woolwich Dockyard, and Nelson's Monu-

Mr. BUTLER, carpenter, in the chair.

After hearing read the letter of Thomas Hickey to the Editor of the Northern Star, stating his accident at the new Houses of Parliament, and his treatment and subsequent discharge by George Allen, the foreman of Grissell and Peto; and the replies by R. J. Wardle. G. Allen, and John Baker thereto, and also the statement of Patrick Wheelan, it was unanimously resolved, That two of this meeting, not masons, be appointed to investigate the correctness or incorrectness of the statement made by Thomas Hickey on the one side, and Messrs. Wardle, Allen, and Baker on the other; and that T. J. Dunning, bookbinder, and J. Baker, plas-

terer, be appointed for that purpose." The undersigned being thus appointed, lost no time in making the necessary inquiries. The allegations of Messrs. Wardle, Allen, and Baker, contradicting the statement of T. Hickey, they place in

order, numbering each R. J. Wardie states :-1. "That Thomas Hickey met with his accident on

2 "That he did not complain to him (R. J. Wardle) 3. "That he returned to his work, March 29th. after an absence of five weeks, and not on the 14th, as pable? The undersigned are compelled to reply-a

4. "That in no instance have the foremen on the

George Allen states :-5. "That the circumstances and language imputed to him by T. Hickey, as to the cause of his dismissal as mason's labourer, from the new Houses of Parliament. is absolutely false.

6. "That he firmly declares he is not in the habit 7. "He begs to append the statement of Patrick Wheelan, the individual alluded to in his previous statement, in confirmation of that statement.

John Baker states :--8. "That he is one of the foremen of masons at the new Houses of Parliament, and that he perfectly recollects Thomas Hickey returning to his work, and the fact of his working six weeks after his said

9... That he (John Baker) considers George Allen perfectly justified in discharging the said Thomas Hickoy. The above statements are given in the form of

sfildsvits, intending them to be such, but the Magistrate refused, on account of some legal objection, to sign them. Whether the objection of the Magistrate was made before or after the parties had taken the eath, the deponents, of course, have not informed the public. 1. With respect to the date of the accident. the

undersigned, after carefully inquiring at the Westminster Hospital, and elsewhere, have no doubt that being insolent? Allen has not pretended that he was it happened on the 25th of February, and that, con- insolent. Was he dishonest? Certainly not; for they poned until the first Monday in March. This is to have happened on the 13th. This, however, as all above, would eagerly have made known every particuafford the people an opportunity of ascertaining the parties are agreed as to its having happened, and lar. If, then, he were neither insolent nor dishonest. policy" of Sir R. Peel, that, whilst the Convention is as to its serious nature, is a matter of slight import- he could only have been discharged for not doing work

> 2. The statement of T. Hickey is as follows :--" the complaint was made, and net the treatment comvious to being paid—the time-keeper and the pay-clerk; having first to go to the time-keeper for their "time," as it is called, and then to the pay-clerk, who paid them for the time which had thus been previously given. It appears that T. Hickey wanted to be paid for two hours of the morning on which he was discharged, which Allen refused to allow the time-keeper to give; Hickey, therefore, could not go to the payclerk for these two hours, for he had not got " his time" for them, a circumstance which Allen must well have known, and consequently must have perceived the error, and remembered its cause immediately. The undersigned, therefore, in confirming the statement of Wardle that no complaint was made to him cannot acquit him of gross partiality in his omitting to correct the error, after he had pointed it out, thus made by T. Hickey; for the undersigned are covinced that both Wardle, Allen, and Baker, well knew to whom the complaint was made, and are convinced, therefore, that the pointing out of this error without correcting it. was only for the purpose of leading the public to believe that the circumstances complained of had not taken place.

The undersigned give the following shortened account of the matter in Hickey's words to them. After the first ebullition of anger, when Allen said "he did not want any d-d Irish cripples there," he (Hickey) stopped about ten minutes to see if he would forgive him (relent), but he (Allen) came back, and told him "if he did not go he would put his boots in his backside:" he then went to the time-keeper for his money, who told him it was "all nonsense," and went to Allen, but returned to him (from Allen) and told him that it was "all up" with him. Allen went off (away) for about a quarter of an hour, during which time Hickey waited near the office to be paid, or to "get his time" for the two hours in question. When Allen came back, he (Hickey) asked him how long he was to wait for his money? Allen told him if he did not go about his business, he would give him in charge of a policeman. This took place on Thursday, May

6th, 1841. 3. The 3rd by Wardle, the pay-clerk, and the 8th by Baker, the deputy foreman, are the same, each impugning Hick y's correctness as to the time he was in the employ of Grissell and Peto, after the accident: they asserting the period to have been aix weeks, while he five and a half days. The undersigned, when they ascertained from the Secretary of the Westminster Hospital the date Hickey left that hospital, March 30, inquired whether he had been afterwards an out-patient, and, if so, for how long ?-for the undersigned did not know then he had left the hospital without leave; the Secretary replied that he could not give that information, nor did he believe such information could be readily obtained; but, said he, "if the inquiry is made BRETHREN,—We earnestly invite you to pursue the with reference to the statements in the papers" (alluding March, as stated by Wardle, the pay-clerk, and Baker,

we are DETERMINED AND PERSEVERING. Our peti. Works for the period they were ready to swear to, nothing is more certain than that his name must be found on the books for the whole of that time.

If, however, it be only from the mere assumption, the undersigned beg to suggest to them that an oath is no

4. R. J. Wardle denies that the foremen on the works have in any instance made use of the language stated by T. Hickey in his presence upon men being discharged. Does Wardle really intend this to implicate the statement of Mr. T. Hickey? if so, he ought to have specially named not the "foremen on the We look forward to your proceedings with confi- works," but George Allen. Hickey has brought no because it was not used in his presence that it was not

used at all? The undersigned beg to inform him that if it really be true that Allen never made use of the language described "in his presence," that they have seen very many persons lately employed on the werks, before whom, and to whom, the same individual most

freely indulged in it. 5. The undersigned come now to the extraordinary declaration made or tendered upon oath by George Allen, denying the circumstance and the language alleged to have been used in the dismissal of T. Hickey. The undersigned read over the statement of T. Hickey in his presence, and closely questioned him as to the circumstances stated, and the language used, when he reiterated every particular. Before doing so, the undersigned requested him to relate what really did take place on the occasion, when they found the same things related by him with minute particulars of detail, which it would have been impossible for him to suggest, if his reiteration. It is impossible not to be struck with the by Allen. First, he evaded all knowledge of it, affecting to believe it to refer to the case of Patrick Wheelan, while it is impossible that he could for a moment have imagined it to relate to him. Nor is it possible he Baker, who so "perfectly well recollect" all about it, render this supposition also impossible. If, then, he have supposed the masons alluded to Patrick Wheelanfor this supposition is unutterably absurd—what could have prompted this evasion—an evasion now, since the publication of Wheelan's statement, so gross and palguilty knowledge of the whole transaction, and a wish to prevent all knowledge of it going to the public. The following are the testimonies of these who saw and

heard the whole transaction:-"I remember Thomas Hickey being discharged. was close to Ailen and him at the time he was discharged; and I heard Allen make use of language similar to that which is mentioned in Hickey's letter. saw T. Lickey the next day after he was discharged. and he told me he had got employment in the firm of Mr. Cubitt.

"THOMAS REID. MASON. "24, Tufton-street, Westminster."

"I remember Thomas Hickey being discharged. I works altogether.

"THOMAS CHARNOCK, Mason. "New Cross, Kent."

But what circumstances does this man deny? Does he deny the accident? No; then of course he cannot deny the subsequent weakness and inability of Hickey. He is now compelled to admit that he discharged him. What did he discharge him for? If all alleged were false, what could be more easy than to state the reasonable and proper grounds of his discharge, and what more imperative for his own vindication? Was he discharged for not doing work enough? If so, then he must have been discharged for his weakness in consequence of the accident, for he was not, nor is he now, able to do a full day's work. Was he discharged for enough. A valid reason certainly, if the man had been lazy, but a most cruel procedure when the man was weak through injuries received in the service of his

his being discharged himself without cause, and with booted and spurred,-for as Southey has it, circumstances of peculiar cruelty; and it can be no reply to this charge for Allen to say, that he is not in the habit of discharging men without cause. If all the habit of dischaging men without sufficient reason, and offered to prove their charge before any fair arbitration on which occasion Grissell and Peto publicly announced that they would not allow any agent of their's "further to communicate with the men, because they had mitted, which may serve as a peg on which to hang a tation."
general denial, they are again in the field by their Secon agents, eager not to let such an opportunity pass without taking advantage of it; clinging with convulsive tenacity to the hope, that these mistakes, which make not

the slightest difference to the main charges, may implicate the whole. 7. As the letter of Patrick Wheelan has nothing to do with T. Hickey, the undersigned do not feel called upon sistance whatever.

many that might be adduced :-Thomas Wade fell with the dam when it gave way during the summer, and was most severely injured. Messrs. Grissell and Peto sent to him, while in the hospital, to say that neither he nor his family should want for anything. They, however, gave him nething, but stopped his time up to the very half hour of the to receive charitable donations; but this he did not receive until after he had recovered and been at work some time, and then not until dissatisfaction had been expressed by the men to Allen at his not having given him a portion of the money from the donation-box. He was supported while in the hospital by a voluntary subscription among the men, amounting to £6 3s. Watson Ellis, by an accident last winter, had his arm broken, by which he was unable to work fourteen weeks. He received nothing from Messrs. Grissell and Peto-

nothing out of the box. Mr. Baker appears not to be content with " perfectly the deputy foreman, which, on oath, they "so perfectly marked, but he volunteers an affidavit to the truth of working man who has been able to earn a pound in the well remember." The undersigned, upon questioning an opinion! He swears, or was ready to swear, that in week, finds he has only 3s. 6d. left. It is well that you Hickey on this point, elicited from him that a few his opinion George Allen was justified in discharging should labour, but it is right also that you should days before he left the hospital he inquired whether he T. Hickey! The undersigned have no doubt but that enjoy its fruits yourselves rather than by proxy. could not be allowed to leave, when the surgeon told here, at least, he might safely be believed; but they Mr. W. here related a well-timed story of a cobbler, him that he would not allow him even to leave his bed would remind him that an affidavit is not the way to with a large family, who was visited by a Bishop, after for a fortnight. He, however, did leave, without the prove the truth of an opinion. The truth of an opinion consent of the surgeon, on the 30th, in a "cab," but can only be proved by substantial reasons, which soon found that the "Dector" was right, and, after a reasons must be supported by facts. It would have few days, applied for medicine at the hospital, when he been to the purpose if he had stated the reasons was teld, that as he had left contrary to orders, they and facts which supported his opinion; but for could do no more for him. He further stated, that he him to make oath to its truth implies most surely that keep up their distinctions if possible; and nothing but OF MAN-rights defrauded, abused, insulted, and be- was able to do nothing for five weeks after he left the he knew his reasons and his facts would not bear intrapped. Do we see our kinsmen starving?—the Charter hospital. If this be correct, which, as it is against vestigation, and that therefore he substituted his oath himself, there can be no reason to disbelieve, it is in their stead, giving the singular, and withal ludiagain impossible, and utterly so, if we allow competent medical knowledge to the surgeon of the hospital, less by the very act of swearing to its truth. perity man's birthright. OUR PURSUIT IS NO PHAN- for Hickey to resume his employment on the 29th of From the whole, it appears that T. Hickey has made two mistakes, first, in believing the accident to have

The undersigned do not notice the error of making happened on the 13th of February, while it happened Hickey to be at work on the 29th, when he did not on the 25th; and second, in confounding the timeleave the hospital until the 30th, for that might be keeper with the pay-clerk; a fact which invalidates entirely verbal. In pursuing this part of the inquiry nothing in his statement concerning Allen, and, in the they felt the injustice of calling upon Hickey to prove a position of one discharged, instanter, from the works, negative. All inquiries they have made, both of those very easily made. In all the rest the undersigned beundersigned know due inquiries were made by that neither hint their disbelief of Allen's language, or his cruelty, as specifically detailed by Hickey. Patrick produce those books. Nothing can be more easy than even mention Allen, nor hint, directly or indirectly, the their production; and if Hickey were really on the existence of such a person. Although he is brought forward by Allen himself, expressly to confirm his previous statement that he obtained his place to "tally bricks," because he "recommended his application to the wanting testimony is so necessary, and is what not but consider its omission as evidence that the cruelty and language of the man who was so notorious even for his friends, to express their disbelief. The undersigned, in giving the result of their investigation, have had such a powerful effect, shall we cease now beg to say that they have endeavoured most sedulously to discover the truth. They also have endeavoured to express their opinions with calmness. hey now leave it to the public to judge how far Allen has been successful in clearing himself from the the influence of the best leaders of the House; and works," but George Allen. Hickey has prougat no charges of cruelty and swearing, and how far Mr. by this pressure from without, for the first time, they mont Smith, for the Exchequer Bill fraud, came to

JOHN BAKER, Plasterer.

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING AT SELBY. The inhabitants of this place were gratified by a visit

from Mr. O'Connor, and a few other excellent Chartist friends, on Friday, the 8rd of December. A few days previous to the notice of Mr. O'Connor's intention of visiting Selby, our good Chartist friends were in considerable perplexity as to whether they would be able to obtain a place sufficiently large to hold their meeting in, but were at length relieved by the promptness and generosity of Mr. John Linton, who, resolving upon giving the noble champion of Chartism a reception worthy of his zeal and usefulness in the people's cause, made immediate application to the trustees of the large room, situate in New Road; but the bigotry of these politically orthodox gentlemen refused to allow the use of the building for "the wild and mad

hair-brained" purposes of Chartism. Mr. Linton, however, was not the man to submit to statement had not been true. In opposition to Allen's defeat after having once settled upon his purpose. He set to work, and had his large building, which is appromanner in which this charge from the first has been met priated to the purposes of boiler and steam engine making, cleared to the middle. To effect this, several large boilers, and a large quantity of iron and metal. had to be removed at much labour and expence. This was done on Thursday, and on Friday morning a could have forgotten it; his two friends, Wardle and spacious, dry, and comfortable arena presented itself, capable of holding upwards of 2,400 people. A platform was erected at one end, and the splendid banners could not have forgotten it, and could not for a moment of the Association spread their wide folds over the canvas behind, which formed the partition of the temporary room. The place was well lighted, and everything was in readiness several hours before the time arrived for the meeting to commence. The friends were all in the greatest possible good spirits, anticipated disappointment having succeeded to complete triumph over the machinations and bigotry of their enemies. Precisely at half-past seven oclock Mr. Linton was appointed to fill the chair for the evening, which he did

in a very efficient manner. After briefly addressing the large assembly on the pleasure they were about to derive from listening to a developement of the great principles of the Charter from the mouth of the muchpersecuted but their much loved patriot himself; he begged to commense the proceedings of the evening by introducing Mr. Stallwood, the East Riding lecturer. Mr. STALLWOOD in rising to address the meeting, stated that he had a resolution in his hand which he intended to propose to the meeting, but as it related to the document called the National Petition, he would

was close to the place where Allen discharged him; was first proceed to read it, and then submit the resolution. aware that Hickey had had his leg broken. I heard Mr. S. then read the National Petition, which oppeared Allen swearing at Hickey, and make use of language to have a powerful effect upon the meeting. After similar to that which is stated in Hickey's letter. The which he proceeded to explain the principles of the last words I heard was Allen's telling him to be off the People's Charter, going through each particular with considerable fluency, and frequently eliciting great applanse. His arguments were sound and conclusive. The objections to the term universal, as applied to the Suffrage, fell to the ground, as it was only in accordance with the definition given in all ages by all the greatest of men who had ever thought and wrote on the subject. In Ireland, Scetland, England, or Wales, Vote by Bailot was its safeguard—Annual Parliaments necessary, as short reckonings make long friends, and twelve months is long enough to have a bad servant, while it was not a bit too early to compliment an honest and upright friend of the people by his re-electionthat unless the parliaments were annual, an individual who being within a few weeks of twenty-one years old would have to wait until he were twenty-four years old before he could obtain the right of voting; the present property qualification put all the brains in the pocket and none in the head. Equal electoral districts were necessary, because men being represented instead of property, the numbers must, to be fairly distributed, e equally represented; and lastly, the members must be paid directly, or they would pay themselves indirectly. He (Mr. S.) considered these principles were just and constitutional as they were the practices of former ages; and, rapidly running over their history, dropping in his course the never-to-be-forgotten story of Andrew Marvel, the famed representative of Hull; and, in proof of the practicability of the whole scheme, reference was 6. Allen also states on oath that he is not in the habit made to the practise of benefit societies, clubs, the of discharging men without good and sufficient cause. Americans, &c. winding up by evidence in favour of plained of, is thus explained.—There are two persons This is no reply to the statement of Hickey. Hickey the intelligence of the working classes—the producers does not accuse Allen of being in the habit of discharg- of the best works of science, art, and philosophy;

"Ye are all equal, and nature made ye so." At this stage of the proceedings Mr.O'Connor entered the circumstances and the language imputed be false, this building. All were on the tiptoe; and not less than 1600 statement is superflueus; if true, it is no reply to them. people were breathlessly anxious to behold the llon of The masons certainly accused Allen of being in the the evening - another minute and he ascended the platform, amid the most deafening and tremendous cheering, which lasted for several minutes. After order was restored Mr. Stallwood proceeded to read his resolution, which was as follows:-

Resolved-" That we, the inhabitants of Selby, and fully satisfied their minds on the subject;" that is, as its vicinity, in public meeting assembled, do hereby the undersigned supposed, that the charges against adopt the petition just read, called the National Petition Allen were false; which reason, if true, was sufficient - praying for universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual at least for them. They have now destroyed this parliaments, equal representation, the abolition of the reason. It now appears, that so far from being "satis- property qualification, and the payment of membersdifferent departments of their establishment is com- sible, and forwarded to the proper quarter for presen-

> Seconded by Mr. Richardson, and carried unanimously. Mr. SOTHERBY next moved a resolution, congratulatory and complimentary of Mr. O'Connor, which was seconded by Mr. Watson, and supported by Mr. West, the West Riding lecturer, who accompanied Mr. O'Connor from Dewsbury to Selby.

Mr. WEST said-I shall leave the present resolution to make any remark upon it, further than to state that to be dealt with by Mr. O'Connor, and observe that you they are glad to find, if true, there appears to be one must do more than hold up your hands for the National instance in which Grissell and Peto behaved well to Petition; you must enrol yourselves as members of the those injured in their employ. They can only say that Association—you must support the Convention with all It contrasts well with their treatment of T. Hickey; your might. That petition is a subject of vast importfor while his friends of his own class collected what ance; it shows the rights and the wrongs of the miltheir scanty means would allow for him, while in the lions, and contrasts the condition of the represented hospital, Messrs. Grissell and Peto rendered him no as- and unrepresented; and it will have, if numerously signed, a powerful effect upon the House of Commons The undersigned, with regret, are compelled to state, it may enlighten them on the subject-on our progress. that it appears to have been quite an unusual thing for and determination to establish the Charter as the law Grissell and Peto to render any assistance to those in- of the land. What is there among the rich, the great, the jured in their employ. We give two instances, out of titled, the enfranchised, more than among ourselves, that God has conferred? They say we have no right to interrupt them, but we have a right to express our opinion. Our principles are not exclusive; we would do to all alike—they will not—their's is tyranny—but this shall fall before our righteous demand for freedom.

The working people are like the foundation of a building, without which the walls and the roof must accident. He got £1 from the box kept on the works give way, and become a heap of ruins. It is distress and poverty that breeds discontent, and hunger will break through stone walls. We are striving to put down discontent by removing poverty; they would increase it; they are disturbers. Do they think to allay the hatred to oppression by their bit by bit Reforms? Nav. the change must be Radical—the axe must be laid at the root of the tree—the political weeds must be torn completely up, and wherefore, then, should we labour to destroy effects when the causes are left untouched. The people wish to have full possession of their rights-they want the privilege of earning a pound-of putting it into the pocket, for their own use; but the state comes, and demands its sharewell recollecting" upon oath the return of Hickey to his the Church comes for another—the profitmonger wants work, upon which the undersigned have before re- his, and thus they rob without consent, and the hardconsiderable cheering he pathetically remarked that hundreds of thousands were starving and dying for want of food to eat, and that the same distress was following hard upon all—they care not; they fear not, but it will come. The privileged classes will always extending our privileges to Universal Suffrage can be productive of true freedom. Let this petition then be attended to. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously; after which the Chairman called upon Mr. O'Connor to address the meeting, who, immediately rose amid thunders of applause, and said it gave him great pleasure to know that although they (the Chartists) had been driven from the public room by the littlemindness of their political opponents, he had not to address them in the cold open air. There is one amongst you, who, said Mr. O'C., your worthy Chairman, regardless of all risks has the manliness to step between prejudice and principle, and generously pro-We have proposed none but peaceful means: for, in the house where he lodged, and of all besides, have lieve him to have been perfectly correct. It appears to vide you a place to meet in. I have not now to preach though goaded to desperation, though we behold our confirmed their belief that his statement is correct. The the undersigned that the statements tendered upon the A B C of politics to you; my excellent friend, brothers and sisters, even in the midst of plenty and landlady of the house where Hickey resided when he oath by Wardle and Baker were, by implicating the Leach, and others have been here. I begin at the middle. We have arrived at a position which is worth considering.. We have new the privilege of the attenshould be entered on a list, that when the petition is would work a revolution of mind and of principle—a the whole, but can awear to four weeks' inability to whole statement of Hickey; a statement which, in tion of all classes. When I consider our position a few years ago, and compare it with the present, it more than repays me for all my labour and suffering. I count all these things as nothing in our present triumphs and Wheelan. Wardle swears concerning himself to what future prospects. But there is still more to do. One of broad equality of man is recognised, and the laws by must have been employed by Grissell and Peto immediation his friend George Allen—and to dates, evening, has reference to the National Petithe resolutions which you have adopted this tion. (Hear, hear.) Some have said, and I have said, it was useless to petition a House that has always been deaf to the complaints of the people; but, let us consider whether now we are justified in acting thus. You once had no organ where the insterests of the masses were allowed to be canvassed, but it is not so now: and it is therefore impossible to treat us as an insignificant body or keep our principles disguised. Our influence is felt in the country, and must be felt Messrs. Grissell and Peto for a lighter berth." It is not and appreciated in the House. In 1839, when the always fair to argue from omissions; but here, where law officers of the Crown pounced upon us, and having immolated 500 of our leaders in their dungeons would so instantly suggest itself, the undersigned can- Plain John Campbell beasted that he had put down Chartism: but thanks be to God, we are not put down, rather, in the very pit dug for our destruction. that it became a thing of which it was impossible, have we buried the putrid carcase of Whiggery; and if our petition of 2,000,000, along with our other efforts.

when they are talking of reaction? our only alter.

native is that of petitioning to show our strength, and

then the heaven-born minister must be compelled to

can manufacture laws; but we must improve upon what we have done. Improvements are progressing to an unaccountable extent while the working man's condition is getting worse and worse, would it not be better that chaos should exist than that this state of things should continue. The natural labourer is impoverished while artifical labour supplies every demand and reaps the benefit. If you will not return to first principles, legislation is unnecessary. And we have this state of things after ten years of reform, after preaching for forty-one years. And now behold the finality of Whig reform-ninety-one majority. What is it after all that Whig reform has done? first, robbed the poor of their rights, and then established a rural police to keep them down. If those who oppress you were sufferers by it, then might we have hope. The daily bulletein of health of the Dowager Queen with her £100,000 a year are issued, but if chance was to relieve you, if all were to die of political apolexy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would create a new stock of young state paupers the day after to fill their places. (Cheers.) But to get out of our present dilemma we are told me must emigrate, or we must repeal the Corn Laws. We will repeal the Corn Laws but it shall be for the general and not for sectional good. Mr O'Connor here ran rapidly over the extravances of royalty. and the sums paid to state paupers and bastards, and in other extravagancies, placing all these to one side of the ledger, and the Exchequer out at the elbows on the other. And with these things (said Mr. O'Connor) they tell us that population presses too hardly upon the means of subsistence, but if equitably distributed it would not be so. He (Mr. O'Connor) would gladly see a cargo of bishops emigrating, and he would give Philpots for a pilot, for why should the labourer be called upon to give up his native land? the labourer who sees the work of his hand upon its surface, why should he leave it? No, no; let him remain at home, get power, and make home worth living in. The system has driven you off the land, the stamp of the meneymonger s upon your face, and while the shopkeeper has been looking out for his market he has lost it. It will be useless to say the Exchequer is empty, for they will sell the shopkeepers' property for the revenue. Mr. O'Connor then gave an account of the advantages resulting to the Tory Exchequer while in office, as compared to its state when out of office, tracing its effects upon their conduct, as evidenced in the struggle for class legislation. He next pointed out the amount of land that needed cultivation, and in an elaborate manner shewed the advantage of keeping all in employment, to prevent masters from taking advantage of the superabundance of labourers, by lowering the wages of the rest. To correct this (said Mr. O'C.) man must return to a more natural state of society. If four millions quarters of corn be all that the Corn Law repealers want extra, we can create it ourselves. To the land, then, and we can controul both the raw and the manufactured material. Make every man his own producer. See what a position your fathers were in, before the factories were brought into existence; the master lived with his men, and the men had something for a rainy day, and then drunkenness was looked upon as a crime. If the master wanted a larger supply than usual, he said, "Here, my good fellow, is 2s. 6d.; get it done by Saturday night." factory cruelty then—no quartering for being late. Then you had no class legislation, and we were the envy of surrounding nations: then every man was one of the civil power; since then we have a got police armed force. It would be impossible to follow Mr. O Connor through the whole of his delightfully interesting speech. His powerful eloquence elicited the most tremendous cheer-

Selby never before saw such a meeting in doors for political purposes, and the people will never forget the joy of the occasion. After Mr. O'Connor sat down and the cheering had subsided a collection was made towards defraying the expenses of the placards calling the meeting. Fourteen fresh members enrolled their names, making the total number of Chartists who have received tickets 114. After the usual cheers and a vote of thanks to the

Chairman, the meeting broke up at a late hour.

SCANDALOUS TREATMENT OF THE POOR It is hardly possible to conceive a place more wretched ing men without cause; he makes a specific charge of that no men were born slaves, nor were any born in appearance, and destitute of comfort and accommodation, than an apartment called the "Refuge," within the precincts of the West London Union Workhouse. In this so called place of "Refuge," (Heaven save the mark!) the poor are treated as though they were hogs. so far, at least, as the sleeping part of the business is concerned; but as regards the eating and drinking. that is another matter. While the hogs are plentifully provided with food, the miserable creatures who apply at the West Union for shelter receive, at this inclemen season, but a scanty supply of bread and a little water ! But we will come to facts. On Monday an inquest was held by Mr. Paine, at the West London Union Workhouse. West street, West Smithfield, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of William Parker, aged fifty-two, who died in that workhouse on Friday morning. It appeared from the evidence of Joseph Standen, gate-keeper at the house, that deceased fied," except of the truth of the charges, the moment a that we also pledge ourselves individually and col- had applied for shelter four times within a fortnight wrong date is mentioned, or an error in naming the lectively to get the same as numerously signed as pos- and had on each occasion been admitted and supplied with a rug to cover him and bread in the morning when he left, in common with a great many others. The applications for shelter for the night were very numerous. Nothing was given them to eat when they were taken in, but they had bread in the morning. They lay on boards placed in a slanting direction, and each was supplied with a rug for covering. Sometimes they lay two or three together to keep themselves warm It was usual to see if they were covered, and inquire if

they wanted water. James Greig, assistant gate-keeper, said that deceased was admitted about eight o'clock on Thursday evening last, and went into the Reinge with some others. Witness did not see him again till the next morning, when he went to ask the deceased why he did not come for his bread, but receiving no answer, he concluded he was ill, and acquainted the previous witness, who immediately sent for a doctor. Mr. Kinsey came in in about ten minutes. Deceased was removed to the probationary ward, and the surgeon ordered a little brandy and water to be given him, but before it could be administered he expired.

By a Juror-"The place is very cold, the windows all broken, and partially boarded up. There have been as many as fifty persons in the Refuge at one time, and on these occasions they were obliged to stand up very close together. The rain sometimes came in."

Michael Young, who has the care of the probationary ward, said that deceased when undressed, was found to be covered with vermin. His clothes bespoke a superior condition. Dr. Rae, surgeon to the workhouse, stated that water on the chest might account for the suddenness of his death; but there was no doubt it had been accelerated by want of food. The Refuge certainly was a very cold place, but the guardians would not improve it. The windows were destroyed by persons who reaped the benefit of its shelter. Mr. Burchfield, one of the guardians, said the board were tired of repairing the place. The windows were all broken by persons taken in. He would, however, suggest to the guardians the propriety of improving the place, and also of supplying mattresses. He had no doubt his suggestion would be attended to.

The Coroner said that it did not appear that the efficers of the establishment were at all neglectful. The accommodation afforded there to persons who had no home was certainly better than being exposed to the inclemency of the weather. It was a lamentable fact that many persons slept in the pens in Smithfield nightly. The subject of relief to the poor would come under the consideration of Parliament in the next session, and he hoped that such alterations would then be made as would alleviate the sufferings of the distressed whose claims were so numerous and urgent. The jury would bear in mind the evidence, and give such a verdict as their judgment suggested.

The Jury, after a consultation of a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of "Died from natural

Whoever heard of such management, unless it has been dictated by a hard-hearted tyrant? If the Guardians of this infernal bastile possessed a particle of feeling-if they had the slightest amount of sympathy running in the current of their composition, they would denounce such a brutal order, and direct the subordinate officials to provide wholesome food for those who ask to become inmates of the "Refuge," immediately they cross its thresheld, and not permit a number of starving human beings to lie for hours, huddled together

in a state of positive hunger. The Coroner said, it did not appear that the Guardians had been neglectful. Now, with all due respect for the keen perception of the worthy Coroner, maintain that there has been gross neglect shown; as a proof of which, Mr. Burchfield observed, that "he would suggest the repair of the place to the Guardians, and he had no doubt his suggestion would be attended

What is this but an admission, that the Guardians never go near the place at all? It is hardly possible to conceive any thing more cruel or barbarous than to tirust a destitute man into a place, affording by far less accommodation than the meanest stable, locking him up without food, and, in the morning, turning him adrift with a piece of dry bread in his hand. This is part and parcel of the new-fangled scheme of throwing the poor on their own resources, at a time whea the Legistature denies them bread. Merciful God! unless something be done to arouse the apathy, we were going tosay, the stupidity of the collective wisdom-nnless a law be passed to secure to the poor and destitute proper relief, to which they are justly entitled-and to wrest from the Somerset House Bashaws, the working of the Poor Law Bill,—we fear the country will shertly be convulsed from one end to the other, until its threes bespeak too plainly that something must be done to meet the case. It is impossible to remain much longer under such a state of legislation with any

THE BAPTISM of the infant Prince is not expected to take place until February, immediately after Parliament assembles. The ceremony will be performed

speak of the many-tongued people. It will ensure us in town.-Morning Post. charges against the "foremen on the works," but only against George Allen. It has already been admitted that no complaint was made to him, the pay-clerk, and foreman, have been successful in defending their that, therefore, the language described might not have that, therefore, the language described might not have the successful in defending their attention to legislate for ours. This pressure from without is necessary, as there never was any great disclosures which were looked for with so much organic change forced upon them without it. We interest. He was sentenced to transportation for have shown by our power materials by which they life.

POLISH EXILES IN ENGLAND.

BROTHERS IN THE CAUSE OF UNIVERSAL LI. BERTY. - With feelings of sympathy and admiration. we have perused an address purporting to be from a portion of your body, resident at Portsea, in which you remind us of the services and sacrifices of your country for the safety of Europe, and the base ingratitude of those Governments, who, saved from the scourge of the Northern Autocrat by the torrents of blood shed by you, who have survived the storm of war, and by your compatriots who sleep in their gory graves, have basely allowed the destruction of the independence of that nation, that, by its immense sacrifices and god-like heroism, has twice prevented the annihilation of civilisation and freedom in the West; first, under the walls of Vienna, when the Crescent waned before the Cross. and Europe was saved from the barberism of the Turk : second, on the banks of the Vistula, when Warsaw's heroic legions saved Paris from the sword of the Mus-

We have denounced the base ingratitude of certain Governments: we shall not shrink from saying what Governments—we mean the Governments of England

Of the French Government it is not our province to speak: we leave the perfidious Monarch of the Barricades to the vengeance and execution of the generous gons of Gaul, confident, as we are, that the tri-colour flag of liberty will yet be what it was in 1793-the terror of tyrants, the beacon-light for the oppressed of all nations struggling to be free.

It is with our own Government we have to do. We assure you, Brothers, that the sympathies of the Enghish people in 1830 were with you in your holy struggle. You had the good wishes-you had the prayers of the people for your triumph and success; but you needed more, you needed the assistance of our right arms. Alas! you knew not that the people of England. of whose boasted freedom you had, doubtless, in your own land, heard so much, were but shaves themselves: not slaves to one blood-stained military tyrant, like the people of Poland; but slaves to a host of plunderingaristocrats, stock-jobbers, capitalists, state-priests, pensioners, and court parasites, who keep the toiling classes in political bondage, that they may deprive them of the produce of their industry, and plunder them of the

fruits of their toil. You denounce the treaty of the 14th of July. We unite with yeu in execrating that treaty, by which England was insanely and wickedly bound to support the designs of Russia upon Turkey. You do the people of England but justice in supposing that the national feelings of this country were not represented in that treaty; if the silence of the English people surprised you, we can explain that silence.

True, they were appealed to by certain parties, who told them a certain Minister was a traitor, and had sold his country to Russia! What said the people? "Palmerston may be a traitor, but what then? Are not all his coronetted compeers traitors too ?-have not the aristocracy, one and all, sold us to slavery? We detest the Russian despot, but we have no power to prevent will not have our attention diverted from the obtainment of our Charter." Thus reasoned—thus said the people; in our opinion, the people reasoned wisely, and acted well in refusing to take part in any movement that had not for its object their own enfranchise-

Brothers, believing, as we do, that "he who op- Star. presses one nation is the declared enemy of all," we cannot but hold in abhorrence the blood-stained tyrant and pay them for their services; now, brothers, unless of the North. But, alas! we have no power to prevent the association performs its duty to that body, they an alliance with him, on the part of our governors; they cannot expect very great progress to be made in the are to the people irresponsible; over them the enslaved millions have no controul.

Brothers, we are united to obtain those rights which we believe are the common heritage of men, without distinction of country or class. The Chartists of England have been painted in the blackest colours by the wretched tools of aristocracy, who sell themselves, that we do not attach any blame to, or find fault with mind and soul, to prop up the present tettering despo- those districts which have but recently enrolled themtism. By them we have been denounced as "anarchists," men who sought only rapine and spoliation, are others from which we expected better things; we and the reducing of society to one chaos of confusien, sincerely hope those localities that are in arrears with that we might profit by disorder.

We indignantly repel the charges brought against us Our object is the putting an end to that legalised system of rapine, by which the idler is made rich, and the wealth-producer made poor: our demand is to have accorded to us the rights of manhood, and to be placed upon a political level with our fellow-men. Is there talented body will have to struggle continually against ought that is unworthy in such objects? Is there ought the stream, to the great injury of our sacred cause. As that is unjust in such demand? No, brothers, no: we feel assured that, having yourselves battled for liberty, your hearts are with us in our struggle—a struggle for

" For our freedom and yours" is the motto of English democrats, as well as Polish patriots. In contend- a break up in our great and glorious organisation; they ing for our Charter, we contend for the power to pro- well know that our chief and greatest difficulty, is a tect ourselves and the power to extend the arm of fraternity to every other people. Let the democratic abide by the plan of organisation, and we shall soon banner once wave triumphant over the blood-stained flag of despetism, and Englishmen, having won their all before it, and finally cause our beloved Charter to own freedom, will not be slow to diffuse the blessings become the law of these realms. of liberty among the nations of the earth.

You speak of your countrymen, the "gentlemen emigrants," as having failed to do their duty. Aristocrats are the same all the world over. We question much, whether your revolution would have failed, notwithstanding the non-support of England and France, had the chiefs of the revolution proclaimed not only war with Russian tyranny, but war also with Polish

inequality. The independence of Poland and the equal rights of her children inscribed on your banners, will in your next struggle ensure you the triumph, and the victory. You speak of the treachery of leaders,—the curses of posterity blast their memories, and blight their names - may the fate of the traitor Tobhihofski be the fate of all, who like him, sell freedom and a nation

for a tyrant's gold. Brothers, from our hearts we rejoice that you have determined to this day celetrate the glorious 29th of November; in person we cannot be with you, but in spirit we are. We too are met this hour to celebrate a

day so dear to the lovers of liberty, so hateful to the oppressors of nations.

Brothers, our fathers were taught by interested knaves and juggling state-priests to regard as their natural enemies, all men not born on British ground : we turn with disgust from so losthsome a doctrine. We believe all men to be brothers, and all the nations of the earth to be but one family; we extend the hand of fraternal love to all men, regardless of colour, clime, or creed; and now before God and the human race we pledge you our sympathy and brotherly aid. You say well, that the hour of your battles is again come. Eternal justice forbid that Poland should sink into the grave of annhilation, and her name be blotted from the book of nations, without another struggle on the part of her children-aye, rather every Pole perish, sword in hand, beneath the spear of the Barbarian-every fort of Poland's soil be given to desolation, rather than submission to a bloody despotism be hopelessly endured, But, brothers, we have fervent hope, that the undying spirit of liberty, rallying your dispersed legions round the white eagle of your father-land, will lead you onward to victory and the restoration of your country's independence. What though Barbarian hordes again oppose you, and torrents of gore again are shed? The patriot may fall on the red field of strife and see not the realization of his hopes, but liberty is immortal, and a brave people were never yet subdued. Poland

must, will regain her independence and freedom. "All ills have bounds, plague, whirlwind, fire and flood, Even power can spill but bounded seas of blood; States caring not what Freedom's cost may be, May, late or soon, but must at last be free; For body-killing tyrants,—cannot kill The public soul,—the hereditary will,

By shifting bosoms more intensely glows, Its heir-loom is the heart, and slaughtered men Fight flercer in their orphans o'er again." Assuring you of the undying sympathy of the democrats of England, we are, noble and gallant patriots, in

Which downward as from sire to son it goes,

hatred to tyrants, and love to you, Yours in fraternity, THE DEMOCRATS OF SHEFFIELD.

DEWSBURY.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

solitary confinement, and that you have come to the ligence, zeal, energy, and moral standing, an the score union, Mr. Adams and his assistant, Mr. Jackson. glorious face of day, like a giant refreshed with new of total abstinence of the Chartists of Denny, the didst then, and thus thy reign shall end;" prepared The cold and sterile north still presenting attraction others in a similar situation were suffered to remain to tell it, that the measure of its wickedness is full to to the glewing breast of the missionary, he judged the Some had no change of linen for a week, others none overflowing; prepared to tell it that it has rooted to period arrived to retrace his steps. Wishing also to for a fortnight! one stated that she left the house the end of endurance in the blood and groaps of suf- partake in some demonstration, as a duty to a privilege, covered with vermin. No visiting Committee ever fering humanity; prepared to tell it that your weeworm fathers curse not loud but deep; that the beartinterest for that of Aberdeen, conscious that the complaint would have been of bursting sigh of you famine-stricken, half-naked mother,

who was eternally ringing in their ears the violence or strong in your imagination, was clown to remain the partial or their ears the violence or strong in your magination, was clown that their ears the violence or strong in your magination, was clown to remain their ears the violence or strong in your magination, was clown their ears the violence or strong in your magination, was clown to remain their ears the violence or strong in your magination, was clown the violence or strong in your magination, was clown the care in their ears the violence or strong in your magination, was clown to remain their ears the violence or strong in your magination, was clown to remain their ears the violence or strong in your magination, was clown their came round, so that the came round, so that their ears the violence or strong in your magination, was clown to remain their ears the violence or strong in your magination, was clown their their ears the violence or strong in their ears the violence or strong in your magination, was clown their their ears the violence or strong in your magination, was clown to remain their ears the violence or strong in your magination. I come round, so that their ears the violence or strong in your magination with their ears the violence or strong in your magination with their ears the violence or strong in your magination. I come for the remain their ears the violence or strong in your magination with their ears the violence or strong in your magination with the came the violence or strong in your magination with the come of the com as she wildly classe her offspring, dying from hunger, to whether of Lovett, or Brewster, Owen, or both com- which they received a charge afterwards made cess of our plans, but we do not call upon the public to violent rufflans. Only think of the Socialists, in numher mikless bosom; prepared to tell it that all these, in maddened at the protracted injury and insult, proclaim in notes of thunder, that unless justice be done, and bis hands at Forfar, and by his means forwarded to in notes of thunder, that unless justice be done, and his hands at Forfar, and by his means forwarded to

deared you to the hearts of all those who love mankind in this and every other country. But permit us to allude for a moment to the state in which we were allude for a moment to the state in which we were the state in which we were the state in which we were the state in which we desire, but that the state in which we desire to the previously gathered together with when you came amongst us. We have had the splen- friends to cust "the bone of contention," with common boys two rooms. They lay 15 children in two beds, it is impossible to get the bulk of the people. I defy trate public opinion. The Socialists being generally in an oar, when a heavy swell of the water upset the did talents of a Cobbett, a Cartwright, a Hunt, and a consent; and after allaying considerable prejudices by feet to feet, and 18 children in three beds; the remainder him to prove any good done by violence. I dely him to prove any afford to subscribe their £50; but the masses are of Monday, a hundred barges, laden with total, got the whole, bill, and nothing but the bill, become the revived for the progress of genuine simple Chartism. Is a question in which the loose from their moorings on the river, and sank. Is a question in which the loose from their moorings on the river, and sank. Is a question in which the loose from their moorings on the river, and sank. Is a question in which the loose from their moorings on the river, and sank. On Wednesday afternoon, the tide rose to a great and come the law makers, and, as a natural consequence, abstinence, another on the nature and means of effect. ch ildren were placed were tied together, so as to form fering patiently, but in an intelligent man, this same or the legislature, which creates the want. If unusual height, and caused a considerable destruction We have seen the coacting of dead body bills, Irish ing the Charter; a procession with paraphernalis of the bed."

THE DEMOCRATS OF SHEFFIELD TO THE union bills, and English and Irish poor law amendment music, banners, rods, and lictors, notwithstanding a bils; we had seen these, and a host of others, which were to make England the admiration of the world; and yet our destiny became every day more fearful: from being the well-fed, well-clad Englishmen, we was designed to be Conniston, and rumbling heedless half rotten. The food of these children was very more substantial than the realities of Chartism. Mr. lent measures, they have wisely and nobly abstained have become worse than slaves; for we had more than the slave's toil, but less than slave's reward. But, Sir, notwithstanding all this, notwithstanding

We were " without form and void," yet we had within us all the elements which were necessary for our freedom and greatness. You, Sir, have collected those elements -you, Sir, have given those dry bones form, and have taught us to stand erect and ask ourselves why it is that all those who produce nothing should suffer nothing, and why it is that we who produce all, should slowly ascended the hill behind, and having gained the to pick the vermin from their aged co-paupers. The Before you came amongst us, Sir, we were the

constant prey of one or other of the factions. Every one with his lo here! and lo there! was able to divert population. "They are done up!" was an observation asked for some bread to make toast and water, and us from the one great cause of all our individual and alike common-place in matter and tone. "What can national degradation. knowledged by our epponents to be the most numerous, they are; to remove they would be homeless and unmost intelligent, and most influential party in the sheltered." The nonchalance with which these remarks | most exemplary character, which was given to her in state. You have taught us to expose the now worn- were uttered seemed quite as "nothing when you're writing by the Board. out fallacies of the Corn Law League. You have used to it." O! the bitter train of determined reflection on the 22nd of April, Mr. Adams reported to the poorest town in the kingdom. Inferior in point of preve in vain, unless you attain to the moral dignity of taught us to dissect and refute the cabalistic jargon they inspired! Here was a man, prompted by the Board that there were then 86 boys in 19 beds, 75 girls wealth, and I might almost say for usefulness, to most freedem. This noble woman felt this, she emandipated out fallacies of the Corn Law League. You have used to it." O! the bitter train of determined reflection taught us that man was created for other and higher your ride has cost me nothing, while it has eased beds. On the very day of the inquiry, after Mr. Tufnell they profess, but Socialism, professing everything, ac then took kindly to education; but Mr. Jones says purposes than to be the serf of a class; and, though you three miles; you are welcome, good night!" yet had taken a number of strangers and others over the complishes but little. I am sorry to hear Mr. Jones how will you get the Charter? Will the Houses of last, not least, you have taught us to detect the heart of a foe, although that foe pretend to hold out the right starvation, wretchedness, and misery surrounding. The force of public starvation, wretchedness, and misery surrounding. What does any re
Parliament reform themselves? The force of public starvation, wretchedness, and misery surrounding. The force of public starvation, wretchedness, and misery surrounding.

caused despotism to quail to its inmost soul, and it has men? often "sworn by its God" that it "should be no more;" but the Star, Anteus-like, has returned from each blow with increased vigour; and we hall its establishment and continuance as the sure and certain pledge of man's emancipation; as the "day-star" of freedom to the world, and as a happy presage of the moral and physical happiness to which man's high destiny yet urges him. Go on, then, noble Sir, in the cause you have so long continued in. Swear with us this night that you will never cease your exertions, but with life, to cause every man to have a voice in the making of the laws by which he has to be governed. And that you may live to see the righteous cause secure, and that you may long contribute to its success, by your splendid talents and vast experience, is the daily prayer of this great assembly. And when time shall have silvered o'er your honoured head, and have taken you to "that bourne ing nations, and the admiration of the world."

an alliance of our irresponsible rulers with him; we TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

> BRETHREN.-We the auditors of the accounts of of the Executive beg to call your particular attention and a closing lecture on the principles and protections which he has performed his duties :-

You collectively agreed to elect an Executive body glorious cause we are engaged in. You will not fail to born liberty, earth's blessing, rational freedom ! perceive that several localities have not paid for their cards (which by the bye ought to be a ready-money transaction) and consequently have not sent a farthing in the shape of contributions to enable the Executive to prosecute their labours. We beg to be understood selves in the National Charter Asso the Executive, will make arrangements for liquidating their debts immediately; we do hope the officers and members of the association will make it a point of duty to send the moiety required by the plan of erganisation to the Executive above all and before all other claims. You must see plainly, unless this is done, that that the Executive have accomplished so great an amount of good with the limited funds you have placed at their dispesal during the last four or five months, the liberties of Englishmen—for the rights of the human what may we not expect from them if properly sup-

ported? Brethren, our enemies are watching for the sign of want of funds; let us disappoint them-let us strictly create such a feeling in the public mind as will carry

Hoping that you will receive these few remarks in the spirit in which they are given.

Brother Chartists, We subscribe ourselves, Yours, in the cause of democracy, WILLIAM ROBSON, Auditors.

London, Nov. 30th, 1841.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN THE NORTH. During the abstraction of the inhabitants of the coast towns, by the fisheries and harvest, sgitation naturally Tuffnell, to institute an inquiry. It was, thereupon, would never have been dragged to light. verged southward, till merged in the demonstrations of

the patriot chief."

Apart, however, from them, though full of anticipation, "the good men and true" of Falkirk welcomed the self-devoted missionary of other scenes to deliver a lecture. Three good andiences, on the first day of the week, listened to a scriptural vindication of the equality disease among the boys and girls, and the treatment parish, is not heartily grieved at them, and ashamed the Northern Star, but while you denounce one paper of human nature, the proper exercise of Christian sympathy towards the prisoners, captives, and the destitute, and the identification of practical Christianity most respectable woman. She sometime ago attended to save a few shillings a piece, to coop their less fortu- any Parliament can repeal the law on which our with the pervading principle of Chartism, manifesting the most intense interest. The lecture on the second day made a powerful impression, and elicited enthusiastic applause. Pressing solicitations for future intercourse prudential reasons was not inserted in the paper to grossly misused; his better feelings would have com- but would such a liberal body as the Chartists stand by shall not be forgotten.

The men of Alloa, though in the greatest bustle of preparation for their splendid display, also provided for substantiated the Earl of Stanhope's summary of that whatever is done is the act of the whole Board, floating in your imagination, and if you are to stand a lecture, doubtiess from the laudable consideration of contributing their quota towards expences of travelling, facts proved as to the lying-in women. In January oppression; and there is no remedy but a general disso-

&c., and therefore it deserves record. ing on the Saturday evening, on the due impor- wide, the other about 9 feet square. In each of these at the poor-house during the day, to labour in a parish the dirty bandages of religious fanaticism, are we forced to tance of working men assuming their proper position, in the present distracted state of our common country; on the next evening, the personal responsitione two women at the least, either expecting labour, bility involved in national association, was laid before or recently delivered. The state in which they lay, them, and certainly not in vain. On Monday, the and the treatment which they received, may be underneighbouring villagers of Cambro-baron, made announce- stood from two cases—those of Fanny Giles and Rement, and gathered a portion to hear a lecture on the becca Bignell. Fanny Giles was placed in the same Lloyd Jones, on the comparative merits of Chartism them. Mr. Parry asks why their example has not been state and prospects of trade. Owing to the breaking up bed with Sarah Watson on the 15th of December; on and Socialism, was resumed on Friday evening last. followed in America. I tell him because of their of a large establishment recently, a flourishing association as been torn asunder, but if the wanderers retain their principles faithfully as those they have left behind. it will be but the wider dissemination of the good seed, her confinement, she was removed, to make way for a ments of the previous evening. The Socialists were any plan to propose for immediate relief, in God's name to result in the more luxuriant harvest. A survivor of new comer, into the bed already occupied by those two contending for the establishment of a community of let us adopt it, while we are building our community. the persecution, that victimised Hardy and Baird, still women and their children; thus making three women 1,000 acres, which, by properly cultivating and arrang- ties. Mr. Parry also says we think too well of human cherishes here the principles that perilled his life with and two children at the same time in one bed. From ing, they can bring to the acme of perfection, and nature—that we believe there are no pigs in the Moral

ferthcoming Charter of a people's rights; and were ease "of a very bad character." urgently pressing for a second favour. Engagement Rebecca Bignell and Mary Collins were put into the a better, at least a brighter spirit exists, accompanied peral fever, and underwent medical treatment succes-RESPECIED SIR,—Permit us, the inhabitants of the lecturer, who had been arranging with them, sively for the first few days, so as to be apparently out wine, prepared to tell despotism to its teeth, "thus speedy triumph of the cause would be soon effected.

sharp drizzly rain; together with a ball commemoratand a Scotch cross road, when ancie deep with snow, butter was used) and a drink of water. The manner the shades of evening presents no powerful charm to lure the children slept was sufficient to breed all manner of a stranger. The odds were in favour of seven to Branff. diseases; they were huddled together six and seven in to their benevolence? Are you not, at your public hurricane, pitiless, pelting sleet, lightning flashing, never saw a woman with a clean chemise, or a man to grant you your rights. With regard to the applicathunder rolling, and bitter, biting frost; but the Char- with a clean shirt. I repeatedly saw the old women go tions we make, we are a little like the Spanish beggar, Conversation turned on the severity of the weather, smell arising from the filth horrible. On one occasion scarcity, and the miserable destitution of the weaving a woman named Omden, whose children had the itch. they do? where shall they go to ameliorate their con- Master actually gave her a brown chamber utensil to lie press against you; the Times even calling you incor-But now, Sir, what is our situation? We are ac- dition?" was interjected. "True, they must remain as make it in. ments in the cause of suffering humanity was the establand little disposition to encounter taunting reflection | were discovered in one of them (a loft 13 feet by 14) hud-

letting fall its light on Andersonian deeds.

a dash with a tail! Reporting a meeting of these gen- hibitory order of the Poor Law Commissioners. works which aims at the good of his fellow men.

to the balance sheet which is published in to day's of the Charter, awakening an interest which may be hoped to go on and prosper. Not withstanding party opposition, fair weather, an indomitable, yet prudent missionary, with the National Petition, and the northern region will add its multitudes to swell the tide of a nation's voice for heaven-

> Faithfully, THOS. DAVIES. Zones, December 3d. 1841.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN THE SEVENOAKS UNION WORKHOUSE.

tain acts which had been perpetrated within the precincts of the above establishment, and which were out visiting? brought to light by Mr. Booth and the Earl of Stanhope. His Lordship, it will be recollected, stated that an official report. certain reports had come within his own knowledge, and Is not the weekly return-book laid before you, so sidering the quarter whence they came. In the first place, it appeared that the children in and prevailed to a very great extent. On the 25th the wards. An increase of children might take place, of December last, five women were confined in two and a decrease of able-bodied, which would not be disbeds in the same room, not receiving anything like the covered from the book. This detail of atrocities was made by the Noble Earl the public spirit of Mr. Booth, the Vestry Clerk of Parry, a Chartist leader, and the Northern Star abusing himself at a meeting at Sundridge, and an investigation Sundridge, (whose conduct, in spite of what Dr.D'Oyley the Times. I say they are all venal—they are all

into the matter being decided upon, the Poor Law designates his "humble situation," contrasts mest acting for party motives, and not seeking truth, all Stirling received an address at a convivial meet- house; one of them 7 feet long, and 10 feet 9 inches poor at their own homes, provided the paupers attend rooms were two beds, each of them 4 feet 6 inches garden or at a farm. wide, and 6 feet long. In each bed there were at one the bed, but two women being in the other bed with audience. At the Whyns of Melton, close on the celebrated after her confinement, she could not obtiln clean contended for Universal Suffrage, its benefits being im- represented in too bad a light. We believe man to be a field of Bruce, and having near, once a sacred edifice, linen of any kind, though she frequently applied for mediate and not prospective, it being a grand national more decent animal than is generally supposed. Fault a revolutionary stable, then a magazine of "Prince it. Shortly afterwards she was removed to the other universal measure, and not a local question of pounds, is found with the powers of our Central Board; we are Charley" after the battle of Falkirk, blown up, a stand-lying in room; and while there, on the 25th of De-shillings, and pence. Mr. Jones relied chiefly upon the to dance, &c., by orders of the Central Board. To this ing memorial, whose ruins are still, on that account, cember, a woman named Harriet Harborer was ac-superiority of Socialism, from its being independent of more strikingly indicative of national mutations, there tually confined while in the bed with her. The next any extraneous assistance; it cared not for the House hands at a set of quadrilles. With respect to paternal had we a good gathering of impoverished nailors and day Giles was again removed into the casual ward, of Commons—no, nor yet for that venerable body, the government, Mr. Parry fergets that, having the power struggling weavers, who rejoiced by a lecture, to witness and was there compelled to sleep in the same bed House of Peers. Let us examine a little into this. Mr. to beget our parents, instead of them chastising us, we on the political horizon, the beaming emanations of the with a woman who had a loathsome contagious dis- Jones told us, last night, that they did not look for shall be enabled to chastise them.

that speedily, to suffering humanity, a day of fearful of Connor at Dundee, of the value of which he was fully retribution is, like time and death, silently, and the other 15 feet by 1 condemn their vices as much as Mr. Parry; but is that right; because they would not sit tamely under the verse, and especially the children, for general adoption, but general enquiry. Mr. Parry because, goaded by physical want, they had occasionally a man was blown from the yard-arm of a coasting-rightfully rapid strides, certain to overtake them.

We now proceed to describe the minimums, with being suffering to physical rorce, or physical rorce, or physical rorce, drowned. Three men were overtured in a boat on inmates of this workhouse, and especially the children, for general adoption, but general adoption, but general adoption, but were all saved. Near Greenwich, were and are lodged. There are two boys rooms, alluded last evening to my mention of the Spartana risen in their might, as men, and demanded their birth was blown from the yard-arm of a coasting-rightfully rapid strides, certain to overtake them. We cannot, Sir, in the compass of an address of this rest he urged on ward to Peterhead. There the evil 29; and two girls' rooms, 15 feet by 29 each. Mrs. any reason I should not adopt what is good? Mr. Parry iron rod of oppression; and because of this the press On Tuesday morning, near Deptford, as a barge kind, pretend to enter into, or point out all the actions genius of Brewsterism had engendered strife, and was Middleton, an experienced nurse, who was engaged in also charges us with looking entirely to the stomach and must calumniate and abuse them, and the Socialists laden with Russian deals was coming up the river, which have adorned your career, and which have en- labouring hard to produce distraction. Surely the Fobruary, upon the recommendation of Mr. Adams, the neglecting the mind. Is not his allusion to our singing, re-etch the cry.

Emblematic scene ! a slippery, weary way, the wind a s bed, and during the ten weeks I was in the Union, I meetings, &c., continually begging and praying of them ter in prospect, he braved the storm. Lo! a gig into the hall, and where those who had good eyes used who, when asked why he did not go to work, being a summit, the driver courteously offered a vacant seat. lying-in room was beastly beyond description, and the

> there being a scarcity of mugs in the Union, the Mrs. Middleton, it appears, left the Union with a

> six boys in one bed, and two boys each in two more.

less the Star finds its way, and from thence to Durness, of the neck, and 63 also goitres. In this horrible way or powerful enough to be obnoxious to those in power, ham roused themselves, and the Government qualled has the health of the children of the poor, in one of the that instant, if the people are not in possession of poli. before them. It was now the cant phrase to call the Inverness, swarming with Corn Law crotchets, a richest and most flourishing agricultural counties in tical power, will you be annihilated. I appealed to all men of Birmingham selfish, because, being deceived by bait was put out, but the fish were shy, not so much as England, been sacrificed to the maintenance of the protry, some short time since, the local press lauded the intelligence and order of the good town's workmen, 35 beds. In 1839 there were 325 inmates, taking adults an enormous extent. Mr. Jones says he will adopt what reason were the weapons we should employ. This which was only interrupted by an operative from the with children, at one time in the workhouse. In from whence no traveller returns," may our children's south. Lo what a change comes o'er the spirit of the March, 1840, there were 298 inmates in one week.

children, as the big manly tear steals down their fur- dream, this self-same person recently figures as Mr. In February last there were at one time 347 persons. rowed cheeks, point with exultation and regret at the Henry Burrell, receiving the complimentary feast of a On Saturday last there were 315 inmates; an increase place containing the mortal remains of the man who has number of working men employed under vigilance, of 62 having taken place within ten days, after the caused England to be in reality the "envy of surround- henoured with the presence and enconiums of the mas- master had reported to the Board of Guardians that the they are scarcely allowed to speak to strangers—that it found himself in a majority, through the desertion of ter builders, and enlogised by this same press, for hous, was full; the Board deliberately continuing, urbanity to men, justice to employers, assiduity and under these circumstances, to enforce the workhouse __that they are allowed to speak no language but Ger- true with respect to the Charter; they will quail, as great skill displayed in the erection of a considerable test. There are now seven boys sleeping in one bed, public edifice. What a contrast to the course, vulgar, five in another, and sixty-one boys in sixteen beds, disoutrageous satrap of the new St. Stephens—and this tributed into fours and threes; each bed being only reprimanded; and were these the principles they would will make many converts to either side; but it will Mr. not A. but B. is still a firm, uncompromising four feet six inches wide. Mr. Love has been a mem- hold up for the adoption of the most intelligent and show to the country, and the middle classes in particu-Chartist, ever ready to lend an able aid in the great | ber of the Board of Guardians ever since the formation | civilized people in the world? Only bring men to the lar, that large and intelligent bodies of their fellowmen of the Sevenoaks Union, and Chairman for several state of apathy and mental degradation in which they are daily meeting to discuss the means by which to We had also an address on abstinence, two sermons, years. Listen now to his own account of the way in are found in these communities, and perhaps they promote their political and social happiness. It will

> By Mr. Burgess.-How was it, that being Chairthe state of the house with regard to the children until the 22nd of April last? reported to the Board to be in too crowded a state.

of the house? Board as a matter of complaint. Why did you not make yourself acquainted with it? ficient reason why I should not take upon myself to

In some recent papers we made some remarks on cer- visit the house, as other Guardians did. Might you not have obtained that information with-

> a question? That I almost invariably inspect; it gives me evi-

attention due to women in their circumstances. On the Mr. Love's evidence sufficiently shows that the paupers 30th of January, 1841, a report made to the Board have been scandalously neglected. As Chairman of the of Guardians stated that "the women in the lying-in Guardians it was his duty to ascertain whether the poor room had not that attendance which, under general were well fed, well clothed and well housed; and his On the 22nd of April last a report to the Board of Guar- feeling. We shall here drop the subject for the present; Then there were 57 men in 31 beas, and 40 women in injustice towards a mass of unprotected human beings 20 beds. On the 29th of April last, a period designated as were ever brought to light. What decision the Poor by Dr. D'Oyley as last winter, a report to the Board Law Commissioners may come to on the subject, we of Guardians stated that there were 78 boys and 94 girls are at a loss to imagine, involving as it does the work-stitutions in no way differ from Mechanics' Instituin the house, and that of these all the boys had en- ing of the damnable Poor Law Bill. It is, however, tions, except being on a smaller scale. There is this larged glands at the back of the neck, and 42 of them scarcely credible that such things can have happened one great difference—we admit discussion on religious had also swellings in the front and around the neck. without reprobation in a workhouse of which the Mar- and political subjects—they do not. I do not approve Of the girls 91 were afflicted with swellings of the quis Camden and Colonel H. Austin lately constituted of the language of the Times, but I quoted it to show glands in the back of the neck, and 63 with them both the visiting Committee, and which has been frequently the division amongst you. There is the Times abusing in the back and front of the neck.

Visited by the Ray. Dr. D'Oyley. Had it not been for the Dispatch, the Dispatch abusing the Times; Mr.

Commissioners sent down Mr. Assistant Commissioner favourably with that of his superiors) those enormities alike, whether Tory or Chartist; the Times is not more offered to substantiate the Earl of Stanhope's statement, One curse of the Poor Law scheme is evidently the (Hisses and cheers for the Stan) It has just been and to prove even more facts than his Lordship him- largeness of the Unions; and the poor will never be stated that the Northern Star is the only paper which self adduced, either by means of a written commudealt with fairly till the system is entirely broken up.

advocates the rights of the people; I do not object to
nication, or by procuring the attendance of a There is, perhaps, not a Guardian of the Sevenoaks

any paper, but depend upon it, so long as you support female, who had held the situation of nurse in the Union who, questioned apart as to the sufferings en- any paper in the manner you have to-night, so long will establishment, but who, sickening at the amount of dured by the children and the females of his own you have a venal press. I speak not as an enemy to experienced by the lying-in women, quitted the work- that he did not detect and prevent them. He knows and cheer another, they will always have inducements house in disgust. This person (Mrs. Middleton), is a the rate-payers of his own parish did not wish, in order to act with vensity. Mr. Parry's prime object is, that a lady in her confinement, and subsequently engaged nate neighbours in such a hell as this Seveneaks Bastile. communities are founded. We know that nothing is herself as nurse in the Union, and on her leaving it, If the children of his parish had been apart from the certain; a comet might come within the sphere of our wrote a long letter for publication, but which, for rest, he would not have dared to suffer them to be so attraction, and with its tail, whisk us out of existence: which it was sent.—Mrs. Middleton was sent for pelled him to interpose. No, it is the Union system—and see such an infringement of liberty as to have that from Canterbury, and she has in every material part, the want of individual responsibility. It is the feeling law repealed? You have the idea of certain reform disease and ill treatment. We shall now state the that is the source of all the negligence and cruelty and upon privileges, you may never realize them. Mr. last, there were two lying-in rooms only in the work- lution of all Unions, and the relieving the able-bodied

SOCIALISM v. CHARTISM.

The adjourned discussion between Mr. Parry and Mr. the 16th, she was confined, being at the time alone in The place was again crowded with a highly respectable

Sunday, the 13th of December, till a whole week thereby stud the land with Universal Communities. I World. The fault has hitherto been that man has been assistance to any class, but to the benevolent of all Mr. PARRY-I did not insinuate that the people of classes; is this independence? They request loans America were too ignorant to adopt communities, I however, at Bannockburn precluding, that was the next delivery bed together about the same time shortly be- from parties willing to lend, promising regular payment said they were too wise to listen to the secret voices of scene of lahour; where adventurous usurpation and fore the 18th of December. Collins was delivered on of interest. Now, it is quite impossible that the poor the Rappites and Shakers wooing them to its blessings. fearful submission, alike derogatory to moral worth, that day, in the daytime, Bignell not being then in bed. can lend money; they cannot purchase food. These I feel surprised at Mr. Jones comparing Acts of Parlia. presented a clot on human character, threatening to Cellins remained in the same bed till the following day, loans, then, must come from the richer classes of ment with the appearance of a comet an Act of Parlia extinguish the very being of man. Importunate, un- and was only removed just before Bignell's labour, society: how, then, can they be independent? The ment may be repealed in two or three, or perhaps A: the meeting here on Thursday night week, the fol- wearied exertion rallied a very tolerable assembly in a which then took place. At this time there were seven rich do not want to subscribe to get into community; twenty years, but comets act in accordance with the lowing address was read, and was omitted in our spacious hall, resulting doubtless in the pretty general women in the two lying-in rooms, and only one nurse they can get anywhere. They have also a printed all-wise laws of nature; their precise time, appearance, to the Continent for the purpose of collecting delays, for want of room:

| to the Continent for the purpose of collecting delays, and did form of bequest, by which parties may leave their pro- dec., may be accurately calculated upon. Surely Mr. tailed information relative to the Average rates own. Two or three friends from Melton Denny, where not properly perform it. Bignell was seized with puer- perty for community purposes. I do not like this Jones will not compare the stolidity of a British Parlia. wages, the prices of food, and other circumstances principle of appealing to benevolence: I demand right ment to the eternal progress of the laws which regulate in preference to benevolence—I demand that the poor the universe. Mr. Jones has said all our newspapers man shall be placed upon an equality with the rich man. are venal; of course, always excepting the New Moral Description of the wealth producing portion of the wealth prod joy, that your constitution and spirit have enabled you as also to pass the National Petition for numerous sig. died. All these facts were proved by the evidence of to a large extent it becomes a positive nulsance. Char- do not consider that paper to be venal, be it Whig or to trimmph over the disease and horrors of Whig natures. If every neighbourhood possessed the intel- Fanny Giles and two of the medical officers of the tism demands that all shall be placed on an equality Tory, which without change has consistently advocated union, Mr. Adams and his assistant, Mr. Jackson.

We abstain from going into the disgusting details about the fifthy state in which these poor women and existence. I call upon you, if you prefer right to beneded the first the interests of the people. If Mr. volence, to decide in favour of Chartism.

to Chartism, because you had no defined plan; you have thern Star at least was free from the charge. Mr. Jones certain things floating in your imagination which you was eternally ringing in their ears the violence of suffering will produce a spirit of calmness and patience. the Socialists possessed the vast physical power of of property.

In the letter sent by Mrs. Middleton, she says, Socialism was called a dreamy thing. Mr. Parry allowed the Chartists, they might talk of physical force, It was truly heart-rending to see so many motherless us the credit of establishing infant schools and having but at present it would be utterly ridiculous; why us. We do not appeal to them as a class but as individuals: and are not the Chartists continually appealing strong hale man, he told them he asked them for their charity and not fortheir advice. You may go on appealing to these classes for your rights, year after year, but their interest is opposed to yours, and they will never grant them. You have a House of Commons opposed to you; a House of Peers opposed to you, and the pub-

rigible scoundrels. Mr. PARRY.-Mr. Jones states that I compared the might succeed in making them prefitable speculations; but once admit of freedom in religion and other opinions, That was the first time it had been officially of the neighbouring forest. Mr. Owen immediately removed the fence, and the pigs speedily came in and Mr. Burgess—That is no answer to my question. How came you for five years to be ignorant of the state think there are no pigs in the moral world—that we are which may be arrayed against it. Because it had not been brought officially before the all amiable lap-dogs. Mr. Jones states that if Tytherly Mr. Jones - When I spoke of the venality of the succeeded, the example would speedily spread through. press, I excluded no paper. I believe they have all out the country. I find there are fifteen Shaker and exaggerated in favour of their own party. I have no I considered the duties of my office as Chairman, one Rappite community in America, which have been doubt the New Moral World itself occasionally has and my almost invariable attendance as such, a suf- established between fifty and sixty years; why has not done the same thing. I had no wish to depretheir example been followed? is there any difference ciate any of the papers. Mr. Parry accuse The Socialists believe they have only to lay down their adopted your own language. Have you not laws, get Tidd Pratt to sign them, and all will be pros- a moral and a physical force party? Are not Frost, Yes, if I had asked the master or medical officer for perous. They think naught of the discordant prin- Williams, and Jones transported? Is not this positive he had reason to believe that they were true, con- that you may see the number of inmates without asking amazing power vested in the Central Board. True, they you all desire the public good; but when I see men under the controll of Congress. They have power to the Union Workhouse had not been properly washed dence of the numbers, but none of the crowded state of from the month of May to the month of November. In the house. I cannot ascertain from that how many ment of the schools, of all public amusement. If you consequence of this neglect of cleanliness, itch ensued, are in the different wards or in the different beds in dance, you must dance under the control of the Central we should all go without. It is not correct that the Board. Their's is a system of pure despotism—that worst of governments, a paternal one. A father may do what he likes with his children, may beat them, may turn them out of doors: he has nearly as much controul over them as a man over his wife. I do not object to this in parents; but I do in society. The Governments of Austria and Russia are of this descripcircumstances, the poor obtain in their ewn cott ges." falling to have done so exhibits a lamentable want of tion. The ruler is called the father of his people, and dians stated that 75 boys were sleeping in 16 beds, but we are nevertheless proud that we have been partly subjects. This is the system which Mr. Owen proposes 86 girls in 19 beds, making 161 children in 35 beds. instrumental in exposing as gross acts of ill treatment and and the Socialists admire; but I am certain they will never succeed in getting any large number of indi-

vensi than any other, the Northern Star included. Parry has shown you the imperfections of the American communities, but are we compelled to adopt their faults because they have one bright feature wrapped round with adopt the whole? Mr. Parry says, are we prepared to adopt their system of celibacy? I say decidedly not;

but he does not tell you that they are annually receiving into their community widows, with large families, adopting orphan and other children, and that they so train these that crime is unknown amongst fanaticism. Tytherly has only been building two or three years: you have been agitating these fifty years. their children. The next night, within ten hours of Mr. PARRY commenced by recapitulating his argu- and have not got a single stone laid. If Mr. Parry has there can be but little objection, provided they are good

Jones challenged it with venslity, he must prove when Mr. JONES.—I informed you last night that I objected it was bought or sold; until he could do this the Nor-

ing O'Connor's liberation, and also a sermon awaking and fatherless children; they had the itch; their heads institutions similar to the Mechanics. Are these two policemen might take the whole party! The glory surprise, gratification and inquiry. The succeeding pest were covered with vermin; and their feet were actually dreamy things? If they are, they appear to me to be of the Chartists is, that having the power to adopt vieon, he came to his journey's end. No, instead of that coarse; for breakfast they had dry bread and skilley; Parry objects to us because we appeal to the benevoto choose between a five or seven miles further tramp, for supper, bread and butter (the smallest scrap of lence of those who may have it in their power to assist my estimation than any other body in the state. But another objection of the Socialists is our ignorance. If the Chartists would petition for Secial Communities, their ignerance would immediately disappear. Because the Socialists are a little more aristocratic and possess a little more wealth, this feeling of arrogance is exhibited. The very fact that the Chartists can appreciate the merits of the Charter is a preof of their intelligence. I admire intelligence; I should wish to see all educated, but so long as a man has an arm to work, so long as he is not idiot. it matters not whether he can write or read, he is entitled to a vote. I call upon you, working men, to go on in your agitation, and by getting Universal Suffrage you will speedily get universal education. This was exemplified in the conduct of a female in America: she endeavoured to educate her alaves, but Social to Mechanics' Institutions, and said they were the brand of slavery rankled in their hearts, and she inferior to the meanest mechanics institution in the could not succeed. The blessings of education will of the Malthusian political economists. You have kindly feeling, who observed, "Now, Sir, this is Banff; in 16 beds, 57 men in 31 beds, and 40 women in 20 of the trade societies in the kingdom. These do what her slaves, and in the words of an homely saying, they a foe, although that foe pretend to hold out the right hand of fellowship, and be clothed in the garb of a friend.

But perhaps, Sir, the greatest of all your achieve-Chartists value its reasonings? It was childish and backed by a million of men, possessed of arms and lishment of the Northern Star. Yes, Sir, the Star has and persecuting prejudice. When will human forms be died together in five beds—five boys each in two beds, puerile to refer to such a venal and ruffically paper. Mr. sinews, and who know how to use them! It is use-Jones says the House of Peers is also against us. Shall less always to crave in a peaceful, humble, legal man-Portsoy, a young journeyman, whese manly, open In February all the children in the house, of both sexes we quall because the peers are opposed to us; because ner. History shows that every reform therein menface does credit to an honest heart, greeted the labourer (except two or three infants) had the litch; about a the Times abuses us? Mr. Jones says they act in tioned has only been gained when they dared not with the salutation, "Yes, we'll have a meeting, if dozen had bad feet and chilblains, with the bones of accordance with law. We also act in accordance with any longer to withhold it. How were the dissenters possible, though at my own expense." A meeting we their toes protruding, in consequence of neglect. On law. Their whole system is founded upon an act of emancipated?—how was the Catholic Emancipation had, and he bore the brunt, as he was likely to do it, the 20th of April Mr. Adams reported to the Board Parliament. Can there be a more sandy foundation? Bill carried? Did not the iron Duke state that he nobly. "O," said he, "it is capital put out to interest, that there where then in the house 78 boys and 94 girls If ever you attain to the influence you expect, and I dared no longer to refuse it? and the time will shortly which will amply repay the investment." A cheer for and infant children; that all the 78 boys had enlarged ment of the neck, and 42 had likewise goltres; that of interest, as a bugbear to frighten boobles. Neverthe-Mr. Jones, to a few isolated Shaker communities in half measures—because they were determined to abolish is good in these communities, and reject what is bad. might be true with human beings, but not with a They adopt the principle of celibacy; how does Mr. House of Peers. Did they stand firm in their imbecile Jones know that this is not the very principle which power when Earl Grey had authority to create a new enabled them to succeed. Mr. Parry then read extracts batch of them? No, they very considerately walked, from Miss Martineau's work, in which she states that or rather sneaked, out of the House, until Earl Grey was with difficulty she met with the rites of hospitality these craven Peers. And this will prove equally man—that a young girl taking a fancy to have a ride in they have ever hitherto done, before the power of a the country instead of attending worship, was severely mighty people. I do not expect that this discussion show to them the folly and danger of much longer standing aloof from a struggle that is almost divine, man of this Board, you did not become acquainted with and they would immediately fail, as Mr. Owen's did at that will elevate man out of the dust, that will infuse New Harmony. When Mr. Owen took New Har-mony, it was fenced all round to keep out the pigs in proportion as you remain faithful to the cause, in proportion as you unite, man and woman, in the cause. (for why should one half of the human race be excluded?) the Universal Suffrage bark will ride triumphant o'er destroyed all the beautiful gardens the Rappites had created. One of the great vices of the Socialists is, they

> between human nature in America and in England? charging you with ignorance and violence. I only ciples which animate mankind. All will vanish before proof that you have been guilty of violence? I do not the force of their paternal government. Look at the charge the whole mass with being violent; I believe are elected by the people; but they are still more going astray, I deem it to be my duty to step forward and give them a warning voice. Mr. Parry spoke lightly of us as a party, and said two policemen would take the whole. I believe one might do it, for Socialists think the Chartists ignorant; but we think them imprudent. I admit the truth of your Charter; I admire your principles; I signed your petition ere I entered on this discussion; but I think our principles best. Who are the class that press most heavily upon you? Is it the Lords? is it the Commons? Partly so: but it is those who hold in their power those mighty iron machines which have brought you to misery and why? Because he can do what he likes with his degradation. These the Charter passes entirely over. I speak to you as working men. Is not machinery the great cause of your distress? In whose hands is the machinery? Why in the hands of your employers. who are regardless of your interests, if it interfere with their profits. A fair day's wages for a fair day's work. appears to be the height of the ambition of a Chartist. Though Tytherly is but in its infancy, yet I trust it will soon give bright hopes of the world's regeneration. We do not depend upon a majority to effect our object. Mr. Parry has appealed to history, but in the two great instances he has given you, viz. Catholic emancipation and the Reform Bill, you had the middle classes and many of the upper classes with you, elements of which you are now deficient. To gain the Irish Emancipation Bill every influence was exerted. but does not misery taint that unhappy land? Beware how you play with the feelings of the people; let them not again be miserably deluded with false hopes. For centuries have the working classes been struggling for reform, and in what better position are you now? You have Frost and his companions slumbering sixteen thousand miles off, to the lullabies of a distant ocean: bubble after bubble has burst. " Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." In your political harangues you have promised to your followers a perfect millenium. Every class is opposed to you; your groans will never reach the Government, until you have the co-operation of the middle-class; but this is almost impracticable. I know that if you were united you could despise both Whig and Tory, and I have no doubt but, some day or other, your principles will be carried into effect, but I fear the time is distant. I do not blame the working classes as violent men. I wonder that, in the midst of so much suffering, and so much excitement, they have remained so patient. The principles on both sides are true. Chartism is good; but, in my opinion, not so good as Socialism. We have no interest in being divided. In my time I have assisted in every measure of reform: but I consider that Socialism being independent of King, Lords, or Commons, is most calculated to spread happiness amongst the members of the human

> > The CHAIRMAN then called for a show of hands, and it was so equal that not being able to decide, another show was called for, when

family. (Great applause.)

The MODERATOR, being appealed to, gave it as his opinion, that the numbers were equal. Mr. PARRY then came forward and announced that his share of the proceeds should be devoted to those gallant men now on strike, the masons. (Great

Mr- Jones should devote his proceeds, according to previous arrangement, to that which would prevent ll strikes, the Tytherly Community. The CHAIRMAN and MODERATOR then thanked the meeting for the considerate and gentlemanly manner in

which they had acted, and the meeting dissolved. The discussion throughout was excellently managed by both disputants. The attendance of Chartists was not so numerous as might have been anticipated, but this was owing partly to the charge for admission, and it also being held at so late a period in the week. Mr. Parry also was not known to the great majority of the Chartist body, but henceforth he will deservedly be held in high estimation.

The profits, it appears, are £10, when rent of Hall and all the expences are paid.

WE LEARN that Sir Robert Peel has sent agents to the Continent for the purpose of collecting debearing on the condition of the humbler classes.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.—What would Sir Walter Scott have said if he had seen his immortal Novels on sale at a few pence each week? We think "this is popularity" would have escaped him. His family have done wisely, in these times of Jack Sheppards, to bring healthy reading to every one's fireside; and we certainly have it in the powerfully drawn characters of the Waverley Novels.

THE WEATHER.-Much damage was done in the metropolis, and the surrounding country, by the late stormy weather. On Monday night week, a new shop front in Church street, Borough, was blown lands on the Surrey side of the river have been flooded. The river itself was violently agitated. A boat with two boys was upset on the river between

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE - Mr. Barker lectured in the Association Room, Fig-tree Lane, on Sunday evening last, subject-" The evils of a House of The lecturer well handled his subject, exhibiting the past and present crimes of the aristocracy, the infanty of the law of primogeniture, and the absurdity of voting by proxy. The thanks of the places are requested to the meeting were awarded to Mr. Barker for his able treasurer, by the lecturer.

Public Merring.—The weekly public meeting of the Sheffield Chartists was held on Monday evening last, in the large room, Fig-tree Lane. Mr. Stokes day evening, at the Three Crowns, Richmond-street, was called to the chair. Mr. Julian Harney, in a Soho :- Mr. Fussell will lecture on Church Property, lengthy address, moved the adoption of a memorial to the Queen in behalf of the Welsh victims. Mr. lecture on Standing Armies, on Sunday, December Needham seconded the adoption of the memorial, 19th. Mr. Martin will lecture on the Poor Law, on which was carried unanimously. It was then Sunday, December 26th. Mr. M'Grath will lecressived that the memorial, signed by the Chairman ture on Class Legislation, on Sunday, January in the name of the meeting, should be sent to the 2nd. Free admission. Home Secretary for presentation to the Queen.

TRADES' MEETINGS .- An overflowing meeting of the pen-knife grinders was held on Thursday even. at seven o'clock in the evening. ing Dec. 2ad, at the Rawson's Arms, Tenter-street. Lin One of the body was called to the chair. Mr. next. Rogers, of the firm of Joseph Rogers and Sons, Norfolk-street, Cuders to the Queen, was present, as also Dr. Holland. Dr. Holland addressed the meeting at great length, entering fully into the free trade question, showing up the fallscies of the cheap bread, high wages, and plenty to do" gentry in a manner convincing to all present. He showed that the present degraded condition of the working class was to be mainly attributed to the gambling avarice of unprincipled manufacturers, who had glutted the markets of the world with the most spurious of rubbish under the name of cutlery—thus destroying the trade, and bringing disgrace upon the very name of Sheffield. In proof thereof, Dr. Holland produced certain knives, bearing the name of Rogers, manufactured by some unprincipled scoundrels, who made use of the name of the above respectable and honourable firm, the said knives being the most contemptible rubbish ever attempted to be imposed upon a buyer—compared with which Peter Pindar's razors, "made to sell," were virgin steel indeed! At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Holland said he should be happy to answer any question that might be put to him. One of the operatives asked Dr. Holland if he did not think it would be well to petition Parliament for a Charter of incorporation for the cutlers, similar to what the cutlers of Sheffield formerly had! Dr. Holland said he considered such petitionings would be a waste of labour; the Bresent House of Commons was composed of men who were interested in destroying the old Charter, not giving now ones to the working men. It was neeless to look to the Parliament for relief, they o'clock. must look to themse'ves—they must remember the fable of Hercules and the waggoner, and put their own shoulders to the wheel to help themselves out of the mire of their own difficulties. He did not approve of trade's unions, where they could possibly be dispensed with; but, the employers having trampled upon the rights of their workmen, the workmen were justified, nay, it was their duty to unite with each other for the protection of their labour. Mr. Rogers spoke in confirmation of the views and statements of Dr. Holland. Mr. Thomas Holland and Mr. Rogers, for their attendance that evening. The mover warmly enlogised the Messrs. Rogers, in whose employ he had formerly been, as gentlemen, who never failed to do justice to their o'clock, a debate, or discussion, will be held at the workmen. The motion was seconded by Mr. Luke Chartist Association Room, Castle-street, when the Firth, and carried unanimously. The meeting then | question of whether the criminal code of this country

meeting was very numerous, and as such afforded us the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones. An a hope that the trades of Sheffield are arousing them- invitation has been sent to Mr. Henry Vincent, who selves to a sense of their importance as wealth-pro- is expected to attend. dneers, and the necessity of union amongst them-selves to withstand the further encroachments of grinding oppression. Mr. Luke Chapman was called to the chair, and well performed the duties of his office. The following are the resolutions agreed to Mr. W. D. TAYLOR'S ROUTS for the ensuing week: ananimously: - That it is the imperative duty of Sunday afternoon, at Calverton; on Monday evenevery member of the trade to promote and extend ing, he will lecture at the Butcher's Arms, Newunion among his fellow workmen, and thereby castle-street, Nottingham, to the society of shoeday evening, from six to eight o'clock, at the at Mansfield. Rawson's Arms, Tenter-street, to receive the contributions of the trade." "That the printed rules of the trade be seted upon, and abided by." That this meeting deeply regret the present system of competition between the employers, and protest against it as being injurious to the interests of getic measures shall be adopted to counteract the and Ross will lecture at Mr. White's, Manchesterevil effects of so baneful a system." " That a general meeting of the trade be held the first Monday in every month, at the hour of two o'clock, in their present place of meeting, Mount Tabor Chapel." Our limits will not permit us to give the speeches delivered, but it is only justice we should state, that but one feeling seemed to actuate all present, viz., a desire to unite with all the honest and honourable of their employers to put an end to that system of imposing inferior and spurious articles upon the home and foreign buyer, to the injury of the honest manufacturer, and the ruin of the trade at large. Well will it be if the employers will meet the workmen in the same honest spirit. Upon the manufac-turers now rest the responsibility of union and restored prosperity, or selfish disunion and general ruin. One fact we may mention in conclusion, the county. cordial reception our reporter met with shews that our principles are known and admired, and we trust the day is not far distant when the trades of Sheffield will raily round the banner of our cause.

STRIKE OF THE LONDON MASONS.—MEETING OF employed at the New Houses of Parliament, and generally, now on strike in consequence of the system of tyranny pursued towards them by Allen. We understand that delegates from the various trades were present. Masons, bricklayers, painters, Britannia metalsmiths, saw-makers, brickmakers, wood-sawyers, tailors, table-knife-hafters, file-trade, and scalemakers; Mr. Thomas Peatfogg, mason, was called to the chair. The following resolutions were unanimonsly adopted: - "That the censure of this meeting is hereby passed upon George will be brought forward.

Allen, foreman to Messrs Grissell and Peto, for MANCHESTER.—A tea pa his disgusting, inhuman, and despotic conduct towards the masons lately employed at the new Houses of Parliament." "That the delegates consider the London masons to have been every way justifiable in their s.rike against the hateful tyranny to which they were subjected." "That the delegates present pledge themselves in behalf of their respective trades, to give every support in their power to the strike, so long as it continues—and will use all the influence they possess to induce other trades not represented at this meeting to give them support also." "That the Masons' Committee be empowered to sit every Wednesday evening, from seven to ten o'clock, to receive the trades' contributions in sup-port of the strike." "That, in the event of the strike continuing until the 1st of January, 1842, the Masons' Committee be empowered to call another A DELEGATE MEETING will be held in Macclesgeneral meeting of Trades' Delegates to consider field, on Sunday, the 12th of December, when deleneeday evening, from seven to ten o'clock, at the member for the forthcoming Convention. Grey Horse, High-street, to receive contributions in

IN SHEFFIELD.—Nothing has transpired since our last, relative to this horrid affair, which does not the Chartist Council, Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver the chartist council, Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver the chartist council, Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver the chartist council, Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver the chartist council, Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver the chartist council, Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver the chartist council, Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver the chartist council, Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver the chartist council, Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver the chartist council, Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver the chartist council the char Thursday, at the Town-hall, upon the body of the o'clock, and at six in the evening. unfortunate victim, before Thos. Badger, Esq., and a respectable jury. Evidence at some length was gone into, and the Jury, after the Coroner had addressed them, deliberated but a short time, and then returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Robert Nall," upon which he was committed for trial.

TICKHILL.-MAN MISSING.-The inhabitants of Tickhill have been thrown into a state of excitement for the last few days, by the sudden disappearance of Mr. James Watson, hair-dresser. It appears that he spent Sunday evening week at an inn, in the neighbourhood, where he made too free with the liquor. When labouring under intoxication, he is subject to fits of insanity, of which it is supposed he was attacked at the time of his disappearance. All the plantations, rivers, fields, and outhouses in the neighbourhood, for miles round, have been searched, but not the least alne whatever can be obtained, as to the fate of the unfortunate individual.

THE ARMSTRONG LIVER PILLS are recommended as an Anti-bilious medicine, to every sufferer from bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an in-active liver, and are procurable at all Druggists, and at the Northern Star office. It is only necessary to see that the stamp has "Dr. John Armstrong's Liver Pills" engraved on it in white letters, and to let no one put you off with any other pills.

confinement to the house, nor restraint in diet.

MR. DUFFY'S ROUTE.—Middleton, Saturday, Dec. 11:h, at eight o'clock in the evening; Ashton, Sunday, the 12th, at six o'clock in the evening; Lees, Monday, the 13th, at eight o'clock in the evening; Boes, Monday, the 13th, at eight o'clock in the evening; Rochdale, Tuesday, the 14th; Mossley, Wednesday, the 15th; Royton, Thursday, the 16th; Oldham, Friday, the 17th; Delph, Saturday, the 18th. All the places are requested to send their quota to the

MIDDLETON.-Mr. Duffy will lecture here on this (Saturday) evening.

London.-Lectures will be delivered every Sun-

LECTURE -On Sunday evening next, Mr. M'Grath will lecture at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane, LIMEHOUSE.—Mr. Fussell will lecture on Tuesday

LAMBETH.-Mr. Farrer will lecture here on Tues-HACKNEY .- Mr. Wheeler will lecture here on Tuesday next.

FINSBURY .- On Monday Mr. Wheeler will lecture at Lunt's Coffee House. ROTHERHITHE.—Mr. Balls will lecture at the News

Room, near Execution Dock, on Monday. TAILORS .- Mr. Fussell will lecture at the Three Crowns, Richmond-street, on Sunday. COMMERCIAL ROAD.-Mr. Balls will lecture at the Volunteer, on Wednesday evening, at half-past

seven o'clock. SOUTH LANCASHIRE .- The South Lancashire Delegate Meeting will be held on Sunday morning, December 19th, at ten o'clock, in the Chartist (Hear, hear.) The working people had stronger Room, Brown-street, Manchester, when each loca- claims upon the use of that Hall than any other heard lity is requested to send a delegate, as important party, but till now their claims had been always heard. business, respecting the coming convention, will be

laid before the meeting. OLDHAM.-A public meeting will be held in the Chariest Room, (our correspondent says not when,) to memorialise the Queen to include Frost, Williams, and Jones, with the other prisoners that may hear.) That was the first time in the course of his be pardoned on the baptism of the Prince.

SHEFFIELD.—The council are requested to meet at their room, Fig-tree-lane, on Sunday, at two o'clock precisely. LECTURE.-Mr. Otley will lecture in the room,

Fig-tree-lane, on Sunday evening, at half-past six Universal Supprage --- A discussion on the principle of Universal Suffrage will take place in Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Mr.

Harney will open the discussion. YORK.—The members of the National Charter Association, York, intend to have a tea-party and ball, in their large room, in Fossgate, in aid of the funds of the Association, on Monday evening, Dec. 27th. The following members have been appointed Cross and moved the thanks of the meeting to Dr. as a committee to make the necessary arrangements, viz. Messra. Croft, Inglis, Cordeux, Burley, and Brown. Tickets 1s. each.

is calculated to produce morality, will be introduced, by Mr. Onion; and, on Monday evening, a TABLE KNIFE HAFTERS.—A meeting of this public meeting will be held, in the same place, for branch of the cuilery trade was held on Monday the purpose of adopting the People's National Petilast, at two o'clock, in Mount Tabor Chapel. The tion, and memorialising the Secretary of State for

NOTTINGHAM.—On Sunday, Dec. the 12th, Mr. G. Harrison will preach in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, at six o'clock.

in the Council Room, North Tavern, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock.-Mr. Ibbotson will deliver a lecture at the Three Pigeons, on Monday night, at eight o'clock.-Mr. Arran will lecture at the Association Room, Long-row, Bowling Backboth employers and workmen, and resolve that ener- lane, on Sunday, at five o'clock.—Messrs. Dewhurst

road, on Sunday, at five o'clock. MB. DEWHIRST will also lecture to the females at the North Tavern, the same evening, at seven o'clock; Mr. Brook will lecture at Mr. Holt's, Thompson's-houses, at ten e'clock next Sunday morning.

NEWCASTLE.—A public meeting will be held in the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle, on Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, to memorialise the Queen for the return of Mesers. Frost, Williams, and Jones.

County of Northampton.-A delegate meeting will be held on Sunday next, the 12th of December, to take inte consideration questions of importance connected with the agitation of the Charter in this

Eccles.-Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Stockport, will lecture here on Monday night next. DEPTFORD.-Mr. Morton will lecture here on Sun-

day, the 14th inst. THE SURBEY COUNCIL Will meet at 1. China Walk, TRADES' DELEGATES .- A meeting of delegates from Lambeth, on Sunday next. Chair taken at four the different trades of Sheffield was held on Monday o'clock, when the balance sheet of the last quarter evening last, at the Grey Horse, High-street, called | will be laid before the meeting, and other important to consider the case of the London masons, lately business relating to the well-being of the Association

MARYLEBONE.-Mr. J. Savage will lecture on Sunday afternoon, at five o'clock, in the working meu's Hall, Circus-street, New Road. BARNSLEY .- The Odd Fellows' Sunday School feast will take place on the 3rd of January next.

There will be a tea party and ball. BARNSLEY.-The general Chartist meeting will be held on Monday next, when business of importance

MANCHESTER.-A tea party and ball will be held in the Strand-street-room, on New Year's Eve. Several of the leaders of the people will be invited to attend.

CHESHIRE.-DOYLE'S ROUTE FOR THE NEXT FORTthe 12th, in Macclesfield, to attend the delegate meeting; on Monday, the 13th, Tuesday, the 14th, and on Wednesday, the 15th, in the Potteries; on Thursday, the 16th, in Nantwich; and on Saturday, Tuesday, the 21st, in Hazlegrove; Wednesday, Macclesfield; Thursday, Congleton; and on Friday, in Hanley and the Potteries.

A DELEGATE MEETING will be held in Maccleswhat further measures shall be adopted in support gates from every place in the County are requested of the strike." In accordance with the fourth reso- to attend, as business of importance will be brought direct attention. They complained of non-repre-HUNSLET .- Mr. Stansfield, of Armley, will preach in the Temperance News Room, on Sunday even-

MR. MASON'S ROUTE FOR THE WEEE :- Stourondge, on Wednesday; Broomsgrove, on Thursday Redditch, on Friday.

EAST AND NORTH RIDING LECTURER .- Mr. Jones will visit the following places during the next week:

—Malten, on Monday 13th; York, Tuesday
14th; Pocklington. on Wednesday 15th; Howden,
on Thursday 16th; Selby, on Friday, 17th; Leeds.
on Saturday and Sanday, 18th and 18th.

DEWSBURY-CHARTIST SERMONS.-Mr. Hill will preach two sermons in the new Pavilion, on Sunday the 19th instant, at half-past two in the afternoon. and six in the evening.

GREAT MEETING IN THE TOWN-HALL first time, occurred by and appropriated to the basiness of its rightful owners, the people. A requisition, signed by nearly two hundred inhabitants, of
whom apwards of seventy were voters, having been
forwarded to the Mayor, requesting him to call a
meeting of the inhabitants of the borough, to consider the prepriety of petitioning Parliament to take
into consideration the present defective state of the
representation was due to them on the score of
justice for ander the present mystem there was no
justice for the working man. Let it not be said
that the law was protection for him; for while
11,000 Acts of Parliament had been passed for
the prefection of the rich, he would defy any man
sider the prepriety of petitioning Parliament to take
into consideration the present defective state of the
representation was due to them on the score of
justice, for ander the present mystem there was no
justice for the working man. Let it not be said
that the law was protection for him; for while
11,000 Acts of Parliament had been passed for
the prefection of the would defy any man
aider the present defective state of the
into consideration the present defective state of the
representation was due to them on the score of
that the law was protection for him; for while
11,000 Acts of Parliament had been passed for
the prefection of the working man. Let it not be said
this time, grant unto the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and Williams, and william Jenes, a free pardon,
and recal them to their homes.

And your memerialists, as in duty bound, will
ever gray.

Bradford.—National Charter Association.—
The members of this presents of the presents of the presents with a view to its amendment,
by which all were represented except those who were
the present with a view to its amendment,
by which all were represented except those who were
The members of the first of the present defeative state of the present was not the score of the present was not the score of the present defeative state of the present was not the score first time, occupied by and appropriated to the basi-

the Mayer convened a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough, for Monday, to by holden in the Town-Hall, at one in the afternoon.

It had been represented to his Worship that this N.B.—The Pills in the boxes enclosed, in marbled was a most inconvenient hour for the people, that paper, and marked B., are a very mild aperient, great numbers who felt strongly interested in the and are particularly and universally praised. They matters of consideration to be brought before the are admirably adapted for sportsmen, agriculturists, meeting, would be, of necessity, excluded by this men of business, naval and military men; as they arrangement; but he refused to give the use of the by which he was to be governed. It was not right cisely. Tickets sixpence each, to be had of Mr. contain no mercury or calomel, and require neither hall for an evening meeting, and exacted from the that Jack should have all the shot, and the officers william Wood, Wapping, and Mr. Jonas Sateliffe, deputation of requisitors who waited upon him, a all the prime-money. (Cheers and laughter.) The Spring-street.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings. pledge that the proceedings of the meeting should speaker said the Whigs had sacrificed the interests not be continued after dusk. Notwithstanding, however, this disadvantage, even the Morning Chronicle is compelled to admit that the hall was densely crowded. It was, indeed, densely crowded, and no mistake; and would have been so had it been capamistake; and would have been so had it been capable of accommodating a much greater number. A
given them was the finality Reform Bill, by which committee of the requisitors met in the Grand Jury Room, and the doors of the hall were thrown open to the public at half-past swelve. About one oclock, Mr. Padget, a working man, proposed that in the absence of the Mayor, the veteran Radical, Mr. John Jackson, should take the chair. This proposal being seconded, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN regretted that the absence of the

Chief Magistrate, by whom the meeting had been called, should have furnished the present opportunity to his fellow townsmen of testifying towards him their good opinion. It would certainly have pleased him better to have seen the chair in other occupancy, but since they had thought proper to call him to the office, he would discharge its duties in the best manner of which he was capable; and he hoped he should have the support and kindly consideration of the meeting in the office to which they had called him. (Cheers.) He held the first duty of a chairman to be impartiality—(hear, hear)—and he trusted that they would not find him deficient in that necessary qualfication. He hoped that all speakers would be heard the evident impatience of the whole meeting. patiently, and that the matters of discussion to be brought before them-matters in which the interests of the whole nation were involved-would be serihear, and cheers.) He would not further detain them from the business of the meeting, but would introduce to them Mr. John Peck, who had been appointed to move a resolution.

MR. PECK was received with loud cheers. He

Chartists, upon having come, for the first time, into possession of their own Hall. (Cheers.) It happened usually, and had always happened hitherto, that buildings such as that in which they were now assembled, and which were raised, sup-ported, and upholden by the people, were occupied for the use and service of all parties but the people. disregarded-(hear, hear,)-and even now, the right they were exercising to meet in their own Hall, was accompanied with what he could not understand otherwise than as something very nearly length, and concluded by moving that it be the petiapproaching to a contumelious slight. (Hear, experience, in which a meeting called by the Mayor had not been opened by that functionary, and he thought that this circumstance required some better explanation than had been yet given of it. He was quite willing to admit that the Mayor might have LUNDY seconded, the next resolution, which was as many engagements, and he believed the meeting could follows :not have desired to inflict upon him any inconvenience; but he did think that respectful courtesy to the party to whom he professed to belong,—that gratiagitation for the principles embodied in the People's tude for services past, rendered by those to whose Charter until they be recognised as the law of the the Charter Association Room, Fig-tree-lane, on exertions he and his fellow corporators owned their land. elevation, ought to have induced him not to forego u this particulor instance the regular usage of the borough. (Hear, near, and cheers.) If his avocations precluded him from continuing with them during the meeting, he might at least have come down and opened it. What might be his reason for this discourtesy it was not, of course, for him to say; perhaps his Worship might have been affrighted by the caricatures of Chartist speakers drawn by the venal press of the factions, and might have feared the compromising of his character and dignity by some incantious or intemperate language; he trusted, however, that if this were so, the result of the prenow upon their good behaviour-(cheers and a at a little after five o'clock. laugh)-bound in some sort by the circumstances attending their occupation of that Hall,-every the necessity of exercising prudence, and selecting his words with caution, that they might bid effectual defiance to the spy brigade. He had been appointed to move two resolutions which he would now read to

and defective state of the representation of these Kings spent a delightful evening. We have no official doms in the Common's House of Parliament, and the statement of the numbers, but suppose that about entire failure of the so-called Reform Bill, an organic 250 sat down to tea, which was of the best, and accomchange is necessary, or the country will be involved in panied by an ample supply of all the etceteras promote his own interest, and the interest of his fellow men." That the committee sit every Tues-day evening, from six to eight o'clock, at the Rawson's Arms, Tenter-street, to receive the constant of the trade."

Bradford of the solution of this requisite to elegance and comfort, got up by the committee sit every Tues-day evening, from six to eight o'clock, at the Commons House of Parliament be elected.

Bradford of the trade."

Chartists, to whom no small credit is due for their shrings of the trade."

Bradford of the solution of the one years of age and upwards, without reference to the tea, toast, tarts, &c. the tables were "sided," rank or property either in the voters or members to be and Mr. Hill having been called to the chair, elected."

The reading of the resolutions was followed by

of Hear, hear, and applause. He was there to maintain the principles involved in those resolutions, and, in the terms of the requisition, to complaint of the defective state of the representation of the population of the defective state of the representation of the population of th stretch of legislative power beyond its due limits, on this occasion might experience the royal favour.

This appropriate the royal favour. usage for the term of fourteen years. The people claimed that they should have Annual Parliaments for the squaring and settling up of their accounts with their representatives. A tradesman who should talk of settling accounts of the squaring and settling accounts with their representatives. A tradesman who should talk of settling accounts of the man vacated the musicions. prolonged its sittings in defiance of constitutional talk of settling accounts once in seven years would be accounted a disreputable shuffling fellow, and he knew not why the same epithets should not apply to Legislators. (Loud cheers and laughter.) The people complained also, of the defectiveness of the ment of Mr. Webster, were divided into two parts. representative system, inasmuch as it made the test offitness in a representative to be not merit or inteligence, but property. This was little else, in his estimation, but a bonus to the landed interest. It would be, in his opinion, equally as reasonable and just to require that a man should possess two ships as a qualification, as to require him to hold landed property to the amount of £300 a-year. (Cheers and laughter) He maintained that the people had a right to select their representatives from amongst the poorest and the humblest, if these were honest and intelligent, and that these were even more Song, "Kathleen O'Meore," most beautifully sung by a likely to be fit representatives, because more intimately and practically acquainted with the wants and feelings and interests of the people. NIGHT.—On Saturday, the 11th, at Wimslow, for (Long-continued cheering.) The people comthe adoption of the National Petition; on Sunday, plained also that the present state of representation was defective, because of its unequal distribution of its electoral privileges; numbers of small towns, possessing few inhabitants, and comparatively little importance in the country, had equally as many, and the 18th, in New Mills; on Sunday, the 19th, in in some cases more representatives than other towns Stockport; on Monday, the 20th, in Mottram; on of vast magnitude, extensive population, and great influence. Of these several instances were named by the speaker amidst the cheers of the meeting. Phese were heavy matters of complaint against the present system of electoral representation, but there was one which very far outweighed them all, and to this crowning grievance he would now lution, the Mason's Committee will sit every Wed- forward, more especially that of nominating a sentation-(great cheering)—they complained that the damning brand of slavery was imprinted on their brows—they complained that they were subject to laws in the enacting of which they had no voice or power—that they were taxed for the upholding of a THE MURDER OF MARY NALL, BY HER HUSBAND,
IN SHEFFIRLD.—Nothing has transpired since our last, relative to this horrid affair, which does not correctly what we then stated. An inquest was last of clock.

Dewsbury.—In compliance with the wishes of the Chartist Council, Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver to this horrid affair, which does not two sermons on Sunday next (to-morrow) in the course they have adopted." A col was made at the door, in aid of the funds.

The Murder of Mary Nall, By Her Husband, In the six o'clock.

Dewsbury.—In compliance with the wishes of the Chartist Council, Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver the course they have adopted." A col Majesty to signify your Royal sense of the preserve was the course they have adopted." A col was made at the door, in aid of the funds. The course they have adopted. The course they have adopted the course they have adopted. The course they have adopted to signify your Royal sense of the preserve was the course they have adopted. The course they have adopted to signify your Royal sense of the purpose of your because they have adopted. The course they have adopted to signify your Royal sense of the purpose of your because they have adopted. The course they have adopted. The course they have adopted to signify your Royal sense of the purpose of your because they have adopted. The course they have adopted to signify your Royal sense of the purpose of your because they have adopted. The course they have adopted to signify your Royal sense of the purpose of your because they have adopted. The course they have adopted the course they have adopted to signify your Royal sense of the purpose of your because they have adopted the course they have adopted to signify your Royal sense of the purpose of your because they have adopted the course they have adopted the course they have adopted they have adopted t held on the afternoon of Tuesday week, at the Bee Hive, in Glossop Road, and by adjournment, on Calcab extending the afternoon at two there to demand that the artisan should be no longer extending your Royal elemency to such of the unhappy shut out from the pale of the constitution;—(loud persons as, having been convicted of crimes, have cheers);—that he should no longer be excluded behaved well in their unfortunate situations, would from his fair share in the Government of that country whose wealth he created, and whose fact, that John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and interests he was at all times called upon to William Jones were, on the 17th day of January, defend. (Cheers.) They were there to demand that 1840, convicted of high treason, at the Court House, the pledges of the middle and upper classes, who obtained the power to vete by the assistance of the labouring classes, should be now redeemed by the extension of that same power of voting to the labourers. (Loud cheers.) Who carried the Referm Bill? Not the aristocracy; not the middle classes. The people carried the Reform Bill for the middle classes, and was it now to be said that the middle prisoners were, notwithstanding such objection. classes, and was it now to be said that the middle prisoners were, notwithstanding such objection, classes would not come forward to assist the working so ably sustained and supported, transported for HULL.

HULL.

GREAT MEETING IN THE TOWN-HALL.

On Monday, the Town-Hall of Hull was, for the lirest time, occupied by and appropriated to the basiness of its rightful owners, the people. A requisition is rightful owners, the people. A requisition of the present system there was no olemency. So ably sustained and supported, transported for delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, believe that the conduct of the said John Frost, addressed as above, which will be immediately believe that the conduct of the said John Frost, addressed as above, which will be immediately believe that the conduct of the said John Frost, addressed as above, which will be immediately believe that the conduct of the said John Frost, addressed as above, which will be immediately of Passage-money told them; and by remitting one Pound each of the Passage-money to Liverpool, by Post Office order, Berths will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool.

had confessed that the power was in the people, and they had been carried into power by the people after promising what they would do for them in the people were made worse off than they were before, and England, instead of being the envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world had, under their rule, become a bye-word and a represch. (Hear, and cheers.) After alluding to the distress existing in the country, Mr. Healey con-cluded by seconding the resolutions.

Mr. WM. WEBSTER supported the resolutions, in a short speech, which he concluded by exhorting the working men of Hull to keep from the public houses, and avoid intoxicating drink, by which they would prove to their rulers that they were worthy of the franchise, and of every other privilege that could be conferred upon them.

Mr. G. W. Bunns, also supported the resolutions. the entire principle of which he admitted, but in a long rambling speech took occasion to make some remarks on the conduct of some parties, whom he denominated Chartist leaders, without, however, naming any particular individual, to whom he alluded. He spoke amidst some interruption, and

Mr. West, the late West-Riding lecturer, who was present, also addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, and in reply to some observations ously considered, and dispasionately treated. (Hear. which had fallen from Mr. Burns. Mr. West spoke for nearly an hour, in the most effective manner, delighting, not only the working classes, but the middle classes also who were present, by whom he was listened to attentively and loudly cheered throughout. The principles of the Charter were congratulated himself, the Chairman, and his brother never more clearly explained, and a powerful effect was produced on the minds of all present. An out-

> The resolutions were then put to the meeting by the Chairman, after having been read by the Town

command.

The Rev. WILLIAM HILL, Editor of the Northern Star, moved the second resolution, for the adoption of the petition. He read the National Petition at tion of the meeting.

Mr. WILLIAM HORNSBY seconded the resolution. and after being supported in a few remarks by Mr. WILLIAM TATE, the petition was unanimously carried amidst tremendous cheering. Mr Daniel Maloney moved, and Mr. Robert

"That this meeting pledges itself to an unceasing perseverance in every species of lawful and peaceable

The resolution was carried unanimously. The petition was ordered to be laid at the Town Hall and other convenient places, for the signa-

tures of the inhabitants. This being the last resolution, the Chairman va-cated the chair, which was taken by Mr. S. Healy, and, on the motion of Mr. PECK, seconded by the Rev. W. HILL, thanks were voted to Mr. Jackson, for his unwearied exertions in the cause of freedom, and his worthy conduct in the chair on that oc-

The motion was carried by acclamation. Mr. Jackson returned thanks; and cheers having sent meeting would convince him that his appre- been given for the Charter, for Frost, Williams, hensions had been needless and that, as they were and Jones, and for the people, the meeting separated He is spoken of as a highly talented young man.

SOIREE AND BALL. That no part of the day might be lost, and that | Cheapside, on Saturday night, "Resolved,—1st. That it is the opinion of this Chartists'-room, Freemason's Lodge, Mytongate, meeting, that in consequence of the present corrupt where a most pleasing and well-pleased company reminded them that, in the midst of their rejoicings, they should remember always the Christian duties cries of "Hear, hear," and applause. He was there to maintain the principles involved in those reso-

> man vacated, the musicians ascended the platform, and healthful hilarity and peaceful merriment was the order of the day for the remainder of the night. The vocal amusements, under the excellent manageof which the fellowing is a programme :-

This announcement was received with great cheer-

PART I. Song, "The Outlaw," Mr. Hodgson. Recitation, "Tinker and Glazier," Mr. Webster. Song, "I remember," Mr. Hodgson. Recitation, "Will Clewline," By a Stranger,

Song, " Hail to the Tyrol," Mr. Hodgson. PART II. Song, "The White Squall," Mr. Hodgson. Song, "Philadelphia Lawyer." Mr. West.

Lady. Recitation, "Mario Bezzaris," Mr. Webster. Song, "Scarlett Flower," Mr. Hedgson.

the company separated, every one very highly delighted. Thus ended what may justly and properly be termed a high day in Hull for Chartism.

MEMORIAL The following is a copy of the Memorial:-To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitan!s of

Kingston-upon-Hull, Humbly Sheweth, That your memorialists having heard with plea-

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will imposed upon by Agents agreeing to find them.

by every principle of justice and reason the most entitled to it. (Hear, and cheers.) The working classes need the franchise to protect their own interests, and why should they not have it! (Cheers.) The speaker concluded by moving the resolutions.

The speaker concluded by moving the resolutions.

Mr. Samuel Healey, in seconding the resolution, said he did so simply because he thought every man ought to have a voice in the making of those laws to have a voice in the making of those laws are to he governed. It was not right.

Bradford.—National Charter Association.—

The members of this association held their weekly meeting on Monday evening. A concert and Ball will be held on Friday, the 24th of December, at the house of Mrs. Lydia Hardaker, the Union Cross Inn, Wapping, for the benefit of Joseph Naylor and John Walker; now suffering in Wakefield House of Correction. Doors to be open at seven of clock, in the evening; dancing to commence at half-past pre-

BRONTERRE O'BRIEN AND THE SOCIALISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DRAB SIR,—On the other side I send you a copy a letter, forwarded by the Central Board of the of a letter, forwarded by the County of Rational Religionists, fine qualities have been scarce. Fine Barley little Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists, fine qualities have been scarce. Fine Barley little Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists, fine qualities have been scarce. Fine Barley little Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists, fine qualities have been scarce. Fine Barley little Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists, alteration; other descriptions continue in ventor of the Northern Star, as the limited demand and ls. per quarter lower. Oats and limited demand and ls. per quarter lower. your having it inserted in the Northern Star, as the Board are desirous of removing any differences which may exist from a want of full explanation between two parties, whose ultimate ebjects are so nearly similar as these proposed and wished for by the Chartists and Socialists.

By order of the Board. WILLIAM GALPIN, Gen. Sec. Central-Board Office, U.C.S.R.R. London, 57, Pall-Mall, Dec. 9th, 1841.

> (COPY.) MR. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN.

My Dear Sir,—It having been reported to the which were in most request, are now scarcely in Central Board of the Universal Community Society quired after, and it may be presumed that for the finer descriptions, there will not for some time be a second to the contract of stances made charges against the pre-ceedings of the any urgent demand. Socialists, and the Board being destrous that the fullest information should be given to the public on the practical measures they have in progress for inform you that the Board are ready to appoint an agent to meet you in Marchester at your earliest convenience, to hold a friendly discussion on their measures, and to answer the charges you have to bring against the parties appointed to carry those measures into effect.

Should you be ready to adopt this course. I will furnish you with the names of a Committee on the

General Secretary. Central Board Office, U.C.S.R.R., London, 57, Pall Mall, Dec. 9th, 1841.

Chartist Entelligence.

MACCLESFIELD-Mr. O'Brien lectured here on Friday and Saturday last.

STOCKPORT.-Mr. Littler, of Salford, lectured here on Sunday. Several new members were enrolled. HAZEL GROVE.-Mr. Challenger lectured here on

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.—At a weekly meeting of Chartists the following resolution was unanimously agreed to. That ten shillings be sent to the proprietors of the Dundee Chronicle, by way of loan, and a there has scarcely been an inquiry during the week subscription be opened in support of that paper, and a committee appointed to superintend the same. The following resolution was carried unanimously:delegate meeting held at Nottingham on the 28th lower and but little doing. Bones are taken as they ultime, and therefore recommend a general arrive, at full prices. For to day's market the show election throughout the whole district." After of farmer's wheat, although not large, is more abunwhich a congratulatory address to her Majesty, praying for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all political prisoners was agreed to.

BEVERLEY.-Mr. Jones, the newly chosen East and North Riding lecturer, delivered an ex- at rather improved rates. Oats and beans are both cellent address in this town, on Tuesday evening. dull, and lower prices would have to be taken could

LEEDS.—It having been announced that Mr. opportunity might be afforded to those whose engagements had precluded their attendance at the sexes attended. The lecturer was listened to with
Town Hall, to testify their abidance in the printhe greatest attention, while he proved, to demonciples asserted there by the town's voice, arrange- stration, that an immediate repeal of the Corn Laws ments had been made for a soirce and ball, at the Chartists'-room, Freemason's Lodge, Mytongate, where a most pleasing and well-pleased company turer earnestly invited opposition and discussion, but foreign produce the duties have declined la. per qr. did not obtain either.

> held in the above room, when Mr. Stallwood gave a in addition to moderate sales to the town's miller most interesting account of his tour through the East and North Ridings, shewing the progress of Chartism, and pointing out what was necessary to be done in our future progress.

On Sunday night the above room was so densely crowded that the lecturer could with difficulty force his way to the platform. The chairman announced that Mr. Stallwood would lecture on the necessity of a change. Mr. S. then stepped to the front of the platform, and rivetted the attention of

Mr. Ward was engaged, which was crowded. Mr. James Chambers was called to the chair. Mr. Stallwood, in an argumentative speech of considerable length and great ability, addressed the meeting. The best order prevailed. Mr. Stanfield, an old veteran of thirty years' standing, also addressed the per stone of 14lbs. meeting. A considerable number of names were received to form a locality; a liberal collection was also made to defray expences. Another meeting was announced in the same place for Tuesday next.

HUNSLEY.-The cause here is progressing, and signatures are obtaining to the petition daily. On Sunday evening, Mr. T. B. Smith delivered an excellent sermon to a most attentive assembly. Some excellent instrumental music enlivened the service of the day.—On!Tuesday night, a public meeting was held, at which heart-stirring addresses were delivered by Messrs. G. Thompson, a mason, and T. B. Smith. The latter pointed out in a forcible manner the necessity of a great national union of all the trades, for mutual protection and support. After which a collection was made in aid of the funds of the masons now on strike. The meeting then separated. The Association has sent 5s to the Executive.

Woodhouse .- A public meeting called by the Chartists was held at this village, at the Swan with cies. From Scotland about 60 Scots and 100 sheet The songs and recitations gave great satisfaction to the company, and were very heartily cheered, they were interspersed with a variety of dances, quadrilles, country dances, waltzes, &c., so as to please all the tastes and capabilities of the parties.

Two Necks, on Wednesday evening, to take into came to hand in fair condition. In calves scarcely consideration the conduct of George Allen. Mr. anything was passing, but the late advance was maintained. Pigs were quite as dear, with a ready investment of the conduct of George Allen. Mr. anything was passing, but the late advance was maintained. Pigs were quite as dear, with a ready investment of the conduct of George Allen. Mr. anything was passing, but the late advance was maintained. Pigs were quite as dear, with a ready investment of the conduct of George Allen. Mr. The anything was passing, but the late advance was maintained. Pigs were quite as dear, with a ready investment of the conduct of George Allen. Mr. The anything was passing, but the late advance was maintained. Pigs were quite as dear, with a ready investment of the conduct of George Allen. Mr. The anything was passing, but the late advance was maintained. Pigs were quite as dear, with a ready investment of the conduct of George Allen. Mr. The anything was passing that the same to hand in fair condition. In calves scarcely consideration the conduct of George Allen. Mr. The anything was passing that the same to hand in fair condition. In calves scarcely called the conduct of George Allen. Mr. The anything was passing that the same to hand in fair condition. In calves scarcely called the conduct of George Allen. Mr. The same to hand in fair condition. In calves scarcely called the conduct of George Allen. Mr. The same to hand in fair condition. In calves scarcely called the conduct of George Allen. Mr. The same to hand in fair condition. In calves scarcely called the conduct of George Allen. Mr. The same to hand in fair condition to the conduct of George Allen. Mr. The same to hand in fair conduct o The amusements were continued to a late hour, and to the Mason's Strike Committee, delivered a powerful address on the rights and duties of working men, which elicited marked tokens of approbation. After the address, a collection was made in aid of the Mason's Fund.

UPPER WORTLEY .- A public meeting was held here on Monday evening, on the subject of the masons' strike; after spirited addresses by Mr. from the Mediterranean and Black seas : the boister Henry Shan, chairman, and Messrs. Thompson, Melson, and T. B. Smith, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting consider that the conduct of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, and that of their foreman George Allen, to be tyrannical and unjust, and that the masons are jussure and delight that it is the purpose of your tifled in the course they have adopted." A collec-



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LOCAL MARKETS

Saturday, December 11, 1941.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, DECEMBER 7th .- The rivals of Grain to this day's market are rathe smaller than last week. There has been very little alteration in the price of Wheat from last week. fine qualities have been scarce. Fine Barley little Beans much the same.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEB ENDING DEC. 7th. 1841.

Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rys. Beans. Pea Qrs. 2653 Qrs. Qrs. 2263 £s.d. LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- The limited demand in manufactured goods, which we noticed last west still continues, and no improvement is now antipated until after the turn of the year. Heavy good

HUDDERSPIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, DE 7.—Our market this day could scarcely have been the practical measures they have in progress for worse, were it even wished, for, according to the best the relief of all classes. I am requested to authority, there was scarcely a buyer in the hall A many who brought their goods took them bad without unpacking them.

BRADFORD MARKET, DRC. 9TH .- Wool-There is no indication of any increased activity, but middle and low sorts of full bred Wool continue in good request at late prices. The finer descriptions of combing are dull of sale, and prices are disproportionally reduced. Yarn-There is no altered feapart of the Board, to make the necessary preliminary arrangements.

By order of the Board,

(Signed) William Galpin,

tionally reduced. Farm—Incre is no ancred legature in this branch of trade in either demand or prices. Piece—This being our Winter fair, we have had a great influx of people attending our market but few of these have been buyers of manufactured but few of these have been buyers of manufactured but few of these have been buyers of manufactured to the few of these have been buyers of manufactured legature. goods, and only a limited business has been done,and that chiefly in Merinoes, low Figures, and La ters, of which there is but a small stock in the ma ket. Prices without alteration.

YORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 7 .- To-day the at tendance of farmers is rather better than last wee but the show of samples is by no means great Wheat, in condition, fully supports previous prices: secondary and damp qualities 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper. Barley 2s per quarter, and Oats 1d per stone lower; Beans as before.

HULL CORN MARKET, DEC. 7.—A great deal of rain has fallen during the week, and the land is so much saturated that what remains of the wheat unsown, will have to wait until spring. There is more confidence shown in the trade; and although the business passing in old foreign wheat continues ex-tremely limited, yet the quotations are fully main-tained when sales are made. For spring con Therehas been a slower demand for both rape and s committee appointed to superintend the same. The collowing resolution was carried unanimously:—
That the Chartists of Sutton-in-Ashfield do not feel satisfied with the recommendation come to at the mand, and at rather improving prices. Rape cake dant than last-the condition generally very indifferent-low qualities are bad to quit, but any parcels that are in good or decent condition are taken at full last week's prices. More firmness is shown by holders of old foreign, and the best parcels are held sales to any extent be made. The few parcels of really fine malting barley that are offering Stallwood would lecture in the Association Room, by our town maltsters; secondary qualities, of which the great bulk offering consists, are almost unsale able. To-day the weather is fine and dry.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 6TH .- With the exception of 5,800 loads of Oatmeal from Ireland for Wheat, 7d per barrel for Flour, and 1s 6d per quarter on Rye, Beans, and Peas. A tolerable fair business has been transacted in free foreign Wheat; and dealers, several purchases have been made for shipment to Ireland, and for the general runs the full prices quoted on this day week have been paid. whilst for choice qualities these have in some instances been rather exceeded. Flour has met only limited sale at 35s to 36s 6d per barrel for United States, 35s to 36s for Canadian. Home manufacture has been neglected, a remark applicable also to Irish new Wheat. Oats must be noted ad to 1d per bushel cheaper, at which reduction a few parcels

LOW MARKET, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.—Short horned Hides sold this day at 21d. per lb., Irish ditto, 3d. per 60 to 70lbs, and large ditto 3s. to 5s. per 72lbs; Irish sheep skins 3s. 9d. to 5s.; Cheviots and half-bred 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Scotch 2s. 6d. to 3s. Tallow 4s. 9d.

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARRET, MONDAY, DEC. 6,-On the Monday immediately preceding the great Christmas market, which will be held on the 13th, large arrivals of beasts are usually anticipated; but those fresh up to-day, were, en the whole, limited for the time of year, though of considerably improved quality, especially as relates to the Dovons, Herefords, and Scots, the two former rival breeds being again in the ascendant, much to the credit of their owners. The prevailing unfavourable weather for slaughtering, and most of the salesmen aiming a higher currencies, caused the beef trade to be much less than might have been expected. We note not the slightest variation from the rates of las week, and a good clearance was readily effected There was only a small show of sheep, the best of which sold from 4s 10d to 5s per 8 lb; but the middling and inferior qualities (which formed the bulk of the receipts) many of them being extremely lame, were slow in sale at barely stationary current

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE MONDAY, DEC. 6TH. There was a very limited supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk this morning, a moderate quantity of Barley and Beans, but that of Pess was rather large, whilst the fresh arrivals of Oats were only limited, as well English and Scotch, 18 Irish. The imports of foreign Grain have been limited since this day se'nnight, and those mostly ous state of the weather, and the wind being at the same time contrary, having prevented any arrivals from the north of Europe. Rain, more or less, fell on every day during the past week, and this morning is wet. There was a fair demand for good dry samples of English Wheat, at something over the rates of this day recognish. rates of this day se'nnight, but no improvement in the value of damp and ordinary samples. For fine old foreign a steady demand existed ababout is per quarter above last Monday's currency. Flour was without alteration in price, town-made nominally the same. Prime Barley was in fair request at last week's currency, but other sorts were dull. Malt was in limited request, on rather lower terms. White Peas declined full is per qr. There was a moderate sale for Oats at last Week's prices for good old and new Corn, but inferior Irish were taken slowly, and again the turn chesper

> WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.—Our arrivals of grain this week are very moderate. There is very little new Wheat offering, the driest parcels meet ready sale at fully ls. per quarter advance on the terms of this day se'nnight, and old goes off freely at a similar is provement, but there is no disposition on the part of holders to press sales at present rates. Barleyis quite as dear. Oats and Shelling steady. Beans at before, and no variation in other articles.

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All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leads.