TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS,-According to promise 1 attended at Stockport on Sunday, the 26th, in the afternoon, for the purpose of forming a Youth's Association, in connection with the great Northern Charter Association. There was a very good attendance. One hundred cards of membership were ordered and paid for on the spot. The Stockport youths are resolved to extend the association of young men into every town of the County of Chester. At night I addressed the Chartists in their room, Bamber's Brow. The meet-

ing was a bumper.
On Monday I proceeded to Dewsbury, and had, as fellow passengers, two Chartists from the midland counties, and a manufacturer from Huddersfield, who was rather the worse for liquor. The two Chartists were taiking politics, and, as usual, introduced Feargus O Connor, Bronterre Phrisin, Dr. M Douall, James Leach, and others.

Leach, and others.

The well-dad manufacturer said that if he had his will, all the Chartlet leaders should be hung or transported without either judge or jury. The fellow was a rank Tory. However, the two Chartlets gave it to him in prime style, raking up in his face a many of the atrocious deeds committed by that cruel

I arrived in Dewabury about half-past seven o'clock. and attended a very numerous meeting, in the large pavilion that had been erected for the reception of P. O'Connor. When the meeting was over several persons wished me to attend at the different villages around Dewsbury. This I could not do, as I was previously engaged.

I arrived safe in Mytholmroyd, on Tuesday evening, and had a crowded meeting. Deputations awaited on me from Warley, Wadsworth, Midgley and several other places requesting my presence, but as I had other engagements I could not meet their wishes. On Wednesday I attended a tea party in Halifax, and held a by good meeting in the evening, and after I had concluded am my address, they did me the high honour of putting ma me in nomination for the forthcoming Convention. On men Thursday night was in Hebdenbridge, where there is an wh Thursday night was in reddeningly, where there is an excellent association; the room I addressed them in me and densely filled. The Hebdenbridge Association paid me £2 8s. 7½d for the Executive; Warley, with the only twenty-one members, paid 10s. I visited Luddenden on Friday night. I had a chapel, and such a meeting as would gratify any person. The chapel was completely crowded; Chartism was never publicly proclaimed Lone in Luddenden. I formed the association, and left

them twenty-two strong. On Saturday, New Year's Day, I visited my old friends, the Sowerby Chartists. I addressed them for an hour in the evening. I was joined by Mr. Clayton, from Huddersfield: it was a refreshing sight to see nearly two hundred persons sitting down to tea in a country district on the mountains of Yorkshire. About ten months ago, when I visited Sowerby, they had not more than forty members in the Association; there are nearly two hundred in it now; and an order for forty more cards given. I had to leave at eight o'clock for Sto home, where I arrived at eleven e'clock.

I again lectured at Openshaw, on Sunday, the 2nd; and in Newton Heath, on last night, the 3rd January. I have now sixty-seven letters ready for the post-office: there are orders for upwards of eight hundred cards. which will be all posted to-morrow to their various destinations; so that you see I have not been idle lately. Wo The Executive ought to have met yesterday in Bristol, but could not : it is high time they should meet.

Yours, in the good cause, JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary Ch

YEOVIL (SOMERSETSHIRE).—The Chartists of this place held their weekly meeting on Monday evening Sal week, Mr. White in the chair. After the usual business had been transacted, Mr. Hooper moved a resolution expressive of confidence in the Executive Council, which, after being seconded by Mr. Hewlitt, was carried Ec menimously. Mr. Bainbridge was appointed to draw up a memorial to her Majesty in favour of Frost, Wil-

PLYMOUTH.—On Monday, Dec. 27th, a public lea Ha took place at Plymouth, when 150 partook of the cup So of beverage, and spent a few hours in social mirth and comfort Everything went off splendidly; the room Br was tastefully decorated with banners and evergreens. No [We ought to have had the account of this last week. Br We omit further mention of it on that ground.]

MACCLESFIELD.-Mr. West lectured on Sunday evening last, on Mr. Lawrence Heyworth's pamphlet Ol "On the Natural Law of Wages;" and clearly proved H that it is not only a fallacy, but the greatest compound of falsehoods ever issued to gull the working classes, and is therefore a complete failure as to its in-

HONLEY,-Mr. Christopher Doyle delivered an address at the George and Dragon, on the evening of the 24th of Becember. A memorial on behalf of the exiled patriots was adopted.

NEWCASTLE-The Newcastle Chartists held N their weekly business meeting on Monday evening, in Ne the Chartists' Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market. Mr. Pur- Le vis having been unanimously called to the chair, the As Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, likewise a Le letter from Mr. O'Connor, in which he renews his pro-! M mise of coming to spend a week with us, on his M return from Glasgow; and two letters from Mr. C'Brien, St wherein he assures us (D. V.) of being in Newcastle M on or before Monday, the 10th instant, and will deliver Ne lectures on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, the Ho 10th and 11th, in the new Lecture Room, Nelsen-street, Bi and a public meeting in the same place on Wednesday Worcester evening, open for discussion on the subject of the lec- Norwich tures; likewise his acceding to the earnest request of his constituents to represent them in the Convention by virtue of his election to the House of Commons, at the late General Election in this town, and of becoming a candidate for the suffrages of the rest of the dis trict. Mr. Cockburn then gave an account of the dele gation to Sunderland on the 1st instant, which was highly satisfactory; whereupon Mr. Dees moved, and Mr. Binns seconded, "That the thanks of this Associa tion be tendered to Messers. Cockburn and Sinclair, for their conduct on that occasion." Carried. Moved by Mr. Einclair, seconded by Mr. Binns, "That three anditors be now appointed to examine the cash-book of this Association, end give a faithful account of the funds once in each menth; and to draw out a balance sheet quarterly; and that they hold office for three months." Carried. Mr. Charles Cross was declared duly elected as a member of the General Council, in lien of Mr. P. resigned. Mesers. Alderson, Green and Cross were elected auditors. Mr. Sinclair brough forward the motion of which he gave notice last week when Messra. Dees and Sinclair were deputed to wai upon the Mayor, to request the use of the Guildhall, to Months address to Sir James Graham.

LASSWADE.—A public meeting was held in Bon nyrigg School Room, on Thursday evening, the 30th ult, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting the National Petition, to pass a memorial in favour of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the political prisoners, and to elect a delegate to the Scottish Convention. Mr. John Wyllie, was called to the chair, and stated the business for which the meeting Was assembled. Mr. W. Daniells moved a memorial to the Queen on behalf of the exiled patriots, to be signed by the chairman, and sent to the Birmingham general committee, which was carried nuanimously. Mr. Jackson read the Mational Petition, which was moved by Mr. W. Daniells, seconded by Mr. Peter Gillies Mr. John Stewart then moved three resolutions, condemning the National Perition, and stating that they petitioned for the charter only. He was replied to by Mr. W. Danielis, in a lengthened and energetic speech. A warm discussion took place, and some sharp firing between Xesera Stewart and Daniells, the one denouncing the petition and the English Executive, the other as warmly defending the same. The chairman then put it to the meeting, when the petition was lost by a majority of six? The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Robert Lowery, who was afterwards chosen to represent Lasswade, in the forthcoming Scottish Con-Vention. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting broke up. A petition to the Queen, signed by a number of the inhabitants, has been forwarded to Thos. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., for presentation, praying her Majesty to call honest men to her councils, who would use their influence to cause the People's Charter to become a legislative measure, and showing the great distress of the country, declaring it to be caused class legislation; also praying for a free pardon for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all political pri-

TODMORDEN.—On New Year's Day, the Rev. W. Y. Jackson, of Manchester, visited Todmorden, and delivered a most elequent nudress. He showed very lorcibly the absurdity of meddling with effects, and leaving the cause of those effects as powerful as ever to do mischief. He gave the Corn Law League a deserved castigation for their inconsistency. The Chartists had made excellent arrangements for a public tea party and ball, for the afternoon of the same day-tea on the table at four o'clock; and, such was the anxiety to procure tickets, that some effered sixpence extra for them. At the close of the tea party it was found necessary to divide the company, on account of the room being too small, and accordingly the large from, at the York Tavern, was procured, and other musicians, and then commenced the evening's entertainments. The ball was opened in both rooms by a country dance. There were some excellent pieces recited, and some sentimental and comic songs sung in

excellent style. BOLTON.—The cause of Chartism is progressing in this district. A new room has been opened in Howell Crost, capable of containing one thousand persons, but this, though the best that could be obtained, is not hrge enough. Mr. Candy, of Wolverhampton, lec-bard on Sanday evening, and sixteen new members were enrolled when he had done. Ten thousand sigexteres to the petition have been slready obtained, and ten thousand more are expected. Those who have sheets in hand are requested to take them in. The from is open every Sunday for lectures, Monday for transacting subscriptions and transacting business, lessay for council meetings, Wednesday for discusand the remainder of the week for reading and delitory conversation.

Douthern Star,

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 217.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1842.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

BARNSLEY.—The Chartists held their weekly meeting on Monday. After the enrolment of some new members, and preparations for holding a public meeting on the 10th, for the adoption of the National Petition. one of the members addressed the meeting at considerable length on the utility of petitioning Parliament in support for Mr. Sharman Crawford's Landlord and Tenant Bill. It was agreed that a petition be adouted. The Chartists dined together on New Year's night in Mr. Thomas Aclam's great room. Some good speeches were delivered on responding to various toasts.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE EXECUTIVE FROM NOVEMBER 27TH TO DECEMBER

The line across, gives the name of the place where the Association is held, the probable amount of paying members and calculating from July 14th, until Dec. 31st, 1841, or for five and half months, the period that the monthly contributions ought to have

riod that the monthly contri	guo saoitao	ht to l	3 ve	Stafford 0 7 0
en paid, the Association can	gather at	a gi	nce	Mottram 0 18 4
referring to this and the las	Example 3	neers,	the	Worcester 0 4 0
ade the accounts out at the	rate of six	tv na	oino Vino	Norwich 0 10 0
embers for every 100 cards	issued.	nd pl	aces	Clithero 0 13 4
here I have over or undercl	harged, can	writ	- to	Banbury 111 8
e at once, and shall receive er	rery'satisfac	ction.	The !	Failsworth 0 10 10
rds that have been unpaid for	or, are bro	ught f	rom	Gloucester 1 1 8 Lees 0 5 10
e last sheet to this.				Warnian A 7F A
income.			•	U.11 0 0 0
		£. s.	d.	Manchester, Brown-str. 2 5 0
ondon 500 cards per				Merthyr Tydvil 3 16 8
18 en. car		1 5	0	Wigton 0 12 6
,, 200 cards, p				Saltord 1 3 0
	clear	1 13		Stalybridge 0 3 4
gg Gal	libbs, clear	0 5		Bury 0 8 4
Tof	mon, clear evre, clear	0 10		Birmingham, Freeman-
- 180 agada M	arviehona	0 4	O	street 3 19 2
,, 100 cards, m	in debt	0 0	0	Bacup 0 6 8 Delph 0 2 0
"Rol	son, Tow.	•	•	Delph 0 2 0 Duckinfield 0 5 10
Ham	lets, clear	0 13	10	Aberdare 0 15 0
ottingham 115 cards .	clear	0 19	2	Openshaw 0 2 0
	clear	1 0	0	Ipswich 0 3 4
yde, I. of Wight, 24 cards	_	0 4	-	Preston youths 0 8 4
shton-uLyne, 150 cards		1 9		Cambridge 0 2 0
	in debt	0 10		Manchester, Strand-street 0 7 6
11-1	. in debt	0 11	8	Lancaster 0 16 6
	clear	0 3 0 10	-	Preston 0 9 5
70-41	clear	0 10		Blackburn 1 7 0 Chorley 0 9 0
7:	clear			T:
edruth 60 cards	. Clear	1 10	U	17-3-
8 en. card	s in debt	0 10	0	Millbottom 0 6 8
L1 1	. clear	$\tilde{0}$ $\tilde{2}$		Newton Heath 0 12 11
7.	clear		8	Burnley 2 5 5
nelmsford	••	0 6		Colne 0 16 8
	clear	1 4		York 0 16 8
	clear	0 8	4	Sheffield 3 8 4
	in debt	1 2 0 5	6	Halifax 2 0 10
	clear	0 5	0	Ripponden 0 14 2
	clear	0 5		Scarbro' 0 18 4
	clear	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \end{array}$	-	Leeds 3 0 5 Dewsbury 117 6
	in debt	0.4		TZ : 11 7 7
-14 000	in debt	1 13		Tongton 0.8 0
7 70 7-		0 3		Wolverhampton 0 16 0
alifax 140 cards—20 e		1 10		Redditch 0 10 0
	clear	1 1	4	Walsall 0 2 6
Varwick	clear	0 10		Coventry 0 5 0
radford 400 cards—20 e		3 10		Darlaston 0 7 6
	clear	0 7		Belper 0 18 4
	clear	0 3		Brighton 1 2 6
cochdale 100 cards, per Les				Bristol 1 7 6
Ditto 1 card, per F.	clear	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 10 \end{array}$	_	Manchester, Youths 0 2 0
	in debt clear	1 10		Bath 1 4 2 Strondwater 0 9 7
	clear	0 4		Strondwater 0 9 7 Rotherham 0 7 4
303-	in debt	ŏō		Derby 1 13 0
larket Weighton, per a patri		0 2	6	Potteries, Simpson 0 12 1
Sarnsley	***	0 10	0	Ditto, Richards 0 10 0
	in debt			Mansfield 989
	olear		_	Bristol, Youths 0 5 6
	clear			Yeovil 0 7 8
	clear			Macclesfield 0 19 10
	in debt	0 1		Kidderminster 0 10 0
	elear in debt		_	Sunderland 0 15 0
	in debt in debt			Out debts, total £89 17 0
	in debt	0 4		Our devis, sount and 17 o
) TT! - L	clear			There has been printed
	in debt	0 4	-	21300 cards at £1 8s 4d
losley 30 cards	clear	0 6		per thousand and 389
tafford 100 cards	in debt			enamelled ones at 16s
	in debt			8d per hundred. Total
	clear			amount of card printing 33 6 10
	clear			Of which there has been
	clear in debt		6	paid 20 0 0
Vorcester 24 cards	in debt	ų į	, ,	

ρĒ	Chitheroe	125 cards	•••	in debt	0	10	10	1
	Acrington 5	12 cards	***	in debt	ŏ	ŏ	Õ	1
	Star Office	12 04143	•••	in debt		11	3	
g		100 cards		in debt	õ	ō	ŏ	1
5- i		50 cards		in debt	ŏ	ø	ŏ	
3-	Failsworth	50 cards		in debt	ø	ŏ	ĕ	į
18	Gloncester	100 cards		in debt	ø	Ŏ	ŏ	
ď		35 cards		in debt	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	
1-		60 cards		in debt	Ŏ	Õ	Ō	1
-)?		100 cards		in debt	Ð	Õ	Ö	
y	Hebdembridge	100 cards		clear	0	0	0	1
e	Manchester Bn. S	st. 50 cards		in debt	0	U	0	
:s	Merthyr Tydvil	80 cards	•• •	in debt	0	0	0	1
e	Congleton	50 cards	•••	in debt	Ø	0	0	1
2-	Newcastle-on-Tyr	e 60 cards	••	in debt	•	0	•	1
e	Wigton	60 cards	•••	in debt	0	•	9	
d	Salford	40 cards		in debt	θ	0	-0	
n	Staleybridge	20 cards		in debt	0	0	0	
١,	Bury	50 cards	•••	in debt	Ø	0	0	i
it	Birmingham, Fre	e-						1
Ι,	man-street	200~cards	•••	in debt	1	10	0	
it	Dittto, Steelhouse	:-						
O	lane	70 cards	•••	clear	1	0	0	
	Bacup	40 cards	•••	in debt	Ø	0	0	
	Delph	12 cards	•	in debt	9	. 0	0	
1-	Dukin£eld	$50~\mathrm{cards}$		in debt	0	2	6 8	1
h	Stockport Youths	100 cards	2 €	n. clear	θ	17	8	Ì
e :	Aberdare	150 cards		in debt	0	10	0	ł
a :	Openshaw	12 cards		in debt	0	•	0	1
d i	Tavistock	$30 \text{ card}_{\bar{s}}$		clear		5	0	1
e	Stourbridge	30 cards	***	clear	0	12	6	İ
0	Midgley	* ***	***	clear	0	1	0	ļ
g	Wadswerth-row	•••		clea r	0	4	$\frac{2}{4}$	į
o i	Batley	$20~{ m cards}$	***	clear	0	3	4	İ
1	1 F 1	6 cards		clear	0	1	0	İ
u į	Darman	***		clear	0	ซึ	8	ì
i. į	Warley, per Cnlp	оп		clear	0	10	0	l
4	Mytholmroyd		•••	clear	0	$\frac{2}{1}$	6	١
	MIXEHUED -		•••	clear	0	1	0	ļ
y	Arnold	•••	***	clear	0	6	0	
,	Lynn	25 cards		clear	0	5	0	ı

100 cards—10 en. in debt 1 0 0

o i			•		_	1 The Table 1 The same and the state of the same and the	1.
-	Wadswerth-row		clear		2	evening, Mr. James Thorn was duly elected to air	1.0
3	Batley - 20 car		clear		4	on the London Delegate Council for this locality.	1
1	Morley 6 car	rds	clear	0 1	0	Mr. Knight lectured here on the origin of Govern-	Ţ
1	Dawgreen		clear	0 B	8	ment and its duties, and gave general satisfaction.	11
•	Warley, per Cnlpon		clear	0 19	0	CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—The Chartists	1
1	Mytholmroyd		clear	0 2	6	met on Monday evening, and transacted their usual	1
	Mixenden		clear	0 1	0	weekly business. It was particularly requested that))
- 1	Arnold		clear	0 6	0	the secretary would attend on Monday evening next,	ļi
	Lynn 25 car	ds	clear	0 5	0	as friends would be there to take up their cards.	į:
7	Ipswich 54 car	sb	in debt	0 5	8	The whole of the general councilmen are also re-	1
- !	Canterbury 53 car	·ds	clear	0 8	4	quested to attend on Monday evening next, as busi-	1:
3 ;	Presion Youths 50 car	ds	in debt	0 0	0	ness of impertance will be brought before them.	1
- }	Cambridge 12 car	ds	in debt	0 0	0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2
3	Burnley 200 car	ds	in debt	1 11	8	LIME-HOUSE-Mr. Stallwood lectured at the	:
1	Cards issued, 6586—enam	elled ca	urds, 60;			Lime-House Causeway, on Tuesday, Jan. 4th, 1842,	E
I			-			to a numerous audience, in the spacious School-	1
1 ;	Total Income	***	£	253 17	51		•
)	Total expences	• •••	***	50 I	8	HAMMERSHITH.—A meeting was held at the Black	8
- ;						Bull Inn. Hammersmith, on Tuesday, Mr. Gifford in	ł
}	Balance in hand	•••	£	3 15	$9\frac{1}{3}$	the chair. An animated discussion took place on	٦
						the best means of advancing the cause in which	C
1	Audited, and found					Messrs, Cullingham, Daly, Dobson, Millwood,	L
3	_		HN MURB	LAY.		Callughan, and Mortimer took part.	t
) <u> </u>	-	T.	L.				I
٠,						DEPTFORD.—At a meeting of the Surrey Council,	Ŀ

Au	dited, and found correct,					ļ
	John Mi	TRR	AY.			1
	T. L.					١,
	1, 11,					
	<u></u>					8
	EXPENDITURE.					c
Dec. 4th:	Secretary's wages		2	0	0	7
	Ditto coach fare and travell	ing				Σ
-	expenses from London	to				1
	- Manchester		2	0	0	1
	Two member's wages		$\frac{2}{3}$	ŏ	0	ł
	Extra expenses to Dr. M'Dor	all	·	·	Ū	1
	in agitating		0	10	0	t
		•••		13		t
_	Postagė	•••	ŏ	4		t
	Stationery Lent to the Manchester Gene	1	U	4		
		TAL	2	0	9	6
	Council	•••	ő	4	6	
	Account books	•••	ŏ		6	ŧ
llth.		•••				I
	Stationery	***	.0	4	10	-
	Paid for cards printing	to			_	
	Fothergill	•••	10	0	0	Į
	Two members' wages	•••	3	0	0	ł
	Extra agitating expenses	to		_		8
	Dr. M'Douall	•••	0	10	0	ŀ
	Secretary's wages	•••	2	0	. 0	1
18 ነ Ъ.	Postage		0	3	7	ł
	Error in last ballance sheet		1	14	8]
	Secretary's wages		2	0		t
	Two members' wages		3	0	0	d
_	Extra America to Dr. M'Dou		_	_	_	1

meeting, in spite of all opposition. for agitating Secretary's wages ... 2 0 0 Two members' wages ... 3 0 0 Secretary's wages

GLASGOW—The great Convention of Scottish Delegates assembled on Monday last, when Mr. Cullen was called to the chair. The following delegates were "present.—Mr. John Nelson, from Greenock and Paisley; Mr. David Glasford, Perth; Mr. John Cree, Westmuir; Mr. W. C. Pattison, Thomason, Lowery, Thomson, and Duncan Mr. Patteson then rose and moved the following resolution, "That the Chartists of Glasgow of one discount of the fair sex being present. Nothing could exceed the harmony and spirit which pervaded.

BLACKBURN.—On Monday evening, Mr. Duffy lectured here, to a numerous audience and gave great satisfaction. After the meeting twenty-two great satisfaction. After the ... 1 10 7 Gen. Council, Manchester 2 6 0 London, (Wheeler) ... 3 7 4 Marylebone ... 1 5 0 Stockport 0 15 0 Doyle 1 13 4 Redruth 0 4 0 Eccles 0 15 0 Middleton ... 0 10 6 Bolton ... 2 1 3
Bradford ... 1 7 0
Rochdale ... 1 4 2 Oldham 2 15 11 Rooden-lane ... Bishopwearmouth Penzance 0 2 0 Newport (Edwards) ... 0 16 8 Wallace, Camlauchie; Mr. John Selkirk, Greenock; Mr. John Thompson, Dundee; Mr. John Duncan, Langloan; Mr. John M'Laig, Shettleston; Mr. Thomas Steel, Bridgeton; Mr. John Rodger (in room of Mr. Johnston, resigned,) Arbroath; Mr. Isaac Peterkin, Newmills; Mr. Thomas Moir, Campsie; Mr. James Cowan, Irvine; Mr. George Hume, Mayboll; Mr. Willie, Kilmarnock; Mr. William Carruth, Coat Bridge; Mr. R. Malcolm, North Quarter; Mr. John Colquboun, Kirkintulloch; Mr. Thomas Baird, Vale of Leven; Mr. Wm. Thomason, Stewarton; Mr. David Cunningham, Balfour; Mr. James Jack, Pollockshaws; Mr. Adam Smith, Coburgh Place; Mr. James Thomson. Leicester 6 0 10
Astley 6 2 0 Adam Smith, Coburgh Place; Mr. James Thomson, Partick; A. Cassless, Barhead; Mr. John Todd, Salcoats; Mr. James Henderson, Paisley; Mr. Robert Cochran, Alva; Mr. David Harrower, ester, Brown-str. 2 2 2 2 r Tydvil ... 3 16 8 0 3 4 gham, Freeman-... 0 2 0 0 5 10 ... 0 15 0 youths ... 0 8 4 ester, Strand-street 0 7 above objections; after which the vote was taken, ... 1 13 0 delegate. Mr. Brewster, at this stage of the proceedings, made his appearance, when he was objected to in consequence of not having handed in his credentials, to which objection Brewster assented. After which Joseph Dixon moved, that CHESTERFIELD AND BRAMPTON—A meet-... 3 0 5 0 8 0 give general satisfaction. Mr. Proudfoot read a him to write one letter a week. ... 0 16 0 statement of the funds of the committee, which was ... 0 10 0 Henry Vincent 10 0 0 Mrs. Vincent 0 10 0 ... 0 18 4 ... 1 2 6 ... ester. Youths

Leaving due to the parties 13 6 10

LONDON.-DELEGATE COUNCIL.-The Council

for that purpose. Several newly elected members

Dr. M'Douall delivered a lecture on Free Trade

Mr. E. Stallwood lectured at the Albien Coffee

the ladies dresses gave to it a most lively appearance.

nefit of the masons, and was much applauded.

took their seats.

overflowing audience.

Mrs. Lovett	.5	0	0	
Mr. Collins	5	0	0	17
George Julian Harney		ŏ	0	
R. J. Richardson	_	Ŏ		,
	5		0	
Mrs. Roberts, Birmingham	_	10		
		ìŏ	0	
William Carrier		Õ	= =	١.
J. B. O'Brien	5		ŏ	
Joseph Broyan	2	ŏ	Ö	,
P. M. M'Douall, to divide among	4		···	
		Λ	. P	
his fellow-prisoners		14		÷.
William Benbow		0	0	Ţ,
Manchester Committee			. 0	
Mr. Peddio	3	. 0	0	j.,
John Collins, when in Glasgow	•			
last year	5	0	0	ď
William Lovett	5	0	0	
Mrs. Frost	4	7	8	
George Floran	0	10	0	٠,
Smith, Bradford	1	7	0	٠.
John Danis Crow for law business	5	0	0	
John Dovie Grav. Joriaw Business	5	0	0	
John Boyle Gray, for law business in behalf of O'Connor	5	0	0	

met en Sunday, Mr. Morton in the chair. Messrs. and carried for two hours. Upon the re-assembling tion, and the meeting separated. Fussell and Martin reported from the depatation to of the delegates, Mr. Duncan, of Dundee, was effect a junction of the Middlesex and Surrey called to the chair, when Mr. Abram Duncan moved Councils, and it was resolved that the deputation a vote of thanks to the central committee, which should attend again on Wednesday next, to conclude was seconded by Mr. Calruth, of Kilmarnock, and which was seconded by Mr. Abram Duncan. Mr. Brewster moved his well well-known "under no circumstances" motion, which was seconded by Mr. fallacies, at the Temperance Hall, St. George's-road, Cochran. A long discussion ensued pro and con, Southwark, on Wednesday, Dec. 29th, for the begreat ability which told with excellent effect upon the meeting. Mr. Rankin, of Edinburgh, moved House, Church-street, Shoreditch, on Sunday, to an that the question be not entertained at all, which was lost. It was then requested that the names THE PUBLIC festival for the benefit of the Chartist being done, it was found that five voted for Brewsvictims came off on Monday evening, at the Tempe- ter's motion and fifty-one for Pattison's motion. Mr. rance Hall, Lower George-street, Sloane-square. Pattison then moved an adjournment at half-past The hall was decorated with evergreens; this and eight o'clock to next day at ten o'clock.—The Delethe ladies dresses gave to it a most lively appearance. The dancing was kept up with great spirit. In the concert department, all of the songs, &c. were loudly applanded, and several songs, recutations, &c. met applanded, and several songs, recitations, &c. met gates being called, each delegate gave in the respective opinions of his constituents, during which Mr. GLOBE FIELDS.—At a meeting, held at the Hit or Lowery, delegate from Lasswade and Leith, moved Miss, 79, West-street, Globe Fields, on Sunday the following resolution, "That this committee revening, Mr. James Thorn was duly elected to sit commend that all places, towns, or districts that on the London Delegate Council for this locality. accord with the statement of grievances contained Mr. Knight lectured here on the origin of Govern- in the National Petition, and have in public meeting passed the same, do go on in procuring signatures for CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH. The Chartists the same, and that those who do not agree with the met on Monday evening, and transacted their usual statement of grievances, and are wishful for the principles of the People's Charter, do sign a petition for the principles of the People's Charter alone." Secondly," That it is the opinion of this meeting that the introduction of extraneous matter in the dissention, we recommend that in future nothing but a statement of the principles of the People's Charter, Lime-House—Mr. Stallwood lectured at the Lime-House Causeway, on Tuesday, Jan. 4th, 1842, to a numerous audience, in the spacious School-Room, on the Institutions of Society.

Hammersmith.—A meeting was held at the Black Bull Inn, Hammersmith, on Tuesday, Mr. Gifford in Bull Inn, Hammersmith, on Tuesday, Mr. Gifford in Which he reed a letter which he had received after the chair. An animated discussion took place on which he read a letter which he had received after the chair. An animated discussion took place on the best means of advancing the cause, in which Messrs. Cullingham, Daly, Dobson, Millwood, Callughan, and Mortimer took part. new members joined. A committee was formed to and several others delivered their sentiments on the

get up a public meeting at Deptford and Greenwich, by a requisition to the High Constable, to adopt the National Petition, &c. A committee was appointed drawn up. Mr. M'Crea moved "That the National the principles of the People's Charter. to get up a public meeting at Croydon, upon the dis- Petition be adopted as it is." The Chairman then tressed state of the country, and to adopt the petition. Each member of the Council is requested to attend at the Horn's Tavern, Bermondsey, on Tuesday next; chair to be taken at five o'clock precisely, on each side; four declined voting, three absent, two when the final arrangements will be made to assist from Paisley, and one from Stewarton. The Chairthe good men and true of Croydon in their public man was then called for his casting vote, he, however, required time to deliberate. Upon the motion of ABERDEEN.-On New Year's Day a public M'Crae, he was allowed about ten minutes, when he meeting was held on the Inches, to memorialise returned and voted in behalf of Jack's motion. her Majesty in behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, An adjournment was then moved from four to halfand all political prisoners. It being a holiday we had a good meeting. At one o'clock Mr. Archibald delegates three cheers were given for O'Connor. M'Donald was called to the chair, who opened the business of the meeting in a short address. Mr. Duncan in the chair, when the roll of the delegates Legge, in a speech of great length, moved the adop- was again called. The first metion was the petition; tion of the memorial, and concluded amidst great upon which, Messrs. Proudfoot, Duncan, Rodger, cheering. Mr. Nicholson seconded its adoption, Rankin, and Malcolm, attempted to propose the when it was put to the meeting and carried unani- getting up of a new petition, and stated the reasons of 0 at great length on the duty which they were called petition. Mr. Proudfoot contended that they ought, Two members' wages ... 3 0 0 upon to perform, and urged on them the necessity of Postage ... 0 7 10 petitioning, &c. The meeting was then dissolved. Stationery ... 0 4 10 Mr. M'Donald in the chair; he opened the proceed
Extra expenses to Dr. M'Donald ... 10 Donald in the chair; he opened the proceed
Two members' wages ... 3 0 0 upon to perform, and urged on them the necessity of after the previous decision of the delegates on the National Petition, not to take any notice of any other subject in the petition than the points constitution.

The new plants are coming out, and the committee hope the arrangements will be sucled to the committee hope the arrangements will be sucled to the committee hope the arrangements will be sucled to the committee hope the arrangements will be sucled to the committee hope the arrangements will be sucled to the committee hope the arrangements will be sucled to the committee hope the arrangements will be sucled to the committee hope the arrangements will be sucled to the committee hope the arrangements will be sucled to the committee hope the arrangements will be sucled to the committee hope the arrangements will be sucled to the committee hope the arrangements will be sucled to the committee hope the arrangements will be sucled to the committee hope the arrangements will be sucled to the committee hope the

previous motion to retire to the Session House, as Mr. O'Connor was going to deliver a lecture in the Church, for the benefit of the hand-loom weavers.

CHORLEY.—Mr. Duffey has been lecturing here

CHORLEY.—Mr. Duffey has been lecturing here

MANCHESTER .- The Chartists of Miles Platting held a tea party in their room, on New Year's Day. About fifty sat down to tea. The room was beautifully decorated with flags and Chartist mottos, also the pertraits of Feargus O'Connor, Dr. M'Douall, Frost, Hunt, Emmett, and several others. After tea, several patriotic toasts were given, and

the evening was spent very pleasantly. HUDDERSFIELD .-- ODD FELLOWSHIP AND CHARTISM.—The Paddock Unity of Independent Odd Fellows, held a general meeting in the Loyal Protest lodge room, Stanley Court, Huddersfield, according to the decision of the grand annual meet-Robert Cochran, Alva; Mr. David Harrower, Coalsnaughton; Mr. Abraham Duncan, Govan; Mr. Charles M'Ewan, Tilliconltrie; Mr. William Harrower, Sanquar; Mr. Duncan Robertson, Ayr; house, of Lee Gap district in the chair. The chair-house, Sanquar; Mr. Duncan Robertson, Ayr; man opened the meeting in a brief but pathetic Mr. William Smith, Edinburgh; Mr. Rankin, Cumnock; Mr. Robert Mackervail, Kilbarchan; speech, after which the delegates gave in the opinions of their various lodges, who had one and all divided by large majorities to agitate for nothing less than the People's Charter. The meeting was spirited and well conducted; amongst the speeches discussion ensued, which occupied upwards of three hours, whether Mr. Mitchell, delegate from Aberdeen should be considered a delegate or not, in con-After the roll of delegates had been called, a long discussion ensued, which occupied upwards of three hours, whether Mr. Mitchell, delegate from Aberdeen, should be considered a delegate or not, in consequence of the nature of the bill calling the meeting at which he was elected; the said bill having stated that all persons under twenty-one years of age should be excluded, as well as those who did not pay twopence for admission. It, however, appeared during the course of discussion, that the statements in the bill had been withdrawn, relative to the above objections: after which the vote was taken be fairly and fully represented in the Commons' be fairly and fully represented in the Commons when it was decided that Mr. Mitchell should sit as a House of Parliament, and this meeting further

no person be considered a delegate, unless he pro-duce his oredentials," which was seconded by Mr. Chesterfield, on Monday evening last. The National M'Crae. Mr. Jack moved, as an amendment, Petition was adopted every one promising to use "that all persons who can prove that they were elected as delegates, should be allowed to sit and vote accordingly," which was seconded by Mr. letter from one of our suffering brothers, Samuel Pattison, and carried. A statement of the pro-

BRIGHTON.—A most cheering account has been received in Brighton from Hastings, where they are about organizing themselves. They are raising funds for a lecturer. They meet every Sunday morning and evening, and read the Star, Circular, &c. The National Petition they are going to put in

WIGAN.-A public meeting was held in our Association Room, in Mill-gate, on Saturday evening last, to memorialize the Queen, for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. All determined to exert themselves in order to bring back their banished brethren, and to obtain the Charter and

release of Frost, Williams, and Jones, as well as the Chairman briefly opened the business of the meeting,

it was agreed to send 7s. their meiety, to the Execu- and if it were possible, by threats and intimidation to tive Council. Mr. Mowbray moved the adoption of compel them, they would be able, at some future It was then stated that a debt of £47 was due to the central committee. The delegates agreed that they would apply to their constituents and have the Mr. Hill, and carried unanimously. It was agreed to sufficiently with the suffrage to all that were not convicted of same liquidated. An adjournment was then proposed to forward it to Sir Frederick Pollock for presenta-

WINCHCOMB.—The Winchcomb Chartists had a supper on Monday night last, at the house of Mr. Sexty. After supper a vote of censure was passed on Mr. G. Hawkes, for offering us the use of a room to then sat down. The Chairman advised all to read. the much desired object. Mr. Langwith requested carried amid great cheering. Mr. Pattison moved hold a meeting, and, after it had been made public, deputations to wait on bodies of sheemakers, to form that the resolution previously agreed to at the refusing to let us have it. After taking into considerthem into Chartist lecalities. Seven were appointed Bazaar and the last Scottish Convention be agreed to ation the best means of getting signatures to the National Petition, &c., several songs were sung, among which was the "Democrat Bold," by Mr. C. Austin, and "The Press," by Mr. J. Jackson. The evening's festivities were kept up till about mid-

> TRURO.—On Tuesday week, the National Petition was adopted here. Great numbers attended the meeting, it being held in an excellent public square, in front of the Church. Mr. W. Wale, jun., was called to the chair. Mr. J. H. Longman moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Skewer, of Camborne, and carried unanimously. Mr. John Endean moved the adoption of the Petition, which he read, amidst repeated bursts of applause. Mr. N. Power, the county lecturer, was then called for, who was received with cheers. He said that having heard the Petition read through by one of the working classes, he thought that it would puzzle many of the privileged classes to give greater effect to it, and he conceived that the meeting generally agreed with its requests. He addressed the meeting for two hours, adducing clear and convincing proofs of the excellence of the Petition, which was carried amidst triumphant cheers. In the evening a dinner took place at the house of John Endean, when several toasts were proposed and responded to, and a comfertable evening was spent. NOTTINGHAM -On Sunday last, a county

Delegate meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel. Twenty-two Delegates were present, but in consequence of the multiplicity of business to be brought forward National Petition, having produced discussion and for consideration, the meeting was adjourned till Sunday morning the 16th inst., at ten o'clock, when it is requested that the various delegates will again be present, or else represent the views of their respective ing. If he had, there is not the least doubt but constituencies by letter, addressed to Mr. Russell, care Universal Suffrage would have been carried in his sent, or else represent the views of their respective of Mr. G. Sweet, Goosegate, Nottingham. On Sunday evening, the Chartists held their weekly meeting in the Democratic Chapel, Mr. Cropper was appointed chairman. The nominations for the general Council were made, the ballot will take place next Monday evening. New names were taken for members of the association, after which, Mr. W. D. Taylor delivered a lecture on the Midland Counties new Charter, and the Cottage Garden Plan. An excellent spirit was evinced formed; they had their opening on new years' eve,

> Mr. W. D. Taylor lectured on Sunday last at noon, in the large room, Queen Caroline, Charlotte-street, Nottingham, to a large and most attentive audience, on

> THE CONVENTION.—There are five candidates for the midland counties' district. The sub-secretarics in every locality are repectfully requested to transmit without delay the number of members having taken out cards, and state distinctly how many have paid up their weekly contributions, and also those who have merely had their cards, but have not contributed to the Assuciation, as the latter will not be eligible to vote. All letters should be addressed to Mr. Russell, care of Mr. Sweet, Goosegate, Nottingham.

MANCHESTER.—On New Year's Eve a splendid tea party and ball was held in the large room. Hulme. The amusements were kept up till morning, so that the Chartists of that district brought in the new year rejoicing in having opened a large room an earnest caution to the Chartists to be on their for the discussion of democratic principles. There were also tea parties at Strand-street, and Miles Platting, conducted on the principles of teetotalism. 0 mously. The Chairman then addressed the meeting the petitioners for agreeing to the language of the said On Sunday evening, lectures were delivered in the various rooms. The new plans are coming out, and the committee hope the arrangements will be such evening.

DUCKINFIELD.—The Chartists of this place opened their room, on Sunday last, when two lec- of the missionary for two months, to afford oppor-

Year's Day; Mr. Campbell, of Manchester, and Mr. Clayton, of Huddersfield, attended, and each addressed the meeting.

SALPORD.—Mr. Littley lectured in the Chartists' room here, on Sunday evening.

SELBY,-Mr. Jones lectured here on Monday evening, to a very respectable audience, and with

much ability. CHALFORD, (GLOUCESTER.)—The National Petition has been adopted here at a public

COLSNAUGHTON.—CHARTIST SOCIAL MEETING. -The first of a series of social meetings was held in the New Hall of this place on Saturday the 1st inst. The house was crowded, a good number of the fair sex being present. Nothing could exceed the harmony and spirit which pervaded.

made the law of the land; and exhorted all present to join the National Charter Association. The meeting was very numerous.

WHITE ABBEY.—A meeting of the Constists of this place was convened by a watchman's rattle, on Monday night, to hear a lecture from Messrs. Jennings and Raspin, but neither of them attended. This is not as it ought to to be. Mr. Brook, in the absence of the lecturers, offered his services, which were accepted. Mr. Brook delivered an able and interesting lecture on class legislation—the conduct of the Whigs and Tories—and the law of primeof the Whigs and Tories—and the law of primogeniture, which occupied upwards of an hour in delivery. Mr. Robert Sutcliffe occupied the chair. The following resolution was carried by acclamation:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the prevailing distress of this country is owing to class legislation and the industries. is owing to class legislation, and the industrieus classes will never be better situated until the Charter be made the law of the land, and that it is the bounden duty of every labouring man to use every legal and constitutional means in his power to make the Charter the law of the land; and that this meeting pledges itself never to rest satisfied until every man has a voice in making the laws which he is called upon to obey." The room was crowded to excess with an attentive and delighted audience. A Sunday-school is held in the room, which is filled to overflowing every Sabbath. The children are taught to read and write. The place is far too small for the number that attends; they have it in contemplation to take a larger room. May the Chartists of every place go and do likewise, and success will speedily crown our efforts.

LEES-A public dinner is to be holden at the Friendship Inn, Lees, on the 15th inst., in honour of the liberation of Mr. Samuel Danson. Messrs. Leach, Griffin, Campbel!, and Duffy, are expected. Tickets—males, 1s. 2d.; females, 1s. may be had from the following persons:—Messrs. Reuben Hague, Lewis Harrop, Lees; Leonard Haslop, Temperance Hotel, Manchester, street, Oldham; Robert Beau-mont, Waterhead-mill; Mr. John Robinson, Brookbottom, Mossley; Mr. George Bottomley Roughtown, Saddleworth.

WAPPING.—The female Chartists of Wapping held ceedings of the central committee was given, by officials are at their hellish system again, in laying their weekly meeting at the North Tavern, on Sun-Thompson, Ross, and Proudfoot, which appeared to give general satisfaction. Mr. Proudfoot read a bim to restrict one latter and their weekly meeting at the North Tavern, on Sunsub-Treasurer of the Council.

DELPH HOLE.—The Chartists of this locality met at their usual place of meeting, on Sunday evening last, Mr. James Leatherbarrow occupied the chair. Mr. Brook moved, and Mr. John Haigh seconded that a room now vacant in the neighbourhood should &c. The National Petition they are going to put in motion. They mean to test the opinions of the people of that neighbourhood.

They mean to test the opinions of the people of that neighbourhood.

They mean to test the opinions of the people of that neighbourhood.

They mean to test the opinions of the without one dissentient; and thirteen members gave in their names to pay one shilling each for the

first quarter's rent. BRADFORD UNITED REFORM CLUB.—This Society ssued large placards last week, announcing that Dr. Samuel Smiles, the Editor of the Leeds Times, would deliver a lecture on Tue day evening, January 4th, banished brethren, and to obtain the Charter and nothing less. The memorial was signed on behalf of the meeting by James Hyslop, draper, chairman.

At Lammer Head Green, three miles from Wigan, on Monday last, there was a supper of teetotal Chartest, and a memorial to the Queen for the dent of the club, was to take the chair. The National Petition, were adopted with universal accla-mation.

BARNARD CASTLE—On Wednesday night stating the objects which they had in view, last, a lecture was delivered in the large room, Ship and then called on Mr. Smiles to address them. Inn, by Mr. James Maw of Middlesbrough. The On his presenting himself a cheer was attempted but society meet every Wednesday night, in their room, failed. Mr. Smiles' lecture was written, and may be considered a pretty fair Chartist lecture. He set DURHAM.—At a meeting of the Chartists in this completely at rest the question of the Corn Laws city, on Monday evening, Mr. Watson in the chair, being repealed with the present House of Commons, crime, not insane, and all those that were not paupers. He read various authors to prove how happy those nations were who enjoyed Universal Suffrage, parti-cularly Switzerland and America. Mr. Smiles' address lasted about an hour and a quarter, and the address which had been given to them, and he said he agreed with every word Mr. Smiles had said, and told his audience that it would be impossible to stop at Household Suffrage, and called on all present to join the Reform Club. Mr. Mensford, one of their own members, then stood up and addressed the Chair, and thanked the Chairman and Mr. Smiles for advocating Universal Suffrage, and he as both of them had declared that Universal Suffrage was their right, why not adopt it at once, instead of trying to get Household Suffrage? He was proceeding in an able manner to expose the folly of such half measures, when the Chairman interrupted him, and said, if he was not mistaken he was one of the members when the rules were drawn up and agreed to. Mr. Mensford acknowledged that he was, but said that he objected to them when they were passed, and wanted them then to come out for Universal Suffrage. Mr. Mensford said, I mean, Mr. Chairman, to test the present meeting whether Universal or Household Suffrage is most likely to remove the evils under which we labour, and moved a resolution to that effect. Mr. Yates seconded the motion. The Chairman again interrupted Mr. Mensford when he was speaking, and said they were called together to hear a lecture and not a discus-

sion. Mr. Mensford again attempted to speak, and was rewarded with a volley of hisses from the members of the Reform Club for his trouble. The Chairman said he was willing to discuss the question, but when pressed upon to name a time and place, he forgot to do so. A vote of thanks was moved to the Doctor, when Mr. Mensford again demanded that the original motion should be put to the meeting, but the Chairman, for reasons best known to himself, would not put it to the meetown camp. COVENTRY.-A festival and ball was held here

the last day of December, apwards of 120 sat down to tea, and the amusements of the evening were highly satisfactory.

Deptered.—At a meeting of the Surrey Council, bridge, Brewster, of Paisley, M'Williams, of at the Pilot Inn, High street, Deptford, Mr. Morgan, chairman, the reports from the various localities were received. Deptford gave a flattering account, and paid 5s. 6d. to the Council Fund, and three new members joined. A committee was formed to the which was exhibited augurs well for meeting, and repeatedly was heard "the Charter, and not one iota less:" at the conclusion of the lecture, the applause for some minutes was astonishing. A trifle for immediate relief was also collected for the patriot Holberry.

| Deptered they had their opening on new years' even by the meeting, and repeatedly was heard "the Charter, and not one iota less:" at the conclusion of the lecture, the applause for some minutes was astonishing. A trifle for immediate relief was astonishing. A trifle for immediate relief was also collected for the patriot Holberry.

| Deptered they had their opening on new years' even by the meeting, and repeatedly was heard "the Charter, and not one iota less:" at the conclusion of the lecture, the applause for some minutes was astonishing. A trifle for immediate relief was also collected for the patriot Holberry.

| Deptered they had their opening on new years' even by the meeting, and repeatedly was heard "the Charter, and not one iota less:" at the conclusion of the lecture, the applause for some minutes was astonishing. A trifle for immediate relief was also collected for the patriot Holberry. a spirited agitation. Mr. Joseph Hutchinson, Mr. Cartwright Howarth, and Mr. John Kilner, delivered their maiden speeches on the occasion, each one speaking in a strain that surprised the audience and ellicited much applause. The secretary to the association also addressed the meeting at considerable length on the subjects of emigration, education. the rights of woman, &c.

DEWSBURY.—Mr. Bairstow preached two eloquent discourses in the splendid pavilion here, last Sunday, in the afternoon and evening. Powerful impressions were produced. On Monday evening, the same gentleman delivered a masterly and luminous lecture in the same spacious place, to a very large and attentive audience, which was received most enthusiastically, "on the origin, progress, principles, and prospects of Chartism." The concluding paragraphs of his lecture were devoted to guard against the professed friends of Universal Suffrage, who, from their squeamish fear of losing caste would not join our ranks. A vote of thanks was carried to the lecturer amid much applause and prolonged acclamation. A ball concluded the

BELPER. -At the local delega'e meeting, held on Sunday, it was resolved to suspend the labour

Chartist Entelligence.

ments, removed a theusand prejudices, and already con-

verted to our cause thousands of the middle class.

a steady determination hat affords, noy, assures a better

the exertions and labours of the patriots of thirty-nine :

they were men who encountered terrible obstacles

they were men who braved no ordinary dangers, and if

they failed in achieving the deliverance of their coun-

remember the fable of the wolves and the sheep; the

wolves entered into a treaty of peace with the sheep,

the principles developed in the People's Charter." Mr. Hollyoake considered the document of Mr. Sturge an insult to the working classes-here had the people SHEFFIELD. repeatedly declared that the Charter alone would they (From our own Correspondent.) MR. BAIRSTOW'S LECTURE.-Mr. Bairstow deli vered his second lecture in the Town Hall, on Wedless than they have repeatedly declared they insist upon nesday evening, Dec. 29th. Mr. Ludlam was again having—he would say, let the people insist upon having called to the chair, and Mr. B., who was received with loud cheering, commenced his discourse, his subject being,-"The origin, rise, progress, principles, objects, and prospects of Chartism." It has been said, observed the lecturer, that Chartism was dead; this had been declared from the lips of a Whig Attorney. General-had been echoed by a corrupt press-had been sounded through the length and breadth of the land—would he dare to gaineay it then? No: but if the resolution; one forest of hands declared the reso-Chartism was dead, or if it had ever died, he was there lution unanimously adopted. The thanks of the meetto stand upon its tomb, and bid it, in the people's ing having been voted to Mr. Bairstow and the chairname, come forth. (Cheers) Chartism, like all man, and the last part of the Chartist anthem sung in full chorus, three cheers was given for the Charter and great changes, and all great principles, had sprung from the ranks of the working classes—that people from no surrender, and the meeting dissolved. whom had emanated every beneficial change, every THE WELSH MARTYRS -In reply to a memorial of improvement in society; Chartism owed not its origin the Sheffield Chartists in behalf of Frost, Williams, and to the present generation; no, in other days, in other Jones, the following has been received by Mr. Harney times, a Gerald and a Muir, a Cartwright and a Hunt, from the Hom. Office:had, in defiance of persecution, advocated the prin-"Whitchall, 23rd Dec., 1841. ciples of Chartism-principles which had descended "SIR,—Secretary Sir James Graham having carefully to us a precious heir-loom, which we will transmit acknowledged and established in the land, a heritage considered your application in behalf of John Frost. William Jones, and Zephaniah Williams, I am directed to our children. (Cheers.) It unfortunately was the to express to you his reg et that there is no sufficient case that so long as the people could exist in comground to justify him, consistently with his public parative comfort, so long were they content to be politically slaves. You never can make the millions prayer thereof." complain until suffering under terrible injustice, and

duty, in advising her Majesty to comply with the The Sheffleld Chartists memorialised the Queen-not all relief or alleviation of their misery denied them, Sir James Graham: it was the duty of Sir James to they begin to ask, why is it that we produce and must have presented the memorial to the Sovereign, and not enjoy? It is when the millions find themselves returned her answer-not his own. This straw thrown sinking in misery, robbed by the tax-eater and profitup shows which way the wind blows. The Queen is working classes of twenty-one years and upwards, be monger, the iron heel of adamantine oppression crushthe Queen of the faction in power for the time beinging them in the dust; then do they speak in a voice not the Queen of the people. No mercy, no instice of thunder and demand the rights we call Chartismneed the people expect at the hands of the men at prerights that must, that will be conceded whenever the sent having away. Well, let them buckle on their millions shall demand their own enfranchisement, for armour; let them prepare for the great moral struggle the voice of the people is the voice of God. (Cheers.) fast approaching: a struggle in which triumphant, as what we are looking for. Our object is to seek, by Our principles are none the less holy, none the less we shall be, if all will pull together, will realise our valuable, though in their assertion, mariyrs perish and Charter law, and restore to their country our banished matriots fall. oceans of blood may be shed, and revolution may come. What is revolution? It is a change

resisted too long, conceded too late. The oppressors of the poor are deaf to their cries; the tyrants of the ham, on Thursday evening, December 30th, to take into These are our objects; they are plain, clear, open, and people scorn their demands: they employ fraud and consideration the propriety of adopting the National defined. There can be no mistake about them. We force to stiffe the voice of freedom, and stem the pre- Petition. Mr. Ibbetson was called to the chair. Mr. have no secrets. We are most anxious to see all our gress of liberty, until the people, wearied of misery and Ramsden moved the adoption of the Petition. Mr. acts and deeds published; and all our books, papers, alayery, rise in the strength of their fearful might, Lindley seconded the motion. Mr. Bairstow supported list of members, finances, and so forth, are open for and with tiger-like fury dash to destruction all who the Petition, and delivered a most elequent and truly the inspection of the authorities at all reasonable hours. oppose them. (Enthusiastic cheera.) Much as the press masterly address, in which he triumphantly refuted We neither send delegates to any society, nor receive may calumniate our principles, the truth will triumph, every objection brought against the principles of delegates from any. We are, in the strictest sense, a and those principles will yet be the all-acknowledged. Chartism. The Petition was unanimously adopted. Mr. petitioning society. We seek for the accomplishment Harney moved the adoption of the resolution denun- of our objects by no other means than that of petition: and triumphant over every opposition. Many wonder how it is that the working classes can be so blind to ciatory of Sturge's document, previously adopted at and we are well advised that our society is lawful Leicester, Loughborough, and Sheffield. Mr Steele in every respect. (Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) their own interests, as to allow themselves to be led by designing men-how they can be so stubborn and so seconded the resolution, which was unanimously car. Mr. Clark resumed the chair, amidst great cheering. stupid as to be led from the "big loaf," with all the ried. The Chartist anthem was tiren seng; and thanks Mr. Rafter called the attention of the Association to a

attendant blessings of "cheap bread, "high wages," having been voted to Mr. Bairstow, the meeting dis-speech of Mr. O'Connell's, delivered at the Corn Exand "plenty to do," to follow after an ephemeral solved. object—a visionary phantom, that must ever elude their grasp. (Laughter.) Strange it is, no doubt, especially on the walls of this town, calling a public meeting for read, that their respected President (Mr. O'Higgins) when we remember the means, the influence that has new year's day, to petition for a repeal of the corn laws, would one day or other appear in the witness-box to been used to induce people to join the middle class, for and compensation for injuries inflicted upon society by swear away their lives. (Shame, shame.) He begged the obtainment of "practical measures." Manufacsuch laws. The Chartists sceing this, immediately issued turers, shipowners, factory lords, shopkeepers, dissenta counter placard, warning the working classes against like to see him in the witness-box swearing against ing ministers, understrappers, pimps, and lickspittles. being led astray, and calling upon them to come forhave all combined—have employed by turns corruption ward and prove to their enemies that they were not to see him prosecute the objects of his delusion, but and intimidation to effect their ends, but all in vain. be made teels of by any party; and to agitate for nothing he would not like to see the objects of that delusion The working classes, meeting their employers in the arens of public discussion, have negatived, to their by the league, though it was said to be a public meeting, beeth, their humbug resolutions, and quack nostrums : stated that the chair would be taken at twelve o'clock, the working classes have declared, over and over again, by Mr. Alderman Brooks.—On the Friday evening a O'Higgins to his countrymen as an infamous character by all Booksellers in Town and Country. that they will not agitate for a repeal of the Corn Laws (Lond cheers.) Well, and after all, the Morning willing to do any dirty job which may be laid out for out of society—to be utterly destroyed. And let me number of individuals belonging to the league, who are a man to be avoided by all honest men—to be hunted Chronicle has been forced to avow—compelled to acthem; a horde of tools who are hanging about, at one ask you, sai time denouncing the Chartists as Tory tools, and at Mr. O'Higgins under such a denunciation, coming from another professing Chartism to the back bone, in order a man of such power and influence as the chief magiswas a wise one; yes, after all the abuse and misrepresentation—after all the calumny and slander heaped to glean what they can from them, waited upon Mr. trate of Dublin, if Mr. O'Higgins were not so generally upon the Chartists by the Whig press, the great James Leach, to know whether the placard was known and so much respected by every man that knows organ of Whiggery had been compelled to acknowledge that the Chartists had acted wisely officially issued—and being answered in the affirmative, him? (Hear, hear.) There is no doubt but this vile they went recruiting for an army for the next day, in order to carry their resolutions by physical force; their bounty being a good swig of whisky, and a few shillings. On the morning of meeting the police were collected on the morning of meeting the police were collected on the morning of meeting the police were collected on the sind doubt but this vile slander—this atrocious libel will sink deeply into the minds of the blood decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in the shift of the blood decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in the shift of the body, the whole frame becomes solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their tainted with venereal poison, and affecting the skin, system, and fallen into a state of chronic delibity, by sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, and well. Many of the public journals were abandoning Whiggery; it was just he should mention and give his meed of praise to the Nonconformist, a On the morning of meeting the police were collected and marched down the streets, which caused considerpaper that had defended the principles of the Charter seriatim; that had by its brilliant and convincing arguable excitement. About eleven o'clock the hall was in Heaven," or any other place. We have no secrets, surrounded by a vast crowd, amongst whom were the leaders of the Stephenson's square and Carpenters' Hall (Cheers) If there is not the enthusiastic zeal of the butcheries. Policemen were at the door to prevent all past pervading our ranks, there is instead thereof a but the privileged class from entering, whilst parties were going in at the side doors until the front seats were issue of the struggle. Far be it from him to depreciate occupied. Alderman Brooks took the reporters of the will know him. He had watched his po-Manchester papers in by the side doors, whilst the litical career, and he saw but very little to reporter of the Star, was shoved back by the police his credit. The mist will soon be dispelled. and refused admittance until twelve o'clock. When Mr. O'Higgins said he was out of town on Wednesday and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries the doors were opened there was a general rush into the last, and did not, therefore, see that day's papers. try, the failure was owing not so much to faults of their Hall. The reporters for the press for Manchester and He had hoped that Mr. O'Connell, whom he has heard, own, as to the lack of union and resolution amongst district were comfortably seated, whilst the reporter for the people. We are told that our principles are imthe Star had not even sufficient room to lay his book practicable-my answer is, look to America; when we down to write, but was compelled to hold it in his see thousands of Europe's oppressed children flying hand amid the crowd, being all the time crushed and from the homes of their fathers, to seek in the land of shoved about by the pressure. The reporter told Mr. O Connell first attacked him. He was then in a flouliberty a shelter and a refuge, did not that prove to a Watkins, who acted in the capacity of general, that he rishing trade, carrying on extensively the wholesale demonstration, not only that our principles are true, should protest against the proceedings, and was told in but also that where those principles were carried out, reply, he might protest and go to the devil if he liked. men were anxious to live. After earnestly exhorting Around the platform were placed all the leaders of the interests of their fellow countrymen. Mr. O'Connell's the meeting to do their utmost to obtain signatures to bludgeon men. The audience seemed impatient for the foul denunciation of him (Mr. O'Higgins) broke up his and unhappiness; undermining domestic harmony; they may cure themselves without even the knowthe National Petition, Mr. B. concluded a lengthy and commencement of business, upon which a Mr. Duggan establishment at that time. He had embarked all his and striking at the very soul of human intercourse. ledge of a bed-fellow. surpassingly elequent address by warmly enlogising the character of that excellent patriot, Thomas Cooper, the son seconded it and before any person could even have nufactures. It was going on prosperously until the leader of the Leicester Chartists, and sat down amidst time to speak, much less propose any one else, he profoul, false, and infamous calumny, which Mr. O Connell repeated and entimeiastic cheers. Mr. Julian Harney, ceeded to put the motion to the meeting. Mr. Linney and his cowardly satellies published against him, de- and the debility and disease resulting from early insaid he rose for the purpose of moving a resolution he said that he could not tell whether it was carried against stroyed it. There is no doubt but that sentence greatly held in his hand. They would remember that some few him or not, and demanded another show, to which Mr. affected all Mr. O'Higgins' prospects. It drove him to evils, that such medicine should be employed that is ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the weeks back, a meeting of anti-Corn Law delegates was Walkins, in the epacity of general and prompter objectheld at Manchester, at this meeting Mr. Joseph Sturge, ed. Mr. Brook and others were ashamed of his conduct of Birmingham, attended. A conversation upon the and insisted upon Linney having an opportunity of seeing received from the shopkeepers for the Irish cloths he subject of class-legislation took place, and the whether there was a majority or not. The audience seeopinion generally expressed, was, that this was ing the fair manner in which Brooks defended the right the principal cause of the Corn Laws and of Linney to take the sense of the meeting were highly all the other evils borne by the industrious classes pleased; and, as another Chairman was proposed, Linney -s fact, by the bye, the Chartists for four years past requested the meeting to hold up again, and decided that but were the loudest, and still are the basest propagahad been dinning in the ears of these numskull Rethe majority was in favour of Mr. Brooks. All that bors of all the slanders which Mr. O Connell has heaped pealers. Well, "better late than never," and a new the Chartists wanted was free, equal, and fair discus- upon him; and some of them, those whom Mr. O Conlight having shone upon the delegates, they appointed sion; and it mattered not to them who was Chairman, so nell praises most, and recommends to the notice of his Messra Sturge and Sharman Crawford to draw up a that he dealt honestly, and procured every man a hear- countrymen as honest men, actually swindled him (Mr. document which should be a pond of union for the ing. Mr. Brooks, in opening the meeting, said that he O'Higgins) out of a sum of £750. (Hear, hear, hear) middle and working classes. Well, after three or had been at a meeting on the night previous till twelve four weeks " serious consideration," this document o'clock; and, when he returned home, he sat down to appears, and a precious production it was. It declared prepare himself for that day. He had come to the con--what? Why, what every man knew before hand. clasion that the Corn Laws were base, bloody, brutal, that the majority of the people are unrepresented! and unrighteous. Mr. Rawson moved the the first re-Why there is not a Tory in the land but would acsolution in a regular anti-Corn Law speech; and was knowledge this, but having acknowledged it, would he seconded by Mr. Watkins in a mere echo of a tale a go further, would he help the people to obtain their thousand and one times told. Mr. Falby, of Macclesfield, rights? No; he would say it was not expedient the was called upon to support the resolution. In the people should be represented. Aye, and if they do course of a long, rambling, harangue, he uttered some not say, so think the Corn Law Repealers-in the scandalous, and insulting imputations against his mass they are no friends to the principle of universal townsman, Mr. West, endeavouring to prove him a tration but one that would give its official advocacy to representation. Glad he (Mr. H.) was that Mr. Sharsupporter of the Corn Laws. The cotton masters, he man Crawford had nothing to do with this humbug; said, were tyrants, and would reduce wages, so long as and although Mr. Sturge's name was appended to it, they had the power. In a short time after, he praised be had too high an opinion of the honesty of that genthe cotton misters, for not dropping wages when they tleman, whom he (Mr. H.) respected for his many had the power. The speaker continued for upwards of labours in the cause of humanity, to believe that this an hour, putting forth contradictory positions, and was only and wholly was his work. He had a notion, as highly applanded by the respectable class. His address the Yankee's say, that the original document had passed was a complete tissue of spleen, abuse, and nonsense. through the sieve of certain parties ere it had been per-There certainly was one sentence something like conmitted to see the light with Mr. Sturge's name affixed. sistency, which was, that the working classes had (Hear, hear.) They knew what parties he meant, the nothing against machinery, but against the monopoly, Cobdens, Potters, Greigs, and Marshalls, fe:lows who and unfair regulation of it. Messrs. Leach, Linney, would prefer the rule of the devil himself to the and Candy wished to submit an amendment; but, intriumph of democracy. (Cheers.) He (Mr. H.) deemed stead of the Chairman soliciting a hearing, he played it his duty to warn the people against this clap-trap; the same game as Cobden did at the Stephensonwhat need was there of giving three or four weeks' what need was there or giving three or four weeks square butchery, and put it to the meeting and which shocked you all. As the laws of God seem as to whether they should be heard or not; of any other document? Was there not a document course, he immediately decided against them; he the National Petition would show, that had received said the amendment was altogether irrevelent, and asked whether they would allow them to speak, to calculated, and was intended, to blast and utterly the approval of a majority of the nation—their glowhich the "bludgeon men" replied in the negative; destroy all his prospects. What, said Mr. O'Higgins, rious Charter? (Cheers.) If the Corn Law Repealers and by the by, every speaker declared himself to be a had become converts to the principle of Universal Chartist, but denounced, in the most bitter terms, Fear-O Connell, as a person who is deluding the people for Suffrage, let them, being the minority, submit to the gus O Connor, and other leaders. "Prepare to meet will and adopt that document that had received your God" Finnigan spoke next, and during his speech thousands of my confiding countrymen who read the the sanction of the majority. (Loud cheers.) He would

a triumph and to carry their point, selected Irishmen the latter believing the hypocritical professions of the former foolishly consented to give up their dogs, and receive in return the cubs of the wolves as hostages of judices of their countrymen who understood nothing the faith of both parties; it was not long ere the dogs for any but their own party to be in the room. The his words. Let him don't have it dangerous for any but their own party to be in the room. The being set upon were basely murdered, and the sheep deprived of their faithful protectors, attacked from proceedings ended in great confusion. ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A Chartist tea party without and betrayed within, fell an easy prey to their enemies. Such would be the fate of the people if they and soires took place on New Year's Eve, in the Nathery (the Dutchmen) gave England a deliverer and a abandoned those whom they had tried and proved to tional Charter Association Room, Old Factory, Welling- hero; and although this is not perhaps an appropriate be false. If the middle class are honest let them adopt | ton-road, Charlestown, in honeur of the opening of their our Charter, and join our association; he was not epposed to the union of the two classes, on the contrary with evergreens, portraits, &c. Notwithstanding there from William, the Dutchman, and I am ready to shout he desired it, but it must be a union the basis of which were a large number of tea parties in the town on the Orange Boven every where but in Ireland." Here is an was justice, the object of which was the equal rights of same day, at six o'clock 300 sat down to tea, which, all—yield not a hair's breadth of the Charter—whole with its accompaniments, were of the best quality, and entire let it be our watchword and demand. Mr. and were served up with an unsparing hand. Ample authenticated by himself. Will you vote for him? Harney concluded by proposing the adoption of the justice having been done to the cheer, the tables were ("No, no, never; we'll oppose the Yorkshire outlewing resolution:—"We, the Chartists of Sheffield, removed, when a large number were admitted at two-cast; no, no.") Now, said Mr. O'Higgins, having waited with a degree of trustful expectation pence each, to partake in the evening's amusements, notwithstanding all the injury he had suffered, at Mr. for the public appearance of a document announced by consisting of songs, recitations, and dances. Mr. Geo. Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, which document we Jehnson was chairman for the evening; after he had had been led to expect would contain the development addressed the meeting, he called upon Mr. William of a fair and equitable scheme whereby the middle and Aicken and Mr. Wilcox, who each addressed the comworking classes of this country might units for obtain. pany. The eld year was dismissed and the new year Whigs, stand by the people once more, and give him sexes, including Gonorrhæt, Gleets, Secondary ing universal rights, hereby declare, now Mr. Sturge's ushered in by singing the Chartist National Anthem. a pledge, in writing, that he would support no ad-Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency document has been published, that we regard it with A vote of thanks were given the Committee for the ministration but one that would give its official advo- and all diseases of the Urmary Passages, without

feelings of unqualified disapprobation, as being no more excellent manner the tea party was got up. than a mere negation of the justice of political rule as at present exercised in this kingdom, Society of this place took tea together on I GLODWICK, NEAR OLDHAM.—The Instruction and in no way whatever as a distinct and unequivocal acknowledgment of the right of every comfortable evening.

political alliance may, in future, be made to us, as here on the 29th ult., when an address of congratule- No doubt of it! He is a Whig to the back bone.) calculated to cleaned the blood from all foulness, working men, by the middle cirses, we will most tion to her Majesty, and praying for the release of Mr. Dyott said that he thought that the time was now counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak unreservedly and unhesitatingly reject them, unless Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all political prisoners, fully come when they should take measures for vindiant that they attach neither merit or importance to the they contain an entire and hearty acknowledgment of was adopted.

to the cause at sixpence per week; shares 5s. each. MASONS .- DRURY LANE LOCALITY .- This associa-

tion met, as usual, at the Craven's Head, on Saturday last. Mr. James Lambert in the chair, when the minutes of last meeting having been confirmed, it was determined to the send five shillings to the Executive.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association held their usual weekly meeting at No. 14, North Mr. Dempsey, in the absence of Mr. Brophy, was appointed Secretary pro tem. The Chairman said. as there were several strangers present, he felt it his duty sociation, and the principles upon which it was founded. Prior to the formation of this Association, there did not exist in Ireland any regularly and legally organised society founded for the purpose of petitioning the legislature, in favour of the rights of the working classes. There never was a petition laid on the table of the Imperial Parliament, praying that the Irish admitted within the pale of the constitution. (Hear, hear.) It has often been truly said in this spacious room, that the Irish labourers would never be treated as human beings, until every man of twenty-one years of age and upwards, would have a vote, and that is every lawful and constitutional means for Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Representation, No Property Qualification, Payment of ROTHERHAM.—A public meeting was held at Rother- Members, and the Repeal of the Union. (Hear, hear.) change on Tuesday last, and published in the Morning and Weekly Register, in which he insinuated, in as vile MANCHESTER.—Last week a placard appeared and truculent a manner as ever he (Mr. Rafter) had pardon-what Mr. O'Connell did say was, "he would the wretched persons he had deluded; he would be glad ess than a full measure of justice. The placard put out explode." This sentence answers a double purpose; it directs the attention of the Attorney-General to our Association, while at the same time it holds up Mr. was intended to do so. On the part of the Association, there is nothing to fear: we have no "oaths registered and therefore we defy the Attorney-General, or his wily, deceitful informer. Why does he descend to lay informations against this Society by inuendo? He is chief magistrate of Dublin, and why does he not put us deviating mind into a fertile field of seductive error a period to their dreadful sufferings. down? A day is fast approaching when everybody goes to communion enco a fortnight, would have come ferward ere this, and made some reparation to him (Mr. O'Higgins) for the grievous wrongs which he had done him. It is now nearly nine years since Mr. Irish woollen trade in that very house where they were then assembled for the purpose of promoting the real capital and all his credit in the promotion of Irish ma-

seek for private discounts for the first time in his life. It closed the banks against him. The bills he sold to them, were refused at the banks, and some of the shopkeepers, who were predisposed to act the rogue, had taken advantage of Mr. O'Connell's denunciation, and not only failed in his (Mr. O'Higgins') debt, The sum lost in this way and in consequence of those proceedings exceeds £3,000. They can well afford to villify and slander him; his money is in their pockets. He had suffered deeply, but he paid every body. He never did Mr. O Connell an injury; on the contrary, he had done him signal service, and he had acknowledged them even since January, 1833, the date of Mr. O'Conneil's first attack upon him. But, the cause of ness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of his ire now is, that he refused to vote for him at the election of 1837 and at the election of 1841, unless he would sign a pledge that he would support no adminis-Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Representation, No Property Qualification, and Payment of Members for their time and services. This is the "Head and front of Mr. O'Higgins' offending." And now, when Mr. O'Connell deems it expedient to recommend to the Repealers of Dublin a candidate in lieu of the late Mr. West, who is pledged to civil

war in preference to Repeal; he does not scruple at libelling him (Mr. O'raiggins) in the most atrocious terms for the purpose of destroying his character, lest he might have sufficient influence to give a formidable opposition to Mr. O'Connell's nominee, Lord Morpeth. (Hear, hear.) This is the root of his present malicious slander. This is the real secret of his naving pronounced the flagitious libel which you have heard read, to have no effect upon this pious gentleman who goes to bottle is saved. communion once a fortnight, perhaps the laws of man may The report in the Morning and Weekly Register is am I to be held up by a man of such influence as Mr. the purpose of swearing away their lives? There are Register, and receive what Mr. O'Counell says as to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The gospel truth, who deem it a great service to their Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be not be at all surprised but that this document would fishing was going on in all parts of the room in the prebe followed up by some scheme of organisation, by way of drawing the people from the National Charter Association; the Repealers would no doubt want to get rid of Feargus" and the Executive Council, but precedings of the Medicule, carefully examine the Medicule, carefully examine the National Mark of Council says as being of the Chairman, without the least attempt to gospel truth, who deem it a great service to their gospel truth, who deem it a great service to their prevent it. The petition and receive what Mr. O'Council says as sence of the Chairman, without the least attempt to gospel truth, who deem it a great service to their country to knock the brains out of any man whom Mr. Association; the Repealers would no doubt want to ground engraved thereon, without which it is an as usual at 44, Albion-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the precision of the bindgeon men." Mr. F. eming said, if the precision of the bindgeon men." Mr. F. eming said, if the precision of the bindgeon men." Mr. F. eming said, if the precision of the bindgeon men." Mr. F. eming said, if the precision of the bindgeon men." Mr. F. eming said, if the precision of the bindgeon men." Mr. F. eming said, if the precision of the bindgeon men." Mr. F. eming said, if the precision of the bindgeon men." Mr. F. eming said, if the precision of the bindgeon men." Mr. F. eming said, if the precision of the bindgeon men." Mr. F. eming said, if the precision of the bindgeon men." Mr. F. eming said, if the me out. Bear in mind that Lord Morpeth, whom the least attempt to the lea he trusted they would fail. (Cheers.) Let the people proceedings of the meeting were correctly reported, it the Chartists of Yorkshire kicked out of their county would not have much weight upon the public mind; for political treachery, is now recommended to the they were disgraceful. The League, in order to ensure Repealers of Dutlin, and they will be called upon tofor speakers who endeavoured to work upon the pre- themselves to vote for this man who at a dinner in New York the other day said that he would shout his words. Let him deny them if he dare. The dinner was given by Dutchmen. It was an annual dinner. "If" said Lord Morpeth, "we gave them a navigator, place to mention a king. I may be permitted here to Orange candidate for the Repealers of Dublin! Here is

Lord Morpeth in his true colours, vouched and O'Connell's hands, yet he would not only forgive him heartily, but vote for him, and perhaps be the means throughout Europe and America, to be the most cerof returning him for Dublin, as he had been upon two tain and effectual cure ever discovered for every former occasions, provided that he would give up the stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both cacy to Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. Parliaments, Equal Representation, No Property They have effected the most surprising cures, not

cating themselves against the repeated and calumnions | vigour.

CITY OF LONDON.—Mr. R. Cameron, of Fins- attacks made upon them by an individual whom he It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims bury, delivered a very eloquent and instructive lecture on the growth and progress of Chartism, in the Institute, on the growth and progress of Chartism, in the Institute, of illiterate men; who, by the use of that deadly 55, Old Bailey, last Sunday evening, to a crowded congregation of respectable working men and women; the superadded to the daring and most malignant assertion ulcerations; blotches on the head, face, and body. accept, and now when the Corn Law Repealers found gregation of respectable working men and women; the superadded to the daring and most malignant assertion they could not deceive the people, they come to those lecture lasted an hour and twenty minutes. Mr. Cater that he administered secret caths. Could Mr. O'Connell dimness of sight, noise in the cars, deafness, obstitute they have strove to delude, and offer them something gave out the following announcements. Next Sunday believed such a charge? Impossible! morning this Hall will be opened at half-past ten and what must be thought of a man, who not o'clock, for reading and discussion; and in the evening believing, yet advanced it deliberately, before those their Charter in full, and if the middle-class would not of the same day, Mr. Stallwood will lecture. Free who received every word which fell from his lips be content to give them their Charter, let the people admission to the public on each occasion. Also on the as gospel? In order to meet this most a period to their dreadful sufferings. insist upon having something more. (Cheers.) If they Tuesday following, Jan. 11th, Mr. J. Watkins will audsclous assertion he would move the suspension of Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, in lemanded more than the Charter they might get it-if lecture on the present distressed state of the country. the standing orders, that a committee might be apthey consented to take less they would get nothing, but Every Monday night, a concert and ball will take place pointed to consider the most effective means of indigwould be deceived and juggled as they had been before, in this room. Tickets of admission, threepence each, nantly repelling the base and groundless imputation, ham, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until to be had of the committee of management.—Forty and laying afresh before their fellow citizens the objects. Eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven shareholders' cards are undisposed of, by the committee and rules of their association. This denial should be of the Institute, which can be taken up by the friends presented for insertion to the liberal press of Carlow. If they refuse to insert it, it would then be seen of what kind their liberality was, and they (the association) would pay a neutral or Tory journal for a fair and full repudiation of the absurb, the wicked and malicious aspersion. Of Mr. O'Higgins he would only say that to adopt the words of the paragraph, he Mr. D., "knew" him and to "know" him well was to respect him thoroughly. To that gentleman he should leave his own personal exculpation, it was in competent hands, but the society Anne-street, on Sunday, the 2nd of January, 1842. At to whom he (Mr. D.) belonged, should not be maligned one o'clock, Mr. Henry Clark was called to the chair, and he sit idle, and he felt the insult more particularly grievous having become a member of the Repeal Association when it was given. He then moved the suspension of the standing order, and subsequently the to explain as briefly as possible; the objects of the As- appointment of a Committee for the purpose alluded to. To -Mr. Dillon seconded the motion. - Mr. Freebairn gave notice of the admission of five members on next Sunday. Mr. Dyott was called to the chair, when thanks were voted to Mr. Clark, after which the meeting separated BARNARD CASTLE .-- Mr. Maw, from Middlesbro', delivered an excellent address at this place, on Wednesday evening, December 29th, in Mrs. Barker's

> Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s, in a Order, for 53,

large room.

THE SILENT FRIEND. MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire: with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLI only one personal visit, will receive such advice and TARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS 1RRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPROpartial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRO
is completed in one week, or no charge made for

DUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration:

medicine after that period, and in those cases where the destructive effects of Gonorrhaa, Gleet, Stricture, other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner : the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes: followed by observations on the Oblications of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons, Leeds and Birmingham. Published by the AUTHORS, and sold by Buckton. 50, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Comptonstreet, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street. London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM but branch to moral ones; leading the excited, -into a gradual but total degradation of manhoodinto a pernicious application of those inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation with him the form and aspect of other men, but without the vigour and energy of that season which his early youth bade him hope to attain. How many men cease to be men, or at least, cease to enjoy manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease itself? the consequences of which travel out of the ordinary track of budily ailment, covering the frame with disgusting evidences of its ruthless nature, and impregnating the wholesame stream of life with mortal

The fearfully abused powers of the human Generative System require the most cautious preservation; intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate glects, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency,

barrenness. &c. As nothing can be better adapted to her and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious n all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits. It possesses wouderful efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weaksight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually moved by its use. And even where the disease of Sterility appears to have taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the softning tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum will warm and purify the blood and juices. ncrease the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, and remove the usual impedi-

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the MATRIMONIAL STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility, TO THE READERS OF THE NORTHERN or cyil cruptions of a malignant tendency, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

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

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

Observe, none are genuine without the signature of R. & L. PERRY AND Co. mpressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advan-May be had of all Booksellers. Druggists. and

Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America. Mesers. PERRY expect when consulted by letter. the usual fee of one pound, without which, no notice whatever can be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the deta l of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur

as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. (Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known Qualification, and Payment of Members. (Great cheer-only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation ing.) The Repeal Question he would leave in his own and all other means have failed; and are of the hands. (Hear, hear.) It is the mere circumstance of utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic having required this pleage that stings Mr. O'Connell Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcermature Englishman to the suffrage; and we confortable evening.

having required this pleage that stings Mr. O'Connell Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerfurthermore declare that whatever prepositions for a WARRINGTON.—A public meeting was held to the very soul. (Hear, hear, and great cheers) ations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being justly

throat, diseased nose, with noctural pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts

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

N. B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Pate t Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by mest of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in

MEDICAL ADVICE.

THE AFFLICTED WITH SOURVY, VENEREAL, OR

MR. M. WILKINSON. SURGEON, &c.

13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds. And every Thursday, at No. 4, George Street, Bradford.

ust Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s. in a II AVING devoted his studies for many years ex-Sealed Envelope, and sent Free to any part of the clusively to the various diseases of the genera-United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office tive and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of

> VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES. Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,—and country patients requiring his assistance, by making and effectual cure, when all other means have failed.

In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. It frequently happens that in moments of thought-

lessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion is least likely to be excited; this state of security leads to a want of caution which aggravates the nature of the complaint. But where immediate application is made, the corroding poison is checked in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and destroyed before its venom can effect a perceptible appearance in the system.—Where the disease has been allowed to exist and remain, the more cause have we to fear the undermining influence of this poison, and a mere removal of its external appearance is not to be depended upon; a thorough cure must be achieved to prevent a return of the disease. and leave the system free from all infection. A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat-

ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and have previously gone through a regular course functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignocure of such complaints as arise from a disorganiza- rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, tion of the Generative System, whether constitutional administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constior acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising tution by suffering disease to get into the system. which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, particularly the head and face, with cruptions and and that nervous mentality kept up which places the ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of at another period producing the most violent pains life. The consequences arising from this dangerous in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mispractice are not confined to its pure physical result, taken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts

What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as from authentic sources, of the lamented patriot all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or Robert Emmett; incidentally detailing the Origin,

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his

PURIFYING DROPS.

price 4s. 6d., can be had of any of the follow-

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexadiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflictmost certain to be successful. It is for these cases evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed their variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

Hull-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place. Leeds.—At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton, 7. Briggate. Wakefield-Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.

Halifax-Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield-Mr. Dawhirst, 39, New-street. London-No. 4, Cheapside, Barnsley-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl. York-Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Coney-street. Bradford—John Crossley, Stationer, 3, Ivegate. Bron—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate—Mr. Laugdale, Bookseller. Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-

Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street.

Sheffield—At the Iris Uffice. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two. OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

PRIVATE ENTRANCE, 57, NILE-STREET.

THE Readers of this Newspaper will have seen 1 advertised every week for a long period an account of the benefits arising from taking PARR'S This Pamphlet is a masterly defence of the right of LIFE PILLS. These accounts, from their undevery doubted truth, and the recommendations of parties chise. who have tried the Medicine, have produced a very large sale, consequent on such recommendations. For the sake of unlawful gain, unprincipled parties have attempted various imitations, dangerous and disreputable; and, in order to prevent disappointment, and guard against these impostors, it is seriously and particularly requested that you will, on purchasing the Medicine, carefully examine the

* OLD PARR!

Life is not life, unlesss 'tis blessed with health. The is not me, unless his blessed with health, The rich in fame and unincumbered wealth, The under sunny sky or frigid polar star, Life without health is nought—then hail to thee OLD PARR! What mighty treasures are by thee revealed.

More than Peruvia's mines can ever yield! Not rich Golconda's glittering diamond rare Can purchase health,—then hail to thee 'Twas thy high purpose to make known to man, The power to lengthen out on earth, his little span

Of life, -which erst was wee and care, But now is bright with joy, thro' thee OLD PARR Thousands late racked with agonising pain,

Now feel new vigour thrill thro' every yein Disease no longer shall their pleasures mar; They bless the day they heard of thee

Hail glorious boon! hail gift benign! Go forth from pole to pole, to every clime, Let every land, both near and far, Possess the blessing left by thee

OLD PARR! * The author of this humble rhyme dictates it etors of Parr's Life Pills, which have been, under which other writers have developed."-Westminster the blessing of God, a means of restoring him to a Review, April, 1841. new life after a long period of aggravated suffering.

London, April 20.

J. R. B.

The proprietors of Parr's Life Pills beg to state above lines, but present them to the public as the

effusion of a joyous spirit liberated from the thraldom of a prolonged and aggravated state of mental and bodily suffering. They are published at the request

FROM 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 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 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 found them equally beneficial. "You may refer any one to me who at all doubts the truth of this, and you may make any use you

roper of this Testime—
I remain in health,
"Your obliged grateful servant,
"James Lescherin,
"James Manches think proper of this Testimonial.

"Grove Place, Ardwick, near Manchester.

"Witness-John Whitworth.

" May 18, 1841."

"William Wild, No. 1, South Street, Manchester hereby publicly states, that after being out of health for a many years, although he had used every means SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, AND NERVOUS recommended to him without success, chanced to hear of Parr's Pills, which have done him more good in a few weeks, than all the physic he has taken for years. He earnestly recommends them to the sick and afflicted, having proved their infinite (Signed) "WILLIAM WILD." "May 20, 1841."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Mrs. Joseph Simpson has been severely afflicted, for the last 30 years, with a violent cough and difficulty of breathing. The affliction has been so severe that she could not fulfil her domestic obligations. She took cold when only 15 years old, and the cough never left her till she took Parr's Life Pills. She had tried almost every kind of medicine, and had taken laudanum in large quantities, but nothing afforded

She heard of Parr's Pills about last Christmas, and as soon as she had taken about half a box she found herself completely cured, and was never afflicted in the slightest manner during the severe weather that followed, and is now better in health

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

CAUTION-BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the Public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Parr's Life Pills," to be engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each box, without which none are

genuine. Price 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box. Sold by most respectable Medicine Vendors in Town and Country; to be had wholesale of Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London.

Wholesale Agents-Mr. Edwards. St. Paul's Church-yard, London; J. Hobson, Star Office, Maret-street, Leeds; and may be had also of all medicine vendors. GRATIS.—The Life and Times of Old Parr. 32 pages, with Engravings, may be had gratis of all

Agents.

THE WHOLE CHARTER FOR ONE HALF-PENNY!!

WITH ENGRAVING OF BALLOT BOX, the SCHEDULES, &c. &c.

"Every working man, for the charge of a halfpenny, 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 speech of Robert Emmett, Esq., who was executed n Dublin, for High Treason, in the twenty-second

EMMETT AND IRELAND! Just published, price ls., an interesting Memoir

Progress, and disastrous Termination of the Irish Insurrection, 1803, &c. Embellished with a splendid steel engraved Portrait. This edition includes the Trial, celebrated Speech, &c. &c.

"This little work is calculated to keep in remembrance the name of one who felt, and felt deeply. his country's wrongs; a man who, in endeavouring to redress them, feil a sacrifice to the schemes of the most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or rather misgoverned Ireland. We hope the book ing agents, with printed directions so plain, that may have an extended circulation."-Weekly Dis-

> ASK FOR THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR!

PRICE ONE HALFPENNY! "This noble, though humble, ally in the glorious cause of the People is, we are happy to perceive, pursuing its onward march, and, if properly encouraged, cannot fail most efficiently to aid in the cause of right and justice. The number before us (25), besides other highly interesting matter contains the 'People's Charter' entire. Thus every working man, for the charge of a single halfpenny, can procure for himself and family an authentic copy of this most—this all-important document; and we sincerely trust that the whole of the masses will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We perceive that the whole of the back numbers are in print, and can be obtained for one shilling; a work at the price, containing so large an amount of really useful information, we are not acquainted with and we hope that every Chartist will aid in its circulation."-Northern Star.

The work can be had in Monthly Parts 6d. each. THE LABOURERS' LIBRARY, Containing the Remedy for National Poverty and Impending National Ruin: or the only safe way of Repealing the Corn Laws, by enabling each Workng Family in Britain to produce a "CHEAP LOAF" AND A "BIG LOAF" for themselves at Home! By F. O'CONNOR, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and late Prisoner for Libel in York Castle. Addressed to the Landlords of Iroland.

Every Young Man should read the Drama of WAT TYLER; price Twopence (originally publishing at 4s. 6d.), by Robert Souther, Poet Laureate to her Majesty. "Every lover of his species should make an effort

to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable poem."-Patriot. Price Twopence.

DISSERTATION ON THE FIRST PRIN-CIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by THOS. PAINE. every man to the possession of the Elective Fran-"We beg each and all of our friends to aid in

circulating this invaluable tract.—English Chartist Circular.

This day is published, price Twopence, AN ADDRESS on the Benefits of General Knowledge; more especially the Sciences of Miner-Government Stamp, and be sure it has the words alogy, Geology, Botany, and Entomology. By the "We most earnestly recommend this little book

> Important Work by the same Author. Now on Sale, price Threepence, Sixth Edition.

AN ADDRESS on the Necessity of an Extension of Moral and Political Instruction among the Working Classes. By the late Rowland Detrosier. With a memoir of the Author.

"This is the best piece of composition on the subject to which it refers in the English language, written by a man of unconquerable zeal, surpassing talent, and true patriotism; who raised himself from among working men to the admiration of the good and intellectually great throughout the king-dom, and who devoted his life to the improvement of his kind. No man can know his duty to himself and his children who has not read this powerful tract."-Maidstone Gazette.

Now Publishing in Weekly Numbers, at Three-

A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN; by Mary Woolstoncraft. Revised and

"If women are to be excluded, without having a voice, from a participation of the natural rights of mankind, prove first, to ward off the charge of injustice and inconsistency, that they want reason.

"This high-minded woman has created an influence which defies calculation; she produced that impulse with a respectful feeling of gratitude to the Propristowards the education and independence of woman

London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hebson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; Heywood, Oldham Street, Manchester; and may be had, on order, of all the Agents for the Northern Star throughout the kingdom.

Meetrp.

THE OLD YEAR. Thy locks are grey, old Pilgrim, Thy mantle thin and bare, Cold is thy cheek, and storm and cloud Around thy forehead are; And soon a voice will greet the ear, Proclaiming thou art gone, And midnight winds thy requiem sing

In wild funereal tone. Thon once wert young, old Pilgrim, And light of step, and gay; Thy brow bedeck'd with choicest wreath. With roses strewd thy way: While floated far on Zephyr's wing. Sweet scent and holy hymn, Thy heav'nly smile at morn and eve

What hand might hope to limn !

Much hast thou seen, old Pilgrim, Much also hast thou heard-The vow of love, the wail of want-The toil without reward-The realm where foodless thousands droop, Where plenty fain would land : But fell Monopoly guards each port, And frights her from the strand.

Drink to the dying Pilgrim, Ye fraud-supported crew. And drain the mighty midnight bowl. And oath and league renew ! Hi hour for league of murkiest sort. For oath of fiercest tones; Who would not wade through blood t' uphold

The "tyranny of thrones"? Drink to the poor man's sorrow, The orphan's want and wail, The crime, the woe, the beggary, That in these realms prevail; Gannt Famine, Agony, and Death, Pledge with exultant yell, Till Beelzebub grin horribly,

And demons laugh in hell. Yes, traders in Corruption ! Oppression's iron hand! Quaff on-the hour is on the march Will sweep you from the land; Nor would our tears fall fast and long, Nor hopeless would we mourn, Though with the Pilgrim most of you

Were pass'd the mystic "bourne." Then fare thee well, old Pilgrim, Thy last sand is in sight; Though which of us must first take leave, Is hid in deepest night: And I will slander not thy name, Forthen wert good and kind, And dealt with bounteous hand to all-But tyrant-fiends combined.

27th December, 1841.

CORN LAWS AND EMIGRATION. Has not the British farmer equal skill With foreigners the yielding earth to till Fears he fair competition? No; he knows He could grow corn as cheap as there it grows, And grow enough for all that want at home ; So that no foreign corn need hither come. Why then is British corn so scarce and dear? Because so much waste land lies barren here; Our lords are locusts-"men of wealth and pride Take up a space, that many poor supplied; Space for their lakes, their park's extended bounds, Space for their horses, equipage and hounds!" Monopoly makes less and less our store, While population asks for more and more.

Of little landlords whom we call the great; And what is worse, they imitate them too, Do nought themselves, nor see that others do. Hunt, shoot, and drink-affect the country squire, Live high, and as the markets fail live higher; Gramble at times and sessons when they find Their me as fall short, and quarrel with their hinds Thus tenants are their landlords-farmers live, Not as their fathers did, or they might thrive.

More on themselves they spend than on their land, Pastime obtains what labour should command: The soil grows poor for want of management, It scarce produces what will pay the rent; Wages are low but tithes and rents are high Rates, cesses, taxes, buyers urust supply. No work ! no money !- when our trade is gone, Workmen must follow-buyers will be none.

20, Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

Rebiebs.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY, for January, 1842. pictorial illustrations are numerous, and we need interest—is not quite so happy as we could have with the harmony and good tellowship that reigned wished The expression given by the artist to throughout. the countenances of his persona chords ill in our estimation with the description of the scene in the book. The tale itself is a graphic and powerful delineation of brigand life. "Save me from my friends" is a most serious comic recital of the woes and miseries inflicted on a young artist, by the determination of a couple of fussy old maiden aunts from the country, to "push him into notice" in town -and who bring into play all their village arts of finesse to the destruction of the poor fellow's credit and the loss of his cash and connections. "Welsh Rabbits," by Doctor Magin, is a capital story. "Richard Savage" is continued. In the present chapter, Pear Old Ludlow escapes from his termenters "through the icy portal." The events preeding, of, and immediately following, his dissolunion are of great interest, and finely narrated; while the last scene of Savage with his mother is depicted in most masteriy style. The characters are drawn and sustained to the life. "Dick Dafter" is a well-told rustic story of events likely enough to have occurred in actual life, and which had it been read by Fielding, might have furnished the hint for his "Tom Jones." There are many other pieces worth reading: some of them very droll and

Local and General Intelligence.

rience has taught, us that there is a cold-blooded in-quietly dispersed, clination on the part of our rulers to deprive labour, ANTICIPATED M. or in other words the property of the working man, BERLAND, TO CONGRATULATE HER MAJESTY, EXPLODor in other words the property of the working man, of the slightest protection from the avarious graspings of the master manufacturers. Recollect, the sons of labour are eight millions seven hundred thousand! and that they produce annually the enormous sum of £737,140.883. Yet with all this vast wealth passing annually through your hands, are you not the most impoverished and degraded serfs on the face of the globe! Your new Houses of Parliament will cost you upwards of £170,000. Allen boasted that he had employed en its first works the flower of the masons of England, but how did he

boasted that he had employed en its nrst works ine flower of the song appears to be, that a respect-flower of the masons of England, but how did he treat them? with brutal contumely and scorn. He introduced blacks, who are spoiling the works! One piece of stone worth £40 was spoiled the other day, and your pockets by and bye must be picked again, per-your pockets by and bye must be country again for the country meeting, to congratulate be above the country meeting of the country meeting of the country meeting of the country meeting of the country meeting of the country meeting of the country meeting of the mass of the mass of the mass of the mass of the mass of the mass of the mass of the mass of the mass of the mass of the mass of the mass of the mass of the mass of the mass of the ma to strike down the monster. Let no false prejudice by any other name." The Americans were at Wigton, for in that case "he was sure some of rebels, but they happened to be victorious, the leading Carlisle Chartists would attend, and and now they are the free and independent move some amendments, which must be resisted; in citizens of the world! let but the Charter become that case, he would not be answerable for any breach the law of the land, and in an instant the degraded of the peace which might be [committed." These Charists were changed to the independent and noble letters (so full of illusory fears) so shook the delicate minded men of England. (Laughter and cheers) nerves of Mr. Hasell, that he too becomes dread-He would again impress on the trades that the fully slarmed, and immediately writes to the High fate of their own existence was in their hands. A Provisional Committee sat every Monday evening, at the Jolly Dyers, Tombland, for the enrolment of likely to meet with interruption, and could, in case delegates; let but the trades come out manfully, of necessity, retire into the safe keeping of the Court and soon would we be able to tell Allen, Lincoln, House! But the High Sheriff, like a brave and and the rest of the profit mongers, that their day of gallant officer, as he is, having withstood the thunretributution was at hand; that they (the trades) ders of the British navy, and for many years "the were determined to assist in crushing the hydra-battle and the breeze," heeded not the childish fears headed monster of tyranny and injustice. He con- of these two old women, but insisted on calling the cluded by seconding the resolution, and sat down meeting at Wigton, as was the practice on all amidst much applause. Mr. Walker, shoemaker, similar occasions. In consequence of the High proposed the next resolution, which was in accord- Sheriff's intrepidity, Mr. Hasell and his friends ance with the foregoing resolution, "We the trades of requested him to return the requisition, which he Norwich, pledge ourselves to use our best exertions accordingly did; and so has ended, or rather never Norwich, pledge curselves to use our best exertions to support the masons of London in their present just and legitimate struggle, and that we open subscription sheets for the same laudable purpose."

The resolution had bis hearty consequence above alluded to, the following pertinent to support the masons of London in their present to support the masons of London in their present but I still saw him—through blinding streams of a very bad person, and had left her husband thirty-consequence of the lamentable catastrophe in the catalogue of those whose lives have been lost in but I still saw him—through blinding streams of a very bad person, and had left her husband thirty-blood, he was still palpably before me,—but he took ing farce to loyalty. In consequence of the severe cheek he had given; and pondence above alluded to, the following pertinent the deceased was the statement of the severe of the catalogue of those whose lives have been lost in but I still saw him—through blinding streams of a very bad person, and had left her husband thirty-blood, he was still palpably before me,—but he took in given; and pondence above alluded to, the following pertinent the deceased was the catalogue of those whose lives have been lost in the stream of a very bad person, and had left her husband thirty-blood, he was still palpably before me,—but he took five years since, who is still living at Harwich. Sonning-hill cutting on Friday week, is increased by advantage of the severe cheek he had given; and pondence above alluded to, the following pertinent the deceased was accordingly did; and so has ended, or rather never been lost in the catalogue of those whose lives have been lost in the catalogue of those whose lives have been lost in the catalogue of the severy bad person, and had left her husband thirty-been with the catalogue of the catalogue of the severy beautiful to the catalogue of the severy bad person, and the catalogue of the severy beautiful to the catalogue of the severy bad person in the catalogue of the severy b The resolution had his hearty concurrence, and as the subject had been so ably discussed by the preceeding speakers, little remained for him to add; will tend more fully to illustrate this ludicrous pro- juries were described in the hospital books "comhe, however, with others, who spoke before him, ceeding:would arge the necessity of union to protect their rights; he noped too, as Mr. Clancy had said, that this was but the precursor of many other meetings which they would have to discuss the

grievances under which the various bodies for publishing the very curious and important correspons, cal attendants of the hospital, Woolley died on Wedof trades laboured. The resolution was seconded dence which has taken place between yourself Mr. uesday afternoon about half-past three o'clock. On by Mr. Holl, in a next and appropriate speech. Mr. Atkins proposed the next resolution in an able and sions, and Mr. Matthews of Wigton. The publication accident patients remaining (nine in number) are efficient manner:—"That the best thanks of this of this correspondence was a dury which you owed to progressing favourably, with the exception of Thos. meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the workmen lately employed at Nelson's menument, Woolwich Dockyard, and Dartmoor Quarries, for their noble conduct in refusing to proceed with their respective works so long as their brethren at the Parliament Houses were unjustly and oppressively JOHN WATKINS. dealt with." This resolution was seconded by Mr. Hill, and ably supported by Mr. John Hurrell, Majesty, on the auspicious event of the birth of a by his death from a fracture he received on the weaver, in a speech of great length and ability, cas- Prince. tigating Allen and his associates in a masterly manner, which called forth the repeated plaudits of the meeting. Mr. Laws proposed the next resolution, bye, which their good sense ought to have suppressed; eniogising the people's press that had so nobly taken for the expression of them will only tend to still further up the strike of the musons. The resolution was to convince the people, of the great want of sympathy This very attractive and interesting periodical the following effect:-" That the foregoing resolureached us last week; but not in time for notice. tions be respectfully sent to the Northern Star for society, towards the poor. We have read it all through and advise every one insertion, together with a brief report of this meetelse who can get it to "go and do likewise." The ing; and that the Daily Sun, Scottish Patriot, Bretish Queen, and State-man be requested to give but say that they are by the Cruikshanks, elder and publicity to the same." Mr. Hawes seconded this younger. Crowquill, and Leech, to pronounce a resolution, which, together with the foregoing three, warranty for their being well executed and ap- were passed by the m-eting without a dissentient propriate. We must say, however, that the design voice. Thanks we e proposed to the chairman, and of one of them-an illustration of a scene in the three rounds of cheers given for the masons, after "The Razed House," a brigand story of intense which the meeting broke up, all highly gratified without the pale of the constitution, and not be allowed

CARLISLE.—GREAT DISTRESS AND DESTITUTION. classes of the country are to meet unmolested to pass ful-We stated, last week, that a public subscription had some and adulatory addresses to her Majesty and Prince been entered into, and a committee chosen for the Albert, and not allow the working classes, who are the purpose of ascertaining and relieving the present real wealth and support of the state, to express distrees, which, we are sorry to find, exists to a most their feelings and state their real condition. alarming extent. The committee to which we have Are Mr. Has il and Mr. Mat'hews ignorant just alluded, consisted of thirty gentlemen, who of the fact, that whilst the cottage is desolute it appears divided the the town into nineteen distathere is no security for the throne? that tricis, and have published the following as the result; whilst the great body of artisans, mechanics, and arriof their inquiries. The great privation, destitution, contural labourers are suffering abject want, there will and mirery which the committee met with far ex- be no safety for property? Then why disguise matters?

3'9 families, consisting of 1,146 persons, who have ful nor obloyal to remind her Majesty, that whilst her no settled income; 334 families, consisting of 1,465 Majesty and Prince Albert receive daily, for pocket 411 families, consisting of 1,623 persons receiving tens of thousands of her Majesty's industrious subjects of gnawing it when the policeman went up to secure less than one shilling her head per week; 157 compelled to live on one penny three farthings her head families, consisting of 692 persons receiving less per day! Ought this state of things to be continued? than two shillings a-here per week; 140 families should these norrible disparities be allowed longer to had no wish to press the charge against the two unconsisting of 635 persons, receiving less than exist? Should there be, or can there be, either peace fortunate boys. Mr. Cottingham questioned Jones three shillings per head per week. The or content in the land until the condition of the people as to the cause of his present apparently destitute result of their inquiries; but in consequence of the public peace, providing the Chartists should be mother were dead, and that for the last seven years

lacies' shoemaker, was called to the chair. He classes, who felt for the sufferings of the that address was as respectful, though perhaps not so business;' thus on hearing this threat they (the opened the proceedings by reading the placard con- poor, came forward with a view to relieve the great fulsome and adulatory as theirs could possibly be. The boys) ran away, and on passing a shop they took a tening the meeting; after which, he ob erved that distress which at present exists. A committee was address aliaded to was passed at a public meeting of piece of bacon out of the window, as they were this was not a strike to raise he price of fallen tormed consisting of thirty persons, who divided the the inhabitants, convened in the Town Hall several starving. Mr. Cottingham having sent for the maslabour: if it were, they themselves perhaps migh: town into nineteen districts, to ascertain the amount weeks ago, and that meeting was conducted in a peace- ter of the workhouse where the boys made the have equal claims upon society at large; but it is of suffering. They found it to exist to a very great able and orderly manner. Let the magistrates and application for relief, in the parish of Christchurch, one which claims the sympathies of every son of extent, and their inquiries opened up such a scene of others first do their duty as conservators of the public described to that person the circumstances under liberal and their inquiries opened up such a scene of others first do their duty as conservators of the public described to that person the circumstances under liberal and their inquiries opened up such a scene of others first do their duty as conservators of the public described to that person the circumstances under liberal and their inquiries opened up such a scene of others first do their duty as conservators of the public described to that person the circumstances under liberal and their inquiries opened up such a scene of others first do their duty as conservators of the public described to that person the circumstances under liberal and their inquiries opened up such a scene of others first do their duty as conservators of the public described to that person the circumstances under liberal and their inquiries opened up such a scene of others first do their duty as conservators of the public described to that person the circumstances under liberal and their inquiries opened up such as a scene of others first do their duty as conservators of the public described to the pub labour, whatever be his cast or his creed. Who is misery and distress, which is disgraceful to any peace, by calling public meetings in order to ascertain which they were brought before him, and said that there amounts you with soul so dead that would for Government. We have met to night at the request the amount of distress and suffering which now prevails his refusal to give them temporary assistance, and

a moment submit to be the crouching slave of such of Mr. Dixon and others, who wished the assistance among the working classes, with a view to remedy the threatening them besides, led to the commission of the c In iron-hearted tasking as George Allen, the of working men, whom they thought would assist same, and then they may hold their public meeting to the offence for which they were brought before him. foreman of the masons, whose cold, pitiless heart them by forming themselves into a committee to aid pass flattering addresses to her Majestr, in quiet and The Magistrate then asked the master of the workcould punish a men for attending the obsequies of his them in their endeavours to find out worthy objects without the slightest molestation. nearest and dearest relative, the wife of his bosom! of relief. It remains for you, my friends, to form a He trusted the working men of Norwich would committee or committees, and do all you can to not be behind other cities and towns in sympathising mitigate the great suffering that exists. Mr. John with the masons of London, who had so nobly Armstrong then came forward and said, I was not stood forward, and resisted tyranny and injustable aware of the present meeting until about six o'clock tice. (Cheers.) He trusted they would give this evening. It will be necessary to form a competer many a fair and impartial hearing mittee to investigate the extent of the mention which the world. He would not longer detain them, but would intro at present exists. You must have men in each disduce hir. Ironmonger a delegate from the massive true and this will be the best way to form your dree air. Ironmonger, a delegate from the masons trict, and this will be the best way to form your Call-lene, when thirty of the workmen sat down. of London. Mr. Ironmonger then stepped forward, committee. Mr. H. Bowman rose and said, Mr. and in a clear and lucid manner explained their pre- Chairman and friends, I beg leave to make one or Witten, who are becoming celebrated for their sent position, and the hardships under which they two observations on the subject before the meeting. "good providing." The evening was spent in the laboured previous to their strike, and in the course I was of opinion when the existing committee was greatest harmony and good fellowship, and many exof his address, which lasted upwards of an hour, formed, that it ought to have been mixed up with frequently elected the indignant execuation of his working men, who were better acquainted with the audience against the heartless and oppressive con-duct of George Allen. He was frequently cheered formed the committee. I would have suggested the throughout an address which evidently told well propriety of doing then, what you are now about to upon his hearers, and will, no doubt, effect much de, but as the meeting at which the committee was good in this hitherto divided city; he concluded by formed was composed principally of the higher stating his willing readiness to answer any ourstions classes, it might then have been considered presumpwhich might be put to him by any person in the tuous on my part; however, I am glad they have seen meeting; but no one having appeared, the chairman the necessity of such a step being taken, and I hope called upon Mr. Briggs, mason, to propose the lst you will now form a large committee for the purpose resolution. Mr. Briggs said he did so with pleasure, of taking a complete enumeration of the condition of as he was convinced that the masons of London the working classes. This had been done in Leeds, deserved the support of every working man in the one of the largest manufacturing towns in Yorkshire, community, and as they would be addressed by and one would have thought, that owing to the

come home to the fire side of every working man for discussion; if we allow the masons to be walked upon with impunity; if we allow them ito be struck down by the uplifted arm of Allen's heartless tyranny, are we quite sure that another, and perhaps a more fals as above the suil not be made at the small vestige of liberty that we yet retain! are we quite sure that another are we quite sure that we yet retain! are we quite sure that we yet retain! are we quite sure that another are we quite sure that we yet retain! are we quite sure that another are we quite sure that we yet retain! are we quite sure that another are we quite sure that we yet retain! are we quite sure that another are we quite sure that we yet retain! are we quite sure that another are we quite sure that another are we quite sure of "question," "question." Yes, (said the west placed on board the wite a sure placed on board the wite and the wite and the wite and the wite and the west placed on a carriage and constant the wife of a labourar called Dungsona was grossing. that what the Whigs have commenced, the Tories of the meeting; but it seems to bear very closely will not carry out! past experience teaches us trat on the question, and until there is a material alterawhat has been done one day, may be done another. Iton in the condition of the people, there will be no was left suspended by her arm over a shaft, but forwhere it from Mr. Wakley that the Tories will peace in the land. What availed the casual hand of attempt, in the ensuing Parliament, to introduce a charity? Something substantial and lasting must without any injury."—Palmouth Packet.

The follows has constant drain on the CLD CHICHESTER BOY. of Norwich, band ourselves together for the coming purses of good and benovelent individuals, who had struggle; let the women urge their husbands, and humanely come forward on the present trying of the children their fathers for the coming contest. casion. I will-propose, that a committee be now be introduced into Parliament to oblige every working meration of the present distress, with a view to reman to procure a discharge from his last employer, port thereon, and assist the other committee. Also, and that you should wear a badge of servility as to furnish such information to the members for the the servants of the aristocracy are new obliged to Borough, for the purpose of bringing the same before mons; but the tradesmen of Dublin heard of the men to perform the duties incumbent on the Comnefarious scheme: and what did they do! they mittee, without some slight remuneration, the instantly called a public meeting in the Phænix motion was carried, and a committee of thirty-eight Park, from whence they marched down to the persons chosen. A vote of thanks was then given to House, and demanded the bill, or the head of its the Mayor, for granting the use of the Hall. Also, proposer. (Long-continued cheering.) Past expe- a vote of thanks to the Chairman, when the meeting

ANTICIPATED MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF CUM-Sheriff, begging he will not call the meeting at Wigton, but at Cockermouth, where they were not so

and dutiful subject of her Majesty.

venting a county meeting being held, for the inhabitants of Cumberland, to testify their loyalty to her dict of the Jury was that Richard Woolley came

Mr. Hasell and Mr. Matthews speak of the temper of which prevails, on the part of the wealthy portion of in the cutting. They, therefore, placed a decidand

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp, The man's the good for a' that." Mr. Matthews deems it probable, if the county meet-

ing should be held at Wigton, that the leading Carlisle Chartists, would attend and move some amendment, which must be resisted. It appears, then, that a numerous body of her Majesty's subjects are to be placed to express their wants and wishes to her Majerty; but that a few magistrates and others of the wealthier

amongst themselves, for the purpose of siding the by himself and his friends, endeavouring to carry their NOEWICH -Strike of the Masons of Lon- committee already formed. In accordance with the widness, in spite of the anticipated Chartists' amendment, DOX.—Un Wednesday evening week, according to above resolution, a public meeting was held in the then he may rest assured that his fears, as to a breach announcement, a public meeting was holden at the Town Hall, which was granted for the purpose, by of the peace, are quite illusory; and that the Chartists both went to the workhouse, and having described Royal Bazzar, to take into consideration the circum stances relative to the masons' strike, and also to the time appointed for the meeting, the body of public peace, either at Carlisle or Wigton. How is it at the door told them that he door told them that he consider the propriety of or; amising a delegate meeting the Hall was crowded to excess; Mr. Joseph Broom that Mr. Matthews consider the Chartantee of the horizontal that he controlled for the masons' strike. ing of the trades of Norwich. At eight o'clock the Hanson was unanimously called to the chair. He tists so disloyal? They ought to be aware that the that they was ed for some time, until at length a man fractions building began to fiel, which is built in the opened the business of the meeting as follows:—My Chartists of Carlislo were the first and foremost in the made his appearance, and onseeing them he exclaimed. shape of an amphitheatre, and brilliantly lighted friends and fellow townsmen, within this fort-field to move a congratulatory address to her Majesty, —"These are the young scamps who were here before; on the first shortly after. Mr. Robert Howes. night back, a great number of the influential on the auspicious event of the birth of a prince; and

> H. BOWMAN, J. ARTHUR,

J. B. BOWMAN. LEEDS,-Anniversary Dinner.-It being customary with Messes. Dann and Son, cornfactors, of this town, to give their workmen an annual treat, The dinner reflected great credit upon Mr. and Mrs. cellent songs, toasts, and recitations enlivened the party. The example of the Messra. Dunn. ought to be more generally adopted, as nothing can have a greater tendency to generate a good feeling between the employed and the employer. The workmen, who highly respect their " good masters," concluded the proceedings by giving three times three for their em-

herds round Bishop Auckland met on Friday, the out in the course of the inquiry would have the 31st of December, at the house of brother William effect of doing away with that act of kindness, and hillious medicine, to every sufferer from billious complaints and indigestion, or from an inacomficers of Ossett district. They proceeded to busistand committed for three months to gool. The

"narrow escape":- "On Tuesday, at Illogan, as the wife of a labourer called Dunstone was crossing her kitchen, the ground suddenly gave way, and she

OLD CHICHESTER BANK. The failure has caused a complete stagnation to business in Chichester, and numerous cases have occurred where persons in (Cheers.) What would you think if a bill was to formed, for the purpose of taking a complete end- comparative affluence are reduced to the most abject distress. Amongst them may be named two aged maiden ladies (sisters) named Elizabeth and Nanny Fowler, one of whom is a cripple. They proved for £1969 ls. 4d. They are left without a shilling. do! You may tell me that they will not attempt such a thing; but I tell you that they may attempt such a thing. Such a bill was once attempted to be privately carried through the Irish House of Comprivately carried through the Irish House of Comprise Irish House of Comprise Irish House of Comprise Irish House of Comprise Irish House of Comprise Irish House of Comprise Irish House of Comprise Irish House of Comprise Irish House of Comprise Irish House of Comprise Irish House of Comprise Irish House of Comprise Irish House of Comprise Irish House of Comprise Irish House of Comprise Irish House Irish H pittance. Another case was a farmer with a large own money, and borrowed £1000 for the purpose of taking a large farm, the whole of which he deposited in the bank for safety a few days before the stoppage. He has by the occurrence been reduced to beggary. The largest creditor was Mr. Kent, training groom to the Duke of Richmond; he proved for £4595 168 7d. the savings of many years' servitude, intended for a large family. Such was the confidence placed in the bank that numbers, particularly females, deposited every pound they pessessed in the concern. By the way a correspondent calls our attention to the fact, that no one banker will take another's notes! For example, a hill becomes due—the banking clerk presents it for payment—you tender him notes, and the 13th Dec, and is supposed to have been drowned unless they be the Bank of England he refuses to on his way home from a funeral, but really to ascertake them; and unless they can be converted into gold, your bill may be noted. It would seem that those men are wiser than the public.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—On Saturday night, an their knowledge of things past, present, and to aged female, about 60, was found sitting on the come. The "wise man" went through a good deal of this steel-hearted oppressor, George Allen. (Loud the above purpose, which was to have been he'd at tavern-keeper in the Strand, opposite Somerset the conjurer was an arrant cheat. Our correspondences.) Men of Norwich, think on this, and rally Wigton, the usual place of holding county meetings. House, he would give me some victuals." The de-No sooner, however, was this made known than Mr. ceased was lifted up from the stairs, and a surgeon scription in Oldham and the neighbourhood, one at of names prevent you from coming forward in the glorious struggle. He (Mr. C.) would join with any oppressed with horrible visions of "routs, the poor creature dropped dead. A Mrs. Johnson, chester; that there are thousands within ten miles party that would pledge themselves to assist him in riots, insurrections, and rebellion against the who resides in the neighbourhood of White Hart of Manchester, and those not confined to the lower crushing oppression. With the Whigs, or with the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen," Yard, had often afforded the deceased shelter and classes, who believe in fortune-telling; and that one Tories. (A voice—"Or with the Chartists.") Aye, and in his great perturbation of mind, he writes food, but on the present occasion advised the de-old jade has made an independent fortune of her true of or with the Chartists. What was in a name! two letters to Mr. Hasell, beseeching that the said ceased to proceed to the Union, which it is supposed own in the business. Can this be true of county meeting should not on any account be held she declined.

lical attempt was made on Wednesday night to of those who have spent hundreds of millions in war, THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—A most diabocause a further accident on the Great Western line. The mail train was on its way from London, and pool Mercury. when within about three miles of Bath, the signal FATAL ARBITRAMENT.-My ancient enemy and I was given by the engine driver of something wrong, now confronted each other; a loaded piece, which

Western Railway. - Reading, Thursday, Dec. 30. pound fracture of the skull." The unhappy patient was in an instant upon the ground, my hands graspno james robertson walker, esq, high sheriff of the county of cumberland.

The unhappy patient was in an instant upon the ground, my hands grasping his throat, and his effort to force me off was proceeding most favourably until Monday night, terrible; but I tightened my fatal hold until his Conway, 26, Captain Bethune, from China, having pound fracture of the skull." The unhappy patient when erysipelas presented themselves, and though SIB,-You have our unfeigned and hearty thanks they were combatted with some success by the medidence, which has taken place between yourself, Mr nesday afternoon about half-past three o'clock. On Hasell, of Dal-maine. Chairman of the Quarter Ses- inquiry at the hospital to-day, we learnt that all the yourself, as High Sheriff of the county, and as a loyal Hankins, Eliza Barnes, and Thomas Hughes, with regard to whom a change for the worse had taken

You have thus placed the blane on the right shoul-ders—those of Mr. Hasell and Mr. Matthews who, a most precarious state. On Friday, an inquest from their lusive fears, have been the sole cause of pre-was held on the body at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, before Mr. J. J. Blandy, coroner. The verskull, caused by the engine, called the Hecla. coming into collision with a mass of earth, having the "lower orders" and "lower classes," terms, by the fallen from the slope of a cutting on the Great Western Railway, at Sonning, in this county; and they are of opinion that the accident might have bren avoided, had there been a night police, or watch that the passenger trucks be in future placed further

afternoon the prisoners called at the Station-house in the Southwark-bridge-road, and begged to be admitted, saying that they were without food or shelter, and had nowhere to go to. He directed them to tion of offenders, and they both walked away. In less, ceeds what had been anticipated. In the nincteen Let her Majesty be put in full possession of the real however, than a quarter of an hour afterwards the districts which were examined, there appears to be condition of her people. Surely it cannot be disrespect. piece of bacon from a shop window, and being pur- flight, and was with difficulty so much re-assured as sued, both of them were taken into custody, and the to appear again in public. - Edinburgh Witness. persons, receiving less than one shilling per week; money, the enormous sum of £268 7s. 10d.! there are one upon whom the bacon was found was in the act them. The owner of the bacon, on hearing the circumstances under which it was stolen, said that he committee brought forward the foregoing as the be improved? Mr. Matthews anticipates a breach of condition; and his account was that his father and several cases of great destitution having been brought resisted, as they must be, he says, if they should move he had been travelling about the country, in combefore them, which, the committee, with all their any amendment at the country meeting. What sort of pany with a man selling bootlaces and other care, had overlocked, it was deemed expedient resistance does Mr. Matthews contemplate? If he means small articles; that on Wednesday morning ho that a public meeting of the working classes should physical resistance, then his forebodings might prove arrived in town from St. Alban's, and that the man be held for the purpose of forming a committee but too correct. If he simply means mental resistance, with whom he went about left him suddenly, and he did know where he was gone; and that, being without food or money, he went with the other boy to the Station-house to ask for shelter; that thence they and fancifully displayed on the walls before, and that on seeing them on the evening in question he said, "You are the young rascals who have been here before," On hearing these words they both went away, but he made no threat of using

BISHOP AUCKLAF.D.—LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS.—The efficers and delegates of the Lodges of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds round Bishop Auckland met on Friday, the long in the case, and community to these, and then the provious part of the case, and community to these, how welcome misserated the apparent state of destitution of the nothing but disappointment; to these, how welcome misserated the apparent state of destitution of the nothing but disappointment; to these, how welcome misserated the apparent state of destitution of the nothing but disappointment; to these, how welcome misserated the apparent state of destitution of the nothing but disappointment; to these, how welcome misserated the apparent state of destitution of the nothing but disappointment; to these, how welcome misserated the apparent state of destitution of the must be the important fact, that Parr's Life Pills were unable to work.

Jones on board one of the above 15,823 are now proved to be all that is required to conquer disease and prolong life."

The average weekly income of the above 15,823 persons was is 43d. each.

steamer, then on the passage from London to Hull caused a fearful alarm among the other passengers, of whom there were several of both sexes, by stamping on the deck over the fore cabin, and bawling out All hands on deck, the ship's on fire." The consequence was a general consternation among the fore-cabin passengers, during which a man, jumping from an upper berth, fell on a bench beneath, where the wife of a soldier in the 98th regiment was asleep, and being far advanced in pregnancy a serious result might be anticipated. All rushed to the ladder; but few gained the deck before they discovered the inon him; and this, probably, deterred the summary punishment which many of the passengers were disposed to inflict. We fear the law does not enable the owners of the vessel to punish so heartless a wretch; but our informant received a satisfactory assurance from them that care should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such disgraceful conduct in

FORTUNE-TELLING IN LANCASHIRE.—Our Middleton

correspondent gives us a long account of a visit which

he and two other persons paid, on Friday last, to a conjurer or fortune-teller residing in Burnley-lane,

North Moor, Chadderton, ostensibly to inquire into

the fate of an old man who has been missing since ceeded in impressing a large portion of the population of Oldham, Middleton, Chadderton, Tonge, and other places in the vicinity, with a firm faith in England! If it be, how fearful is the responsibility

and nothing for the education of the people!-Liver-

with a wild shrick of maddened infuriation. He stubborn temper."

he was dead !- Parley's Penny Library. An Ingenious Device.-Thomas Hogel was on Wednesday last charged at the Liverpool policeoffice by a recruiting sergeant with having practised a singular imposition. It appeared that the prisoner was extremely anxious to enter the service of the East India Company, but being one-eighth of an inch under the standard height he fixed to the crown of his head a ball of wax covered with hair. Having by this means elongated himself to the required dimensions, he was passed on Friday week, but being ordered to attend again on Sunday, the ingenious device was detected. Mr. Rushton said he knew of were sojourning at a country seat in the immediate no law which condemned a man to punishment for vicinity of Philipstown, and to which we adverted

discharged. in the cutting. They, therefore, placed a deodand red in a certain northern city, which has occasioned a Christian country. It is our duty, however, to on the engine and train of carriages of the sum some amusement to the lieges. A young gentleman reiterate our statement. The herrible murder did a hundred pounds. And further, they recommend belonging to the beau monde, was ambitious to be-take place; but we have received additional inforcome possessed of a pair of whiskers, and made matien, which states that the idiot murdered was not application to a friend to whom nature had been a boy but a man. He was besmoared over with oil Boys led to the Commission of Crime by meino death. An Revised Workhouse Kelief.—On Thursday, with the desired ornament. The friend promised to from the fact that one of the parties engaged in Thomas Jones and Richard Eaves, two ragged boys, comply, and presented him with a pot of ointment | the murder sat on the inquest? Money has been were charged with stealing a piece of bacon from a with which he was to amount the parts on which he squandered in prefusion to hush the matter up; shop in the neighbourhood of Union Hall. Sergeant wished to raise a crop. The ointment was used almost all the parties have decamped to England or Logan, of the N division, stated that on the preceding accordingly, and produced—not whiskers, but blisters. An offence of this heinous description nothing and, we suppose, are now with their respective regibut blood could atone. A challenge was given and ments. What will the Government do in this accepted—the parties met—and, somewhat abated of matter? We call upon Lord Eliot to send a stipentheir first ardour, faced each other with mortal diary magistrate to the spot to inquire in the matproceed to the workhouse, where, he told them, they intent, and weapons loaded with cork; though it is ter-we ask Colonel M'Greg r whether the police would be temporarily relieved, and they went, but due to their valour to mention that they believed in the district made any report to him on the subject? returned in a short time afterwards, saying that them to be charged with a heavier material. On the they had been refused any assistance, and threatened word being given, shots were duly exchanged, and one ings of the Coroner's inquest public. A most foul and with the cane if they did not go away. The sergeant of the parties, the challenged, fell overpowered by then told the boys that they would not be admitted deadly terror. The seconds, to continue what they stances of aggravated barbarity, unequalled by the into the Station-nouse, which was only for the recopincended for a joke, but which was certainly carried a horrible atrocities of indian cruelty, and no steps have little too far, applied a handkerchief stained with red been taken to bring the savage perpetrators to jusink to his side. At this sanguinary spectacle, the tice.—Dublin Monitor. challenger, believing he had done murder, took to

OLD YEAR'S NIGHT AT THE HANWELL LUNATIO Asylum.—On Friday evening, the last in the old year, the above institution, for the reception of lunatic paupers belonging to the different parishes within the county of Middlesex, exhibited an extraordinary and pleasing instance of the gracitying and that numbers of persons engaged in it have been effect of the humano system at present pursued in thrown out of employment, and great distress occathat establishment, whereby coercion has been done away with, and corporeal restraint no longer forms a it is the staple manufacture. The borough of Stockpart in the treatment of the insane. It has been port, the working population of which is engaged the practice of the last year or two to give the female patients an evening's entertainment as the close of the year, and to prepare for that joyous occasion, the patients had been for the week previously busily engaged in decorating their wards with laurel, holly, and other evergreens, which were most tastefully their rooms, in various devises, amongst which were the initial letters of the Queen, "V.R.," thousand persons have been thrown out of employof Prince Albert, "P.A.," and of the illustricus ment, who still remain without any prospect of being infant, the future Severeign of the united empire, able to return to it. "P.W.," with crowns and Prince of Wales's feathers, &c., the whole forming an alcove of upwards of seventy feet, in which the utmost tranquillity prevailed. Soon after five o'clock, the patients had assembled, to the number of nearly four hundred, who had ranged themselves on each side on forms, which had been provided for the occasion. At that time scarcely a word was to be heard, and the effect the scene produced was most striking and pleasing. Tea and cake were then served out to the patients, by the matron, Miss Conolly (the superin- are extensive loss and suffering among all classes tendent's daughter), and the nurses, by whom afterwards were played on a pianoforce many cheerful

and enlivening tunes, to which the patients com- distress, heightened as it now is by the severity menced dancing, which they kept up with much of the weather, has arrived at a pitch of which it is house for his explanation of the transaction, but he again recoming their south presented at a pitch of which it is house for his explanation of the transaction, but he again recoming their south presented. house for his explanation of the transaction, but he referred to the porier, who, it appeared, was the person of whom the boys made application. The porter son of whom the boys made application. The porter commenced, and was consinued with music at incommenced, and was consinued with music at incommenced to give them relief because admitted that he refused to give them relief because tervals until eight o'clock, when supper was served, few who are able to pay them. Families, two or and at the conclusion the patients retired to their three together, are crowding into one house, several apartments, apparently much delighted with or leaving their cottages for cellars: some are their ovening's entertainment. the cane. Mr. Cottingham said that the boy Jones battle, makes a proper disposition of his forces be-wearing appared for the means of sustain-declared he had only arrived in London the same forehand, and does not wait till the enemy has made ing life, are on the verge of destitution. Honest

morning, and therefore he could not have been at the an attack, and thus, by forethought and due prepar- men, willing to work, are compelled, with their workhouse previously, according to his account, ation, reasonably expects a victory :- thus, he who entire families, to become street mendicants, or to workhouse previously, according to his account, ation, reasonably expects a victory;—thus, he who has a desire to attain a healthy, and, consequently, has a desire to attain a healthy, and, consequently, has a desire to attain a healthy, and, consequently, has a desire to attain a healthy, and, consequently, has a desire to attain a healthy, and, consequently, has a desire to attain a healthy, and, consequently, has a desire to attain a healthy, and, consequently, has a desire to attain a healthy, and, consequently, has a desire to attain a healthy, and, consequently, has a desire to attain a healthy, and, consequently, has a desire to attain a healthy, and, consequently, he will be a meritary of the precarious charity of their neighbours; and, besides, an increase of disease, of the enemy, which is sickness, but is constantly on his guard against his insiduous approaches, by paybear and proposed the precarious charity of their neighbours; and, besides, an increase of disease, of the enemy, which is sickness, but is constantly on his guard against his insiduous approaches, by paybear attention to the state of his health. Of 15 823 individuals, inhabiting probability was that the account he gave of himself. Many would fain occasionally use medicine to assist the account he gave of himself. Many would fain occasionally use medicine to assist the account he gave of himself. Of 15 823 individuals, inhabiting a meritary that the account he gave of himself. Of 15 823 individuals, inhabiting the probability was that the account he gave of himself. was utterly without foundation. The Magistrate nature in her operations; but like a mariner at sea Committee appointed for the purpose, 1,204 only added that Mr. Pearson, a ship-owner, who had without his compass, knowing not where to steer, were found to be fully employed; 2,866 partially heard the previous part of the case, and com- they first try this, and then that, and meet with

Another Calamitous Fire in Manchester .-On Friday evening last, about nine o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, and which was found to be at the weaving mill and calender house in Boleman'sbuildings, Manchester. The fire commenced on the part occupied by the late Mr. E. Dickinson, calenderer, &c., and which raged with such fury that in about an hour that part of the premises, six stories high, was a complete ruin; not anything worth no ice was saved. The loss will probably be about £5,000. There were two rooms over the calender room filled with looms which were all burnt. famous hoax, and that there was no cause for analy famous hoax, and that there was no cause for analy famous hoax, and that there was no cause for analy famous hoax, and that there was no cause for analy famous hoax, and that there was no cause for analy famous for seeing separated from the premises burnt now, and the famous for steel who dared to lay hands steam engine was much damaged, all the hands steam engine was much damaged, all the hands employed will, necessarily, be thrown out of work for some time to come. No lives were lost, nor is any one injured.

EFFECT OF COMPETITION.—The competition in the slop business is almost ruinous to a numerous and industrious class of women at the east end of the metropolis, who managed to support themselves decently by their needle. A few years ago, when shirt-making was reduced to three shillings a dozen, t was considered so low a price that it was impossible to make a bare existence at it. Yet from that price it became gradually reduced, and many of the large Jew slop-sellers at present pay but ninepence a dozen, or three farthings each shirt, for them. If three shillings was a price at which these poor women could make a mero existence, what must be the effect of the present allowance? And yet thousands are to be found even glad to get such work!

DEATH FROM STARVATION .- On Monday night an inquest was taken before Mr. Higgs at the Edinburgh Castle, Strand, on the body of Charlotte Closson, aged 63. Deberah Johnson, of 31, White Hart-street, deposed that she know the deceased. About three weeks since she saw deceased in the street. It was raining at the time, and the deceased erying, said she was very hungry. She (witness) took her home and gave her something to eat, and she appeared grateful for it. She called several times since, and on Wednesday last called and appeared very ill. She gave her some tea and allowed her to sit by the fire. She called again on Saturday last, and had the appearance of being in a dying state. She was very bad, and said she had had nothing to eat the whole of the previous day." She begged of her to give her some tea or she would die. She borrowed 6d. and gave her some tea. She offered her some bread and herring, but she could not eat. She asked her the reason she did not apply to the workhouse, when she replied "that she would sooner die in the street than enter the workhouse." Deceased having a sister in the Dover-road, she sens her nephew to her residence for some relief. The deand the train was stopped with all possible dispatch. he usually carried, rested across his arm. We gazed ceased said she knew Mr. Short, of the Strand, and On investigation it appears that some villain had at each other in amazement for some time, until at could she get there he would give her relief. She placed two large stones (one on each rail) with the length he stepped back a pace or two, cecked his (witness) and her nieco assisted her down stairs, with the length he stepped back a pace or two, cecked his (witness) and her nieco assisted her down stairs, and not take place. One of the stones was crushed into a thousand atoms, and flew over the driver and blood riot in my veins, and told him to turn the and on one cold rainy night she came and implored stoker without doing them any serious injury; the muzzle of his piece from me, or I might settle in of her to give her 6d, to pay for her night's lodging. I deadly sort, the long account betwixt us. He adpute the whoels, but both vanced upon me as I spoke, and thrust the end of thin and emaciated. Three doctors attended. By the guards were put out of their place, and much his weapon against my breast. I staggered from the Coroner—The deceased's sister sent back bent and twisted. THE RECENT FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT Great Street one side of my head, row in hell; seek pardon and delay not." The and arrested my impetuous course for the moment. deceased was much hurt on reading it. I called on -It is with extremo pain we have to announce that I then seemed to look at him through crimson flame, the sister on Sunday, who said that the deceased was seizing his piece by the barrel, he aimed a tremen- might have been well off, but for her conduct, havletter has been addressed to the High Sheriff by the bear well off, but for her conduct, have been well off, but for he received with my left hand, and rushed in upon him | Verdic :- "Died from want, brought on by her own

> PLYMOUTH, SUNDAY, JAN. 2.—This afternoon the chest ceased to heave beneath me-his arm dropped on board two millions of dollars, anchored in the -the limbs slowly contracted, and theu-I saw that Sound about six o'clock. Her destination was Portsmouth, but a change of wind having taken place, she was compelled to come in here. She entered at the eastern end of the Breakwater, and it being after sunset she did not salute the Admiral's flag. She brings home many invalids from the squadron in the China seas. She was at the Cape of God Hope on the 1st of October. It is reported that she will be paid off at Portsmouth. Of course she brings no intelligence that has not previously reached England.

> THE PHILIPSTOWN MURDER.—The horrible murder of a poor idiot, by a party of gentlemen who such an act as that committed by the prisoner. He on Tuesday last, has been considered as wholly was cautioned not to repeat the offence, and was incredible. So horrible are the facts, that scarcely any person is willing to believe that such barbarous AN APPAIR OF HONOUR.—An affair has just occur- cruelty could be practised by a party of gentlemen in

DISTRESS AT STOCKPORT.

The following statement has been published by the authority of the Mayor of Stockport :-

It is well known that the cotton manufacture of this kingdom has been long and greatly depressed, siened in the various towns and districts of which almost exclusively in this manufacture, has suffered in common with other towns, from its general and long continued depression. The distress so occasloned has been increased to an extent, it is believed. beyond that of any other town by special and peculiar circumstances of a local influence. We allude to the entire stoppage of some of the largest establishments in the town and neighbourhood, by which several

Of the establishments at work, a great part are so only partially; and the working of short time (that is of four days per week) has been continued to a greater or less extent since May last. Upwards of one-third of the horse-power in the town and neighbourhood is unemployed, which, if at work, would give employment to more than 4,000 persons. It is believed that there are, altogether, about 5,000 operatives of various trades unable to obtain employment. The consequence of this suspension of labour dependent upon trade, and unexampled distress and privation among the working population. This heir evening's entertainment.

Quitting their native land: numbers having TRUE Wisdom.—A wisd general, on the eve of exchanged all but the last articles of their employed, and 4,148, able to work, were wholly

The average weekly wages of those fully employed were 7s. 64 i. each. The average weekly earnings of those partially employed were 4s. 74d.

others who were more capable than himself to color trade in the wing been so depressed as the pusite to the cause, he would content himself by color trade in general, that the distress would not having been so depressed as the pusite to the cause, he would content himself by color trade in general, that the distress would not have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an ing sympathises with the massns of London for their which had been formed in Leeds, and which and been them at the works of the resulting, said a tree one, "if we do not assist unel"? The mason's strike ought to assist unel"? The mason's strike ought to assist unel"? The mason's strike ought to assist unel would not having been so depressed as the flower of the world on the world on the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the said, that he distress mould not straight forward conduct in white letters, and to part the course of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning; and at three months to gool. The last of the morning and at three months to gool. The last of the morning and at three months to gool. The last of the morning and at three months to gool. The last of the morning and at three months to gool. The last of the morning and three months to gool. The last of the morning and three months to gool. The last of the m

NORTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NORTH LANCASHIRE.

Accrington, on Sunday, 16th Jan., 1842. Business to commence precisely at one o'clock,

Now, my friends, let every place send a delegate to this meeting, so that every place may be properly represented; and have their opinions laid before the meeting. I find that there has been some dissatistrict that proper notice was not given of the last place, or of sending a delegate. I beg leave to assure such places that I sent due notice to the Star: wick, on the Monday evening, I forgot to put the letter in the Post Office before I left. I wrote the that afternoon to the meeting. There was no time to be lost, for it was then after one o'clock, and the distance we had to go was npwards of seventeen miles, and a rough road; the meeting was to comthe moment, forgot to post the letter on the Monday, along with a report of the meeting, taken by Mr. the notice of the delegate meeting, appeared. This of a Catholic priest equal to that offered for the nothing else! The fling at the landed interest, colleague of Sir Robert Perl !—nay, he does not ingus that they are so engaged, we beg to tender be the wearer of the "gold chain"—and signed, too, caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. The people head of a wolf. of Barnoldswick were hurt that such a triumph over the Plague, in an open discussion, and the cowardice the Plague, in an open discussion, and the cowardice | birth-right, and insuited you by calling you allens | but the insult heaped upon the manufacturing ope- Robert Peer, because that Minister had not made of every thing you set down; and then we will defy | sented to nim last week, asking min to call a punof the Plague advocates, in running off the platform, in blood and country," are still forging chains to but the insult heaped upon the manufacturing ope- Robert Peer, because that Minister had not made of every thing you set down; and then we will defy | sented to nim last week, asking min to call a punof the Plague advocates, in running off the platform, in blood and country," are still forging chains to and out of the Chapel, and leaving the meeting in letter and bind you to their will. Is it not time, ratives by the Colonal is not so easily got rid of. up his mind on the question of the "Ten Hours' the devil, with all the "great" masters to boot, to her Majesty for a free pardon for Frost, Williams, the hands of the Chartists, who had defeated them then, that you ask yourselves—shall we be free? Is not by blows, but by argument, should have been it not time to ask yourselves—are we pursuing the left unexposed.

regret that the letter had been mislaid, and, con- as I have stated, come boldly forward, and show sequently, non-inserted. I expect that we shall the men of England that you can accept and receive sequently, non-inserted. I expect that we shall for there is a good deal of business to transact : and there will be the business of the Convention to

I am sorry that a misunderstanding should exist being the opinion of North Lancashire that it should efforts. send its own member; but the Executive have decided that it cannot—it must be in connection with South Lancashire. I am sorry that I should have been elected by the different towns in North Lancashire to represent them in the Convention, but when I consented to become a candidate for the Convention, I knew not but that North Lancashire would send its own delegate; but it having been decided differently by the Executive, I beg leave to have my name withdrawn from the nomination list, for this reason-I cannot conscientiously allow myself to be elected for South Lancashire. I know nothing of them; I am not personally acquainted with them: I do not know their feelings, wishes, desires, and determination with respect to the rant of their circumstances, I should not be justified were I to allow myself to become the representative of those whose condition I am unacquainted with. I have not that ambition to want to become a member of the Convention for the sake of its name; we have had too many of that description already. I would rather be at home in my own district, increasing the number of our Associations, and spreading our principles into every village and hamlet, so that by any means I might be doing good, and assisting in the bringing about the political redemption of our common country.

> I am.
> Your humble servant, In the cause of Chartism. WILLIAM BRESLEY, District Secretary.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,-In my recent letters to the Lord Mayor of Dublin. I pointed out the necessity of a union betwixt you and the Chartists of Great Britain, and answered objections which were raised against that body, both merally and physically. I have also shewn that the prejudices of country men were worthy of your confidence and desirous to become your friends; and whilst I thus stated my opinions, I most anxiously wished you would be led to think and inquire for yourselves, and shake off that confiding credulity which has ever been your greatest political fault, and with your own senses examine calmly, reasonably, and dispassionately

I will, now, with your permission, clearly prove the fallacy of these objections and prejudices, which cause you to stand aloof from the struggle in which now engaged, and which they are so nobly sustain- of working men. ing, not only for their own sake but for yours. am well aware that it is not in the nature of Irishmen to be either pusillanimous, or ungrateful, and that it is for want of a proper knowledge of the Report of this important interview. It has appeared principles of the Charter, and an acquaintance with the character of the people of England, that you

hesitate to join in the contest. People's Charter contains nothing that is illegal or unjust. It seeks for nothing save that natural and political liberty, which every subject of these kingdoms ought to possess, and to which he is constiances and remove those burthens which overwhelm the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, and to give the people a voice in the making of the laws which govern them. It seeks it is Ireland's cause as much as it is England's; for do not be deceived, a repeal of the Legislative Union would not be worth accepting, unless you were in possession of Universal Suffrage. I have every reason to believe that by far the greater number of the people of Ireland look forward to a "Repeal of the Union," as the end of their political sufferings. In this they will assuredly find themslves disappointed; they should rather look to it as a means to an end, for, unless the Charter become the law of the land, they will existed heretofore amongst them. But suppose a Repeal of the Union" would confer all the benefits and blessings which you so fondly anticipate. I ask. why are you so inactive? Why do you not bestir yourselves to obtain it? You answer, "so we do," "we have a Repeal Association"—we have meetings-we have our cards-and we have at our head Wales becomes Vice Roy of Ireland!" But suppose his little Highness should never condescend to visit he is too wise to do so: but he has not forgot to tell you that Chartism is synonymous with violence and infidelity, and that the people of England are your more speedy and certain method to obtain your political regeneration, than the "tortoise"-like course you are now pursuing; and yet, I unhesitatingly say, such assertions are false and unfounded. have already, in my letters to his Lordship, refuted the charges of infidelity and violence, and will now show that Englishmen are not your enemies, and horrible and cruel system of human slavery that ever hopes! that the preindices which have long existed are not existed. to be traced to the people of England, but to an interested portion of them. I know you have many opposing you they would only increase their own burthens, you would at once admit they would not for their own interest sake, continue it. The fact is, the countrymen. Those are they who first insinuated themselves into the green fields of Ireland, and who afterwards deluged them with the blood of her addressed :children: those are they who hold all offices of trust and power, and monopolise the resources of the country, and who, like locusts, devour the fruits of your industry, and compel you to dragout a wretched who suck the life's blood from the hearts of the wretched widow and the famishing orphans-who

They have always known that you possessed an law. unbounded love of liberty, and therefore they used dents to believe that Irishmen were little better than manufacturing interest has not a controller on the

Gentlemen, According to a rule made at the who came amongst you armed with a Bible in one this, while an active superintendence on the part of a first delegate meeting, held at the Temperance hand and a sword in the other—who spoiled and moral and religious manufacturing public might do Hotel, Blackburn, it is particularly stated that dedevastated the homes of your fathers—uprooted the so much to prevent the apprehended evils? Why legate meetings shall take place every aix weeks, for foundations of peace and literature, and who, with not appoint an inspector of hay fields? Do the landthe purpose of transacting the business of the dis- the words of charity on their lips, but the daggers of lords properly box off all dangerous places? Are trict; a delegate meeting will therefore be held at political assassination concealed beneath their hypothese matters to be left to adjust themselves; or critical disguise, awaited the opportunity of plunging ought the law to interfere to ensure the doing them into their unwary victims; and it is the same aristocracy which still lords it over you, and are even now crying out for "coercion for Ireland."

It is not, my friends, the working men of England

who are opposed to you; they have no prejudices faction existing in the towns connected with the dis- against you, and if ever they had any, it was the trict that proper notice was not given of the last effect of misrepresentation, and not otherwise. delegate meeting through the columns of the It is not because a man is an Englishman, that Northern Star; and, therefore, they had no means he is your enemy—he suffers as much as you do, and of either knowing when the meeting would take even more. Nor is it because he has the moral is a fraud directed to the preservation of the evils it courage to assert his political independence that he is to be looked upon with an eye of suspicion—he but, on account of leaving home in a hurry, to at sees that all classes of the aristocracy are leagued send a discussion on the Corn Laws, at Barnolds- against the poor man's interest, and, with a laudable honest gain. zeal, he advocates the liberties of his class against the tyranny and misrule of his oppressors, and holds letter on Monday at noon, and just at that time a out the hand of fellowship to you, as it is your cause person came up from Barnoldswick for me, to go as well as his. Can you then as Irishmen refuse the proffered friendship? Will the blighting influence of prejudice or party keep you aloof from a contest in which your interests are so deeply concerned? Remember the enemies you have to encounter are mence at seven o'clock. I, therefore, in the hurry of the same, who once trampled on the graves of your fathers; they are the same who persecuted von for but on the Tuesday I wrote another, and sent it, your religious opinions; who hunted your unhappy clergy into mountains and caves, to perish with want Mooney; but neither the report of the meeting, nor and misery, and who offered a premium for the head

The same parties who plundered you of your birth-right, and insulted you by calling you " aliens right road to liberty? or are you in possession of The different towns expressed their resentment that spirit which animated your fathers when upon their household comforts and domestic happi- was then set upon its legs." The Leeds Ten at me, for not sending notice to the Star, so that "liberty" was the watch-word? Yes, it is time you ness. They have had to submit to the nower of Hours' Committee has been in a sistence. they might have been able to send delegates to the asked those questions; your political position, and meeting. I am as sorry as them that they did not the duty you owe to your country, demand that you appear in the Star; but I have since received a very not only ask, but act. Weigh well the principles of kind letter from Mr. Hill, the Editor, expressing his the "Charter," and if you find that they are such this time have a full meeting of delegates, them as brothers; join your moral strength to theirs, and convince your tyrants that the working men of have seen their little ones murdered before their manage to get the Weekly Dispatch on its side. Ireland and England are determined to obtain that liberty which is their birth-right, and that " justice" to which you are entitled. Let unity be your between this district and the Executive with regard motto, moral agitation your only weapon, and for the infant; because they have asked for The Short Time Committees have as much right the entire cost of dressing! to the election of members of the Convention, it you may rest assured victory will crown your a curb to be placed upon the power which to be bribed" as he has.

I have the honour to be, Fellow-Countrymen, Your most obedient humble Servant,

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1842.

THE WORKING PEOPLE AND THE PRIME

MINISTER.

the kingdom. wrongs, and to ask for a remedy! Its statements growth, dull, sluggish, and diseased;" and yet appliances—at your command, and a population have been attentively listened to, its representatives courteously received, and a friendly discussion had upon the measures of relief it had to propose! Working men have been in conference with the Prime Minister, telling him the truth, and demand- represents their efforts to obtain a medicum of ing from him, in respectful but firm language, protection for their children, as the efforts of one measures which will tend to place them in their set of men determined "to plague and villify proper position: and their statements have been another" set of men, the millowners! The insult heard, and a more than ordinary interest manifested by those unto whom the tale of woe was old! This is a new era in the history of English Legislation and Government.

PEEL were not coolly and politely "bowed out;" they were not received in a mere formal manner, and got rid of as soon as assumed politeness would admit; but they were met with cordiality of manner, (and we hope we may add of feeling); and the startand sect are passing away and stated that English- ling truths they told, as to the operation of our present commercial system upon the happiness and well-being of the operative community, both infant and adult, made such an impression upon the mind of the Prime Minister, that he, himself, gave the Deputation introductions to others of his colleagues, your present position in the field of political that they, too, might hear from the lips of the working men in person, the statements which had so forcibly arrested his own attention. No greater proof than this could be offered of the interest exthe people of England, Scotland, and Wales, are cited in the head of the Government by this mission

And not less has been the interest excited amongst all classes of society by the publication of the in the columns of a great portion of the newspaper press. Nearly all have noticed it, either in one Know, then, my fellow countrymen, that the shape or other. The Times has had THREE "LEAD- ing of the daughters of the poor at home ERS' devoted to its consideration, in the course of with their mothers, to learn how to make a pudwhich it has brought forward into more particular | ding and broil a steak; to learn how to make a notice, the more important points of the very import- shirt, and knit a stocking; to learn how to bake tutionally entitled. It aims to redress those griev- ant conversation. The Standard and Morning Post, and boil, and mend, and darn; the Colonel does too, we hear have also commented on the document. not condescend to show how the accomplishment of and so has the Morning Advertiser. Their articles | all these things would "preserve the evils" comwe have not seen; but understand they are like plained of; and all these things, and many more. for Ireland's rights as well as England's rights, and those of the Times, exceedingly favourable to the are involved in that "Ten-Hours' Question" which purposes and object of the Deputation. The the Colonel designates as "a well-meaning blun-Chronicle has not yet appeared openly against der" and "a fraud directed to the preservation of the document; that is, it has not yet the evils it pretends to remedy"!!! either attacked (in its "leading" columns,) the The fact is, the "Free Trade Party," as they call members of the deputation personally, or even de- themselves, are stung to the quick, at the exposure fended those principles of political economy which of the hollow sophistries and baseless "princithe deputation have impugned and assailed, and ples" upon which they have built their superstrucwhich principles are the Chronicle's stock-in-trade. ture of fraud and deceit, in the hope of "gulling only have benefitted themselves by bringing their Sir John Easthope has not yet openly "come out the natives" into another "extension" of that systyrants nearer home, to witness the abuses which of his shell;" but he has written a letter to the tem which has given "millions" to a few, and taken members of the deputation, and inserted it in his comfort and plenty from the many! They are mad Chronicle, where it appears without date or address, with rage at the fact, that the working people have other than the assumed signature, "A Working detached themselves from the car of Malthusianism MAN." Sir John attempts to make it appear that to which they were chained by the Whigs, and have giving, in the present paper, the observations we the interview with the Premier was "a farce," and respresents that the whole thing was got up for "dra-themselves, to the Prime Minister in person to detail the "great" Cotton Masters of Lancashire, to get the positions taken by the Deputation, ere you take LABOUR never before could get to head quar- now that they have no further use for them. yor, when, then, are you to get it? Has not the the positions taken by the Deputation, ere you take the positions taken by the Deputation, ere you take the positions taken by the Deputation, ere you take the positions taken by the Deputation, ere you take the positions taken by the Deputation, ere you take the positions taken by the Deputation, ere you take the positions taken by the Deputation, ere you take the positions taken by the Deputation, ere you take the positions taken by the Deputation, ere you take the positions taken by the Deputation, ere you take the positions taken by the Deputation, ere you take the positions taken by the Deputation, ere you take they have no further use for them. blocks (sometimes with three sheaves) are provided, Liberator" told you? Oh, no! the cunning fox; away from the "effect" produced by the interview ters, only when capital chose to let it. Now it Those observations will keep, however; and though to enable the men to stretch the cloth to the "extent" and statements. Meet them, man! "You can easily has been there personally and by itself. Is there we are prevented just now from giving them, the prove the Deputation to be ignoramuses." Do so; nothing in this? Do not the "great" masters see, world shall know the nature and sincerity of that was prohibited by Act of Parliament from stretching much an Irishman as his Lordship, and as much of that which you never was—"a working man." You their being able to deceive the Minister, or humbug masters now pretend so feelingly to entertain. Their length stamped upon it in the "baulk" by the a patriot as to feel the necessity of your adopting a have no conception of the character, Sir John: you the people? Their power to do these things is scheming, both to get the agricultural labourers here supervisor; for the stretching it beyond this point cannot play it. The "dramatic effect" is wanting. gone! Well may they rage and rave! and well into the manufacturing districts, and to get them injures the texture of the fabric. Now, however racter; that of a defender and apologist of the most the heads of those who have disappointed a faction's their "sympathy"!

reasons for believing that the English are opposed to who plead so earnestly for another "extension" of "friend of the poor," whose knowledge is so ex-down to them; they have been challenged to show your interests; but, were you to reflect, that in so our commerce, for the purpose of filling the money tensive that he stands in need of no information, that former "extensions" of commerce have had bags of the "great" masters yet more fully, is prodigiously disheartening. Whether it be "dramatic" aristocracy and class interests are that portion or not, we leave Sir John Easthopz to determine: of the English, who not only oppose you but their but, that it has not put them in very good humour, is evidenced by the following strange production, Editor knew there never was any such body in exist- they have also been told that if they fail to do

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

been given of the interview of the Ten Hours' De- James Leach, of Manchester, the latter of whom is their own account, and for their own object existence in want and misery; those are the leeches: putation with the Minister, it remains only to anticirate the time when the manufacturing capitalists shall present themselves to the Grand Vizier of the drink felicity from the fountain of a nation's misery, hour, with a corresponding request to have the and who build up their fortunes on the ruins of social evils of the agricultural management looked these things; he knew also that the "effect" of answer or notice the questions we have recently put into, and repressed by the strong fingers of the

stratagem as well as force to suppress and curb remonstrants be, on the evils physical and moral, he panders to; he knew that the statements and Leeds Mercury, have dared to accept the challenge your independent spirit; they taught their depen- which always arise from agriculture where the arguments used by the D putation were irrefut- we have given them. Nor has Mr. Cobden or Mr. savages, and thus the people of England were im- spot. To say nothing of the toils of harvest- able; he knew that nothing but enormous lying, PLINT dared to attempt to shew that our "extended" posed on by those vile and contemptible wretches who women, and the total absence of care for the which would stir up the class and party prejudices commerce and improved machinery have added to their practices. trafficked in your blood, and made a merchandise of fingers of female and infant weeders when the of the upper and trading classes against the De- the comforts of the cottage and the till of the shopthermometer is below 40, the moral view alone Yes, my country's liberty.

Yes, my countrymen, it was the aristocracy who will be terrible and sad. Our popular poetry putation personally, could avail him; he knew the keeper. Nor have they even ventured to attempt to shew

demand it. The landlords may find out some time, that it is understood, that if the question has been treated here with levity, it was in the full persuasion that what is called the Ten Hours' question, after making the needful reservations for well-meaning blunder pretends to remedy, and by the active operation and encouragement of those who made and maintain the evils for the sake of their own personal and dis-

> Yours very sincerely, T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

Blackheath, Jan. 3, 1842. iron and steel, which has dragged their infant Really, Mr. WISEMAN, the "world is ignorant!" works such murderous effects: Colonel Thomp-SON. of all men in the world, insults them revert to the interview with Sir ROBERT PREL. The by representing that they have no more to com- Deputation spoke with a truthful boldness which have to attend upon the machinery of the factory- England :master for twelve or fourteen hours, in an atmosphere artificially heated to seventy, eighty, ninety, desires, and determination with respect to the Charter becoming the law of the land, only from newspaper reports; I have never been amongst them at any time; I have never attended any of them at any time; I have never attended any of them at any time; I have never attended any of them at any time; I have never attended any of them at any time; I have never attended any of them at any time; I have never attended any of them at any time; I have never attended any of them at any time; I have never attended any of them at any time; I have never attended any of them at any time; I have never attended any of them at any time; I have never attended any of them at any time; I have never attended any of them at any time; I have never attended any of them at any time; I have never attended any of the Hall moving, "as an amendment, that the propulation thinking with you; unfettered as you two pieces, and bring them to market for sale.

But they must sell. The small capital they have, and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and promptly and promptly and promptly and promptly and promptly and promptly and promptly and promptly and promptly and promptly and promptly and promptly and promptly and promptly and promptly and prom they know that their children have, by its means, LABOUR has been to head quarters, to tell its become "weakly, emaciated, stunted in their Colonel Thompson represents that they have no more cause of complaint than "female and infant weeders" who follow their occupation in the open ing national well being are superabundant; the air, " when the thermometer is below forty"! He

"The Ten-Hours question is a fraud directed to the preservation of the evils it pretends to remedy." So says Colonel Thompson! He only says so, how-The Deputation that waited upon Sir Robert ever. He does not condescend to show how the enacting of a law prohibiting the working of anv child between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one more than ten hours per day, with two hours for meals, will "preserve the evil" of working him eighteen hours with only thirty minutes intermission. which was the evil complained of. He does not show how the bringing out of the mills, the daughters and wives of the working people, and sending their brothers, and sons, and husbands to supply their places, instead of their walking the streets workless and penniless as they do now; he does not show how the doing of this would "preserve the evil" complained of. He does not show how the keeping of the wives of the working men at home, to attend to their domestic cares and duties : to keep the poor man's HOME cleanly, and prepare his food, and mend his clothing, and nurse his children; he does not show how the accomplishment of this " would preserve the evil" complained of, which evil is that the man has to do the duties at home, while the wife works in the factory for his support. He does not show how the keep-

amongst you; they established laws and systems parable from the encouragement of an agri- classes; he knew that lies were wanted to conjure thus attempt! They will shirk the questions we any right to make a piece one yard longer. If he which were intended to grind and coerce you: it was they who forced a "State Church" upon you, the "rigs o'barley," and the "rushes green," and compelled you to pay for prayers which were have each their several temptations, leading all one have each their several temptations, leading all one be met. and satisfactorily answered; or the working sally, set this principle at nought! They are offered contrary to your notions of worship; it was the purpose of representing him as composing one of the purpose of rep the Deputation ! O! "Free Trade"! to what people will never join the "great" masters for too "honest" to be bound by rule! They make despicable shifts art thou reduced !

The veracious Dispatch, who is so very knowing as to know every thing, informs the world-

"That the Ten Hours' Committee was set upon its legs by one of Sir Robert Peel's own colleagues. right? The requirements of humanity imperatively who went to Leeds with lots of gold, after the General Election was over, to get up a counter agitation to the Manchester Corn Law movejust as easy for one set of men to plague and vilify ment, and to cause the manufacturing system to another, as was the converse. Of course it will be be vilified and misrepresented by bribed backney sponters."

"The Ten Hours' Committee:" the "knowing one" does not know that there is a Short Time Committee in every town in the manufacturing district, both in Yorkshire and Lancashire! "The Commitgold." . Which of Sir Robert's colleagues was it. must be had! Mr. Wisdom! Lord Ashley is the man pointed at, Tho' the "great" masters dare not, voluntarily who did visit Leeds, after the election, to inform give this information, the working people dare! The "effect" must have been very galling upon the Committee that he should still persevere in his The reason for this conduct on the part of both the party with whom Colonel Thompson frater efforts to obtain from Parliament a measure of jus- master and workman, is obvious ! It is the interest nizes to have drawn from him, a generally good- tice for the infantile labourer in the factories, not- of the one that the truth should be concealed; it is tempered and quaintly humourous man, such a withstanding the altered position of parties, which the interest of the other that it be blazoned forth ! piece of petty malignant spite and gratuitous in- altered position the patrons of the Weekly Dispatch Accordingly the operatives are at work in all parts by the new Whig official, who seems determined to sult as the above ! Yes, petty malignant spite and had predicted would alter him; and yet Mr. Wishom of the kingdom, preparing the tables of wages we eclipse even the old woman who sat in the civic chair gratuitous insult! The letter contains these, and does not even know that Lord Ashley is not a have asked for. To those who have written, apprisof the Town Council—the body who elected him to which nothing but spiteful malignity could have know, what all the world knows besides, our best thanks, accompanied again by the request by not less than fifty borough voters, and by more prompted, is petty and paltry enough, God knows: that Lord Ashler refused office under Sir that they will take care to be very exact. Be sure than a hundred municipal voters, was pre-The operatives engaged in factory labour have felt | Bill"! Verily, Mr. Wisdom, your "knowings" are upset our positions. the woeful blasting effects of the factory system very extensive! But the "Ten Hours' Committee ness. They have had to submit to the power of Hours' Committee has been in existence ten years!

children from their poor resting place, and demanded As for the "lots of gold," all we have to say is, their close and constant attendance for eighteen we hope the "Ten Hours' Committee" got them. hours together, with only thirty minutes intermission They will need them! The opponent is rich and for rest, meals, education, and recreation! They powerful—his length of purse is such, that it can this : because they have demanded protection let it want to have all the "lots of gold" to itself.

Leaving the press for the present, let us once more preservation of the evils they pretend to remedy"!!! forbear from queting the solemn appeal made by

"You, Sir Robert," said they, "are now placed in the most important and commanding position of any empire on which the sun is said never to set—an empire unparalleled in its natural and artificial whose enterprise, industry, and genius is proverbial looking up to you; a grave, an awful responsibility rests upon you, Sir Robert! The means for producpopulation is but limited. Broad and comprehensive views, vigorous and decided action, are all called for by the exigencies of the times, and we earnestly hope that such will mark your course."

This is not the language of sycophancy or o prostitution. It is the honest but eloquent appeal of LABOUR to POWER! May it be responded to as it

In the second portion of the Report, which details the interview the Deputation had with Sir JAMES GRAHAM, the reader will perceive that the question of the land" is fairly set before the Government, as a remedial measure for the manitruthfully depicted; and an awful and sorry end it take his piece back again. But he must have money he adopt a faltering temporising policy: submits his own judgment to the cautious and tardy

ation the Minister's existence depends: but, what which the cloth is hung by the "lists." The perseveringly and successfully prosecute their suit, lengths, with joints something like those of a turnas the "poor oppressed," in the court of public up bedstead, is formed so as to slide a certain tion, nor calumny, nor intimidation can turn them the people is safe! whatever becomes of the Minister! Cabinets may smash; Parliaments may be broken up : Governmental difficulties may increase and abound: THEY DO SO BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT PRE-PARED TO DO JUSTICE! The Minister who dares to do this will be the Minister of the people, and will stand: all others must fall!

WAGES OF LABOUR AND "EXTENSIONS" OF COMMERCE.

THE great demand upon our space this week by the Report of the Short Time Committee's Deputation, and the proceedings at several meetings, and of the Scottish Delegates, will prevent us from set up business on their own account; sending, of promised on the last mooted infernal "scheme" of

The "effect," however, of that Report upon those the malignant lies of the Weekly Disputch. That are placed. The gauntlet has been fairly thrown the new schemes of "boiling" and "steaming" gravely informs the public that "the Deputation the effect of adding to the wages of labour and the included the President of the Executive Secret profits of the master; they have been fairly told Council of the Chartist National Association, and that if they will but do this, the working people will another noted Chartist orator." No matter that the join them in demanding another "extension;" and ence, as the "Executive Secret Council of the Chartist | this, the working people will still continue to Association;" no matter that the Editor knew that stand alcof from " the extension of foreign trade SIR.-After the amusing description which has Mr. John Leech, of Huddersfield, was not Mr. agitation." and go on in their own wav. on the President of the "Executive Committee of the the "great" masters have been invited to a fair National Charter Association," (with no secrecy); encounter; and they shrink from the centest! Not no matter that the Editor of the Dispatch knew one of their organs or advocates have dared to the Report of the Deputation would not be to to them. Neither the Chronicle, nor the Sun, nor When this time comes, how pathetic will the serve the interests of the class whose prejudices the Globe, nor the Manchester Guardian, nor the

tending" commerce : and the "great" masters are do not pay one single penny more to the weaver for powerless for this purpose until the working people | weaving the 39 yards than they paid for the 28!!! do join them !

We have before dared the "great" masters to open their ledgers, and tell us the exact amounts they have paid as wages for the same description of work, every year from 1810 to 1842. WE AGAIN DARE THEM TO DO THIS, and we tell them they will have to do it ! The nation must fathom this thing. We must know all about it. No measures can be safely taken until we have this information. We must know accurately what the past effects of our "commerce" have been, with all its "extensions." tee was set on its legs by one of Sir Robert Peel's before we can judge what is likely to accrue from own colleagues, who went to Leeds with lots of future and further "extensions." The information

article with two specimens of the "honeur" and calling the meeting, to grant the requisitors the "henesty" of the "great" masters in the woollen use of the Court-House, and they would convene and worsted districts. These personages make

The woollen merchants, then, we boldly aver, reason! Fit man to be a Mayor!
Well: the parties whom he had thus grossly inare so "honourable" and so "honest," that they sulted learned that a public meeting was to be holden do not pay a single penny for the "finishing" of in the Music Hall on Tuesday evening last, at which very faces: and, because they have complained of Monopoly is a bad thing, says the Dispatch. Don't their cloths! They CHEAT out of the clothier it was announced the Mayor was to take the chair.

Here is the operation.

meaning blunder," and "a fraud directed to the as far as we give it this week; but we cannot Leeds or Huddersfield Cloth Halls, amongst the Praise-God-bare-bones sort, yet when the business clothiers who have their "baulks" there for sale: was proceeded with at half-past five, it was found The operatives know that their tender offspring these working men to the Prime Minister of that is, cloths in an unfinished state,—just as they that more than three-fourths of the meeting were of that is, cloths in an unfinished state,—just as they that party which the Mayor had refused to rehave left the weaver, and scourer, and fuller. The cognise ! clothiers who attend these Halls are men of small . Alderman Tottie moved that the Mayor should means; men who reside in the country villages so thickly studded throughout the West Riding of to seat himself without a vote. He stopped short, and the other pressings of the system, render it when it was carried unanimously, not a single hand necessary that their money should be turned over, being held up against it. The man with the purse knows this. He shakes Tottie had sillily enough bawled out "this meeting the purse in the poor clothier's face, when is dissolved!" precipitately rushed from the platform he bids him a price for his cloth. The clothier is at the very moment Mr. Brook took his seat in the at his mercy. He must sell; he is forced to do so in many instances, at less than prime cost: and, in almost all instances, at a sacrifice of the greater portion of away to guard him home! the profits his class used to get. The consequence is, When the Mayor and his friends had departed, that the race of clothiers is rapidly declining—the Mr. Brook opened the business of the meeting, and

> Next follows another "process." The clothier. "measurer-in" for the "great" master. This is gen- appearance. erally an important, fussy, stand-out-of-way person_ age. He knows what he has to do. He has to cheat in the measurement! He will do this, to the extent will be seen from an advertisement inserted in anfold evils we endure and are still further threatened of two yards in each piece, spite of all the clothier other part of our paper. with. The end of the present system, whether we can do. In vain the clothier measures it fairly before "extend" it or restrict it. without giving a new his face. The MEASURER "can make it into no more." direction to the energies of our population, is there | The clothier is forced to submit to the robbery, or is! Government, however, have now the truth before He cannot eat his cloth! He is compelled to accede them. If they dare to act on it, and fairly grapple to the measurement of the "measurer in." though with the difficulties, the nation is saved! If the he well knows that if he had to go, the next hour. Prime Minister has not moral courage to do this: if to purchase the piece back again, the "measuring he out" would be quite different !

> Those two yards, thus cheated, ROBBED, from the movements and desires of others; if he be not fully poor clothier, will in most instances, pay for the prepared to take the bull by the horns, and fling after dressing! But the cheating does not end him, his Cabinet will speedily go to smash! and he here. In the course of the dressing the cloths have himself sink below the level of the would-be-states to be "tentered," after they are "wetted" and "raised." These "tenters" are formed of long Time will speedily decide! The battle will shortly horizontal bars fixed upon upright posts, and made of commence. On prudent energy and firm determin- wood or iron. The bars are filled with hooks, on ever may be his fate, the cause of the people is sure! uppermost bar is generally a fixture to the top of BRIEF RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ALL WHO They stand aloof from the "rich oppressor," and the upright posts; and the lower bar, in short opinion. Neither bribes, nor threats, nor vilifica- distance in "slots" made in the upright post. This is done to accommodate the "tenter" to the different from their course! Their motto is, "Onward, and widths of the cloths, and to stretch them to their we conquer; backward, and we fall " The cause of proper width when affixed to the hooks. When "master croppers" were more rife than even factories now are, these "tenters" might be seen occupying the fields around their houses in almost every direction: for then the "drying" was nearly all done in the open air. Now, however, these have nearly disappeared, along with the "master cropper" himself: and the "drying" is mainly done in the "stoves," or "dry-houses," attached to each factory. This prevents the process we are now desscribing from being seen, as it would be, were the 'tenters" in the open air, as formerly.

When the "piece," then, goes to be " tentered, t is first affixed by the "yead-hend" (head-end) to the topmost, or endmost post, but not to the bars. other than loosely, on some slight pieces of wood that turn down from the posts to keep the cloth from the ground. When thus hanging loosely in the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who promised to obtain the whole thing was got up for arathemselves, to the Prime Minister in person to detail the "great" Cotton Masters of Lancashire, to get front of the tenter, the men all get to the "hinder-themselves, to the Prime Minister in person to detail the "great" Cotton Masters of Lancashire, to get front of the tenter, the men all get to the "hinder-themselves, and to set forth their wrongs and grievances, and to set forth their wrongs are the grievances. answer your purpose! You must meet and upset requirements, as a distinct party in the state. and trepanned from the agricultural districts, Now, this is a hard task; and a rope and pair of blocks (sometimes with three sheaves) are provided, required. Formerly the manufacturer or merchant natural and hereditary enemies. Now, I am as but do it openly, Sir John! Do not assume to be in this proceeding, the prostration of all hope of "sympathy" with the operatives which the "great" his piece of cloth more than a yard beyond the You betray your ignorance, Sir John. Give it up, may the cautious and prudently-calculating Colo- back again now that they are worked to death, shall that law has become hitched off; and the pieces are or do your business openly, and in your own character; that of a defender and apologist of the most the heads of those who have disappointed a faction? I that law has become hitched off; and the pieces are ton-road, every Friday.

That law has become hitched off; and the pieces are ton-road, every Friday.

That law has become hitched off; and the pieces are ton-road, every Friday.

That law has become hitched off; and the pieces are ton-road, every Friday.

That law has become hitched off; and the pieces are ton-road, every Friday.

That law has become hitched off; and the pieces are ton-road, every Friday.

That law has become hitched off; and the pieces are ton-road, every Friday. than they measured when in the "baulk"! The Meanwhile, we cannot but congratulate the coun- length thus obtained will more than again pay In keeping with the Colonel's pitiful spleen are try upon "the fix" in which the "great" masters for the whole process of "finishing," including resorted to to make coarse wool into fine. All this is to the manifest injury of the consumer. The texture is injured by the "tentering;" and what is left short by that process is finished by the "boiling" and "steaming;" for after the cloth has undergone these several processes, it is more rotten than it used to be after many years' wear !

And the men who thus systematically ROB and CHEAT, are "honest" and "honourable" men! Quite "respectable!" And they want to repeal the Corn Laws solely to ensure the operatives "cheap John Crowther. - We have no room. food, HIGH wages, and PLENTY TO DO." No doubt they do! Had they not better give up cheating the clothier, and thus allow him to have a modicum of wages, before they make such "great" pretensions The Newton Class, Bishop Wearmouth.—The soabout the interests of the operatives ?"

"honourable" and "respectable" men are engaged in this department too. The following is a sample of

The standard length of a Stuff Piece is twentyeight yards. It is so posted up in many places in G. M. BARTLETT.—His letter has been received a d first sowed the seeds of slavery and oppression is full of little but the moral dangers inse- worth of the bugbear, Chartien, amongst these that they have not taken from both. They dare not Bradford Stuff Piece Hall. No manufacturer has

"Corn Law Repeal," as a means of further "ex- their pieces from 36 to 39 yards long! And they They do not pay one single penny more to the printer, or dyer, or finisher! And when they send them into " our foreign markets," they send them, and pay duty for them, as though they were of the standard length, 28 yards !!!! Their "honour" and "honesty" first teaches them to roh the weaver and dyer at home; and then to defraud the foreigner abroad, to keep and " extend" whose custom we are to ruin the British farmer and agricultural labourer! "Honest" men! give over robbing and cheating before you ask the working people to "extend" your "commercial system"! "Honourable and respectable" men! a Repeal of the Corn Laws to enable you still further to cheat and rob would be of infinite service; would it not? "Don't you wish you may get it"!!

THE LEEDS MAYOR AND THE LEEDS CHARTISTS.

Again have the public been most grossly insulted and Jones. The parties who presented the requisi-Perhaps we cannot do better than close this short to ask him, if he felt the least hesitation about the meeting themselves. But no! Both these requests were refused! His worship "could "great" pretensions to these two qualities: let us not recognise any other party in the town than test them.

That was his

the finisher and the puchaser more than pays for it (the Mayor) was; and so determined to go! But no time was fixed for the meeting. The Bills calling it duly set forth, that it was under the auspices of It is well known, now, that none but "great" the "Society for the Extinction of the Slave masters have any chance in the market. Those of "Prince Albert" was "Patron and President:" small capital are done up! There are none left now but they announced no time for the meeting to complain of than the agricultural labourer, the makes the whole Report of their conversation inweeders"! He represents their efforts as a "wellweeders"! These go, then, say into the labourer in the makes the whole Report of their conversation inbut a few of the "great" ones, who are known to mence! No matter; the time was learned; and,
teresting in the highest degree. No doubt every be "great:" that is, they are known to possess
o'clock, and though all means had been used to get
together a meeting to commence! No matter; the time was learned; and,
the great:" that is, they are known to possess
o'clock, and though all means had been used to get
together a meeting of the Mawworm, Cantwell, and

The Mayor and his few friends,-after Alderman

that the race of clothiers is rapidly declining—the introduced Mr. Jones, and several other gentlemen little master sinking into the rank of journeyman to address it, and move the resolutions. A real good Chartist meeting was thus had. The room was more than ordinarily lighted. The glass chandeliers were filled with wax candles; and these, in addition to when the price is agreed on, takes his pieces to the the gas-lights, gave the splendid room a very elegant A memorial to the Queen for the free pardon

of Frost, Williams, and Jones, was unanimously passed; and several resolutions were also passed, as

To Readers and Correspondents.

THE NATIONAL PETITION .- Our publisher, Mr. Hobson, has printed the National Petition for 1842, on a neat sheet, for the purpose of being extensively distributed amonast those from whom sianatures 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. Petition 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; Messrs. Paton and Love, Glasgow; and Mr. Heywood, Manchester. But in all cases the money must be sent in advance—the price being so low as to preclude

WRITE FOR NEWSPAPERS .- Write legibly. Make as few erasures and interlineations as possible. In writing names of persons and places be more particular than usual to make every letter distinct and clear-also in using words not English. Write only on one side of the paper. Employ no abbreviations whatever, but write out every word in full. Address communications not to any particular person, but to "The Editor." Finally, when you sit down to write, don't be in a hurry. Consider that hurried writing makes slow printing.

HE POETS.—Our poetical friends have been as usual exceedingly bounteous: we have so large a stock of poetry and apologies for poetry on hand, and our friends supply us constantly so liberally, that we shall not henceforth particularly notice this department in our "Notices to Correspondents." We shall select from the mass sent us as much as we have room for, with as much impartiality as possible. Accepted pieces will, therefore, be known by their appearance in the paper; and authors whose communications do not appear will not, therefore, conclude that they are rejected because of demerit, as it would be impossible for us to find room for half of even the readable poetry that comes to us. A .- The landlord can distrain for twelve months.

if so much be due, but not for more than is due. More Chartist Blacking -If the patriotic effort of Mr. Pinder to raise a fund for the Executive, without taking anything from any one, have done nothing else, it has aroused a spirit of competition among blacking manufacturers, which may be turned to good account if the people require it.

Mr. Wm. Breisford, of Burnley, now offers a like means for raising a fund for the Convention. He offers to give threehalfpence out of every shilling of his receipts to the Convention fund. and to pay carriage to any part of Lancashire on orders of 10s. value, accompanied by cash. ILLIAM W. TIPPING, BINGLEY. - We cannot insert

his communication: the lawyers would call it a HENRY BATES.—We believe the Huddersfield Poor Law Guardians meet at their Board-room, Bux-

sends us the following note, which we publish:-" Ballaghadernine, Jan. 2, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR.—Owing to a matter which I am sorry I cannot publish, I am obliged to tell my friendsmy generous friends of Britain, that I must decline their correspondence, as also all communication with them in future. "I am, yours,

"THADDEUS CAFFERKY." A Poor Man. Bristol.—George Julian Harney has

received the twelve postage stamps—will the donor be pleased to say whether they are for Holberry only, or for Holberry and others? GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY has received 3s. 6d. from the Nottingham Chartists assembling at the King George on Horseback, for Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor. The money has been handed to Mrs. T., who

returns thanks. HENRY JOHNSON is a fool, and something more. He

is rightly served. MR. SKEVINGTON.—We have not room for the letter intended for the Commonwealthsman. knowledgement by Mr. Campbell of the receipt of

the 10s. is light enough. Now, then, for the Stuff Trade. "Honest" and J. M.—The nominations of many localities for the General Council have already appeared : others will be published as fast as we receive them. In reference to the other point of his enquiry, we believe the usage to be for their functions to cease instanter; but we fear the general organisation is not generally well carried out.

shall be forwarded the first opportunity.

ings on the 20th of December last is a leetle too MR. STEPHEN BINNS, blacking manufacturer, and member of the General Council of the National Charter Association, Nun-street, Newcastle, will supply any seaport town in Great Britain and Ireland, carriage free, with first-rate Chartist The Blacking as low as any in the trade, and will give one twelfth of the proceeds to the Executive Council in Manchester. P.S. The blacking cannot be surpassed in quality; and any quantity can be procured in penny packets, or otherwise. packed in neat boxes.

PINDER'S CHARTIST BLACKING .- Thomas Hanson, 24. Currant-street, Sussex-street, Nottingham, has become retail agent for Pinder's Chartist blacking; and he will allow one penny per shilling out of his profits to the Executive.

TRURO CHARTISTS complain that their reports are not given at greater length. We received from them a report of a meeting held on Tuesday, the 28th of December, on Thursday, the 6th of January. ten days after the meeting had been held, and The agents had better open their subscription lists only a few hours before we are obliged to go to

only a few hours defore the the consiged to go to press with the Cornwall papers.

Mr. N. Morling will feel obliged if any Chartists o Rye, Battle, Winchelsea, Chichester, &c., will report to him, by letter, the state of the cause in their respective neighbourhoods. His address is No. 22, Albion-street, Brighton. IN THE LAST BALANCE-SHEET, instead of 5s. being

placed opposite Wolverhampton, it should be Wigton.

H. STONEHOUSE AND THE LEEDS CHARTISTS.-The list of nominations for the Convention was sent to us officially by the Secretary for the Executive: if any mistake have occurred it must be corrected through him-we cannot do it. Mr. EDWARD CLAYTON AND THE CHARGE OF DRUNK-

ENNESS AGAINST MR. O'BRIEN AGAIN. - We received by this day's (Thursday) post a letter signed John Chapman, Joseph Bray, Joseph Rushworth, William Sellers, Robert Peel, Andrew Emmerson, and James Gledhill. These persons, of course, knew when they sent their letter that (coming at that period of the week) it would not appear this week. It is such the Northern Star, whom these persons please to will not be backward. speak of as "establishing a dictator little short of that assumed by the Conqueror of old," has u fair play" to every one but himself. His anxiety on this head has caused him to open the columns of the paper to so many communications abusing its conductor and misrepresenting his statements, under colour of some petty complaint or other, that many such persons as Messrs Chap-man and Co. seem to have taken up the notion that every body has a right to abuse the Editor of the Northern Star as much as they please: and that it is a very serious crime in him to give any explanation of whatever misrepresentations may be made, or any contradiction to whatever falsehoods may be asserted respecting him. We shall shall answer its falsehoods by simply stating after that the child died! facts; we shall leave its abuse to answer itself; and shall have no more of these "capers" from either Mr. Claylon or his friends. Mr. Penny.-We are reluctantly compelled to with-

WILLIAM COOK.— We think his communication better not inserted. Let the "lads" go on-let them not

be daunted. Truth must prevail. EDWARD M'EWAN.—We only received the paper from him containing the report of the saintly brawl in the Relief Church by the last post before going to press. We shall make use of it for our

BERNARD M'CARTNEY .- His letter in reference to Col. Thompson arrived too late for this week: it shall appear in our next.

PINDER'S BLACKING .- SUPPORT FOR THE EXECUTIVE, AND THE CAUSE GENERALLY .- In our last we noticed the patriotic offer of Mr. Robert Lundy, of Mytongate, Hull, to give threepence out of every shilling of his receipts for Pinder's blacking to the Executive. Since then we have received the following letter from Mr. Lundy, to which we have great pleasure in drawing attention :-

" SIR,-When I wrote you last week, I was not aware that Mr. Pinder allowed more profit on his blacking than 4d to the shilling; but I find the profit to be 100 per cent. I shall then give 3d. per shilling, as I stated, to the Executive, and will follow the example. "ROBERT LUNDY."

We hope so too. Let the thing be set about at once and in good earnest. Surely there is in every place some good Charlist as patriotic as Mr Lundy! About it at once! Let every locality have its agent-let not an ounce of any other blacking come into a Chartist's house-let the sale will soon be worth something.

CHARLES DAVIDSON is dissatisfied with the reason we assign for the non-publication of his letter; that reason being " no room." He threatens to cease reading the paper unless we assign a more satisfactory reason. We should certainly deprecate so heavy a calamity, as the loss of Mr. Davidson's patronage as seriously as we shall deplore it, if compelled to bear up against it; but what can we other reason, 'tis ten to one but it might be less satisfactory" instead of being more so. Upon the whole, therefore, we see nothing for it, but to leave the matter as it is; trusting that second thoughts may awaken our friend's commisseration

JOHN BUTTERWORTH, MILNROW.-We charge 51d. for the paper and medal to the agents—they sell them

R. B. TODMORDEN.—It has been forwarded to A. Hey-R. BENFIELD.—The parcel of Plates, Meduls, and Al-

manacks was sent to T. Ingram, Neville-street, Aber-AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. DEVONPORT.—Send 2s. 11d. to

FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCAR-CERATED CHARTISTS.

From Mr. W. Coltman, pianofortetuner, Leicester... ... 0 9 6 From James George, Bristol ... 0 1 0 FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From James George, Bristol From the Woodhouse National Charter Association ... From the Chartists of Wakefield. per Mrs. Lancaster ... 0 10 0 From Roger Pinder, Hull ... 0 5 112 FOR THE O'BRIEN PRESS FUND. From Lambley, Nottinghamshire ... 0 5 3 From Merton, Surrey, per J. Dale ... 0 8 0 From London, 1d. per week subscription, by H. M.... 4 9 M. C., by H. M.... 0 3 ____ 0 5 0 FOR MRS. FROST-THE "WHIG-MADE WIDOW." From J. Sweet's shop, Nottingham 0 6 6 - the Chartists of Swan-green, near Bradford - the Chartists of Bradford-

Mcor 0 1 0 - James George, Bristol ... 0 2 6 - the "New Town Class" of Chartists in Bishopwearmouth 0 15 0 - the Chartists of Skegby, per J.

Hardstop ... 0 2 0 - the National Charter Association, Woodhouse ... 0 2 6

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 43d 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, R. Oastler, Andrew Marvel, J. R. Stephens, Arthur O'Connor, Sir W. Molesworth Thos. Attwood, and Bronterre O'Brien. Wm. Cobbett.

All these will be allowed to the Agents and Booksellers, Principal agents, Mr. Cleave, of London, Mr. was carried unanimously. A large number of Guest, of Birmingham, and Mr. Heywood, of members were enrolled. Thanks were then voted Manchester, and he can have any one on the lis to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned. 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, at the Mechanics' Institute, Manchester. issued to the subscribers to the Star: to these

JOHN SHERRITT.—The official report sent is an adver- A 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.

> At the end of his six weeks' subscription he will receive the Plate along with his Paper for that the Agent, and no more. Agent will be charged for Paper and Plate for that week 9d.; so that he will have 25 per cent. profit for his trouble. The Papers will cost him nothing League, and I am sure you will at once see the necessity for carriage, as they go by post; and we will of our immediately meeting, and completing the contrive to get the Plates to him for as little cost arrangements for the election of the National Con-

Any subscriber who receives his paper direct from the from an agent.

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

immediately, and apprise us of the number they will require of each.

In answer to several applications respecting the time to commence the Six Weeks' Subscriptions we have to say as soon as the next plate, " Monmouth Court House," shall have been distributed. When one Portrait, or Plate has been obtained in accordance with this plan, the Subscriber may ceive all he may desire to have. Every person can have just those which he pleases to subscribe for; and is not expected or desired to take others

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS .- DISTRESSED PRINTERS OF LONDON .-LEEDS.—DISTRESSED PRINTERS OF LONDON.—
We beg to call attention to an advertisement elsewhere, of a subscription by the printers of this town, for the purpose of alleviating the distresses of 1500 of their unemployed fellows in the Metropolis.

Road, on Sunday evening, at five o'clock. Mr. Hodgson will lecture at Bowling Back-lane, on Sunday evening, at five o'clock. Middleton Fields: Mr. Brook will lecture at the Three Pigeons, on Sunday evening at civil ci of their unemployed fellows in the Metropolis. The Sunday evening, at eight o'clock. object is laudably benevolent. We are happy to hear LONDON - Mr. Matthews will be a letter as they have no right to expect any news- that in other towns considerable sums have been paper to insert at all; but we shall not deviate contributed by the wealthier classes of the public. from our usual course of allowing persons to whom this deserving class of operatives have done abuse us in our own columns. The conductor of so much to serve and to instruct. We trust Leeds

LAST SATURDAY NIGHT Mr. J. Smith lectured on the benefits of teetotalism, to a crowded audience; made a constant practice of endeavouring to show he delivered a powerful address, which gave great satisfaction to his audience.

DEWSBURY .- POOR LAW MERCIES .- At a meeting of the Guardians, a vote of censure on Mr. Bradbury, the parish doctor for Mirfield, for neglecting the child of Thomas Robinson that was dangerously ill, was agreed to. It appeared from the evidence, that the father delivered the order, in tween ten and eleven o'clock on Wednesday morn- at the Black Bull Inn, Hammersmith Road .- Coming, Nov. 24th, when he described the illness of the munications to be addressed to Mr. E. Stallwood, child, and requested him to attend as soon as possible. Mr. Bradbury promised to call either on that give this letter of Messrs. Chapman and Co. in day or the day after. He did not attend until lecture, at the Black Bull Inn, Hammersmithour next week's Notices to Correspondents; we twenty-six hours had elapsed, and in sixteen hours on Tuesday next, at half-past seven precisely.

STALYBRIDGE.—The members of the Noah's Ark Lodge, No. 18 of the Loyal Order of George-street, at eight o'clock precisely—The attend-Ancient Shepherds, assembled on the 31st of Dec., ance of the members and their friends is particularly to celebrate their twelfth anniversary, at the Royal requested. hold his excellent letter to Hamer Stansfeld, Esq. Oak Inn, when upwards of 100 members sat down to an excellent dinner provided by the worthy host and of the Corn Laws, on Sunday, at the Three Crowns, hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Allen.

OLDHAM.—On Saturday evening last, the members of the Mechanics' Institution, Side of ciples of the Charter, on Sunday, at the Three Crowns, Richmond-street. Moor, Oldham, had a tea party in their large and Crowns, Richmond-street. commodious room, and about one hundred and fifty MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Wm. Benbow will lecture persons sad down to a most excellent tea. After the Working Men's Hall, Circus-street, New Road, which, Mr. Joseph Brooks was called to the chair. on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock. A selection of sacred music was performed by Mr. Josh. Winterbottom and a number of his pupils, from the works of Handel, Haydn, and other com-

FREE BORN ENGLISHMEN.—A correspondent writes us that, on Christmas Day, the colliers, in the em- petition Parliament thereon. ploy of Messers. Unsworth walked in procession through the streets of Oldham, dressed in new suits of flannel, bought for them by their masters. and which they were forced to have or be turned out of employ; and for which they have to pay the ing,-Subject : the New Poor Law.

HALIFAX .- SACRILEGE.-On Sunday night Room, Fig Tree-lane, on Monday evening next, to last, some villains broke into the church at Coley, nominate fit and proper persons to serve in the Connear Halifax, and took away books, cushions, &c. near Halifax, and took away books, cushions, &c. BURGLARY.—On Thursday night last, the house of 10 per cent additional, out of my receipts, to the Mr. David Parkinson, stone-merchant, Northowram, a lecture in the Charter Institution, this evening, funds of the Hull Chartists. I hope other agents near Halifax, was broken into by means of taking the cellar window out, and nineteen stones of bacon, which was laid in salt, was taken away. Mr. D. Parkinson, has had his house broken into five times

during the last eighteen months.

ROCHDALE.-A meeting to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a Ten Hours' Bill took place in the Social Institution on Tuesday in New Mills. evening. The room was not half filled; showing of it be pusited among other parties as much as that the working classes wanted something more. possible and the "rent roll" of the Executive Mr. James Bailey was called to the chair. Mr. Doherty spoke for upwards of an hour, pointing out the evil deeds of the Whigs. He concluded his Sunday next, at half-past two o'clock in the afteraddress by giving an account of the interview a noon, and at half-past six o'clock in the evening, by deputation from the Short Time Committee had Mr. John Arran, of Bradford. with Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, and others, when the Coairman read the petition to be adopted. A resolution was here moved and seconded nesday evening, the 12th instant, at eight o'clock .for the adoption of the Ten Hours' Bill, when Mr. Subject: The nature and importance of truth. John Leach moved an amendment and was seconded by Mr. James Ashley, to the following effect,do in so perplexing a dilemma? if we assign any "That while this meeting consider the operatives of this country are overworked and cannot obtain the common necessaries of life by their labour, they for discussion. are of opinion that the people will never be permanently benefitted until the Charter becomes the law of the land." After some desultory conversathe chair, when the Chairman declared the amend- to harmonise Society.

THORNTON.—The second degree of Ancient Foresters held their usual anniversary, on New Year's Day, when upwards of forty members sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by the worthy host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Driver.

HUDDERSFIELD .- On Friday night last, a most melancholy and fatal accident happened to Mr. this Orice, naming the Plate wanted. He will receive George Robinson, fancy woollen manufacturer, of the Plate by return, and the papers weekly till the six this town, as he was returning home from Wake- ton-upon-Medlock, on Sunday evening, at six weeks end. If he could send 5s. 10d., for two, it field, on the road betwixt the Black Bull, Mirfield, o'clock. would save two pence in the postage, and two will pass and the Three Nuns. When found he was quite safer than one. He will then get twelve weeks insensible, and died shortly afterwards. He was riding a very spirited horse, from which he fell, on Monday evening, at seven o'clock, for the puretther from the effect of a fit or some ether cause pose of adopting the National Petition. Mr. T. unknown. There were no particular wounds found B. Smith, of Leeds, will address the meeting. upon his body, except what had been inflicted by the feet of the horse. He has left a widow and two

> BIRMINGHAM .- THEATRE ROYAL .-This theatre has been crowded during the week past to witness a new pantomime called "Sinbad the Sailor," composed by Mr. De Hayes, who enacts the Row, Huddersfield, on Sunday next. viz :- At halfclown. It is got up in a most splendid manner, and past ten in the morning, half-past two in the after- by stating that the case is one of deep and longgave the holiday folks reat satisfaction. It abounds noon, and six o'clock in the evening. There will be continued distress, and calls loudly for immediate with novel and clever tricks. A series of the best a collection made in the afternoon and evening to relief, as will be observed from the following Adstock pieces of the drama, have also been performed, thereby forming a double attraction. The principal characters, Macbeth, Brutus, &c., have been per- on Sunday and Monday next; Radford on Tuesday; formed by a Mr. Woolgar, of the Theatres Royal Sutton on Wednesday; and Mansfield on Thurs-York and Hull, who bids fair to become a favourite day. here. Mr. Wolgar, Mr. Nantz, and Miss Saker were called for at the conclusion of their perform-

> BRADFORD-FIRE DAMP ACCIDENT .- On Friday evening. morning last, two men and two boys were dreadfully burnt by an explosion of fire damp, in the pit called chester, will preach three sermons, in the Mechanics' sympathy and support. It is calculated that, at the Junction, on Low Moor, belonging to the Low Institute, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at half-past ten the present time, there are upwards of twelve Moor Company. The two men are so severely burnt o'clock in the forenoon; in the afternoon at half-hundred unemployed Compositors and Pressmen, it is thought they cannot possibly recover. These Last two: and in the evening at six o'clock. Col- and many of them, with large families, are in an make twelve persons that have been burnt this week lections will be made after each sermon towards absolutely starving state. Numbers of our worthy within the space of a mile.

KENSINGTON.—Dissolution of the Poor gregation. Law Union.—A public meeting of the rate-payers was held in the spacious rooms of the Civet Cat Inn, High-street, Kensington, on Monday evening, at seven o'clock. John Percival, Esq., was called to the chair, and opened the business in a most masterly manner. Mr W. S. Hanson moved the first resolution. Mr. Hanson then submitted to the meeting many cases of cruelty perpetrated under the provisions and through the agency of the Poor Law Amendment Bill. He concluded by moving the resolution as follows :- " That an association of the ratepayers of the parish of Kensington, be formed to aid Rooms, Holbeck Bridge-to commence at half-past the parochial authorities in breaking up the Kensing- six o'clock. ton Union, and placing the poor under our own controul," which on being seconded by Mr. Long, Smith will lecture at the was carried unanimously, amid the loudest applause. at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Preece, in a speech replete with good sense, in which he laid bare the sophistry of the Malthusians, so as to retail at 4d. each. Any one experiencing and cut up root and branch their infernal principles, difficulty in procuring them has but to inclose six moved "That a committee be fermed in further-Postage Stamps, either to the office, or to our ance of the above views," which being seconded,

> MANCHESTER.-TEETOTALISM.-Mr. John Hockings, the Birmingham blacksmith, has delivered recently twenty-five lectures on total abstinence and the evils of drunkenness, and has had crowded audiences every night, and done much good. On Sunday evening he lectured at Blakeley-

applications our invariable answer has hitherto LONDON.—THREE CROWNS, RICHMOND-STREET. Mr. CANDY, from Wolverhampton, wishes to leen, "not at any price." The calls upon us, however, have new become so numerous and so urgent, usual meeting on Sunday last, when Messrs. Cuffey of Yorkshire, next week, and will call on his way

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

BROTHERS,-I find it announced by the Northern Star of Saturday, the 1st of January, 1842, that my fellow-members of the Executive are unable to assemble at the appointed time in Bristol, fer want of funds. I BEG EARNESTLY TO SUBMIT THAT UNLESS THE week, for both of which he will be charged is by EXECUTIVE IMMEDIATELY ASSEMBLES, OUR CAUSE WILL BE SERIOUSLY RETARDED. Reflect for a moment on the movement in the Midland Counties, and the proceedings of the Corn Law

vention. In the present peculiar position of the several moveoffice, can have the plates on the same terms as ment parties, 1 will not enter upon a statement of my opinion regarding the policy of our body. But I en-Here, then, is an easy manner by which all who desire treat our members immediately to place in the hands of lane Theatre with a table and other requisites, for

> to assemble forthwith. I beg to urge my Executive colleagues, Leach M'Douall, Campbell, and Williams, to be in Bristol with all possible hatte. The peeple of this part anxiously await their coming; and I have good authority. rity for stating that Bath, Bristol, and Trowbridge will jointly contribute £8 or £10 towards the expenses

of their sitting.

Respectfully,
In the good cause,
R. K. Bath, Jan. 6th, 1842.

enter his name for another; and so on till he re- Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

BRADFORD, NORTH TAVERN.—The Chartists who meet at this place, are requested to attend at six o'clock, on particular business. Mr. Ibbotson will lecture in the Council Room, on Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening; also, at Mr. Holt's, Thompson's House, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Jennings and Raspens will lecture at Mr. White's, Manchester appeal is made to those who are attached to the Royal on Sunday great, benevolent, and patriotic man is now the inmate of a debtor's prison; debarred the full exercise of those admirable faculties of mind and body which are so well adapted to procure an ample provision for himself and family. A most earnest appeal is made to those who are attached to the

LONDON .- Mr. Matthews will lecture at the Albion Coffee House, Church-street, Shoreditch, on Sunday next, at seven o'clock precisely.

OLD BAILEY .- Mr. Stallwood will lecture at the Political and Scientific Institute, on Sunday next, at seven e'clock precisely, on the necessity of a change. GOLDEN-LANE. - Mr. Stallwood will lecture to the shoemakers, in the Large Room, Star Coffee House, on Sunday evening next, at nine o'clock, on the classes of politicians, that the subscription will principles of the People's Charter, and the means of obtaining the same.

Limehouse.—A lecture will be delivered in the

Limehouse School Room, on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock, in furtherance of the Chartist cause. HAMMERSMITH. - THOMAS PAINE'S BIRTHDAY .-A public dinner will be held on Monday the 31st writing, from the relieving officer, to Mr. B., be- instant, to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Paine,

> 6, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road. HAMMERSFIELD.-Mr. L. H. Leighs will deliver a lecture, at the Black Bull Inn, Hammersmith-road

LECTURE.-Mr. Farrer will lecture on the repeal

Richmond-street.

CROYDON.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Croydon, and its vicinity, will take place at the Rising Sun Tavern, on Monday next, to take into consideration the present unparalleled distressed state of the country; to address her Majesty, and to SHEFFIELD.—The council will meet, on Sunday, at two o'clock precisely.

LECTURE.-Mr. Julian Harney will lecture in the Association Room, Fig Tree-lane, on Sunday even-A Public Meeting will be held in the Large

HALIFAX.-Mr. Bairstow, of Leicester, will deliver

(Saturday,) at seven o'clock. MACCLESFIELD.-Mr. West will lecture in the Chartist Association Rooms, on Sunday next. Mr. Doyle's Roure for the ensuing Week.—On Saturday, (to-day,) in Middlewich; Sunday next, in Congleton; Monday, the 10th, Tuesday 11th, and Wednesday 12th, in the Potterics; Saturday 15th,

DUKINFIELD .- Mr. Thos. Storor, of Ashton, will lecture to the Chartists of Duckinfield, in Hall Green, on Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening. UPPER WORTLEY .- Mr. John Smith, of Pottery Field, will deliver a lecture in this place, on Wed-

three lectures, in the New Lecture Room, Nelson-

SINGLEHURST.-Mr. Henry Hunt will deliver a lecture, on Monday evening, the 10th instant, on the tion, both the amendment and motion were put from | Anomalies of Class Legislation, and its inefficiency

SACRISTON.-Mr. Mowbray will lecture here on Saturday, the 15th inst. Bolton.-Mr. Bairstow will be in Bolton on Wednesday, Jan. 12, and Mr. Leech on the Sunday fol-

lowing, at the Association rooms, in Howel-croft. MR. LEACH will lecture in Openshaw, on Sunday evening, the 9th, at six o'clock. MR. CAMPBELL will lecture in the room of the

National Charter Association, York-street, Cnorl-BARNSLEY.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Barnsley will be held in the Odd Fellows' Hall,

Mr. Jones, the East and North Riding lecturer, will visit the following places during the next week, children to mourn his loss. An inquest has been viz.:—Malton, on Monday and Tuesday, the 10th held, and a verdict of "accidental death" given. and 11th inst.; at Scarbro', on the 12th and 13th;

at Bridlington, on the 14th and 15th. HUDDERSFIELD .- Mr. B. Rushton will give three Chartist lectures in the Chartist Room, Upperhead defray the expences.

NEWARK.-Mr. W. D. Taylor will visit Newark

LEEDS.—Mr. Charlesworth will preach in the Association Room, as half-past two o'clock in the afternoon; and Mr. Brook at half past six in the

TODMORDEN.-The Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Man-

the Association Room, Yorkshire-street. Belper.-A delegate meeting is to be holden on Thursday and Friday evening, this week.

Holbeck.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 9th, Mr. Frazer, will deliver a lecture, in the Association On Wednesday evening, Jan. 12th, Mr. T. B.

Smith will lecture at the same place—to commence HALIFAX.-Mr. Bairstow will deliver a lecture in the Chartist Lecture Room, Swan Coppice, on Sa-

turday (this day), to commence at seven o'clock in aid of Mr. White's defence fund.

DELEGATE MEETING .- NOTICE TO BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT.-A delegate meeting will be held at the Chartist Room, Freeman-street, on Sunday next, January 9th, 1842, when a delegate will be expected good. On Sunday evening he lectured at Blakeleystreet; on Monday at Ashion; and on Tuesday
at the Mechanics Institute Marchanter.

that we have determined to issue them again on and Parker addressed the meeting, in the absence and address the Charlists of Bradford, Dewsbury, the following terms:—

CASE OF REEVE.-Mr. Watkins has received this THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR. week, from a poor man. Bristol, second subscription, Sixpence.

Mr. Ford, Knightsbridge, London, ... 0 6 Mr. Green, Kidderminster, 1 10 Mr. Mawson, Nottingham, Mr. Rushin, Salford, Manchester ... 0 10 ... 1 10 Mr. Halton, Preston, ...

TRICKS OF THE "PLAGUE."-A correspondent writes us :- "There has been lately employed a man who is stationed under the Colonade of Drurythe Treasurer the funds requisite to enable the Executive | the purpose of getting signatures to the Anti-Corn-Law Petition; and even boys of eleven or twelve years of age are allowed to sign it. I saw the signature of one boy whom I knew very well, and he assured me he had signed twice."

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. OASTLER.-We learn from a paper which has been forwarded to us, and which is about to be advertised, that the friends of this gentleman, whose advocacy of the rights of the poor has endeared him to avery large portion of our working classes, are about to raise a subscription in his behalf, the purpose of which will be best explained by the following short extract from the paper alluded to :- "The great efforts which Mr. Oastler has made for his country have, however, cost him much. No considerations of private interest have ever restrained him in his endeavours to fulfil that which he conceived to be his public duty. This cause of British constitutional government to contribute towards raising a fund for the purpose of placing Mr. Oastler, his wife, and their adopted daughter, in comfortable circumstances. The money which is raised will be under the control of the trustees whose names are before mentioned, who will decide on the best method of fulfilling the object intended." Among the names of the trustees we observe those of Lord Feversham, Sir George Sinclair, Bart., &c. There is little doubt, taking into consideration the exertions of Mr. Oastler to benefit the condition of the factory children, the disinterestedness of those exertions, and the many affluent and zealous admirers he has among all realise the expectations of the most sanguine of his friends,-Morning Herald.

LIST OF NOMINATIONS TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, FOR MARCH, 1842.

Northumberland and Durham. Cumberland and Westmorland, Bronterre O'Brien. Yorkshire, Feargus O'Connor, George Julian Harney, Edward Clayton, John West, George Binns, Thos. Vevers, J. B. O'Brien, James Penny, Wm. Otley,

Executive.

Lancashire, James Leech,* John Beesley. Cheshire, W. Griffin, John Campbell,* and Christopher Doyle. Derbyshire, Leicester, Nottingham, Thomas Raynor

John West, and John Campbell, * Secretary to the

Smart, Dean Taylor, George Harrison Farmer, Jenathan Bairstow. Staffordshire, G. B. Mart, John Mason, John Richards. Warwick and Worcestershire, George White. Northampton and Oxfordshire. Monmouth and Herefordshire, Morgan Williams.*

Houcester, Somerset, and Wilts, Wm. Prowting Roberts, Robert Kempt Philp,* George Merse Bartlett, Felix Wm. Simeon, John Copp. Hants, Sussex, and Isle of Wight, Nathaniel Morling, Wm. Woodward.

Devon, Cornwall, and Dorset, Thomas Smith.

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

Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge. It will be seen that in the above list there are no nominations for several of the Electoral Districts. We believe there are candidates for each District, but their the General Secretary, without which it is impossible for them to be taken cognizance of. The nominations not yet forwarded must be immediately sent in, when the complete list will be issued, and a day for the Ballot fixed. Those who desire information on this subject should consult the instructions issued after the sitting of the Executive in Birmingham.

* Those marked thus * are members of the Exe-

TO THE PATRONS OF LITERATURE, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY OF

LEEDS AND ITS VICINITY.

IT is with feelings of the deepest regret that the LETTER-PRESS PRINCERS of LEEDS in NEWCASTLE.-Mr. Bronterre O'Brien will deliver expressing their own sympathy for their distressed brethren, are called to the painful duty of respectstreet, on the evenings of Monday, the 10th, Tuesday, fully soliciting the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, the 11th, and Wednesday, the 12th. The latter open Clergy, Professional Gentlemen, and the Inhabitants of Leeds and its Neighbourhood, to the destitute condition of about ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED of their fellow Printers in the Metropolis, who with their dependant Families are labouring under severe and protracted privation and suffering, from want of Employment.

When the Printers of Leeds recur to the many advantages to mankind consequent upon the past labours of their profession, and when they consider how prominent and distinguished an auxiliary the Art of Printing has been in promoting the instruction, the edification, the prosperity, the happiness, and the general advancement—social. moral, and political—of this country and of the world, they are led humbly to trust, in making a general appeal to public sympathy on behalf of their unfortunate brethren, with a view to the alleviation of their distress, that the liberal responses of the benevolent will confirm and establish the propriety of the measure now adopted.

It is with great pleasure and gratitude, that the printers of Leeds can record, amongst other places. the very benevolent response of the City of York, to the object of the present appeal, and especially the handsome donations of the Archbishop of York, the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor of York, and the Ven. Archdeacon Todd.

The Printers of Leeds cannot refrain from again urging this appeal upon the benevolent of all classes, dress of the London Printers :-

"TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND THE PUBLIC IN

" Central Committee Rooms, Bell Yard, Temple Bar.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The Committee appointed by the unemployed Printers of London to isssue a public Address, in appealing to their benevolence, do so with full confidence of their erecting a chapel for the minister and his con-gregation. brethren have already applied for parochial aid; and as the public must well know, from the present state ROCHDALE .- Mr. Bairstow will preach two ser- of our Poor Laws, any assistance from that quarter, mons on Sunday next, at half-past two and six, in but that of entering the Union Workouse, is denied; and members of our trade have been compelled to submit to that alternative. The committee beg to inform the 27th of February. Each neighbouring town and village is requested to send a delegate. which they must necessarily apply to their business, DARLINGTON .- J. B. O'Brien is expected to deli- preclude them from any chance of obtaining a liveliver two lectures, in the long-room at Mr. Bray's, on | hood in any way unconnected with the printing business. And no class of men are sooner debilitated, with the loss of sight, and raralysed limbs, than your humble supplicants, which the noble and generous patrons of the Printer's Pension Society are fully aware of, from the reports of that society. The principal cause of their great distress being that of the numerous failures amongst booksellers, and others connected with the printing business; also, the little business done by Parliament, in consequence of the unsettled state of public affairs. The public must be aware that these are the chief sources from which their labours are called into action. The the evening.

Birmingham.—Mr. J. Mason, Chartist Lecturer, the years 1825—6, having so nobly responded to the will lecture in the Chartist Room, Feeeman-street, call of benevolence in their behalf, the Committee have on Sunday evening next, at half-past six o'clock, in every reason to believe that in the present distressed aid of Mr. White's defence fund state of the printing business, a like sympathy will crown their efforts. "J. T. GREGG, Chairman, "W. DARGAN, Hon. Sec."

In conclusion it may be proper to announce, that the Printers of Leeds have contributed the Sum of TEN POUNDS, and appointed Two of their number to collect and receive Subscriptions, who will make an early call upon the various Gentlemen of

Subscriptions will be received at all the Newspaper Officers and principal Booksellers. Leeds, Jan. 6, 1842.

1 No. 50, now publishing, contains MAGNA CHARTA, (perfect and entire).

Sixpence.

An unprincipled character, Reeve says, wrote to Sir William Molesworth, on his behalf, and received a document—always scarce, but not to be had for a document—always scarce, but not to be had for a Halfpenny."

Also, "An Address to "THE TRADES OF Member of the lately formed discussion class, disgregation of the lately formed discussion class, displayed in his person the usefulness of such societies.

Brypen's Bright Allowing sums are due GREAT BRITAIN," by Dr. M'Douall, (written played in his person the usefulness of such societies.

Part V., Price Sixpence, now ready. No. 51 will be published on Saturday next, the 15th Instant. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane, and all the Agents or this paper, in Town and Country.

A T A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Leeds, convened under the auspices of the Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade : PRESIDENT AND PATRON, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.'

'Respectable" Ladies and Gentlemen of Leeds,

farious system which recognises property in human of conceit, as to suppose that everything which was flesh abroad, still, we are of opinion, that all our done by the working classes ought first to receive energies should be directed to the total abolition of their sanction. When those parties were exposed, they Slavery at Home, where, we lament to state, it exists | declared they were wronged, and called for proofs, but

Slaves of the West Indies, will ever obtain com-plete Emancipation until the People's Charter be made the law of the Land; that then, and not till when he was in London there was not above thirty then, will we, together with our darker brethren, of the "new move" men (or rather shop lads) to enjoy the inestimable blessings of true liberty." 3rd .- "That the Memorial now read, praying for Free Pardon of Frost, Williams, and Jones, be

adopted and passed. 4th.—"That a subscription be now entered into to defray the expenses of Advertising these Reso-

given to the Parties convening it, for the opportunity wish to see local organisations, instead of the thus afforded the People to express their sincere present national one, under a supposition that detestation of Slavery in every shape; more particularly as the Mayor lately refused the use of the sideration would satisfy any reasonable being on that Court-House for such a purpose, though requested score, for under a local organization they could not to do so by six Common Councilmen, fifty Borough possibly employ lecturers as they did; besides a few Voters, and more than a hundred Municipal men in any town might, under the local system, do WILLIAM BROOK, Chairman.

TO SICK CLUBS, SECRET SOCIETIES, AND INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE MONEY TO LEND. UPON GOOD SECURITY.

THE TRUSTEES of the HYDE WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTION are ready to receive £600 as a Mortgage on the above building, at 5 per cent. interest,

The Institution is built of good stone, and con-

annual rent is £60; chief rent £4 103. 9d. Early application must be made to John Bradley Clothier, Hyde, or to any of the Trustees, who will bers of the National Charter Association was held furnish every information required. at their room. Freeman-street, on Monday evening, Institution Vestry Room, Dec. 28, 1841.

Still on sale at all the Publishers, Price THREEPENCE ONLY, THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION: A POLITICAL ALMANACK FOR 1842,

and their extravagant and shameful expenditure. Also conduct of Whigs and Tories, and showed that a jects connected with general policy. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. deserving the highest eulogium as fulfilling the pro- with the inhabitants of those countries who were

the gross misappropriation of their property in pen-sions and high official salaries given for bad govern-that all who were determined to obtain freedom ment. A chapter is also annexed on 'the condition would enrol their names in the National Charter of the people, calling for universal perusal. We Association. The Secretary (Mr. Creswell) then would particularly commend the work to the atten- read the minutes of the last Council meeting; after names, residences, &c. have not yet been forwarded to tion of Chartist Lecturers, -they will find it an in- which, about sixteen persons were nominated as valuable text book."-English Chartist Circular. "This little compendium of useful information is

entitled to our warm commendation. The statistical details bear ample evidence of having been prepared transaction of other business the meeting separated. with much care, and the tables relative to taxation, and the appropriation of the monies thereby derived, of this energetic body was held at the house of Mr. are not more curious than useful, while the commenare not more curious than useful, while the commentary appended to each division of the subject cannot ing last, Mr. Horsley, cabinet-maker, in the chair. fail by its tone to make the 'Poor Man's Companion' The Chairman opened the business in his usual highly popular."-Weckly Dispatch.

"We are accustomed to speak of unequal laws

Companion."-Leeds Times. "This is verily a Poor Man's vade mecum: the cheapest and best book of general reference for almost all subjects in which the people's interests are immediately involved that we have ever seen. by a lady, for the purpose of erecting a Chartist Hall; In addition to all the usual information of an after which the meeting separated. Almanack, it contains a mass of statistical information crammed into the smallest possible space upon most important subjects. We feel persuaded that there is not a working man in the kingdom, who will be without his 'Companion,' if he can possibly pro-

cure one."-Northern Star. "This is a Political Almanack for 1842, shewing the amount and application of the taxes raised from the industry of the working classes, and containing much information for them, and some also friendly co-operation of all friends of the People's that may be useful to those born only to consume their productions. Among other statistical tables, it gives a summary of the recources of Great Britain, a comparison between the productive and unproductive Blackburn, of Darlington. classes, and long and instructive answers to the question, 'how are the taxes applied?' The Cost of the Church,' and the 'Black List,' may also be perused with advantage."—Sun. ton, to Miss Ann Fell, of Bishop Auckland.

"This is a threepenny Almanack, and worth twice the money at which it can be purchased. The Spencer, cabinet-maker, Darlington. Almanack is equal to any other we have yet seen; well as condensation, of political information with which it is important the 'Poor Man' should be maker, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hoyle, plumber and the work contains besides a great variety, as acquainted."-British Queen and Statesman," of the now readily accessible Parliamentary Returns, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. George Danby, all whose totals are presented and commented upon in the style to be expected from a shrewd and vigorous

Just Published, price One Penny, No. 4, of

mind."-Spectator.

THE LABOURER'S LIBRARY. CONTAINING

CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO FIRST PRINCIPLES. DY JOHN FRANCIS BRAY.

Reprinted from "Labour's Wrongs and Labour's Remedy." LEEDS: Printed by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office; Published in London by J. Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; in Manchester by A. Heywood, Oldham-street : in Newcastle, by D. France and Co., Side; and in Glasgow, by Paton and Love, Nelson-street.

VALUABLE WORKS.

Just published, price 2s. 12mo. bound in cloth, RIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY TIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY On the 5th inst., in Tanner-row, in York, aged 48, AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have Mrs. Ellison, relict of the late Mr. Ellison, coroner neglected the study of Grammar. BY WILLIAM HILL.

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

BY WM. HILL. Also, Price Fourpence,

THE GRAMMATICAL TEXT BOOK, for the Ripon. use of Schools: in which the bare naked principles

Lendon; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; M'Douall, well known in Galloway as "Will Wan-tereot, Glasgow; and all Booksellers

Chartist Amelligence.

He opened the business in a neat and effective address, and concluded by introducing Mr. George White, to address the meeting. Mr. White entered at great length into the attempts which were made to split up the Chartist body, under various pre-tences. He maintained that the Corn Law repealers, the Rational Chartist, and other parties which were endeavouring to force themselves into existence, were no other than their old and bitter enemies, the Whigs under a mask.
He next adverted to a paper published by Hetherington of London: purporting to be the organ of a National Association, the first number of which contained an attack on Mr. O'Connor, for the statement which he made whilst in Scotland relative to the New Move? plotters. That document called on Mr. O'Connor for proofs of that which was as And attended by the Mayor of Leeds, W. Aldam, the "New Move" plotters. That document called the "New Move" plotters. That document called on Mr. O'Connor for proofs of that which was as Mr. Jabez Bunting, and a whole host of the most clear as the sun at noonday. He could give proof sufficient of the paltry intrigues of Hetherington, It was resolved,—

lst.—"That while this Meeting deeply deplores the existence of the Slave Trade, and heartily sympathise with the unfortunate Victims of that neto a most alarming extent."

2nd.—"That this Meeting is of opinion, that neither the White Slaves of Britain, nor the Black it not for the heaps of dirt which they continually turned up, as an evidence of their industry. He denounced the party as a cheat on the public, for maintain the cause of humbug. He thought the real originators of these doings were Hume, War-burton, Molesworth, Place and Co., who supplied the money to the clique in London and elsewhere for the purpose of doing all in their power to the present organisation, which was constructed in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of any person bolding office of any description against the will of the Chartist body. Some of them had expressed a serious injury to the cause. He went on at great length to show the superiority of the National Charter Association over any other plan which had been previously in existence, and informed the meeting that they were about receiving some help from an une xpected quarter, which would enable the National Charter Association in Birmingham, to raise its head higher than ever. He next adverted to a speech made by Mr. Joseph Sturge, at a late meeting in Birmingham, in which he rejoiced at the decline of the physical-force party, and after exposing the sophistry of Sturge and other sham-Chartists. he tains two splendid rooms, capable of holding 1500 concluded amidst general applause. The chairman persons each, comfortably. The lecture room has a fine Gallery which will hold three hundred. The promineted on the following evening: after which concluded amidst general applause. The chairman nominated on the following evening; after which the meeting separated.

Mr. Charles Ashton in the chair. The Chairman. after a short address, introduced Mr. George White to address the meeting. Mr. White addressed the assembly on the poverty which pervaded the country, and exposed the rottenness of our glorious Constitution. He showed up the fallacy of the proposed emigration plan, and pointed out the People's SETTING forth, at one view, the enormous amount of Charter as the only panecea for the manifold evils Taxes wrung from the industry of a starving people, under which the nation laboured. He traced the containing tables of useful reference on almost all sub- middle-class Government was one of the most intolerable curses that could afflict a nation : as a proof of which, he compared the extreme wretched-"Essentially a Poor Man's Companion and fully ness of the labouring population of Great Britain mise of its title. In addition to the usual subject-matter of an Almanack, we are presented with tables of the utmost importance, as affording the very in-formation the working classes are much in need of members of the next Council, and a ballot appointed to take place on Monday evening next, at which time every member is requested to attend. After the STEELHOUSE LANE.—The usual weekly meeting straightforward and manly way, and called on the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting; and of the enormous burdens that are laid upon the after which the various members handed in their poor for the benefit of the rich, and we are accus- subscriptions. The meeting then proceeded to tomed to speak thus so often that the very iteration arrange for procuring signatures to the National of the remark causes it to loose its force, and to pass harmless. Hence the necessity for details; and to the lecturers' fund, as the fortnight's payment details, come from whatever quarter they may, if agreed to by the members. It would be well if other well substantiated, always come to us as acceptable Associations were as punctual. Several cards were visitors, and are welcomed as an effective force which afterwards distributed to new members; after we can wield against the strongholds of corruption. which a letter from the members meeting at Free-The details in this Almanack are clearly set forth, man-street was read, calling on the members at and really they tell a dark and fearful tale. Un- Steelhouse Lane to elect delegates to the meeting to happily we have too good grounds to believe them be held in Freeman-street, on Sunday next. Mr. correct. Mr. Hobson refers to dates and state docu- Porter, of Moor-street, and Mr. Follows, of Monments—for it is a mercy that we have a precedent mouth-street, were then unanimously appointed a which forces the public plunderers to trumpet forth deputation from "Mr. White's Defence Fund" Comtheir robberies. In a word we may state that the mittee, consisting of Mr. Alfred Fussell and Mr. national taxation-who pay it-who devour it-are Walter Thorne, who then addressed the meeting, set forth in a lucid manner in this 'Poor Man's requesting their assistance, when twelve shillings was immediately subscribed to the fund; and after the transaction of various other matters, Mr. Richards, Secretary to the Association, and Mr. Follows were appointed, in conjunction with Mr. George White. to see after a piece of land which had been promised

Monday Evening.—The usual meeting of mem-

BIRMINGHAM PETITION COMMITTEE -A strong committee has been formed here for the purpose of facilitating signatures to the National Petition. Upwards of eight thousand signatures are already obtained and it is confidently expected, through the exertions of the committee, who meet every Wednesday evening in Freeman-street, that the number will be increased tenfold. The committee solicit the

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st ult., Mr. James Wilson, to Miss Ann

On the 1st inst., Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Darling

On Monday, the 3rd inst., Mr. John Kipling, to

Miss Ann Spencer, eldest daughter of Mr. G.

On the 25th ult., Mr. John Bedford, miner, of Garforth, fifth son to Mr. James Bedford, carpenter, On Saturday last, at St. Mary's, Bridlington, by

of that plac. On Thursday, at the parish church, Kirkheaton, by the Rev. J. R. Oldham, incumbent of St. Paul's, Huddersfield, Wm. Dawson, son of Mr. Wm. Grubb, gentleman, of Southwood Lodge, Cheltenham, to Marriane, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Beaumont, of Mold Green, Huddersfield.

Same day, at the parish church, Skipton, by the Rev. William Cartman, Mr James Rawson, third GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY master of Skipton Grammar School, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Watson, cordwainer, of that

DEATHS.

On Monday, the 29th inst., Mr. William Backhouse, aged 81 years, much respected by a large circle of triends. On Friday, Dec. 31st, Mr. Thomas Stones, aged 33. letter-press printer, and landlord of the Green Dragon Inn, Westgate, Wakefield. He was highly re-spected by his fellow-workmen, and by all who knew

Un the 28th Dec. last, aged 74, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Mirfield Holroyd, joiner, of Meadow-lane, in this town.

On Friday, the 31st ultimo, at Woodhouse, Mr. James Binks, aged 55, late landlord of the Trafalgar Inn, Meadow-lane, in this town.

for York. On Tuesday morning, the 4th inst., after a long and painful illness, at the house of his grandfather, at Scruton, near Bedale, in the 23d year of his age, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Cundall, of Osbaldwick,

On Monday last, very suddenly, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. Abraham Hobson, of Oxford Terrace,

On Sunday last, aged 36, Mary, relict of Mr. Hazeltine Crabtree Sharpin, of Mount Pleasant, near On Saturday last, in Jarratt-street, Hull, aged 24, of Grammer, expressed as concisely as possible, are Robert, the oldest son of Wm. Todd, E.q., of Turmer

A REPORT ADDRESSED TO THE SHORT-TIME COMMIT-OF CERTAIN CONFERENCES HELD WITH THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P., AND SEVERAL OF HIS COLLEAGUES, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE TEN HOURS' FACTORY

QUESTION, AND OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS. Having been deputed by you to wait upon the leading Members of the present Administration, to urge upon their attention the necessity and importance of a bill for the better regulation of infantile and youthful labour in factories, we beg to present to you an abstract of our proceedings in the various interviews with which we were honoured, as the best mode of laying before you the results of our labours in the discharge of the duty confided to us.

general principles were agreed upon for the guidance of subject. It is an axiom in political economy, that price the deputation. It appeared a matter of primary im- is dependent upon supply and demand. If an article portance to occupy as little as possible of the time of is scarce in the market, however small the deficiency the Ministers with whom it was preposed to seek may be, the price of all the stock in the market is interviews, and to lay before them, in the shortest raised. In like manner, if there be a surplus, however period, clear views of the nature and extent of the small that surplus may be, it affects not merely the measure to which their attention would be directed. surplus, but the whole of the commodity, which is To attain those objects, it was considered that one thereby reduced in price. Now, we can show, by statismember of the deputation, who understood the question | tical facts and irrefutable documents, that since the thoroughly, and the views of his associates, and was year 1815, there has been a constant introduction of possessed of the power to explain these clearly, should self-acting machinery, or machinery which imposed be appointed to conduct the interviews on their behalf; the other members giving such assistance by way of tives retained; thus cheapening the cost, and increasing suggestion, explanation, or corroboration, as might be the amount of production. And what has been the

INTERVIEW WITH SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, &C. (Na L)

the most courteous manner, and after requesting them to be seated, awaited in silence their statement.

had in view in passing them"-

pose?" The deputation explained that the leading stating the facts, we beg to present you, Sir Robert, provisions they were anxious to see enacted were-

factories.

young person should be permitted to stay or be found state of things." imprisonment

factories. chinery, under a heavy penalty, with a power of re-very distressing, and some efficient remedy is most heart," conveyed the unanimous feeling of all. covering compensation for any injury sustained through desirable." neglect of this provision."

of woman. Home, its cares and its employments, is terest curse."

tion of the system is not le? point of view. It throws the ka .

their operation to the utmost practicable extent" female and youthful labour is preferred, in consequence to abate that opposition, and many of them are now and healthy man. I am of opinion that the deteriora- should make the multiplication of means for the increase tio, and the moral and religious statistics of the sub- peculiar, proceeds to specify the graces of the softer sex of its greater cheapness; is it not? And also, because favourable to the ensetment which we seek. Public tion in the human frame caused by this system will be of national wealth offer us only the alternative of slow it is, in some departments, better adopted for the pur- opinion, therefore, will be with the Government, should come hered tary, and even increase from generation to or speedy ruin.

acquired and retained by constant pract ca."

vested their capital in these pursuits

with irtense competition between our own merchants, you at length, the passing of the Ten Hours' Bill, and chinery which they set in motion, and with as little institutions. their primary object—that of supplying their own mar- less imperative measure—namely, the appointment at rope; then, I say, that these and all the physical evils kets: in some instances they have gone further, and an early period of the session of a committee of expe-incident to such a state require no medical opinion, but and in some articles even come into direct competition quire into the causes of existing distress, and especially punishment due to depriving man of the birthright of with us in our own markets. Above all, America is a into the workings of machinery at home and abroad his humanity, of degrading him into the class of rival that threatens a timately to destroy one of the since the close of the war in 1815, with a view to the means and things to be used; instead of recognising, as staple manufactures of this country—cotton. It can be adoption of a comprchensive and efficient remedy. shown, that, in consequence of the American manufacturer possessing the advantage of having the raw mater down, in a manner expressive of very deep thought and rial almost at his own door, he is enabled, not withstand- attention, here raised it, and seemed favourably iming a higher price of labour, inferior machinery, and pressed with the suggestion. less economical processes of management, which give The Deputation continued, -- In order to the enact an advantage to the British manufacturerer of 17 per ment of good measures full information is necessary. cent, the American is yet enabled, with his water- We have had inquiries into almost every question but power and cheaper raw material, in all fabrics in which this, which we believe lies at the root of all the difficult did the same day, namely, on the 28th of October, the quartity is more a mainter of consideration than quality, ties we experience. We deprecate hasty leg. slatton, deputation proceeded to the residence of Mr. William increase of our foreign trade under the present system to make the inspectors take the side of the capitalist roads, &c. in and about the town, and also to afford the best neighbor to make the inspectors take the side of the capitalist roads, &c. in and about the town, and also to afford the best neighbor to make the inspectors take the side of the capitalist roads, &c. in and about the town, and also to afford the best neighbor to make the inspectors take the side of the capitalist roads, &c. in and about the town, and also to afford the best neighbor to make the inspectors take the side of the capitalist roads, &c. in and about the town, and also to afford the best neighbor to make the inspectors take the side of the capitalist roads, &c. in and about the town, and also to afford the best neighbor to make the inspectors take the side of the capitalist roads, &c. in and about the town, and also to afford the best neighbor to make the inspectors take the side of the capitalist roads, &c. in and about the town, and also to afford the best neighbor to make the inspectors take the side of the capitalist roads, &c. in and about the town, and also to afford the capitalist roads, &c. in and about the town and also to afford the capitalist roads, &c. in and about the town and also to afford the capitalist roads, &c. in and about the town and also to afford the capitalist roads are the capitalist roads.

THE TEN HOURS' FACTORY QUESTION. must, in the nature of things, be continually lessening, and a closer approximation take place. The population of the United States of America, by natural increase, TERS OF THE WEST BIDING OF YORKSHIRE, aided by immigration, will lower the cost of labour; improvements will be daily introduced in the machinery, effecting more with a less expenditure of power, and experience will improve their modes of management, until at length they will be on a par with us in all these points, while the substantial and permanent drawback of having to send to America for our raw material, bring it home, and retransport it for sale in its manufactured state, will still press upon us."

Sir Robert Peel.—" Well, but do you not think that, according to your own admissions, the arguments against any interference which might aid the process which you have so clearly and strongly described as now going on, are very much strengthened."

The Deputation-" Pardon us, Sir Robert, such is not At a preliminary meeting of your delegates, certain the case according to the light in which we view the greater labour on the smaller number of adult operaconsequence? Why, exactly in proportion as this has taken place, the profits of the capitalist and the wages of the labourer have regularly decreased; until at length, in 1832, we received no more money for three times the amount of raw material manufactured, than The first visit of the deputation was to Sir Robert | we received in 1815 for the one-third. This result, Peel. upon whom they waited by appointment, on in our opinion, is clearly traceable to the unregulated Thursday, the 28th of October, at his official residence, use and extensive introduction of machinery, which has Downing street. Sir Robert received the deputation in either superseded adult labour entirely, or replaced it by the cheaper labour of women and children. What is now the consequence? Throughout the manufactur-The deputation open d the business by saying, "We ing districts the mills are nearly closed. The capitalhave been deputed to wait upon you. Sir Robert, by the lists and middle classes are in difficulties—insolvent or short-time committees of the West Riding of Yorkshire, bankrupt; while the operatives are in a state of desin consequence of a letter from Lord Ashley, stating titution which must make every heart bleed, and which that Sir Rebert Peel's opinions were not yet matured arises from causes over which they themselves have upon the Factory question. We were in hopes that no controll. Now, if this insane course had been you would have come, by this time, to a satisfactory checked—if over-production had been discouraged by conclusion respecting the Ten Hours' Bill; and we now wise laws, and a prindent system of trade pursued, press upon your attention the necessity which exists for | wages and profits would have been better, and employintroducing such a bill at an early period of the ensuing ment more permanent and more equally diffused over Session-a bill for the better regulation of labour in the year. We should not have had flushes of prosperity, factories. In requesting this interference on the part of succeeded by long periods of depression; a continual the Government and the Legislature, we wish to recurrence of gluts and panics, each crisis following the observe, that we have the sanction of precedent, inas- other at shorter intervals, and finding us less prepared much as this subject has already been repeatedly before to bear it than its predecessor. For these reasons, Sir both. Several acts have been already passed, and as Robert, we believe that the dictates of sound political these, owing to various causes, have not yet produced wisdom coincide with the dictates of humanity, morathe effects which it is fair to presume the Legislature lity, and religion, in calling upon us to retrace our steps, and arrest the progress of a system which is Sir Robert here interposed and said, "Will you spreading disease, disorganisation, and disaffection in please first, to explain the nature of the bill you pro- the factory districts. As a proof that we are not over-

with one illustration out of many which might be 1. "A clause declaring that in future no person be- offered. It is a printed copy of the report of the Untween thirteen and twenty-one years of age should be employed Operatives' Enumeration Committee of Leeds, employed more than ten hours per day in any mill or; in which a detailed statement of the condition of the factory." The deputation added that it was more urgent; operatives in the several wards of that town, the now than ever to have a legislative protection for those i emporium of the woollen district, is given. The sumabove thirteen years of age, owing to the immense mary of that appalling statement is, that nearly increase in the proportion of females now working in 20,000 human beings are now living upon an average weekly income of 1111. per head. We leave to your 2. "That to insure the fulfilment of this clause, no own judgment what must be the ultimate end of such a in the mills between six o'clock in the evening and. Sir Robert, taking the document, said-"I am sorry

six o'clock in the morning. The mill-owner or manager to say that I have already seen this melancholy stateinfringing the law to be subjected to the penalty of ment in manuscript, through the kindness of Sir James Graham, to whom it was presented by Mr. Beckett. I 3. "The gradual withdrawal of all females from the am deeply grieved by the knowledge of such an amount of suff-ring, and sympathise most sincerely with the "The boxing off of all dangerous parts of ma- condition of the people as there described. It is, indeed, "Well, at all events, it is clear that Sir R. Peel has a

The Deputation-" The requirements of humanity Sir Robert said—"The last point is a mere matter of imperatively demand it. No system which entails upon detail; but don't you think there would be very great the great bulk of the community such suffering ought hardship in the proposal respecting female labour? to be permitted to exist: such a baneful influence ought Suppose a widow with two daughters, without any not to go unchecked, whatever reasons, political or other means of support than her and their labour, economical, may be adduced in its behalf. We beg also Would it not be very unjust to step in between her and to present you with a synopsis of the evidence of an honest employment, and say, you shall not be Mr. Joseph Henry Green, a medical gentleman of the allowed to support yourselves by your own labour?" highest eminence. (The deputation here delivered in a The Deputation-"There are certainly difficulties paper, for a copy of which see note.") "This evidence," connected with this portion of the subject, and the one said the deputation, "is corroborated by many other so strongly stated by you, is not the least. Such cases, witnesses of the highest standing in the medical prohowever, would be the exception, not the rule; and it fession; and we have also much pleasure in reminding is the latter, not the former, to which all legislation is you of the unequivecal opinion of your father, the late directed. Special cases might be provided for by Sir Robert Peel, in favour of a Ten Hours' Bill. He special enactments. We do not believe that any evils was conspicuous among the earliest advocates of the poses of growth necessarily require a more than ordinary by placing our manufacturers in a comparatively worse which might arise from even a rigorous and entire pro- regulation of factory labour; and as one of the most supply of nutriment; children require not only a large hib tion of female inbour could be compared with those extensive employers in England, and a practical man, supply of food, but that it should be nutritive, and which spring from the present system. The females his opinions are entitled to the utmost deference. The given frequently. Assimilation cannot be perfectly employed in factories are generally the offspring of following were his words:—' Such indiscriminate and formed without air and exercise. Children should be close their mills altogether. He pictured the awful parents who have been similarly situated. They get unlimited employment of the poor, consisting of a great allowed long rest, in the horizontal position, and suffilittle if any education worthy the name previous to proportion of the inhabitants of trading districts, will cient sleep; eight or nine hours at least; under many entering the mills, and as soon as they enter them, be attended with effects to the rising generation so circumstances, twelve hours. Children are extremely (generally at a very early 2ge, in consequence of the serious and alarming that I cannot contemplate them succeptible of vicissitudes of temperature. The muscles connivance of parents, medical men, and factory owners, without dismay; and thus that great effort of British have not acquired that tone which enables them to to evade the present law,) they are surrounded by in- ingenuity, whereby the machinery of our manufactures perform actions which require strength and persistency fluences of the most vitis ing and debasing nature. has been brought to such perfection, instead of being a of action. Their exercise should be varied, not long-They grow up in total ignorance of all the true duties blessing to the nation, will be converted into the bit- continued nor disproportioned to their strength. Their the production of manufactured goods in the cheapest

woman's true sphere, but these peor things are totally broad question of machinery, which he said was one onary occupation. Subjecting them to business or other. They neither learn, in the great majority of deserving of the greatest consideration. The deputa- work which requires strong exertion, or which, even cases, to make a shirt, darn a stocking, cook a dinner, | tion said, "We will not attempt to conceal from you, | being comparatively light, demands uniform, long-conor clean a house. In short, both in mind and manners, Sir Robert, our opinion that, in order to meet the case tinued, and therefore wearisome exercise, must ulti- been effected appeared to them calculated most certainly they are altogether untited for the occupancy of a do- fully and fairly, the enactment of other and more com- mately have an injurious effect upon their health. But to produce the very results which Sir James Graham mostic position, as is evidenced by the fact, that the prehensive measures is indispensably necessary. A if, in addition, their food is scanty, supplied only at seemed anxious to avoid.

Wealthy and middle classes very rarely engage any of this. Ten Hours' Bill ten years ago might and would have long intervals, their occupation is not alternated with. Sir J. Graham here said, "Understand me; I am class as servants. Yet those who are thus considered produced much more benefit than it can now produce amusement and exercise in the open air, and their not arguing as though I personally participate in these unfit even to fill the office of menial to the rich, are the In the interval a vast amount of automaton power has clothing is not warm, disease must be the inevitable views; but my object is to show you what will be said only parties among whom, ordinarily, the male factory been called into existence. It appears by the reports of consequence of this violent counteraction of all that by those opposed to your views, and to ascertain the an interview that day, but appointed the following labourer has a chance of obtaining a wife. They are the factory inspectors that between the years 1835 and nature suggests and demands. If you were to ground upon which you claim such a measure as a Ten married early. Many are mothers before twenty, 1839 the horse power increased at least one-half, while, subject the healthiest child to the causes which Hours' restriction." Thriftlessness and waste even of their small incomes, so far from the new machinery calling new manual I have enumerated, it is impossible that it should The Deputation proceeded to say, that according to and consequent demestic discomfort and unhappiness, labour into exercise, the fact was that the number of not become weakly, emaciated, stunted in its the arguments presented in favour of the policy of Lord Wharncliffe, President of the Council, to know published a volume, from which we extract the folgenerally succeed. Through these means is engendered spinn in Manchester required to work the enlarged growth, dull, sluggish, and diseased. I fear causing the operatives to be dependent on a foreign when it would please him to grant an interview; while and increased machinery was not more than one-third that this country will have much to answer for in per- market for employment, it was admitted that our and he, learning that we were to see Mr. Gladstone e coperation of the number previously employed. For such a state mitting the growth of that system of employing child-ascendancy in those foreign markets could only be kept in the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the afternoon agreed to meet us at the afternoon agreed to meet us at the afternoon agreed to meet us at the afternoon agreed to meet us at the afternoon agreed to meet us at the afternoon agreed to meet us at the afternoon agreed to meet us at the afternoon agreed to meet us at the afternoon agreed to meet us at the afternoon agreed to meet us at the afternoon agreed to meet us at the afternoon agreed to meet us at the agreed to meet us a allonal of things it would be very unwise, and a concealment ren in factories, which tends directly to the creation of up by a continuous cheapening of the cost of production. same time. Accordingly, at the hour stated, the ng the of the truth, to say that a Ten Hours' Bill would be a all those circumstances which inevitably lead to disease. How was that to be effected? It could not be done by deputation had an interview with Lord Wharncliffe family on the wife and the child, and the child, and the child, and the child, and the child, and the child, and the child, and the child, and the child, and the child, and the child, and the child, and the child, and the child, and the child, and the complete and perfect remedy; but it would, at I am quite sure that the complete and the health, most destructive, and, I think I may venture to add, in regard to morals most injurious, and the child, and the health, most destructive, and, I think I may venture to add, in regard to morals most injurious, and the child, and the child, and the health, most destructive, and, I think I may venture to add, in regard to morals most injurious, and the consequence of this culpable inattention to the place them. The only way, therefore, to do it was by the order of nature and of Province.

That class of labourers were as near the nare shouses that the Covernment ture to add, in regard to morals most injurious, and the class of labourers were as near the nare shouses. The class of labourers were as near the nare shouses that the consequence of this culpable inattention to the place them. The only way, therefore, to do it was by the consequence of the manufacturing class at the consequence of the manufacturing class at the consequence of the manufacturing class. ing loose such a mass of partially-informed men in such stated, is not a new one. The Ten Hours' question feeble and degraded in mind, and vicious and danger- chinery so contrived that what little attendance it ledge, to the fact that the statements thus presented circumstances. cannot fail to be fraught with danger to has been discussed over and over again in the Legisla- our in conduct. Children were not designed for labour; might require would be that of women and children, the State. Disaffiction and discontent must be en- ture. Several committees have taken voluminous but if some labour must be permitted both our con- and as little even of that as possible; and thus we gendered among parties so situated. If, therefore, such evidence upon it—evidence which is conclusive of the science and our feelings equally demand that the labour shall come to the same result. The great bulk of the slightest degree exaggerated. His Lordship all the features of a ruffianised European mob, to evils, both private and public, can be distinctly traced justice. the humanity, and the sound policy of the of children should be under such restrictions as will labouring classes would be thrown idle, whether we expressed his deep sympathy with the manufacturing to this source, we think that it is the imperative duty measure. The question, in those districts where it is lasure them against their being made the victims of extended or restricted our foreign trade under the population, and his desire for an amelioration of of Government and the Legislature to step in and arrest best understood, has long ceased to be a matter of dis-avarice and disease, and as will render it compatible present direction of machinery. pute among the working classes; even the master class, with their physical and moral welfare; twelve hours' Sir Robert Peel-"I still see great difficulties in the who formerly thought it their interest to oppose it, labour, including the time for meals, is the utmost way, admitting all you have stated. I believe that have been taught by experience of a painful descript on average period of labour for the full-grown, strong, to think that this perversion of human ingenuity

it res lve upon proposing this measure to the ensuing generation, if the causes are to be continued. I should The Deputation—"You are right as respects the Parliament. But to insure effective relief from the suppose that such results of the shortening of human I do not see any practical mode of averting it; cheapters, Sir; but the other point may admit of doubt i dancers and evils by which we are now surrounded life as are shown to be the case in the factory districts do you? For instance, it is objected that adults could not stoop holder and more comprehensive measures most assuby the official documents before the committee, would to the machinery, to the height of which children are requisite, and if you, Sir Robert, will excuse be the results of such a system. Manufactories and perfectly adapted. But this objection could easily be us for stepping beyond the legitimate boundaries of our muchinery, so long as they procure employment for the obviated by having the mules raised, and other machin- mission, we will tell you our opinions as to those labouring poor, render the necessaries and comforts of ery fixed a little higher from the ground. And as to measures. We have come to you in the spirit of friend-life cheap and easy of acquirement, and are the means dexierity of Engers, you must be aware that the utmost ship-net to dictate or dogmatise-neither have we of the poor bettering their condition, and must be refineness of touch and quickness of movement may be come to find fault, without suggesting such a remedy 23 careled as biessings, and in every way conducive both appears to us capable of alleviating the evil; and we to the physical and moral welfare of the people. In Sir R Peel-"It is evident that the course you pro- also come free from all party feeling or prejudices. We order to obtain this desirable object, it is, however, pose would have the effect, if adopted, of compelling are sick of party nicknames, and party contests, for necessary that the labourer should participate in the employment of a greater number of abults, and party purposes. We are sick of the everlasting con- the advantages and benefits arising from the emconsequently higher price! labourers; and the result of fusion and bad feeling arising from these contests, and ployment of machinery; and in diminishing human that would be to raise the price of British manufacture prepared to award our confidence, support, and gratiabour by its use, the only legitimate purpose must be tures, and thus place our manufacturers under greater titude, to any Government, or set of men (no matter admitted to be, that of substituting a machine for the

disadvantages in foreign markets than at present. New, what their party name may be), who will show by their performance of that labour which would reduce man to the complaint of our manufacturers is, that the compe- actions that they sympathize with our wrongs and our a mere mechanism, to the end that he may devote the way. This would increase real wealth at home, Thirdly, by forbidding a female to work in a factory that their dispositions have somewhat of the peculiar the companies of the constant country, and I am save that if any measures could be take time for the consideration and maturing of the never be considered as merely the means to its success, necessary expences, and ultimately repaying the principal time obviate the objections taken.

The working of the present Factor which you may resolve. could be alleviated it would be the duty of the Govern- much of legislation which can only be fitly characterized constitute an essential object of the system; and its ment insendiately to adopt them. But we have not as being from " hand to mouth," and we are therefore success, as the source of wealth and power, be were beginning de novo, but under present circumstances ticable nature of its provisions illustrated by facts not a jot more inviting than its inhabitants. The praise were beginning de novo, but under present circumstances ticable nature of its provisions illustrated by facts not a jot more inviting than its inhabitants. only their case to consider, but also the effect which widing that you should have all the time which may be subordinate thereto. But if, instead of this legitimate such meesures would have upon the employment of requisite to enable you to decide both what measures object, and this wholesome restraint, ruled by the insacapital, and the interests of those classes who have in- are necessary, and how they may be most beneficially stable avaries of gain, the manufacturing system is carried into effect. But, perfectly willing that such without check, and has no bound but the possible means The Desutation.—"Hitherto, Sir Robert, the inter-time should be accorded to you, we shall expect, Sir, of creating wealth, and of making the rich richer; and ests of the capitalists have been attended 3) almost that measures of real substantial justice will be the re- wages be lowered, till it be simply calculated upon exclusively; and the councequence is, that fire introductional lin order to aid this object, we now respectfully how little life and the motion of a pair of hands can tion of s-Hacting machinery, and machinery requiring convenients our small quota of information and advice. be supported; if we find that these human beings (the the attendance of women and children only, together. We venture to recommend, for the reasons laid before factory workers) are only regarded as parts of the ma-

has thrown wast numbers out of work, and reduced the to accompany it, either by the total repeal of the New attention to their moral welfare; if we find that these, wages of those who are employed to the barest pittance. Poor Law, or by such an alteration of it as will render even at the tenderest age, and without respect to the which can support existence. This evil is likely to be it applicable to the manufacturing districts, in which it distinction of sex, and without regard to decency, are still further aggravated by the immensa increase of is at this moment mactically inoperative, and in which crowded together under all the circumstances that conmachinery abread. The policy of the late Government we defy any Government ever to enforce it. These pre- tribute to disease and vice, and all this to add to the had been to allow that it should be freely exported. Of limitary measures would give confidence to the working wealth of their employers, to minister to the luxuries late years machinery has been extensively introduced on classes and their friends, insure to the Government the of the rich, and to make overgrown capitalists still the continent. Belgium, Saxony, Prussia, and other support of the well disposed and humane of all classes, more vect and oppressive, whilst the labourers themplaces have, instead of taking our goods, succeeded in and clear the way for an equally important, and not selves are degraded into the mere negro slaves of Eu-

now example successfully with us in neutral markets; rienced, practical, moderate men of all parties, to in-

to best us in the end by a small per centage. Now, the but we also earnestly desire to see substantive me secures. Beckets, M.P. for Leeds, with whom they had a very would perman early increase neither wages nor profits. disparity at present existing letwern us as respects adopted; and the course we respectfully suggest to law were frequent, the rich offenders either established e

in the Commons, and an influential portion of the populution thinking with you; unfettered as you declare command, and a population whose enterprise, industry, and genius is proverbial, looking up to you; a grave, an awful responsibility rests upon you, Sir Robert! The means for producing national well being are superabundant; the population is but limited. Broad and all called for by the exigencies of the times, and we

earnestly hope that such will mark your course. appeal, paused for some moments after its conclusion. and then replied-" Well, gentlemen, I have listened by your waiting on me. I am free to confess that there | the community are now represented to be suffering?" is much force in what you have advanced; and that the evils you complain of are manifold and great, especially those which press upon the manufacturing operative. last persons in the world to press for its adoption; but tions had been carried to such an extent in Manthink, shows that such an extension would only bring cluston that it would be a benefit rather than an injury, the short space of eleven years that prodigious afterainto play more machinery, and not employ manual that they now ventured respectfully to call the attention had been effected, chiefly by the introduction of labour in any thing like the rate of the increase in the tion of the Government to the measure. machine department. Of course I cannot pledge myself to any particular line of action in respect to the

measures you advocate-The Deputation-We do not wish it, we do not wish Sir Robert Peel.—But I shall give the subject that full and attentive consideration which its importance and various bearings deserve, and should I come to a different conclusion to that you held, I shall do so with a confident reliance on the intelligence, moderation, and good feeling you have now displayed, assured that these conclusions and the reasons I may adduce for them will receive a calm and impartial examination.

The deputation repeated, that they had no wish to draw from the Premier any premature avowals of his policy. Their sole object was to make a true and full statement of the condition of those whose interests they represented in the spirit of friendship to all parties. They sought not the injury of any class, but the welfare of all; and they believed that the policy and measures they recommended would insure this commendation. They wished it to be understood that they had no antipathy whatever to the masters-no desire to injure them. They neither accused them of selfishness nor cruelty. It was the system which made them what they were; and the object the deputation had in view was to alter the system in as gradual and boneficial a manner for all parties as possible.

The deputation then rose to take leave, observing that they had some thoughts of waiting upon Sir James Graham, and asked Sir Robert if it would be advisable or necessary? lo which he replied, "Certainly, I think you had better see Sir James, and also Mr. Gladstona" Sir Robert immediately wrote notes of introduction to those two centlemen, and rang for a messenger to accompany the deputation to their respective offices; after which he most courteously bade the deputation farewell, again expressing the satisfaction

the interview had afforded him. The impression left on the minds of every one of the deputation on retiring was, that Sir R. Peel is fully aware of the great source of our evils at the present moment, and that he sincerely sympathizes with the working classes. It is but fair to add, that the emphademand, wages and profits had both decreased; that tic words which dropped from the lips of one of the the workmen who were still required had to work nembers of the deputation, after they witnerew- harder for a smaller remuneration, the capitalist for a

> GEORGE A. FLEMING. JOSHUA HOPSON. JOHN LEECH. MARK CRABTREE. TITUS S. BROOKE.

FESSOR OF SURGERY AT KINGS COLLEGE, community. AND CLINICAL LECTURER AT ST. THOMAS'S The period of growth is one of weakness; the pur-

bones and joints are soft and spongy in their texture.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

demand unsparing moral correction, or they await the

(No. 2.)Previous to waiting upon Sir J. Graham, which they machinery, cheap labour, and superior management, to us well calculated to insure immediate satisfac. as with the Premier, and who had then, in the most frank to you the consideration of these reasons.

and future permanent relief. If we have been bold in manner, offered his services in any way which the decffering our opinions it is because we feel the importputation might think best calculated to further the appeared to take a deep interest in the subject, said slightly, if at all, in deterring the employer, in conconstruction were certainly startsequence of the profit which he could realise even and future permanent relief. If we have been bold in manner, offered his services in any way which the deance of the position which we are now permitted to object in view, either by accompanying them to the that the views of the deputation were certainly startoccupy, and fully appreciate the vast influence which different Ministers, or otherwise. The deputation were, ling, and deserving of serious attention; and that one with the drawback of much larger fines, your decision will have upon the happiness and pros. in the first instance, afraid that the object of their mis- thing was certain, that we must lay aside the notion perity of our own class, which has its state in national sion might be associated with the idea of a party mea. that we could ever again become "the workwell being equally with that class who are the lords of sure, if they accepted this kind offer, and therefore revast possessions. You, Sir Robert, are now placed in specifully declined it in the case of the interview with different. Then we were almost exclusively possessed the most important and commanding position of any the Premier; but upon reconsidering the subject they of machinery; since then other nations had rapidly adindividual in Europe, perhaps in the world. At the were induced to come to the conclusion that Mr. vanced in this particular, and were manufacturing for head of a strong Government, with a powerful majority Beckett's countenance and assistance would tend to themselves. For this and other reasons it was manipromote the object of their mission, and therefore subsequently made an appointment with that gentleman, yourself to be, save by your own convictions of what which they now proceeded to fulfil. Mr. Beckett is right and useful; the resources of an empire on listened with deep interest and evident gratification Sir James Graham the moral aspects of the questions

them most courteously. The Deputation briefly stated the leading features of the measure which they were sent to press upon

Sir Robert, who seemed to be much affected by this of 13 and 21 to ten hours a day would have upon the the interview with Sir Robert Peel, it is unnecessary manufacturing interests of the country. "Do you not to go over them again. think," said he, "that it would very much aggravate with deep interest to your statements, and feel obliged the evils and the distress under which that portion of drawn attention to the fact that the self-acting ma-

Sir James Graham.-Well, but I want to know the reasons which induce you to form such an opinion. It will be argued by those opposed to your views that such will necessarily place the British manufacturer at a disadvantage in the market of the world, as compared with his rivals, and who are under no such instruction. Now, I wish to know whether you have looked at the Ashworths and the Poor Law Commissioners, the pur- collect valuable information; and therefore, though question in this broad and economical light; or confined your attention entirely to the effects of the system upon the condition of the labourers themselves, and thus excluded from your calculation the general operation of such a restriction as you advocate? The Deputation said they were, in the first place, convinced that they were justified in asking for this

measure on the grounds of humanity, justice, and morality; and further, that it was in accordance with places so utterly uncalled for by any real extension of the soundest doctrines of political economy. They repudiated the idea of entertaining any hostile feeling towards the employers of capital and labour in the manufacturing departments of industry. They neither accused them of selfishness nor cruelty as a class, but ber of the older families and hands were dismissed to dear-bought experience, that these views were they wished to alter the system which made it the interest of the employers to act in such a manner as to justify the use of such terms in relation to the treatment which the working classes received under its influence. The deputation proceeded to show, at considerable length, that the destitute condition of the operatives, in manufacturing districts, arose from the neglect of the very first principles of political economy—a neglect which led to an over-supply, a supply greatly beyond the substantial demand for their productions. Since 1811 there had been a continual improvement going

on in machinery, by which three times the amount of goods was now manufactured with less adult manual labour than was required in the previous period for the smaller quantity. had been the result? Why, that they were now actually receiving, for three times the quantity of goods, less than the same amount of money which they got in 1815 for the one-third. It was not, therefore, to be wondered at that, coincident with this over production

lower rate of profit, and that pauperism had kept pace placed male adult labour, substituting in its place either the labour of mechanical automatons, or that of women and children. For these and other reasons, of which they were firmly convinced that the measure they advocated was in accordance with the dictates of the A SYNOPSIS OF THE EVIDENCE WHICH WAS soundest political economy, and calculated to lead back GIVEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF again to a greater amount of national wellbeing than THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE 4TH OF could be anticipated from any of those remedial mea-AUGUST, 1832, BY MR. JOSEPH GREEN, F.R.S., sures which contemplated a continuance in the false SURGEON OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, PRO- course which had already entailed such evil on the

> Sir J. Graham, in reply, urged most of the reasons adduced by the free-trade party. He dwelt with great emphasis upon the possible results of a policy which, position than the manufacturers of the Continent and America, might ultimately render the capital of the former altogether profitless, and thereby induce them to effects which such a course would have upon the thousands thickly congregated in the manufacturing districts, and entirely dependent on the continuance of our foreign trade for existence. He said it would be argued that with such an intense and increasing rivalry on the part of foreigners as the deputation had admitted, it would be impossible to interpose any checks to possible way; unless indeed we were determined to

thereby put a stop to our foreign trade altogether. The Deputation said, that the extension of the foreign tracie in the manner in which that had of late years

Sir J. Graham.-Yes, but not so rapidly, The Deputation.—It is a sorry conclusion, Sir James,

Sir J. Graham - Well! but how is it to be remedied?

The Deputation.—Yes, we think we do. Sir J Graham.-What would you recommend? and efficient plan of home colonisation; for which pur- of families, which resulted from the present mode of pose we would advise the passing, at the expence of substituting female for adult male labour, he asked, the nation, of a General Waste Land Enclosure Bill, "What practical measures would you suggest to which should make provision for reasonable compensa- make such a clause as you propose generally opetion to all those interested in these lands. We should rative?" The deputation, in their replies to this then have a Parliamentary grant raised by loan, or by question, were rather aided by Mr. Giadstone than Exchequer Bilis, to be applied under a Board of Control otherwise; and it was ultimately suggested that to the settling down upon these uncultivated but im the object might be effected by means of three reprovable wastes our now unemployed population; and gulations. First, by fixing a higher age for the if the waste lands were insufficient we would recom- commencement of infant male labour in factories. mend that the Government should have recourse to the | Secondly, by limiting the number of females in pro-

it seems quite impracticable.

you appear to think them.

tendencies of the present mode of using machinery,

shop of the world." In 1815, the case was festly impossible that we could ever again command

the markets of the world, as we once had done.

The deputation then pressed more particularly upon which the sun is said never to set—an empire unparal- to the account of their interview with Sir Robert involved in the passing of a ten hours' bill, the extent leled in its natural and artificial appliances—at your Peel, and immediately accompanied them to the Home to which the present system produced ignorance, a Office, where, after the lapse of a few minutes, they want of domestic comfort and economy, a disruption were introduced to Sir James Graham, who received of family ties, and, consequently, both reckless and vicious conduct. The deputation mentioned many particular instances of the working of the system, which strongly confirmed the general premises laid comprehensive views, vigorous and decided action, are the attention of the Government. Sir James Graham down, to all which Sir James Graham gave an attenasked if they had considered what effect a restriction tive hearing. As, however, those portions of the of the labour of all factory workers between the ages subject have already been treated of in the report of

In the course of the interview the deputation had chinery and the "double deckers" introduced of late The Deputation replied, that if they thought such years into the cotton districts had thrown out of emwould be the result of the measure they would be the ploy a great number of adult labourers. These altera-I also fear that an extension of our manufactures will it was because, after a mature consideration of the chester as to reduce the number of spinners from self-acting machinery, and double, treble, and quadruple deckers.

Sir J. GRAHAM said,-Why, you complain of labourers being out of employ, and yet a few years ago an interference with the free use of capital and labour the manufacturers were advertising for labourers to be sent down into those parts of the country.

Deputation.-True, Sir James; but that was conwages. This keeping down of wages was so clearly the alterations in the Poor Law or the Factory Act, the great object of the manufacturers in many parts of the Committee to consist of moderate and well-informed country, and the additional hands were in many men of all parties. the demand for labour, that it is a fact, and it is one, Sir not generally opposed to the views advocated by James, which we are most anxious to press upon your the deputation in reference to the Ten Hours' Bill? attention, that in very many instances, where new fami- To which it was replied, that the masters were lies were taken on by the manufacturers, an equal num- now in many instances becoming convinced, by

make room for them. which this report will give but an imperfect idea, Sir people from utter destruction. His Lordship said James Graham said,—You will not expect that I should that he supposed that might be the case with the give any distinct pledge as to the course which the smaller manufacturers, but such instances of ap-Government may take on the subject you have brought proval of the Ten Hours' Bill, he thought, were before us in such a temperate spirit, and in support of rare among the more wealthy and extensive capi-which you have argued with equal intelligence and good talists. The deputation stated that as a general feeling. All I can say is that, in common with my col- rule that might be so, but that many of the large leagues, I'am most desirous to adopt any measure which employers were now coming round to the same may have the effect of introducing and maintaining opinious. In corroboration of that statement the prosperity among our fellow-countrymen; and you deputy from Huddersfield mentioned the names of may rest assured that we will use our best exertions, several of the most extensive and influential milland give our most careful consideration to any measures owners of that district, with whom his Lordship which seem to us calculated to effect that primary and paramount object. I am obliged to you, gentlemen, for your kindness in calling upon me, and for the informa- and encouraging interview, expressed himself highly tion and pleasure you have afforded me, and will only add, that it will always be the duty of the Government impossible to direct the attention of Government to to receive such deputations from the working classes, of machine-made goods as compared with a substantial and to listen to their statements attentively, aye, and respectfully.

attention of Sir James Graham the same ulterior measures which they had suggested to the Premier, and with each successive mechanical invention which dis- again disavowed all party feeling, their object being to unite the wise and moderate of all parties, and, through the medium of the constituted authorities, to carry I feel a confidence (considering the candour, modesuch measures as would tend to promote the welfare of ration, and intelligence which have characterised an outline only is here presented, the deputation said all classes of the community. The deputation then withdrew.

> his treatment of the deputation was unexceptionable throughout—while there was no want of expressions of mediate remedy, and your claims are just and reaonpoliteness and cordiality on his part, upon the whole the impression produced upon the deputation was less favourable than in the previous case. Sir James Graham seems to us to have drunk too deeply at the fount of the Malthusian philosophy (which has inflicted so much evil on this country) to be able to get rid entirely of its influence; and though, while putting forward the arguments of that school, he repeatedly cautioned the deputation against supposing that he was uttering his own sentiments, the deputation think that there is reason to apprehend, from the earnestness of manner which he displayed in arguing, and the importance he seemed to attach to those opinions, that the dogmas of that school continue to exercise a considerable influence over his mind.

GEORGE A. FLEMING. JOSHUA HOBSON. JOHN LEECH. MARK CRABTREE. TITUS S. BROOKE.

give our rivals the advantage in the market, and INTERVIEWS WITH LORD WHARNCLIFFE, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, AND MR. W. E. GLADSTONE, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

(No. 3.)

On leaving the Home-office, the deputation, accompanied by Mr. William Beckett, proceeded to the office of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of waiting upon the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, its Vice-President. The gentleman was unable to grant the deputation at that hour.

On the following morning application was made to and Mr. Gladstone.

As in former cases, the deputation proceeded to explain the nature of the measure which they advocated, and the economical and moral reasons upon which they based their claim.

Lord Wharncliffe testified, from his own knowas to the physical, the domestic, and the mental and applied to any one branch in the community. * * moral condition of the factory workers, were not in population, and his desire for an amelioration of finement, and much less formidable in a military point

their condition.

Mr. Gladstone appeared to take an earnest and absorbing interest in those portions of our statement which had reference to the educational, the domesdoubt the practicability-namely, that which would limit the employment of female labour. Mr. Gladstone treated this subject in a pencil:very able and practical manner. Agreeing in all the deputation stated as to the evil effects, both on The Deputation.—The adoption of a comprehensive individual character and on the comestic condition

The working of the present Factory Act was also Sir J. Graham.—Ah! that might do very well if we very fully canvassed, and the unwieldy and impracwell known to all conversant with the subject. The ries he describes as swamps, covered with water for The Deputation.-Well, Sir James, you have just deputation, while on this part of the subject, stated, several months in the year, and hardly habitable from these alternatives -either to commence this measure now in the first place, that the short-time committees, the bites of insects during the dry season. The city of gradually and peaceably, and thus avert the evils we and the friends of the factory labourer, had been no Sabine, he says, is very unhealthy, the city of Galveshave been anticipating, or to let the present system take parties to that measure (the Act of 1833); that ton, 'extremely unhealthy and insolubrious,' the town its course, spreading destitution, pauperism, discontent, they had seen from the beginning that it would not of Valasco, 'very unhealthy,' and the city of Matagords, and disaffection, more and more widely, until it termi- work, and they were thoroughly convinced that it nates in general disorganisation and anarchy, and then to had been adopted more as a means of evading, than be forced to begin de novo, amid the wrecks of former satisfying the demand for the due regulation of the not exist in Texas, which he endeavours to prove. The labour in factories. With respect to the education great drawback, however, is slavery—the accursed Sir J. Graham.—I hope matters are not likely to end for which it professes to make provision, it was noto- traffic in human blood. in that way, and that our prospects are not so gloomy as rious that in most cases its provision had either been entirely evaded, or that what instruction had The Deputation.—We are convinced. Sir James, by been given had been imparted under circumstances

long and painful sufferings, which have induced us to which made it a mockery both as to quality and search deeply into and ponder often on the working and quantity; and one instance in particular was adtendencies of the present mode of using machinery, duced, in which the stoker of a steam-engine had been caping with entire impunity, or being punished by at out-door work. - Sunderland Herald.

Sir J. Graham, who throughout the interview had such a trifling pecuniary penalty as to operate but

Mr. Gladstone inquired whether the deputation wished to abolish inspectorships altogether ! To which the deputation replied, that they thought, with such a bill as they proposed, there would not be much neecessity for them; and they also thought their abolition would remove a great source of irritation and annoyance in respect of the masters; for it was with them chiefly, and seldom with the operatives, that the inspectors came in contact. In fact, they were as a sort of spies upon the employers, which the deputation thought might be dispensed with if a bill of the nature indicated were passed into a law; for if the master, or other directing person were liable, like the poor man, to be committed to the treadmill for an infraction of its, provisions, and the common informer were restored to his former position, there would be very few infringements of the

Lord Wharncliffe and Mr. Gladstone both ex-

pressed their deep sympathy with the condition of the manufacturing classes, and in the course of a long and friendly sonversation gave utterance to many truly benevolent and enlightened opinions. After the Ten Hours' measure had been very fully canvassed in its various bearings, the deputation took the liberty of laying before his Lordship and Mr. Gladstone (as they had already done with Sir R. Peel) their views as to the imperative necessity of passing it in connection with an alteration of the Poor Law, in accordance with the dictates of humanot afford the relief desired; for past experience, I subject in all its bearings, they had come to the con- 2,600 in the year 1830 to 600 in the year 1841; in nity and justice, and as an instalment of good measures to the working classes. These were matters about which the deputation thought there should be no delay, as upon them an immense mass of evidence had already been accumulated. But while considering those points about which the mind of the Government ought to be immediately made up. there were other points, as the deputation had already stated to the Premier and Home Secretary, of vast importance to the prosperity of the country, on nected with a contract made between the Gregs and which the deputation thought that Parliament might port of which was to reduce wages in the manufactur- it was going beyond their instructions, the depuing districts. The effect was twofold. This migration tation took upon themselves to suggest and press system assisted the commissioners in carrying out the for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry New Poor Law in the agricultural districts, and it into the causes of the present distress of the country, enabled the manufacturers to lower and keep down as arising from sources not likely to be reached by

> Lord Wharncliffe asked whether the masters were correct; that a ten hours' restriction would be the After a long and very interesting conversation, of only means of saving them as well as their workwas well acquainted.

Mr. Gladstone, at the termination of a most friendly gratified with the conversation, and said that it was subjects of graver importance that those which the deputation had brought before Lord Wharncliffe and himself. "You may," said he, "rest assured At the conclusion the deputation pressed upon the that I will devote my best attention to them, in condesire to discover and adopt those measures which may be best calculated to put a stop to the evils you have described. Where we may happen to differ. your representations) that our motives and opinions will receive from you a fair and liberal construction. Of the Home Secretary it may be remarked, that while But, indeed, it is not fair to assume that we do or shall differ, for the evils are palpable, demand imable. The spirit and tendency of your views are alike rational and conciliatory."

Lord Wharncliffe, at the request of the deputation readily, and in the kindest manner, gave a letter of introduction to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham. upon whom the deputation next proposed to wait. The deputation then took leave, after expressing their high sense of the kindness and courtesy with which the Noble Lord and the Right Hon. Gentlemen had treated them.

The impression left on the minds of all the members of the deputation by the bearing of Mr. Gladstone was of the most favourable description, and gave rise to hopes of a cheering nature as to the ultimate results of their labours, and the intention of the Government, both with reference to the Ten Hours' Bill, and also to other measures deeply affecting the operative classes. And of Lord Wharncliffe the deputation have to report that he rendered them very valuable assistance by corroborating several of their strongest statements from his own personal knowledge of the manufacturing districts.

> GEORGE A. FLEMING. JOSHUA HOBSON. JOHN LEECH. TITUS S. BROOKF. MARK CRABTREE. (To be Continued.)

A FEW WORDS ABOUT TEXAS.

N. D. Maillard, Esq., having resided nine months in Texas, during part of which time he was editor of a newspaper published in that Republic, has recently

"CHARACTER OF THE TEXANS .- Texas, a country filled with habitual liars, drunkards, blasphemers, and elanderers; sanguinary gamesters and cold-blooded assassins, with idleness and sluggish indolence, with pride engendered by ignorance, and supported by fraud. The loafers are by far the most numerous class, and go about from one dram-shop to another for the purpose of gaming and spunging on their friends, and not unfrequently on strangers; but this latter practice is by far too common in Texas to be confined or strictly The Texans, either separately, or en masse, exhibit whom, however, they are greatly inferior in social re-

This character of the Texans, of course, is meant to apply, in the aggregate, to both sexes. But Mr. Maillard, whose notions of gallantry are somewhat ject, and paid particular attention to the proposed in Texas. The picture, as painted by him is so little restriction, of which S:r Robert Peel seemed to flattering, that we shall not expose ourselves to the odium of being regarded as libeliers by describing it. Here is the original, as touched off by his own coarse

"TEXAN LADIES -The Texan ladies seldom show themseives to strangers, and, like those of the United States, they use either the pipe or the swab. The swab is a piece of soft wood, about three inches long, which they chew at one end until it forms a brush, then dipping it into a small bottle of brown rappee snuff, which they carry about for the purpose of cleaning their teeth; this operation being performed, the swap is placed in one side of the mouth, while the pipe sometimes takes the other. They have little neatness or cleanliness of person to attract the eye. Their figures are scarcely to be described: coarse from neg'ect, or emacialed from self indulgence, their skins have borrowed from the sun the exact hue of the lemon; and if

According to Mr. Maillard the climate of Texas is ' most unhealthy.'

Even religious toleration, Mr. Maillard contends, does

The Marquis of Waterford had several of his

hounds poisoned in the covert of Dangan.

DISTRESS IN BARNARD CASTLE.—The carpet that unless a different direction be given to its mighty constituted the schoolmaster, and the fire-hole had weavers and others, amounting to upwards of 120 capabilities it will become the destroyer of those who been made the school-room. The inducements the Act families in this town, are reduced to extreme disso misuse it; and not only the destroyer of them, but held out to parents to allege that their children were of tress, owing to the want of employ, most of the also of the working classes, whose fate is now, in a the full age required, when they knew that the facts manufactories being at the stand still. The town certain sense, in their hands. Glut after glut, panic were otherwise, and also to medical men to certify has been divided into districts, and the habitations after panic, has visited us of late years, the period that the children appeared to be so, were also pointed of the poor visited to ascertain the nature of each between each progressively lessening, and each finding out, and numerous instances were brought forward case of distress, and it appears that for the last six the end, his happiness and dignity as a moral and responsible agent.

us still less able to bear it than its predecessor. The to show that this was very sommonly the case, or seven weeks the average incomes of the above humble comforts of the operatives cottage have disWith respect to the inspectors, the deputation stated families have been at the rate of 1s. 24d. per appeared. The middle classes of tradesmen, who that it appeared to them that they would be unne- head per week, but now it will not be more depend upon the lower classes, are in all but an insol- cessary with such a bill as that proposed; and that than, on an average, 12d. per head per week, for vent state, and trade is concentrated in the hands of a experience had shown they were, in the majority of many have no employment whatever. A subscriptew overgrown capitalists, in consequence of the inational instances, rather a means of enabling the masters to tion is now making amongst the neighbouring bility of smaller capitalists to contend with them. evade the provisions of the bill than otherwise, by gentry and the inhabitants of the town, and it is de-Such is the state of our towns at the present moment, giving the idea of an efficient superintendence, when termined, as far as it is practicable, to give employ-We have given you our reasons for believing that the in consequence of the many motives which operated ment to those able to work, in improving foot-paths

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—As it is generally known in Bradford and neighbourhood that I intended to visit my brother in Northallerton Hell during Christmas; and, as all will to saxious to know how he is coming on, I take this morning, and rode on shank's mare to Borough Bridge, in her 20th year, named Mary Hallam, the daughter crime so deadly. through Knaresbro', when I sought out the leading of a labourer, who has resided in Mansfield for Chartists of that town, and notified my intention of delivering a lecture to them, on my return from North- of money by his industry. The murderer is a young allerton, on Monday evening. After having made ar- man, named John Jones, alias Samuel Moore, shoerangements with them, I proceeded on my journey to maker, a native of Market Bosworth. He has Boroughbridge, at which place I stayed all night—a resided in Mansfield for four years, and had, until distance of nineteen miles from my journey's end. I rose early next morning, and pursued my journey to Northallerton; and, O, what a scene for the philanthropist to contemplate! The vast tracts of rich land. interspersed here and there with a solitary farm house. surrounded with a great number of hay and corn stacks, of every description, food for man and beast: when I looked round, and saw all this, and reflected on our great Champion's excellent letters on the Corn Laws and the land, I was forcibly struck with the trath of his assertions, that if the land was divided into five or six acres each farm, that every unwilling idler in the manufacturing towns might speedily be put in possession of everything that would make life happy

and comfortable. I made inquiry about the quantity of land which each farmer occupied, and found the division generally from 25 scres up to 500 ! so that, in this district alone, a great many families might be brought from the contaminating atmosphere of a manufacturing town, where, instead of wretchedness and poverty, they might enjoy peace and plenty. I arrived at Northallerton at one o'clock, and presented myself at Northallerton at one o'clock, and presented myself her, and trequently gave evidence of being in or the ourself, not then dried.

at the prison doors, and was told by one of the underpassionate fellow. On Thursday night, the deceased, a mark of blood on the inside and outside of the keywho had been out on a visit, called at his shop on hole of the kitchen door, opening into the garden. Governor, Mr. Shepherd, who, when I informed him that I was Wm. Brook's brother, said I should see him. He was busy at the time admitting another prisoner within the walls of the prison, and I could not, for my life tell whether the constable who brought the prisoner, or the culprit, was the person the shop, and went to a public-house. He there the second about an inch, and the third rather more who would be left in durance vile, until the constable withdrew; he was a most respectable looking young man, a stonemason, and was committed three months to hard labour for vagrancy. My brother was then introduced to me in the

Governor's office, and, O God, what a sight! from being a stout athletic man, he was reduced to a mere skeleton. On taking his hand, a tear of affection gushed into my eyes, when he said to me, don't thou come He seemed determined that the Governor should not see him quail at his imprisonment. He wrote some time ago, and said the Whigs had taken the flesh off his bones, and left nothing but the skeleton for the Tories to prey upon. I found it was true to the letter; I enquired after his health; he informed me that he was much better than he had been, having laboured under a severe bowel complaint for several months. After I had informed him of all the political movements that were going on, he said when he gained his liberty, he should be ten times worse after the Charter than he had been before he was imprisoned.

The Governor told me that my brother had behaved well since he came there, and had not received a single moment's punishment since he entered the establishment I took with me a large quantity of books which he could not receive until they had been inspected by the parsons. I gave the Governor a copy of the National Petition: and a discussion took place between me and which would make this letter too long for your My brother gave the Governor a good character for

humanity, and said he would rather be there than at

I am, Sir, yours,

CHARTIST "MEDAL" AND "RIBBON!" TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—On returning thanks for the O'Connor Medal, I would suggest a hint to the whole Chartist body of subscribers who have been fortunate enough to obtain such a distinguished "order." For myself, it is the only one I would condescend to wear, as the various bosoms of aristocratic knaves and boobies, are but emgewgaws of a tem-fool.

Though but a feeble champion in the cause of Chartism, I take some little pride in being one of its earliest supporters; and the Medal which I have received, and which I prize most highly, will, by and by, be con-"principal household god !"

But, Mr. Editor, its virtues are not only prospective, but immediate: it must not be shrouded in darkness. or laid in cotton among other jewels in a casket, but it public occasions, meetings, and scirces. I have had a corroborated the former evidence. small hole drilled just above O'Conner's head (for I Scotch a plaid.

But why should not we Chartists have cur tricolour as well as the French Republicans? Is there no patriotic ribbon manufacturer to be found capable of producing a Chartist tricolour? Like the Waterloo ribbon, it might very readily be formed in stripes, one of blue, one of green, and the other of plaid. Attach the medal to the Chartist tricolour, let it be worn, in contradistinction, on the left breast, to that of Waterloo, or all other stars and orders, and, my "life to a ducat" that ere long it will beat all the rest out of the field. my more, it will become even fashionable! Even as a speculation it would answer; and the female Chartists might trim their bonnets with it, as it would be "an

ontward sign of the inward spirit beneath" I trust the hint I have just given will be duly acted upon, as I am well aware of the efficacy of such symenlivers the drooping hearts of many, and it fraternizes

A WOOLWICH CADET. Chichester, Jan. 3, 1842.

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING.

A delegate meeting of the West Riding was held at Dewsbury on Sunday last. Delegates were present from the following places:-Bradford

Mr. J. W. Smyth. Edmarth and Honley Mr. Ed. Clayton. Mr. Greenroyd. Sunerby ... Bingley Mr. Ickeringill. Huddersfield ... Mr. J. Chapman.

Mr. Clayton in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Smyth, and seconded by Mr. Icker-"That we request all the various towns who are in arrears to the West Riding Missionary Fund and to the West Riding Election Fund, to immediately send in their arrears to the Secretary, so that the balance

theet can be made, as the present Secretary is resigning his citration." Mored by Mr. Smyth, and seconded by Mr. Chap-

immediately, and sent to the Secretary without fail."

of agitating the West Riding with more efficiency."

Moved by Mr. Greenroyd, and seconded by Mr. Ickeringill :-

"That the next West Riding delegate meeting be held on Sunday, January 30th, at ten o'clock in the

Miemoon, at Lewsbury."

DELEGATE MEETING FOR DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

the Council Room, Bridge-street, Bishop Wearmouth.

Newcastle, Onseburn and Byker, Legg Hill, Cramlington, Foreman's-row, Sheriff Hills, Bedlington, more questions.

North Shields Scuth Shields, and Sunderland, when The room being the following resolutions were passed :-

Pettion Convention." "That should Mr. O'Brien decline representing the Courties before named, that Messrs. Sinciair and Chap-

ple be empowered to call a Delegate Meeting to beheld in Newcastle, to nominate some other person." "That Mr. Chapple be appointed General Treasurer to the Petition Convention Delegate Fund."

"Trut considering the disorganised and present limited rescurces of the Counties, it is the opinion of

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and Screiary, and the meeting broke up.

DREADFUL MURDER AT MANSFIELD. NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

On Friday morning last, the peaceful little town residing in Church-street, Mansfield. of Mansfield was thrown into a state of consternation many years, and who has saved a considerable sum a few months ago, been considered the accepted suitor of the unfortunate deceased.

Moore rented two rooms at the bottom of a yard in Lister-lane, Mansfield, and the deceased lived with her parents in a house at the top of the yard. A year ago the murderer lodged in the same house with the deceased, but about nine months since he became rather unsteady, and took to drinking, iu consequence of which the parents of the deceased, thinking that his bad habits would not promote their daughter's happiness, declared against his suit. He then left their house, and went to lodge in the same yard, at the house of a widow named Wragg. At that time he made use of threatening language, but it would imply a degree of malignity unparalleled to suppose that he formed a resolution, in consequence of what then passed, to perpetrate so savage and was cut extensively and deeply. I felt with my hand diabolical a crime. He visited at Hallam's as a that she had had a blew on the top of her head. She deceased. At Whitsuntide, whilst walking in Mansfield Forest, he committed a violent assault upon going out of the yard, and from the evidence there There was no key in the door. For the coroner's appears not the slightest doubt but that he fell upon inquest I made a post morten examination on the foland murdered her by cutting her throat in the most dreadful manner. He stayed in the workshop, the scene of this dreadful tragedy, with the body given at three separate blows, and were of different of his victim for some time, and at length locked up drank several glasses of ale, and sang a song at the request of the company, after which he went home to bed. We extract the following from the evi-

William Hallam, the father of the deceased, deposed, that he last saw her alive at one o'clock on Thursday. head which did not produce a wound. The effect of She had just returned from a journey to Worksop, such blows would suspend animation, but probably where she had gone on a visit on Christmas-day. Wit- | would not cause instant death. She had raised her here to blubber and roar, it will make it no better. ness returned from his work about nine at night, and hands at the time her throat was cut. I then examined found that the deceased had just gone out without the throat, and found a wound five inches long and two bonnet or shawl en. When the deceased did not return inches deep, dividing the windpipe and the carotid home, he became alarmed for her safety, and searched artery. Upon her right thumb I found two wounds which the whole town for her. At eleven he took a lantern appeared to have been inflicted by a sharp instrument. and went to the mill dam, but without finding her. I also found a wound upon her right wrist, which ap-Witness then thought that he would go to the pri- peared to be caused by the point of a sharp instrument, soner's shop, and put a table against the wall and look I found the back of her left fingers entirely covered through the window, which was high up. By the light | with blood; and on the back of her hand was wet dirt. of a lantern he saw the deceased lying on the floor well as if from a man's trousers. I also found a wound tering in her blood. He did not attempt to get in at through her top lip, commencing inside, as if caused by the window, but stood and looked for signs of life, but a tobacco pipe. I found, also, dirt upon her chin, and could not perceive any. She lay on her right side, and the impression of the bars of corduroy trousers. The her clothes were down within an inch or two of her loss of blood was alone sufficient to cause death. The shoes. Witnes then took the table and chair away, and, half of the cap strings were forced into the throat, and after telling his wife that she was dead, went and were rather jagged, as if from repeated strokes of a fetched Metham, the constable. Witness and Metham knife. A woollen neckerchief on her neck was likewise with the nephew of the latter, went down to his lodg- pierced. ings and called up the prisoner, who was apprehended and taken to the lock-up. Witness then described the They both made a long statement, denying that they the Governor on various subjects on trade and politics, wounds on the body to be several large cuts on the knew anything of the murder.

her husband's evidence, and said she believed the priduty to tell you that you are fully committed to take soner was of sound mind. Knew that deceased was your trial at the next Lent Assizes for the murder of acquainted with the prisoner, and considered that at Emma Evans, of Bronygarth, in the parish of St. one time he intended to marry her, but he never asked Martin, in this county." JOSH. BROOK. Witness about it nor mentioned it at all. Had heard The prisoner Slawson was then addressed by his prisoner threaten to do her daughter harm. It was Lordship in the same terms ago, when witness told him she did not approve of deceased, was then bound over to prosecute, and each his conduct towards her. He then said he would be of the witnesses was bound to apppear at the next the death of her daughter, he said he would be the death | assizes. of her if she went with any one else. Believes they were fond of each other at one time. Witness used to drink, neglect his work, and use abusive language to witness. She never knew him strike her daughter, but on Easter Wednesday she came running into the house "stars" and "garters," &c., now in vogue, gracing the almost fainting, with him after her, and said, "Oh, mother, here is Sam running after me. Yesterday he citement, by a cruel outrage perpetrated upon a disblems of tyranny and corruption, or regarded by all in- wanted to take my life. He kneeled upon my stomach abled old man, and from which his death resulted. telligent persons as the playthings of a baby, or the and almost throttled me." He came into the house, William Dugdale, the deceased, was nearly seventy and witness told him if he did not go out she would years of age, and very infirm. split his head with the poker. Never thought the prisoner was mad. Has no reason to think he had Burnley, upon the body of the deceased, before Mr. taken improper liberties with her daughter. (Here the John Hargreaves, one of the coroners for the northern witness caught sight of the prisoner, whom she had division of the county of Lancaster. sidered as a valuable heir-loom, and "sacred" as the not not before perceived, and called out, "O, he's there, let me go; I did not know he was there," that portion of their evidence which throws light upon and was supported fainting from the room.) Priscilla Adcock was at work in the house of the deceased on the night in question, when she said she

William Metham, constable, Mansfield, was called should consider it a species of sacrilege to suffer a hair up about twelve o'clock on Thursday night by William of his head to be injured, either in the semblance or Hallam. Get up immediately, and went down with reality) large enough to admit of a silver wire, ferming him to the prisoner's lodgings. Went to the front door s ring, to which a ribbon might be attached. I would and sent his nephew and William Hallam to the back further suggest that it may be worn round the neck, door. Witness knocked, and a person's head protruded and that an English Chartist should wear a navy-blue from the window above; it was Mrs. Wragg's son. ribbon, an Irishman one of emerald green, and the Witness asked if Samuel Moore was at home, and was informed he was. Witness said he wanted to see him, and was soon after let into the house by Wragg. Wit- steps and there met two lads, younger than the men ness collared Wragg, and asked him if he was Moore; he answered "No, but Moore will be down directly." they broken your windows?" Deceased replied, Before they could set a light prisoner came dawn "You must go down and see." Witness then re-entered Before they could get a light, prisoner came down partly dressed in his coat and shoes. Witness said he wanted him, and there was a woman at the door who said, "Oh, Sam, what have you been doing?" He answered, "I have been doing nothing." Witness then down the steps. She then went cut and found the detold him he wanted him on suspicion of murdering William Hallam's daughter, and that he must accompany witness. He said he would, and felt about for his shoes. He was very quiet, and made no resistance. When they had gone about 100 yards he said, " Mr. Metham, I am the murderer; I intended to destroy myself, but my heart misgave me, and I am pleased I have not done it, as I ought to suffer publicly as a bols, and the enemy knows it well also. It cheers and warning to others." Witness said "What was the reason you committed this crime?" And he answered, "He wanted to have the girl, and her mother was not man the witness noticed a black mark on the small of willing, and as he could not have her, he was determined no one else should." When they arrived at the lock-up he told witness where he would find the key of the workshop. He said, "You'll find the key of the workshop on the rabbit-cote, in the back premises, under a tile." He also said, that he had done it with a knife, and Metham would find it nigh to her; and so it was, in blood at her side. Went down to the premises, and found the key in the place he had described; unlecked the shop-door, and went up stairs with four others, and there saw the unfortunate girl lying nearly on her back, inclining toward the right size. In going to the lock-up, the prisoner said that "she died almost immediately, and that he stayed with her for some time after she was dead." Her throat was cut in four places, and she lay near to a pool of blood. He fancied she had been dragged away from the pool of blood. by the marks on the floor. He produced the knife, which was a common shoemaker's knife, with clots of blood on both haft and blade. The deceased's necklace lay in one of the wounds; her hands and gown were bloody, and the prisoner's trousers were slightly spotted i with blood on the front part. He believed prisoner was

Samuel Hurt, surgeon, of Mansfield, was called up about ten minutes past twelve, on Thursday night, by William Haliam. Had made a post moriem examination. The external appearance of the body indicated "That each town in the West Riding do immediately good health. The arms were extended, the hands an individual whose lungs had been previously affected" furnish their quota of their expense for the forth- bloody, but not cut. The head lay under the window, as was the case with the deceased. coming Convention; and, furthermore, would recom- Her dress not more deranged than would result from Riding furnish £15; and that the North and East; at three or four different times, four inches and a half the centre of the chin, and separating a large flap of skin or integrment from the angle of the jaw to the Moved by Mr. Smyth, and seconded by Mr. Chap-centre of the chin, and penetrating to the jaw bone, warrant to Lancaster Castle. which was exposed to a considerable extent; another "That this meeting do recommend to the West wound, extending from an inch below the mastoid pro-Riding to form districts for the purpose of employing cess of the temporal bone to the thyroin curtilage, about MEETING OF THE DEDEGATES FROM THE lecturers without inconvenience, and give an opportunity; four inches in length, one and a half in depth, and two wide, dividing some of the muscles and deep-seated blood vessels, particularly the carotid artery and internal jugular vein, and being the immediate cause of ing classes took place at the Public Rooms, to hear the death; another incised wound about the middle of the circumstances respecting the London Masons' Strike, neck, six inches in length, and about two inches in &c., Mr. Edwards in the chair. width, but not dividing the largest vessels. There was a great discharge of blood, and in addition to the pool vations respecting the object of the meeting, called on of blood on the floor, her clothes were very considerably Mr. Williams, one of the delegates, to address the saturated. The knife now exhibited would be a very assembly. likely instrument to produce all the effects which ho

The prisoner, being cautioned, was then asked if he them was the truth. It was not his intention to say A Delegate Meeting of the Counties of Northumber- had anything to say. The prisoner rose from his much on the subject, as Mr. Wood was present, and land and Durham, was held on the 1st of January, in seat and said, "I decline for the present," and then he should not wish to curb him in his intention of seat and said, "I decline for the present," and then he should not wish to curb him in his intention or funds; all the trades in London were visited, and they the Convention for North Lancashire, addressed the Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, Reece, Leadbury, Here-Delegates representing the following places were said, "My name is John Jones, and not Samuel Moore, those who went forth to war, taking the sword, and I live at Mrs. Wragg's, Lister-lane. I am a cordwainer, shield, and helmet, killing their scores, but much and twenty-four years of age. I have lived in Mans-more had since been said of men, who by their tyfield four years." He then declined answering any ranny, had hurled them headlong into eternity. Heaven

The room being cleared, the jury almost immediately circumstance. Monuments had been erected to perreturned a verdict of "Wilfui murder against John petuate the fame of heroes, and much had been told of "That Mr. O'Brien be nominated to represent the Jones," who was fully committed upon the coroner's the triumphs of war, but he hoped the day was not

demeanour, and has stated that before committing the reduction of wages, or for an advance of wages, but fearful deed he asked the deceased if she would marry against the tyranny of the foreman of their work. A monstrous tyrant from the field; and they were perhim. She replied that her parents would not consent young man had asked of Mr. Allen, the foreman, for He then said, that he would take care that no one else liberty to go to some distance to bury his mother. The did, and se'zed her. After he had inflicted the first speaker here feelingly and touchingly drew a picture of reduction in wages, but they were purely arrayed wound, which it appears was not immediately fatal, the close connection which existed between a parent she begged for her life, but seeing him resolved, then and a child, and concluded by giving the foreman's against tyranny. This was a strike for freedom and right she begged for her life, but see ng him resolved, then and a child, and concluded by giving the foreman's —to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought asked for time to pray before he killed her; he answered answer to the request of a week or fortnight for a —to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought asked for time to pray for both of them, and completed wants much see his mother interred. "What," because they were working men, they ought to be the Delegates present, that the permanent engagement that he would pray for both of them, and completed young man to go and see his mother interred. "What," of lecturer is imprecicable, but recommend that those his dreaded purpose. He inen prayed for "God to says the foreman, "why I will not keep the job open and acity to tall them that makes they be made the purpose. Places who have lecturers, do as frequently as possible have mercy upon two unfor unate lovers," and stayed for any man," but he should have one day to go, and under such a major such a m a considerable time on his 7 nees.

an only child, was suffer ed by her parents to have too towards him, they said to him go, if you are discharged, were determined to free themselves from such tyran- of whom paid their contributions.

He worked for Mr. Benten, a respectable shoemaker,

by the discovery of one of the most dreadful and Mansfield may be better imagined than described. three others, who distinguished themselves on that opportunity of informing them through the medium of cold-blooded marders ever recorded. The hapless your valuable journal. I left home on Christmas Day victim of this atrocions deed was a young woman, and its annals have never before been stained with a proprietors, but to little parpose. The speaker then

> THE MURDER NEAR OSWESTRY.-COM-MITTAL OF THE PRISONERS.

(Abridged from the Shrewsbury News.) The prisoners Williams and Slawson, who have been several times examined on suspicion of being concerned in the marder of Emma Evans, at Bronygarth, underwent another examination on Friday. The following evidence was given as to the state in which the deceased was found.

Mr. Perkins, surgeon, residing at Chirk, said, I went found a great many persons about the house. I went not be able to obtain any other beverage. (Cries of in, and found the body on the kitchen floor. The body lay on its right side—the legs crossed, and the arms in the natural position. There was an arm-chair near the body. I knew the deceased and her habits. There was a considerable quantity of blood on the floor-the stream commencing from the neck of the deceased. I examined the body slightly, and saw that her throat could not have struggled at all, from the position of her body, which remained in the same state till the coroner's inquest. I saw one drop of blood inside the lowing Monday. There were three wounds on the head, which had penetrated the skull. They had been lengths—the longest being about an inch and a half, than half an inch. I think they were done by the same instrument. There was very little contusion on the side of the wounds of the deceased. I do not think the instrument could be very sharp, but heavy. There had been another blow at the top of the

Lord Dungannon asked if they had anything to say.

His Lordship then addressed the prisoner Williams Ann Hallam, mother of the deceased, corroborated as foliews:-"John Williams, it is now my painful

about nine months Mr. William Whalley, a nephew and executor of the

ANOTHER MURDER AT BURNLEY.

Burnley, so lately the scene of the frightful catastrophe already recorded in the columns of The Star, has again been thrown into a state of considerable ex-On Friday on inquest was held at the Turf Inn

Several witnesses were examined, and below we give

this unhappy transaction :-Ellen Nuttall, of Burnley, deposed to the following effect:-The deceased William Dugdale was a cripple, must see the light, and be worn by its possessors on all would go out and hear a little news. Witness then who resided in a cellar in Eastgate. About haif-past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning the witness, who lived in the adjoining cellar, was awakened by a loud knocking at the door of the deceased. Sae heard the door open, and the wife of the deceased exclaimed that they were all about to be murdered, and desired witness to get up. The witness got up and went into the area fronting Dugdale's dwelling. This area is entered by a flight of stone steps from the street. Witness saw at | the top of the steps two young men, who cast ashes in her face, and then ran off. The deceased went up the witness had originally seen. The boys inquired, "Have her cellar, and immediately after Sarah Dugdale called out, "They are murdering my old man." Witness had previously heard a noise like that of a person falling ceased sitting at the bottom of the flight. The young men who threw the ashes were standing on the steps. One of them were a white hat, the only article of his dress that was distinguishable; the other had a broadlappelled coat and a black bat. The man in the white hat said to his companion, "Run, run!" and witness saw no more of them or the boys. She assisted the deceased to his cellar, who appeared seriously injured. He got worse, and suffered much pain until eight in the morning, when he expired. Upon laying cut the old his back, and a lump at the back of his head. Sarah Dugdale, widow of the deceased, stated that he was 68 years of age. On Sunday morning there mistake, on account of the badness of the stone, and was a violent knocking at her door, and upon the deceased partially opening it it was violently pushed by the young men before mentioned. After confirming the evidence of the previous witness, Mrs. Dugdale said that she returned into the cellar upon hearing her husband tell the boys they must come and see if his windows were broken. As soon as she had entered the

deceased fell to the bottom of the steps, and she thought that he had been thrown down. With assistance she removed her husband to the cellar, when he said he did on the subject, and the subject was fully discussed, not think he should last till morning. The deceased teld her that one of the young men took him by the waist and another by the legs, and threw him down of that individual (Mr. A.) was such that any man who the steps. Medical assistance was sent for, but none arrived while the deceased was living. The boys, whose names were Benjamin Sagar and Thomas Stuttard, told the witness that they saw the young men lay hold of and throw her husband down the area, but declared they were unacquainted with them. After other confirmatory evidence as to the decla-

ration made by the boys of their being present at the Mr. Couliate, surgeon, stated, that upon a post mortem examination of the body, he found that the lungs had been ruptured in such a way as to cause death. Such a rupture might be caused by a heavy fall, especially in

The Jury, after a long deliberation, found a verdict of mend that, as equal burdens break no backs, the West the fail. Found an incised wound, having been made "Wilful murder against divers persons unknown, and against the boys Sagar and Stuttard, as aiding and Ridings including Leeds, furnish £10, to be levied in length, extending from a little below the left ear to assisting." The Jury, no doubt, believed them to be acquainted with the guilty parties. The parties were then committed, upon the Coroner's

On Wednesday evening last, a meeting of the work-

The CHAIRMAN having made some prefatory obser-

Counties of Northumberland and Durham in the warrant to take his trial at the next Nottingham distant when every spear should be turned into plough-The prisoner, has since maintained a most unmoved moral warfare; the masons had not struck against a

rehearsed two or three similar instances of cruelty and of the men, one of whom being ill, was discharged at the same time abusing him in blasphemous language, telling him they did not want cripples there. The other was a man who went to bury his wife; and, notwithstanding the close relation which existed between them, even that of her being flesh of his flesh, and bone of his bone, was told, on his return, to go again and be damned, and be buried with her. The speaker further exhibited the conduct of the foreman in the refusal of one of nature's gifts (water). A man had been accustomed to bring beer into the building to sell, and in order that they should drink the manufacto the house of the deceased on Thursday evening. I tured beverage, stopped up the pumps that they should shame.) They appealed against the proceedings of the foreman to Messrs. Grissell and Peto, proprietors, but nothing would be heard respecting it, the proprietors replying, that they could not substantiate their charge against Allen. They continued thus for three weeks, and getting no redress, two hundred and forty of the masons took up their tools and came out of the Houses of Parliament. The proprietors, being brought acquainted with the circumstance, down they send to Cheltenham, where they engage thirty persons, promising to give them a two years job; but it was to be a country job. The men being thus employed, down goes Mr. Allen; and it then turns out that he is to he their foreman; and being got into the railroad train, they find themselves soon after at Paddington, at the sign of the Nelson's Monument. The men closely watched their proceedings, and when they found it was the intention of the proprietors to allow him (Mr. Allen) to remain as their foreman, they sent letters to Messra Grissell and Co., that if their wishes were not complied with, they should not remain. The proprietors came and used much sophistry, saying, they thought it was cruel for so many to be against one man; but they did not think it cruel for one man to treat scores of men so barbarous and unnatural. (Cheers. Suppose, said they, Parliament was to take it up, they would stop the work. He (the speaker) would much rather they had stopped the works. And at last be (Mr. Grissell) said rather than part with Mr. Allen, he would sacrifice his life's blood. The men thus perceiving that the word of Mr. Grissell was, like the law of the Medes and Persians, unalterable, they, for the last time, again remonstrated with him, when he told them he would not have his mind pained about it, and of the two, he would rather believe Mr. Allen than they (the masons.) They then proposed to put it to arbitration, the decision of which should be binding, but it was not complied with; he (Mr. G.) had condescended so much, as to allow them a hearing. The Trade's Union had been deprecated for this conduct by Lord Lincoln; but how did Lord Lincoln assume

his present situation but by a union? But he would now give it a new name and call it combination to make it, if possible, look horrible. If this combination, then, is necessary for Lord Lincoln-for those who are the capitalists, how much more essentially necessary is it for the working classes when they are their only protection? (Cheera.) Mr. Wakley, M.P., then interfered, saying what is the meaning of all this? He thought it impossible that two hundred and seventy or three hundred and seventy men would so sarrifice domestic comfort for any length of time, they could not do so by flinging themselves on their own resources. and thus endeavoured to persuade us to return : but he (the speaker) considered that the masons had thus played a manly spirit in striking against tyranny. All they asked was a more civil man, by whom they might retain liberty. (Tremendous cheers.) Mr. Woods was then called upon to address the meeting. He said they had just beard but a very par-

tial statement of the cause of the strike from his brother Williams. He had given them a partial history of the strike, and had partially developed the cause that had produced it. He (the speaker) rejoiced to advocate the cause of liberty—(hear, hear)—and he rejoiced at being identified with a set of men who were struggling to obtain what they never had enjoyed—their just, their righteous, and their invaluable rights. The masons' strike was a strike for liberty; it was a strike to say whether they, as men, were to be oppressed and burdened; it was a strike to say whether they, as Britons, were to be reduced to the condition of the veriest slave—(cheers);—it was a strike to say whether their dignity, and their rationality and intelligence was to be trampled upon and abused; and it was for them to say whether the statement that Mr. Williams had laid before the meeting was sufficient to warrant any number of men to resist such cruel, such inhuman, and such unnatural treatment. (Hear, hear.) What man of feeling was there who could see a fellow-being deprived of paying the last tribute of respect to an affectionate parent or wife unmoved? How cruel to be told that unless a man went the distance of 300 miles in three days to bury his mother, he should be flung out of employment, and on returning, to be told to go back again and be buried with his mother and be damned.

Such had been the conduct of Mr. Allen, their fore-

man. The speaker eloquently and very gravely commented on the account which had been given by Mr. Willams, which deeply impressed and affected all present. He went on to say that the great cause of their striking was the extra demand for an extra quantity of labour. This was the great cause of the strike and the all-pervading cause of the present struggle. They conceived they did a sufficiency of work. In fact, their employers had said, that they were perfectly satisfied with their work. (Hear) But, after all, they had been threatened by Mr. A. (the foreman), that if they did not work harder and do more, he would discharge two or three of them at a time, and to irritate the feelings of the men would serve them in the most insulting manner. What was more insulting to a masons' feelings than to have his job taken out of his hands and sent to another part of the building while another fluished the job. There was a demand for an extraquantity of men for the work, for they were not going to injure themselves by the exertion of their physical powers and to satisfy and enrich Messrs Grissell and Peto, and to satisfy their relentless tyrant of the industrious classes. (Cheers.) But another cause of their strike was the domineering and unfeeling manner in which he (Mr. Allen) continually assailed their ears. They were never looked upon by him like men ought to be. And if a man made the least trifling on account of its badness, if it was not finished perfectiv and complete, like the stones in Solomon's temple, he was told, with a volley of oaths, to go about his business the next morning. And he (the speaker) rejoiced to see men were so moral, so intellectually awakened, that they were determined they would not be spoken to in such a manner, but would be addressed as men ought to be, and they claim the common rights of men. (Hear.) They had a meeting

and 220 men, who worked at the new Houses of Parliament, agreed to strike. They said that the conduct valued his freedom ought to strike; and, therefore. they should cease from their employment, and they had done so now for fourteen weeks, and were determined to go forward. (Hear, hear) As soon as they struck, the hue and cry was raised in London against them, and the press also, which has always identified itself on the side of wealth, corruption, and aristocracy and against proceedings of their conduct. But with all its tremendous lies it has not been able to shake their confidence or retard their object. (Cheers.) The men new employers that only sixteen men had caused the strike and not the majority; it was only a few Chartists (the employers) sent Captain Rous, M.P. for Westminster, amongst them; became and told them he was perfectly uninterested, and had no sinister motive in view. They gave the Captain due credit for all. He said fur-

ther it would not do for working men to fall upon their own resources, but he was not aware they had the pockets of the public at their command, and was thus promised aid to fight manfully their battle. The Captain saw it was of no use to remonstrate with them, and therefore left. They next sent a Mr. Jackson, who tried all his stratagents to persuade them to go back to work, but he found that he had not only sixteen or seventeen to contend with, there were 200 or 300 who said they would not go back till the monster was removed. (Cheers.) Last of all they sent a Doctor. democratic tea-party was held at the Market Chamber, (A laugh.) They told him if he had brought a box of Tavistock, when the room was tastefully decorated Morison's pills, and gave them a good dose, it would with evergreens, portraits, and banners of liberty, be equally as effectual as to persuade them to go back. &c. At five o'clock, about two hundred sat down. (Hear, hear.) It was true the doctor came and At seven o'clock, a public meeting was held in the brought his plaister, but the masons wound was same room, when Mr. Wonnacott, builder, &c., took too large, and on stretching the plaister he broke it in the chair, at which the National Petition was two, and retired. They had now struck fifteen weeks, adopted, and a memorial in favour of Frost, Williams, that he was a mason and had struck, which he assured and they were determined to stand as vigorously as and Jones. shares. But their battle was an intellectual and abled them to commence the struggle, to contend with their foe, and are determined to help them to repel the

much of her own way. She was very fond of visiting they all would be. In the mean time, they held a nical mer. He (the speaker) hoped, and was deter- STATE OF THE HOSIERY AND LACE TRADES. and partying. The prisoner is also very good-looking. meeting to remonstrate with Mr. Allen. When the mined to persevere in preventing the tyranny, bondage, young man returned, he (the foreman) said, "go to and cruelty that had continued to the year 1841 work;" but the next Saturday night discharged the should not proceed during the year 1842. The speaker The sensation produced by this unfortunate event in Chairman, who presided at the meeting, and two or proceeded to make a very long and eloquent speech, appealing to the hearts and feelings of the assembly to judge of the justness of their claims, and we regret that previous engagements would not allow us to report the whole of it. Some observations having been made tyranny exercised over them by the foreman, especially by the chairman, the meeting separated, we believe, perfectly satisfied with its proceedings.

Chartist Entelligence.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL. WOLVERHAMPION.

Mr. Joseph Stewart, spectacle maker, Brick-kiln-Mr. John Stewart. do. street.

Mr. Joseph Cheshire, cabinet locksmith. Stafford Mr. William Simms, key maker, Graisley-street. Mr. J. S. Farmer, accountant, Petit-street. Mr. John Dunn, hinge maker, Falkland-street. Mr. M. Whittingham, locksmith, Bradmore. Mr. William Mace, hinge maker, Mill-street. Mr. William Freeman, forgeman, Portland-place Mr. Joseph Green, toysmith, Meridale-street. Mr. James Holland, chemist, North-street. Mr. Job Hammond, sadlers' ironmonger, Hallett's Row.

Mr. James M'Keaig, bookseller, Melbourneplace. Mr. William Mogg, coffee-house, Snow Hill, sub-Tressurer. Mr. John Wilcox, news agent, Worcester-street, sub-Secretary.

UPPER WARLEY.

Mr. James Brear, stonemason, Little Moors. Mr. Joseph Lilly, woolcomber, Shepherd House. Mr. George Uttley, do. do. Mr. Joseph Greenwood, weaver, Westfield. Mr. Joseph Fletcher, woolcomber, South Clough

Mr. William Mitchell, weaver, New Laith, sub Treasurer. Mr. William Sutcliffe, shoe-maker, Haigh House, sub-Secretary.

MACCLESFIELD.

Mr. Joseph Hibbert, joiner and carpenter, Sto-Mr. James Boulton, grocer, Great King-street. Mr. Samuel Baucroft, eilk-throwster, Water-

Mr. George Johnson, weaver, Chestergate. Mr. John Walker, weaver, Dairy bank. Mr. Emanuel Robinson, weaver, Common. Mr. John West, weaver, Union-street. Mr. Benjamin Chandley, weaver, Waters. Mr. Luke Ryley, weaver, Nixon's-yard. Mr. William Frost, weaver, Newgate, sub-Trea-

Mr. Henry Swindells, labourer, sub-Secretary.

Mr. J. R. H. Bairstow, Chartist lecturer, (Mr Cooper's,) 11. Church Gate. Mr. T. R. Smart, carpenter, 47, Red Cross-street. Mr. J. H. Bramwich, framework-knitter, Pingle

Mr. John Markham, shoemaker, Belgrave Gate.

Mr. Thos. Winters, framework-knitter, 15, Eaton Mr. William Smith, hatter, Silver-street. Mr. Joseph Culley, tailor, 47, Red Cross-street. Mr. John Bowman, woolcomber, Pasture Lane. Mr. William Barsby, shoemaker, Junior-street. Mr. John Oldershaw, framework-knitter, 20, Sout

Mr. Daniel Toon, framework-knitter, 21, Brookstreet. Mr. Thomas Beedham, carpenter, 67, Barkby Lane, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Cooper, Editor of the Commonwealths-

Church Gate.

man, 11, Church Gate, sub-Secretary. MILNROW. Mr. Charles Milnes, weaver, Back Lane.

Mr. Robert Clegg, ditto, Milnrow. Mr. James Milnes, ditto, Milnrow. Mr. Henry Clough, ditto, Meadowhead. Mr. James Belfield, ditto, Laneside. Mr. Thomas Brierley, ditto, Lanchead, President

Mr. William Shore, ditto, Stone-pit Field, sub-Mr. John Butterworth, ditto, No. 8, Lanesido, sub-Secretary. OLDHAM.

Mr. Isaac Nicholls, warehousman, Vineyard. Mr. Henry H. Whitehead, stripper, Glodwick-

Mr. Edward Fitton, spinner. King-street. Mr. Thomas Smith, tailor, Fold. Mr. Robert Ayerton, warehouseman, Georgestreet. Mr. Joshua Kershaw, spinner, Union-street. Mr. Thomas Lesslie, tailor, Lord-street.

Mr. Thomas Lawless, basket maker, Vineyard. Mr. Elkanah Scholefield, spinner, Rhodesfield. Mr. Leonard Haslop, hatter, Manchester-street. sub-Treasurer. Mr. William Hamer, schoolmaster, Lower Moor,

sub Secretary. STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

Mr. S. Robinson, china-painter, Oak-hill. Mr. J. Morley, china presser, Elder-street. Mr. W. Garrett, bricklayer, Berry street. Mr. J. Moss, common ware-presser, Oak-hill. Mr. T. Morley, china-painter, Hill-street. Mr. T. Starkey, coal-dealer, Vale-street, sub

Treasurer. Mr. G. B. Mart, china-painter, Boothen-ville, sub-Secretary. LOWER MOOR, NEAR OLDHAM.-TEETOTAL. Mr. Henry Rushton, warper. Lower-moor.

Mr. James Marsland, spinner, Church-field. Mr. John Marsland, ditto, Lower-moor. Mr. John Unsworth, twiner, Primrose-bank, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Isaac Marsland, spinner, Lower-moor, sub-

Secretary. CHELMSFORD. Mr. Thomas Gilbert, cabinetmaker, Conduit-Mr. Robert George Gammage, coachtrimmer, Con-

luit-street. Mr. James Lawe, tailor, Springfield. Mr. George Brocks, chairmaker, Springfield, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Daniel Ludbrook, watchmaker, Waterloolane, sub-Secretary.

READING, BERKSHIRE. Mr. George William Wheeler, Coley-street. Mr. Alfred Preston, shoemaker, 2, Finch-court. Mr. James Gibson, stonemason, Friar-street, sub Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Major, 4, Whitley-street, sub-Secretary.

OLDHAM.-On Sunday evening the Chartist room, Oldham, was densely filled to hear Mr. Griffin, of Manchester, lecture. His subject was to prove that it was the duty of every Teetotaller to become who have been since employed have been told by their a Chartist, and every Chartist a Tectotaller; a working man was called to the chair. The lecturer went through his subject in an able, convincing, who had been the means of it. (Hear, hear.) They and argumentative manner, the audience paying strict attention; and when he concluded there was a pause for a few moments, to see if there was any question to be asked, or any opposition to the position taken and supported by the lecturer, and no one coming forward the meeting dispersed highly gratified, many declaring that from that time they would

> lecture. On Monday, a splendid tea party was held solicitors, Allen, Gylby, and Allen, Carlisle-street, by the Tectotaliers. Chartism and sobriety are Soho-equare. the Tectotaliers. Chartism and sobricty are judge. John Luscombe, maltster, Plymouth, Jan. 17, and Feb. 15, at twelve, at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth. TAVISTOCK On Tuesday, the 28th ult., a

GREAT HARWOOD.—A public meeting was strike, and they would soon come back, but their held here on Monday night, Mr. Thos. Dean in the society took it up heartily, and placed us on their chair. Mr. Wm. Beesley, of Accrington, Member of recommended them to send delegates to their meeting meeting upwards of an hour and a half, exposing the fordshire. in Drury-lane. About 200 or 300 assembled, and the fallacious arguments brought forward by the Corn Law delegates said it was their own strike, not only the Repealers, and proved to the satisfaction of all pre- Jan. 14, and Feb. 15, at one, at the Star Inn. masons, but of every man in England, and therefore sent, that a repeal of the Corn Laws alone, without they took up the subject actively and honourably; other measures of reform, would not benefit the work. Dunn and Dobie, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn. had been robbed, and hell filled, from the latter they took up the sucject actively and nonourably, other measures of relation, would be members they felt their cause, and their motives were such as ing classes; at the conclusion several new members London. they ought to be, and therefore became united to joined the association; we now number upwards of struggle on in the warfare. What have the public seventy members, and have only been formed a few 15, at ten, at the Commissioners rooms, Manchester. done? What have the trades done? They have taken weeks, having had only about five lectures in the

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A Chartist ball took place here on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28th, for the purpose of Jan. 18, at one, and Feb. 15, at eleven, at the Court of raising funds for the support of the Petition Conven- Bankruptcy. Gibson, official assignee, Basingballtion. It was numerously attended, and lectures, dan- street; solicitors, Austen and Hobson. Raymond-buildcing, and singing were kept up till a late hour, when ings, Gray's Inn. the company separated much delighted with the evening, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee ruptey. Lackington, official assignee, Coleman-streetlecturer for the district, who, from some unforeseen cir- church-street, for Wood, Rochford. cumstance, was prevented from attending. The Chair-

The demand for plain bobbin net by no means keeps pace with the supply, which is increasing, it is said by persons who have the best means of knowing, to an extent which is pregnant with ruinous consequences. The number of machines worked by power are about equal in the Western and Midland counties; and we elieve both are suffering from the want of demand. In this state of affairs common prudence says, that to avoid an extensive stoppage, it would be wise for the factory owners to work only half hours. A total stoppage would be fatal indeed to the workmen, especially in the Midland counties, who have in general no other employment to resort to. We have heard as yet but of four power factories on the Continent, Vz., one at St. Quentin, consisting of sixty-seven machines, one at Douay, employing twenty-three machines, one at Hartha, in Saxony, employing eleven machines, and one at Litterwitz, in Moravia, containing about 145 machines. These factories do not require English hands, only as setters-up, or overlookers, women being

employed in many of them.

A considerable hosiery firm in this town, have given notice to their workmen that they intend to reduce the prices for making full-wrought cotton hose from sixpence to two shillings per dozen, according to quality. This has caused a considerable sensation in the villages north of Nottingham. A meeting was held at Arnold on Monday, which appointed a deputation to wait upon the house in question, as many of the hands. contrary to expectation, seemed determined to strike. and, according to the usual custom in that branch, bring in their frames to the warehouse. Upon hearing this, the hosier retrograded from his original purpose, and proposed to only abate one description of hose 3d. per dozen, but the wary manufacturer artfully proposed that the workmen should increase their hose in width half a size, which is nearly equal to a shilling per dozen in fine stockings. Such is the state of excitement that a meeting of delegates from the numerous villages in which this manufacture is carried on, is called to meet next Monday at noon, at the Cross Keys, in Byard-lane. Another meeting, we understand, is called at the Nag's Head, Mansfield-road, at the same time, of the hands who work for the house proposing the reduction. So great has been the gradual encroaching peculations of the hosiers in respect of the size and width, that three whole sizes have been imposed on the workmen since 1821. A report has reached us, of the intention of establishing a power lace manufactory in the United States,

and we have heard that some parties have an intention of forming a joint stock lace manufactory at Patterson, where there are already some considerable cotton factories, the capital to consist of 600,000 dollars, to be subscribed in shares. The project is to build 200 power bobbin-net machines, a factory to contain them, and a spinning and doubling establishment, to supply the machines with thread; the whole is to be propelled by water, Patterson being admirably situated, having a constant supply and fall of water for any purpose. The report, it is said, arose from the New York projectors applying to the manufacturers of Calais, to ascertain if they could supply them with machinery and hands to establish the American factory, but this being found abortive, we are informed, they have applied to Nottingham. It is certain, that a master smith in this town has stated that he has been offered £400 per annum to superintend the erection of the lace machinery. We think if this Yankee agent will inquire what are the wages given in power factories in England, the cost of the material and other more unavoidable expenses, and the sale price of nets, it will put a complete damper on the speculation, unless they can persuade Congress to follow the example of France and Austria, and substitute an absolute prohibition of lace for the present duty of 123 per cent, which certainly is intended if the project is ultimately proceeded with, as the manufacture of power-nets is now a losing concern in England, with all our advantages.

It is grievous to state, that there is no visible improvement in the drawer, glove, plain silk hose, or knotted branches. It is as mysterious to know what has become others manage to subsist.—Nottingham Review.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Dec. 31. BANKRUPTS.

William Biddle, Holborn-hill, fishmonger, to surrender Jan 7, Feb. 11, at one, at the Court of Bank-ruptcy, Basinghall street. Solicitors, Messra Hiller, Lewis, and Hillier, Raymond Builings, Gray's Inn; official assignee, Mr. Belcher. John Newstead and Joseph Hextall, Regent-street, lacemen, Jan. 7. Feb, 11, at twelve, at the Court of

Bankruptcy. Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Shaw, Friday-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Pennell. Thomas Humfrey, jun., Great Stanmore, bricklayer, Jan. II, at two, Feb. II. at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Williams, Alfred-place, Bedford-square; official assignee.

Mr. Green.

mond, Rhodes-well-wharf, Mile-end, road-centractors, Jan. 14, at two, Feb. 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. M'Leod and Stenning, Billiter-street, Fenchurch-street; official assignee, Mr. Groom. George Carpenter, Cheimsford, chymist, Jan. 10, at one, Feb. 11, at eleven, at the Court of Baukruptcy,

John Stevens and Robert Horatio William Drum-

Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Pain and Hatherley. Great Marlborough street; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street. William Elton Ponten, Ludgate-hill, chymist, Jan. 13, at half-past eleven, Feb. 11, at one, at the Court

of Bankruptcy, Businghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Parsons, Temple-chambers, Fleet-street; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. John Thompson, Blackburn, Lancashire, power loom cloth manufacturer, Jan. 26. Feb. 11, at eleven, at the Town Hall, Preston. Solicitors, Mr. Fiddy, Temple; and Mr. Ellingthorpe, Blackburn. Charles Hilton, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 18, Feb. 11, at two, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Arney, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square; and Messrs. Bennett,

William Goodwin, Dronfield, Dorbyshire, maltster, Jan. 17, Feb. 11, at twelve, at the Town Hall, Sheffield. Solicitors, Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Mr. Drabble, Chesterfield. William Swift, and Robert Crampton, Manchester,

drapers, Jan. 19, Feb. 11, at cleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Willis, Bower, and Willis, Tokenhouse-yard; and Messrs. Barrett, Ridgway, and Ford, Manchester. Samuel Shingler and Sylvanus Thomas James, Liverpool, linen-drapers, Jan. 14, Feb. 11, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Booker, Liverpool; and Messra Holme, Loftus, and Young,

John Fisher and Elizabeth Fisher, Meghtill, Lancashire, wine-merchants, Jan. 11, Feb. 11, at twelve, at the Clarenden-rooms, Liverpool. Soliciters, Mr. Carter, Liverpool; and Messrs. Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row. James Lock, Northampton, toa dealer, Jan. 8, at ten,

Feb. 11, at one, at the Peacock Inn, Nottingham. Solicitor, Mr. Cattlin, Ely-place, Holborn. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. J. Liversedge, T. Liversedge, and J. Liversedge,

Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, batters. M. Steinthal, C. Worms, and H. Schlesinger, Bradford, Yorkshire, merchants; as far as regards H. Scleshinger. T. Holmes and T. Atkinson, Northowram. Yorkshire. silk-spinners. A. Kay and T. Kitts, Bolton-le-Moors, cotton-spinners. J. Jones and H. Rowlands, Liverpool, joiners. M. Cornthwaite and J. Alston, Lancaster, saddlers. J. Booker and A. Seignetto. Liverpool, merchants. V. Potter, A. Potter, and J. Potter, Manchester, general commission merchants; as far as regards J. Potter.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Jan. 4. BANKRUPTS.

Robert Collinson, and William Brown, upholsterers, abstain from all intoxicating drinks.

SHAW.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Linney, of Manchester, attended here and gave an excellent ruptcy. Whitmore, official assignee, Basinghalf-street;

Solicitors, Bartrum and Son, Bishopsgate-street-Within, London; Were, Plymouth. James Bisshopp, market gardener, Westburton, Sussex, Jan. 17, and Feb. 15, at eleven, at the Dolphin

Hotel, Chichester. Solicitors, Blackburn and Senior, New Inn, London; Ellis and Upton, Petwork. Sussex. George Gilliard, tea dealer, Plymouth, Devonshire, Jan. 17, and Feb. 15, at eleven, at the Reyal Hetel. Plymouth. Solicitor, Patten, Hatton-garden, London. William Williams, corn dealer, Cowarne, Hereford-

shire, Jan. 13, and Feb. 15, at eleven, at the Black Swan Inn, Hereford. Solicitors, Clarke and Medcalf. William Gibb, currier, Alnwick, Northumberlands

Alnwick. Solicitors, Spours and Carr, Alnwick William Swift, mercer, Manchester, Jan. 19, and Feb.

Solicitors, Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London: Sale and Worthington, Manchester. John Jacob Schenck, merchant, Addle street, City,

Thomas Henry Ford, victualler, Rocheford, Essex, ings amusements.—On the following Wednesday even- Jan. 12, and Feb. 15, at tweive, at the Court of Bank-House, Snow-hill, to hear a lecture from Mr. Mason, the buildings; solicitors, Wood and Wickham, Grace-

George Delianson Clark, bookseller, Strand, Jan. 12. man, afterapologising for his absence, called on Mr. Mogg, and Feb. 15, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Bafor any man," but he should have one day to go, and under such a mode of regulation as soldiers were, it who delivered a most excellent address. At the con-singhall-street. Johnson, Basinghall-street, official asanother to cury her, and another to come oach. The deceased was a ver good-looking girl, and being when he told his shopmates of the conduct of the foreman was of no use to do anything with them, and they clusion fourteen members enrolled their names, eleven signes; solicitor, Waugh, Great James-street, BedDURHAM.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.—THE MAYOR IN THE CHAIR.

(Abridged from the Durham Advertiser.)

The Worshipful the Mayor of this city having

siderable number of occupants. sition sent to him, and signed by forty-eight inhabi. any longer. relief from that distress. (Hear.) He need scarcely fine themselves to that object. inform many of them that this meeting had sprung out | The motion was then put and carried without furof that held not long ago for the purpose of cengra- ther opposition. talating our gracious Sovereign on the birth of the Mr. MOWBRAY then briefly proposed the third with regard to the distress which affected the country the distress was the adoption of the People's Charter. irrelevant to the subject for which that meeting had Mr. Clarke briefly seconded the motion. been called, and which had not entered into the consible. (Applause.) It was in vain to say that it was in order or not. only one class, or one neighbourhood of this country, or Mr. WILLIAMS-Will you allow me to offer a word was in vain to say that the distress might be partial "yes, yes.") and net universal. This country was so constituted, and the ramifications of society—its business and comclasses would presently feel it. (Hear.) The working ceedings at which it was his duty to make a stand, and entirely from the monopoly of power by the privileged plan was to attempt to diffuse a general relief to that quisition. (Cheers and hisses.) distress. It was therefore, for them, as requisitionists, to consider what could be done, and what relief could on the terms of the resolution. be proposed. It was for them, properly and in order to Mr. WILLIAMS then rose and said,—According to approach the legislative bodies of the country, to ask for the strict letter of the requisition he was not entitled to that relief; it was for them, also, to expect that their speak to them because he was not an inhabitant of Durprayers would be listened to, and that the remedy ham; and when he was first applied to to attend, he propriety, would, in some degree, be adapted to the rule never to attend public meetings called in any other cirle was based the People's Charter. He contended desired. (Hear.) It was not for him to give advice, or unless by the special approbation of the parties who got | Welfare of the state, all ought to be in the possession of one suggestion, that as there might be a difference of town being called together to consider any public ques- to prevent others injuring them. All parties acknowopinion as to the cause of distress—as the causes might tion ought alone to conduct their own proceedings; or ledged the justice of that principle, but some differed advise them, therefore, not to be led away by fancied meeting unless he could attend it according to the and that no good whatever was to be obtained by graves, come into use and be adopted; but that they and be trusted the resolution now before them would, in would let it be some species of relief which might be the opnion of their excellent chairman, be deemed in laid before Parliament on the 4th of February, 1842, order, and meet with their unanimous approval. They, their resolutions so framed, that they might be adapted but which pervaded the whole of England, Scotland, of slavery and degradation in which they were placed to present relief—that they might be so wise in their and Ireland. Every man lamenting this distress, and was in vain to attempt to improve their minds or be a relief that Parliament could grant, and that with hear the opinions of one who was a stranger to them, that state of ignorance, immorality, and irreligion out much delay; and then he trusted that the distress because he apprehended they were there to receive all was removed it was totally impossible to remove these which was felt more in the South than in this neight he knowledge they could, and if it was in his defects. "Therefore," said they, "strike off their bourhood, might be remedied—that Parliament might power to convey to them any knowledge, or to do fetters now and make those men who are slaves free. remove that distress, that its sources might be ried aught to remove ignorance, or extirpate error, and to (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) Then they will renp, and that universal harmony, kindness, and happi- advance the interests of truth, then he was sure they ceive the ministry of the gospel in the spirit of the ness, might once more cheer the happy homes, the would give to him a fair hearing and receive his observahearths, and the alters of our own beloved England, tions in that fair and candid spirit that he submitted (Much applause.) He should, therefore, only say, in them to the meeting. (Loud cheering with slight interconclusion, that as he had met the requisitionists in a ruption) He conceived then that the resolution was spirit of candour and conciliation, so he believed that one strictly in order, and that it embodied a remedy, they would not introduce any topic merely inflammatory, and the only efficient remedy, for those evils under or not in consonance with the language of the requi- which they all now suffered. The existence of that

pose now to tender them.

dissentient voices

better man to propose the next resolution. Men of repeal of the Corn Laws. The number of couple of horses where before they kept four, or a all parties now admitted that distress did exist, and acres, according to the report made to the board of couple of servants where they had perhaps six, but they to a greater extent than was ever known before public works, which were cultivated in Ireland, was did not feel the pinchings of want. (Loud cheers.) (Tumult.) One party attributed the distress which 12,125,000; and of uncultivated, but capable of culti- The poorer classes instead of having a less, had a greater existed to the Corn Laws, but he did not believe that! vation, 4,900,000 acres. Then there was a total of stake in the country than the rich; because, if danger its existence was caused by any one law: it was cultivated and cultivatable land in Great Britain, of did occur, those who had wealth could sell their landcaused by class legislation. (Hisses, and cheers.) If 61,025,280 acres, and the number of acres in cultivation; ed possessions, and become voluntary exiles; but poorer they thought they could put him down by hissing, was only about half of what was capable of cultivation, people were chained to the soil on which they were they were deceived. But as there were men to follow (Hear, hear.) It was also an acknowledged fact that born; and he therefore said that as men, as husbands, him possessed of a greater amount of talent, it would be those lands already in cultivation, were capable of a and as fathers they had an equal interest, but, as citipresumption in him to address them at any great much higher degree of cultivation; and that the science zens, they had a greater interest than those who claimed length; and he should therefore simply move the reso- of agriculture, as a science, was capable of very great an exclusive interest in the country. (Interruption,

country to the "monopoly of political power by the cheering fact, that a very small portion of land was along—it was that to do instice to all was the surest

horn, and carried without opposition. there was no want of resources in the country—it was | Had the population doubled since that period? If would be to better their condition? (Hear, hear, hisses | from their own proper labour. (Applause.) Having, pealed, and commerce extended, that they would be from a superabundant population, and that therefore,

to their country, to see that they were not again deluded -to see that, whatever changes might be effected, such changes and remedies were well calculated to promised the Chartists, at the meeting held in the benefit them. (Lond applause.) Their worthy Mayor per requisition was sent to him for that purpose, a which now existed against them would soon be removed. requisition was last week presented to the Mayor, He acknowledged that he was a Chartist-(hisses and who called a meeting for Monday last, at ten o'clock. cheers)—but he was so because he believed the princibelieved the principles of the Charter calculated to The MAYOR, who occupied the chair, observed that remove every evil which existed. Trusting that they the meeting had been convened in pursuance of a requi- would pass the resolution, he would not detain them

tants or householders of this city; and the object of Mr. GEORGE WESTON contended that political that requisition was to take into consideration the matters should not be introduced into that meeting; cause of the distress which at present existed in this and that as they were met to address Parliament to country, and the propriety of petitioning Parliament for remove the distress in the country they ought to con-

The MAYOR objected to put the resolution as con-

said the simple point was this they had already kindly tion. The Chartists had been unable to co-operate merce, were so firmly woven together, that it was im- and attentively listened to one individual who was not an | with the Corn Law repealers, but were compelled to possible at one extremity or the other that distress could inhabitant of the town, and he would candidly state to take an apparently antagonistic position, not from facbe felt which should not more or less affect the them that he had no such intention as to confine the tious feelings but from a conscientious feeling that the whole of this vast community. (Applause.) It was requisionists to speak for themselves if they wished to opinions of the repealers were wrong. The reason why therefore, the wisest plan to investigate it and attempt have one or two advocates to speak for them. (Cheers they had not been able to co-operate with the Corn Law

orderly, that it might wishing to see it removed, could have no objection to morals, and that until the cause which occasioned

sition; and as he had met them in this spirit of can- distress was undisputed; and it was important to dour and consideration, he trusted the remedy they know that that distress was not local, but extended asked would be such as Parliament might grant—that throughout the whole of Great Britain and Ireland they would meet him in the same kind spirit, and that it was not of recent origin, and that it appeared their united object would be to procure relief and see to be increasing. That distress had been attributed the community happy. (Applause.) He should there to various causes; and people differed both as to its The people were not born more ignorant than the richer fore call on the gentlemen who had resolutions to pro- origin and remedy. He need not, therefore, harrow classes. They had the same natural powers; and notup their feelings by the details of that distress. He withstanding the disadvantageous position in which they Mr. MOWBRAY then came forward to move the first agreed with the Mayor, that this distress was nothing resolution. He said, though young and inexperienced, in Durham and the North of England to what it was yet he considered it a duty which he owed to his count in other parts of the country. They were met, then, try and to his God, to come forward and advocate those not alone in regard to their own interests but out of principles which he considered would best contribute to sympathy for their fellow countrymen, and he felt masses were ignorant, it was not because they were the happiness and welfare of his fellow men. (Applause) bound to notice the leading opinions entertained, and naturally inferior, but, on the contrary, it was a strong They were called together to consider the causes of the which had been promulgated, regarding the causes of proof that the existing institutions of the country were existing distress which afflicted the working classes of this distress. There were some who promulgated the unjust. The more completely they proved the ignothis country. That distress did exist was a fact well belief-held conscientiously by some, and promulgated rance and immorality of the working classes, the more known to many whom he saw around him; but how for sinister purposes by ctners—that the distress arose completely did they prove the mischief of the existing much mere severely must it be felt by the manufactirom immorality and irreligion. However he (Mr. W.) institutions and the necessity of a change. People workturing classes of Spitaifields, where 19,500 people were thought that the existing distress was not, as thought by ing fourteen hours a day in a cetton mill, or in the deep, at that time out or employment, and thousands in the those gentlemen, a visitation of Providence; and he deep mine, had no time for mental improvement. werkhouse of Bethnal Green, while a number of others did not conceive that the remedy forthat distress would Children were compelled at the age of five or six to go were receiving out-door relief? There were various be found in the erection of additional churches, or the down the deep mine for fourteen or fifteen hours a day,

opinions as to the causes of this distress. Some attri- establishment of additional curates. (Hisses & cheers) He and were thus deprived of all the means of good educabuted it to the irreligion or immorality of the people; did not think that this would be found an adequate re- tion, and of all things useful to them at that time of others to the over-run state of the population (hear); medy, for though desirous of having true religion ex- life. Still less could factory children be expected to others to the Corn Laws; and some said it was the tended, yet he did not think the existing distress had receive any education; and it was no wonder to find in will of God that man should be such as he is. But arisen from any want of moral principle in the people, them such physical debility and moral depravity as he did not believe it was the will of God that there from a want of religious principles or feelings, or from were described in the reports of the factory inspectors. should be six millions of slaves in this country—he a want of the machinery for dispensing religious truth, did not believe it the will of God that, where he had but from a want of energy on the part of those whose not dole out blessings to one class, and deny them to sent plenty of food, there should be thousands stary- duty it was to diffuse it. (Hisses and cheers.) There others. But it was said that the people had nothing at ing. (Applause.) He did not think it right that one were others who thought that the distress arose from a stake. If the time should come when their shores were class should live in idleness and luxury, whilst others superabundant population. This was at variance with likely to be invaded, and the property of the aristocracy had not the necessaries of life. (Hisses and cries of his own opinion, and at variance with the opinion of and the millocrats were likely to be endangered they "Where's that?') But on the contrary, he believed the most enlightened men and the most careful observers. | should then hear nothing of the people having no stake that peace and plenty should be the lot of every man, He could give them in the spirit of the statistics of Mr. in the country. They would be actonished to be told for it was intended at the creation that man should Alison-a gentleman who held Conservative opinions, what a stake they had then. (Hear, laughter, and reap the fruits of labour, and enjoy the fruits of the and a gentleman of unblemished reputation, and of un- applause.) If they had to come forward in defence of earth. He would now read the resolution which he' blemished integrity-a proof that those who held this the throne, the altar, the institutions of the country, and was about to propose. [The resolution affirmed that opinion were in error. He (Mr. Alison) was of opinion their homes, they would then find that they had most there was great and general distress existing in the that the population of Britain was as nothing to what important interests at stake. (Hear, hear.) Now, if country.] He believed that this resolution was conceived its existing resources could sustain. (Applause.) He they had these interests at stake, it came with in terms which could not meet with the opposition of could also give them other statistics to shew that the a very ill grace from those who had had their any man, however much he might be prejudiced against resources of Great Britain were capable of anstaining assistance if the day after the battle they came forward the political opinions of the person from whom it twenty times the population that now exists in this and told them that they were ignorant and had no emanated. (Hear, hear.) It must be to all a source of country. There was at the present time a productive interest in the country. But the people had an interest unfeigned regret to learn the distress which did actually power in this country equal to the labour of 600,000,000 not merely as strong, but greater than the wealthiest in exist in the country—to think that thousands were of human beings. Fifty years ago it was only equal to the land. A man's interests vitally depended upon his turned on the world to sink beneath the summer's 15,000,000. During the last fifty years, owing to the relations to the state; and any alteration in the law had a sun or winter's blast, or to face the tender mercies of discoveries of Watt and of Arkwright, our productive tendency vitally to affect his condition. If there were the Poor Law Commissioners. He would now move power had increased to the extent of the labours of a law which would enhance the cost of food and diminish 600,000,000 of human beings. Obviously then the dis- the price of labour what became of the working man. Mr. Andrew White seconded the resolution, which tress arose not from the want of materials for producing It reduced his supply of bread and of clothing also. was put by the Mayor, and carried with four or five wealth; still less from the want of natural richness in But if there were an amelioration of the law which the soil. Perhaps no country possessed a finer soil reduced the value of property generally it would only

Mr. THOMAS CLARKE, a currier, then came for than Great Britain—notwithstanding the opinion be necessary for the rich to retrench their luxuries. ward, and said that he stood there in the place of a of those gentlemen who were in favour of a They might retrench a bottle of wine a day—keep a improvement indeed. The labours of many gentlemen and cries of the "Remedy.") Well, then, now for the The resolution, which attributed the distress of the in establishing home colonies had called out this remedy. He had been speaking to the remedy all privileged classes," was seconded by Mr. Thos. Cleg- capable of sustaining a labourer and his family in com. means of promoting the interest, the honor, and the

fort and independence. It had been proved by experi- happiness of all. He held the opinion that the char-Mr. TATLOR, of Sunderland, then stood up, and ment that about five acres were capable of furnishing ter embodied these opinions which were based on justice among themselves, in the hope of having him every obtaining money by false pretences from George Consaid, some ascribed the distress to a want of commerce, sustenance and comfort for a working man and his to all, and what were they? That the electoral power said, some ascribed the distress to a want of commerce, sustenance and comfort for a working man and his to all, and what were they? That the electoral power stantine, with intent to defraud him of the same, character, and prices generally have declined ld. and contended that, when trade was in a flourishing family, and placing him not only above the fear of the country should not be vested in a body of men, he will lecture here next Sunday again, in the William Northcrp, and Thomas Hemingway, stealing per bushel. In Flour there has been little done at condition, it premoted the employment of the working want, but absolutely of securing to him independence who had property merely, but in the whole adult peo- Chartists' New Room; at the house of Mr. James band and other articles, the property of Wm. Edward barely previous rates. Oats and Oatmeal have comclasses. In the abstract that might be true; but if as long as life existed, for the cultivation of the Ellis and another. James Holmes, stealing a quantity manded little attention, though both articles have oked back to the past history of commerce, they was not like manufactures; it was not connected with had, therefore, the capacity to judge what was for the Market, on Monday. Mr. Thomas Jones proposed of tartar, the property of Benjamin Musgrave. Joseph been offered on rather easier terms. Barley and found that in the exact proportion that commerce had the financial system, or dependent on transient cir. general interest. The present system vested the ejecbeen extended, the working classes had been doomed cumstances, giving at one time great prosperity, and toral power in the hands of the owners of property, to a proportionate degree of misery. They found that at another plunging into great distress, for cultivation or the occupier of a house of the value of £10, and as the wealth of a town increased, so had the condi- would ever yield a sure return for the labour expended; the inefficiency of that constituency to effect beneficial tion of the working men been deteriorated. (Hear, npon it. He thought, then, that the evil arose not changes or to remove the evils of the country, proved. hear, and applause) Compare the condition of Gias- from super-abundant population; and that, therefore, gow in 1841, with the condition of Glasgow fifty years; the remedy was not to be found in an extensive scheme of ago: and they would find that in the same proportion emigration—in limiting marriages among the people, or they had chosen men ignorant of the principles of jusas the population had increased—in the same proper in other matters of a disgusting character, which had tion that the wealth and commerce of Gasgow had been promulgated by those who thought that England increased, in the very same proportion had the physi- was too densely populated. (Hear and cheers.) He was cal condition of the people been deteriorated. (Hear, of opinion, therefore, that in emigration was not to be hear.) At what time in the history of England was found asufficient remedy. (" No," "no.") It appeared there such a vast amount of wealth produced as at pre- that there were now only half of the people employed sent? and at what time did the working population of and the other half were only half employed. Only two England suffer so much? It was evident, then, that or three years ago they were all in full employment.

clear that there was now a greater amount of wealth not, then the distress could not arise from the superproduced then was necessary to supply the physical abundant population. If they were to admit that Engwants of the whole globe. Various remedies had been land did possess a superabundant population, what fol-proposeed for this distress. Some fold them that the lowed? Why, that one-half of the population ought to remedy was a repeal of the Corn Laws, and the Mayor be removed; and if one-half of these were to be rehad said that it was best to promete measures of im- moved, what a heavy sum of money would be required mediate relief. There might be differences of opinion as to transport them from their happy shores, to the wilds knew what those principles were, and what they were to what those measures were. Some said the repeal of and wildernesses of foreign climes. (Hear and applause, the Corn Laws would most likely remove the evils with a few hisses.) If the capital requisits to carry on under which they suffered, but if they were to examine an extensive scheme of this sort were to be employed in into the constitution of that house from which the increasing the cultivation of your own lands, it would repeal of the Corn Laws was to be expected they would be attended with infinitely better effects. (Interrupfind that there existed in that House a prejudice in tion.) It would not be necessary for the people to be favour of those laws. Were they likely to obtain a removed from those opportunities of mental and social

repeal of the Corn Laws from the House of Commons improvement, which existed nowhere to so great an Mayor) that neither was the repeal of the Corn Laws would consequently find more employment for the as at present constituted? And even should they do extent as in Great Britain, and to go to other lands to Sir Robt. Peel's volan had become known, and it was labourers would become scarce, and so were they confident that the effect of that repeal seek for a home and an asylum, and to seek an existence not in consumence with the views of the repealers. But the masters would give more wages to obtain them, and cheers.) Did they expect if the Corn Law was re- then, said sufficient to show that the evils did not arise sooner than the Charter? He turing of cotton goods for foreign markets, we had benefitted in any degree? They were told in 1832 that they were not to be remedied by a system of emigration, supported by the most int. Wigent portion of their own tered into some observations, and Mr. Bailey failed if they but assisted the class which then possessed and still less by the immoral and degrading plans of press, such as the Speciator; and the Nonconformist. The in his reply. A long discussion succeeded, Mr. Smith, stealing wearing apparel the property of James political power to attain that power, they would obtain Malthus, he must now pass to the views entertained Charter was a broader measure, of justice than the repeal Beesley completely routing the "Leaguers."

every advantage necessary for themselves. Ten years' by a very large and and a very influential class of Re- of the Corn Laws. The Charter was a comprehensive experience had shewn them the fallacy of such expecta- formers. There was then a very large class of Reformers and sufficient scheme for improving the legislative tions. The explosion of their hopes had taken place, who were of opinion that the chief cause of the existing power of the country. It was embraced by a larger and they had a duty to perform to their children and distress were the laws restricting the importation of number, and, therefore, was more likely to be sooner food, and the immense value of food decreasing the price carried. The repeal of the Corn Laws originated with of labour. While agreeing that the existing Corn Laws the middle classes, but it could never be carried without were unjust in principle and iniquitous in their character, the support of the people. O'Connell had seen this, and most pernicious in their operation, still he dissented and at Manchester expressed a wish that the people Council Chamber to address the Queen on the birth had done himself credit by calling them together; and from them in the belief that in a repeal of those laws should back him in order to frighten the aristocracy. of the Prince of Wales, that he would call a meet- if the wealthy classes of seciety would be found a remedy for the existing distress. Lord Melbourne had declared that to obtain a repeal of ing to consider the distress of the country, if a pro- them as the Mayor had done that day, the prejudice When did the present law come into existence? By the Corn Laws would convulse the country from end to what means did it come into existence? Not merely end—that it would bring the country to the very verge of through ignorant public opinion, because it was carried a revolution, and if so why should they be called in utter opposition to the expressed wishes and will of upon to pass through so terrible an ordeal as that to re-Shortly after that hour the body of the Town Hall ples of the Chartists to be consistent with every thing the people. (Cheers and hisses.) The existing Corn move one evil when the system which had called that was pretty well filled, and the bench also had a conreasonable and just. He was a Chartist because he laws were passed because the individuals who passed evil into existence was to be suffered to last? The them had powers which the people had not. He did middle classes, therefore, should unite themselves to not here allude to the sliding scale system, but to the Chartists. (Cheers.) Let the middle and working Corn Bill of 1815, which was passed at the point of classes join together to procure a broad measure of the bayonet; and the people were coerced into sub- justice. It was with no light feelings that he appeared mission to that law, which they knew would be pro- there that day, and if he had uttered any expressions ductive of injury to them. It was passed by the aris- of an improper character he most sincerely regretted it tocracy, and for what purpose? To advance the inte- He desired that good and kind feelings should exist rests of the labouring class of people? To advance the among them, and if they could not agree in opinion let interest of trade and commerce? To advance the inte- them agree to differ. (Applause.) That meeting was rest of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil- one of the most cheering signs of the times. There was of the farmer or the farm labourer? No such thing; a period when the people were really treated as the but to increase the rent roll of the landlord. That was "swinish multitude," when their still feelings felt no Prince of Wales. At that time observations were made resolution, which affirmed that the only remedy for the object which they had in view, and bitterly to their utterance on the public platform. But they now lived cost the object had been achieved. Having seen that in times of a very different character when the working this measure was passed in opposition to the people, people had acquired knowledge, and when men in because those individuals had unlimited power, they whom they had the fullest confidence were publicly sideration of the requisitionists who called it; but still taining nothing specific—nothing to remeve the distress discovered at once that it was in consequence of those heard to express their sentiments and expound their their sympathy was excited, and a decided feeling which existed. He begged to interfere in order that individuals having that which they (the people) had views. He thanked them for the patience with expressed on every hand that distress should be there might be something specific added. (Applause not-viz political power, and it was that power which which they had heard him, and the Mayor for allowing fully considered, and as fully met and relieved as pos- and hisses.) The simple question was whether it was enabled them to set at defiance the wishes and interests him to speak. of the people. (Hisses and cheers.) Since that period, but especially for the last two or three years, a very only one class, or one neighbourhood of this country, or one neighbourhood of this country, or one interest, that was labouring under distress: it or two respecting the resolution? (Cries of "no, no," powerful agitation had been carried on to obtain a the most speedy and efficient remedy for class legislar great that a man did not know what he was about, or tempting to defraud Wm. Johnson. repeal of these laws, and with that agitation the The MAYOR amidst a great noise came forward and Chartists occupied a very curious and singular posito remedy it. If distress existed among the higher and hisses.) There, therefore, need be neither heat nor repealers was that they (the former) believed the classes they might depend upon it that the poorer vehemence about it. There was a point in the proclasses full soon experienced that there was some that they would find he would do. The resolution as classes and from their not being amenable to the will defect in the general system; and therefore, whenever moved was that the Charter was a specific for all these of the people, and that therefore the only remedy for that distress existed in the commercial, manufacturing, evils. (Some interruption.) He objected that this was these evils was the enfranchising of the whole people, or working classes, he repeated again that the wisest not a specific remedy according to the terms of the re- and giving them equal power with these who now enjoyed it. (Hear, hisses, and cheers.) Man was said to Mr. Williams and the Mayor here held a conference be selfiish by nature, and if that were so, they ought not to give to any individual political power which would enable him to enrich himself at the expence of others. He would assert that it was unjust and unwise to give to any class unbounded political power, because they would use it to promote class interest at which they proposed, so far as it was founded in had declined to come. He told them he had made it a the expence of the interests of others, and on that princase of necessity, and procure that relief which they town than that in which he lived, and take part in them that all being equally interested as citizens in the

to attempt to lead opinion; but they would allow him up the meetings; for he thought the inhabitants of the equal political power to secure their own interests and

be various, and as the relief which must be applied if strangers did come forward, that they should not from them and said that the principle was correct in the to that distress might be difficult to find out, they ought either move or second resolutions, but only deliver abstract, but that the time had not come for the exerto desire that species of relief which could be most observations with the consent of the meeting. He had cise of the principles of justice. Now he (Mr. W.) said easily and speedily obtained. (Hear.) He would made it a rule in his public life never to attend a that it was never too early to begin to do justice, topics of relief which might at some future period, and strict terms of the requisition, and never to introduce maintaining institutions which were not founded after the present race of men were reposing in their topics not within the scope or object of the meeting, on justice. (Chartist cheers.) What was the argument used for the immediate emancipation of the negro slaves? It was said by the opponents of emancipation that they ought to wait until the negroes were and which might be the means of producing an imme- then, were willing for him to address them for a short enlightened and knew the benefit of religion. To this diste and proper measure of relief. If they did their time as one of their countrymen-for they were not met it was answered that the ignorance of the slave was not duty, therefore, let their measures be so constituted— to consider the distress which existed in Durham alone, the result of native want of talent, but that in the state

> true religion-then you will believe them to be what they pretend to be." If, then, the argument of the emancipationists were sound, his (Mr. W.'s) was equally sound, because it was based on the same principle. (Cheers.) Those who were opposed to the immediate emancipation of the people-those who were opposed to the immediate giving to the people political power, said that the people of England were ignorant.

That ignorance he admitted, and was endeavouring to remove; but they would not be enlightened unless by ex-Terrace. ertion—they would not be enlightened as to what men were if they did not tell them what their rights were. were placed, men had sprung up among them of the noblest character, such as Watt, Arkwright, Burns, Elliot, and many other illustrious men. No one could deny

that in intellect all classes were brethren; and if the

He who created us was not a partial father. He did

most clearly that the present system was wrong. The franchise was now vested in the middle classes. If tice, they must have done so in ignorance or knavery

(Hear, hear, and cheers.) If through ignorance then, they were unqualified to do their duty; and if through knavery they were equally disqualified. But if the whole people were enfranchised and should commit blunders they would only have themselves to blame, and the higher classes would be released from the odium which was at present attached to them. If they granted to the people their just rights, moreover, the higher classes would have an interest in weaning them from their ignorance, because their best security would be found in enlightening their minds and improving their morals. If, then, the men of Durham had entertained prejudices against the People's Charter, he trusted that those prejudices would be now removed. They now

not. If they were lovers of justice they would support those principles. (Hear, hear, hear, and cheers.) They attributed to the representatives of the whole people the remedy of those evils. It was offered. as an effective remedy and also as a speedy remedy Mr. Bayley had stated in his lecture that if a repeal The Chriman very probably thought the Charter was of the Corn Laws took place it would cause a greater not a remedy of that description. He must tell him (the did they expect to carry a repeal of the Corn Laws how was it that as we had increased in the manufac-

The TOWN CLERK then read the resolution, which found in the adoption of the People's Charter.

Mr. FRANCIS M'CARTHY, a carpet weaver, ascended much as he agreed in what had fallen from Mr. Wil. mitted, was no excuse, but an aggravation of the fore twelve o'clock. lirms, yet he considered that the obtaining of the offence. Therefore, in no case, unless the drunkenness Charter would be at such a distant period, that it had proceeded to a length which he thought it scarely and cheers.) Being convinced of this, and at the same his own property and that of his neighbour, time considering that a repeal of the Corn Laws would could it be any excuse for the commission of a felony. sooner produce good effects-(much hissing)-he rose There were other cases in which servants or agents were to propose a resolution to that effect.

Mr. WM. ALEXANDER, another carpet weaver, seconded the amendment.

declaring it to have been carried.

Mr. MOWBRAY moved that petitions to both houses tation, which was carried without opposition. Jones; for the Northern Star; and for Feargus O'Con-

thanks, the meeting was dissolved.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Mr. John Edson, flax-dresser, New Lane. Mr. Joseph Steels Jordan, ditto. New Lane. Mr. Joseph Brunt, ditto, New Lane. Mr. John Wellis, shoemaker, Mill Gate. Mr. William Butler, tailor, Mill Gate.

Mr. Thomas Watson, ditto, New-street. Mr. George Woodall, ditto, Andus street, Gow

Mr. John Wood, address Mr. William Sutherby's Gowthorpe, sub-Treasurer. sub-Secretary.

Mr. Ruffy Ridley, dyer, 19, D'Oyley-street, Sloane-Mr. Thomas Martin Wheeler, reporter, 7, Mill's Buildings. Mr. John Dowling, bricklayer, Royal Hospital Row. Mr. Samuel Ford, shoemaker, 23, High Row,

Knightsbridge. Mr. James Budding, painter. 1. Union-street Mr. James Warmington, grocer, No. 9, Blenheim Mr. John Bamber, smith, 6, Robert-street, Chelsea.

Mr. Wm. Daliban, smith, Manor-street, Knights-Mr. William Heath, carpenter, Phœnix Place, Knightsbridge, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Guthrie, smith, 1, Russell-street, Chelsea, sub-Secretary.

LIMEHOUSE. Mr. Thomas Gilroy, engineer, Alfred-street, Millwall, Poplar. Mr. William Bassage, bootmaker, No. 3, Cottage street, Poplar. Mr. Alexander Fletcher, boiler-maker, No. 8, Gillstreet, Limehouse.

Mr. John Garbutt, engineer, No. 5, Gill-street, Limehouse. Mr. Samuel Squires, bootmaker, No. 3, Limekiln Hill, Limehouse, sub Treasurer. Mr. Josiah Hornblower, engineer, No. 18, Margaret-street, Commercial Road, Limehouse, sub-

Secretary. Mr. Wm. Barton, Nile-street. Mr. John Hurley, Kay-street. Mr. John Kerr, Independent-street. Mr. Richard Pendleburg, Cannon street. Mr. Wm. Parrot, Howel-croft. Mr. James Whitehead, Back Noble-street. Mr. Henry Gilmoor. Mayor street. Mr. James Smith, Commission-street. Mr. John Pearceall, Deansgate. Mr. James Entwistle, Bridge-street.

UPPER WARLEY. Mr. William Mitchell, weaver, New Laith, sub-Treasurer. Mr. William Sutcliffe, shoemaker, High House

Mr. James Lord, Maudsley-street, sub-Treasurer

Mr. William Baird, 4, Flash-street, sub-Secre-

sub-Secretary. Mr. Ely Dyson, wire drawer, Range Bank. Mr. George Buckley, shoemaker, Church-street. Mr. Thomas Story, carver, Great Albion-street. Mr. Joseph Barker, mechanic, Shakspere-street. Mr. Charles Kelding, tailor, High Road Well. Mr. John Redman, woolcomber, Charles Town.

Mr. William Wilkinson, ditto, ditto. Mr. Thomas Lever, twister, King Cross. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Hammersmith. Mr. John Illingworth, overlooker, Barn Top, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Joseph Thornton, broker, Blackledge, sub-

Secretary.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—At a full meeting of the

one at three o'clock, the other at six in the evening. other articles, the property of James Thompson, well He has made such a good impression on his hearers, knowing them to have been stolen. Ann Simpson, that the females offered to enter into a subscription stealing money from George Spencer. Robert Cooke, the National Petition in a very neat speech, which Rathmell, and Robert Richardson, stealing a top coat, Beans have sold only in retail, and must be quoted was seconded by Mr. Cronin, and carried.

MANCHESTER .- On Wednesday evening, the members of the Ten Pound Loan Society, held Tempest, stealing gingham from John Dalby. Paul at Mr. Allen's, Woodman Inn, Oldham-road, took Lockwood, stealing a fender from Jane Barker. supper together. The roast beef, &c. was served up Martha Megson, stealing a merino apron from Rachel in excellent style. When justice had been done Greenwood. Elizi Little, stealing a printed dress, &c., the good things, Mr. Roberts was called to the chair, from John Burrow. Abraham Stead, stealing a coat and a very happy evening was spent. OAKENSHAW .- On Tuesday night week,

the Rev. Mr. Bayley delivered a lecture on the Corn Laws, in a room occupied by the Primitive Methodists, Stock row. When the lecturer concluded. Mr. Beesly got up and asked the Chairman leave to speak half an hour, but oh, no, that would not be allowed; the Chairman saying, I am not the Chairman of this meeting: I was only appointed until Mr. Dixon arrived, and if he would give leave he had nothing to do with it. Mr. Beesly said, if he could not allow him to speak, might he ask the Rev. Gentleman a few questions! After consent being ob-Bayley, finding that he would not be able to answer it, interrupted the speaker and desired him to come to the question. Mr. Beesly, not to be put down, proquantity of manufactured goods to be wanted. and should say decidedly ne t; and in that opinion he was decreased in the paying of wages? Mr. Beesley enLEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

The Christmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, were held lest week, at the Court House in Leeds, before THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, Jun., Esquire, Recorder.

The following Gentlemen were sworn of

THE GRAND JURY. Mr. Robert Dennis Chantrell, architect, Foreman Mr. Thomas Barlow, hatter.

Mr. Wm. Bowes, stuff-merchant. Mr. Wm. Brown, stuff merchant.

Mr. Robert Cadman, gentleman. Mr. Benjamin Clark, farmer. Mr. John Clark, architect. Mr. Thomas Craven, cornfactor.

Mr. Thomas England, cornfactor. Mr. Wm. Graveley, farmer. Mr. Richard Harrison, timber merchant. Mr. Wm. Hunt, gentleman.

Mr. Frederick Kirby, merchant. Mr. Wm. Perkin, architect. Mr. James Sanderson, cornfactor. Mr. John Scott, cornfactor. Mr. George Smith, merchant.

The RECORDER, in charging the Grand Jury, said John Robinson, stealing money, the property of Wm. that although the calendar was rather heavier in point Tetlow. Mary Burns, stealing wearing apparel, the of number than usual, it presented one very gratifying property of Wm. Hey and others. Benjamin Illingfeature, namely, the almost total absence of cases of stealing with anything like violence. At the last ses- Joshus Brook, stealing cloth. John Broughton, stealsions there were four or five cases of that nature, but ing wearing apparel, the property of John Burnett. on this occasion, so far as he had perused the deposi- Ann Lumb, stealing a shawl, the property of J. Grower, tions, he had not found one. There were only two or and another. William Smith, obtaining goods by three cases with respect to which any thing that he false pretences, with intent to defraud John Walghs. could say would be of use to them. In one or two Elizabeth Blackburn, uttering counterfeit coin. George cases the excuse of drunkenness might be set up. Upon Brierley, obtaining goods by false pretences, with intent was to the effect that the meeting was of opinion that that he raight observe that if there was drunkenness so to defraud George Platts. Adam Lyon Hagineaur, attion, and the numerous evils arising from it, would be whether he took his own property or that of his neighbour, then there was no crime, because there was no cher, charged with having feloniously embezzled money, malice; but that degree of drunkenness which merely the property of Mr. W. Middleton, soliciter. the bench to propose an amendment. He said that blinded a man to the impropriety of the act he comwould be long ere they felt the benefit of it. (Hisses ever did, of making a manunable to distinguish between charged with embezzlement. In such cases it was not sufficient to prove that the accused had received the money, and that it had not come to the hands of the master, nor been entered in his master's books, because The amendment was put, but not twenty hands were it might happen that the servant had forgotten to enter no improvement in other descriptions. Oats a halfheld up for it. It was negatived by a very large ma- it; but the general proof was that the servant had de- penny per stone, and Beans Is. per qr. lower. jurity. The original motion was not put, the Mayor signed to make the master believe that all was clear between them, when in point of fact he had misappropriated his monies to his own use. There was one case of Parliament be drawn up founded on the resolutions, in which the defence would probably be that the article, and sent to Mr. Granger and Earl Stanhope for presen- a mackintosh coat, was borrowed not stolen, to pretect the taker from the rain. If the Grand Jury should be Three cheers were given for Frost, Williams, and of opinion that it was originally taken for that pur- £ s. d. to his own use, they would not send the bill down to Mr. WILLIAMS moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor, the Petty Jury, as the offence would amount only to a that a confident hope exists that trade in this district which was carried, and the Mayor having returned trespass, and not to a felony. After some observations will in a very short time improve; and that a steady on cases of uttering base coin, the Recorder said, that there was a case of personation under the Municipal Stocks are very low, the merchants not having for

person whom he was not. The 34th section of the act enacted that only three questions could be put to a burwhose name was signed thereto; and an affirmative not his own writing. The second question was whether the person who tendered the voting paper was the person eurolled on the burgess roll for the qualification described at the foot of the voting paper handed in; and it was probable that the indictment would turn upon whether a false answer had been given to that question. Now if a person of the name of John Styles.

handed in a voting paper purporting to be signed by

person to vote for him.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE. THE QUEEN v. GEORGE NUSSEY AND GEORGE NUSSEY

Mr. HALL said that this case was an indictment found at the last sessions against the defendants for nuisance in not consuming their smoke, and that since the indictment had been found they had made experiments which they hoped would succeed in effecting the object the prosecutor had in view; and as the presecutor had no wish to press hardly upon them, but was willing to abanden the prosecution, he had to move that the indictment

be discharged. After some conversation between the Recorder and the Learned Counsel,

A verdict of Not Guilty was taken and recorded We understand that the remaining two of the three indictments for smoke nuisance, found at the last sessions, have been traversed till the next sessions.

22, an old offender, for stealing three printed cotton fully maintained, and the opinion is still gaining dresses from Benjamin Pollard. Henry Bottomley Hargreaves, 23, for having feloniously received several pairs of boots at Leeds, the property of Benjamin Jackson, well knowing them to have been stolen.

IMPRISONED ONE YEAR.—Joseph Butterfield, stealing boots from Dennis Topham. John Craven Fielding. stealing brass piping, &c. from John Cookson. Margaret Gollagher, stealing a purse containing £40 in bank note. IMPRISONED NINE CALENDAR MONTHS .- Mary

The esh, alias Carr, stealing money from James Crossley. James Chadwick, stealing £7 10s. in money, a cashbox and other articles, the property of Messrs. Wm. shall, 22, stealing money the property of Christopher

IMPRISONED EIGHT CALENDAR MONTHS .- Mary Ann Brook, stealing a purse and half-a-crown from Wm. Gledhill. (The prisoner on leaving the bar, said, "I think ye might as well mak' it twelve.") IMPRISONED EIGHTEEN WEEKS .- Robert Boynton,

stealing from three different places of worship, hymn books, &c. from Thomas Wood, Wm. Walker Wilson, and Wm. Wilkinson Worrall. IMPRISONED SIX CALENDAR MONTHS .- Ann Stott.

stealing a drinking glass and an iron spitting box from Mr. Thomas Jubb. Wm. Farrer, stealing a canvass cover from John Kitson. John Edward Chambers, feloniously receiving boots, the property of Benjamin Jackson, well knowing them to have been stolen. Jane Mountain, 27, stealing bacon, the property of Thomas Fowler. Elizabeth Mellor, 19, and Elizabeth Cundall 19, stealing wearing apparel, the property of Wm. Hey and others. Wm. Brayshaw and Ann Green, uttering coun-

Routh, stealing a number of cow's tails, the property smooth, and they would weigh extremely heavy. of Messrs. Nickols and Rhodes, from the Aire and Calder Navigation Wharf. Ann Wood, stealing money, the inquiry for which was a firm, but without any &c. from Thomas Burnell. Frederick Gilbertson, stealing money from Margaret Harland. Wm. Conroy, was done, yet there was slight enhancement on stealing coals from Messrs. Brandling and Co.

IMPRISONED FOUR CALENDAR MONTHS .- Mark Ridgwell, stealing cow's tails from Messrs, Nickols Association on Monday last, it was resolved that this and Rhodes. Byrom alias Bryan Hughes, stealing a Association is of opinion that no advance should be pair of shoes from Christopher Atkinson. Thomas made, or any approval expressed of any movement | Kelly, stealing brass castings from Messrs. Maclea and made towards joining the Anti-Corn-League, as this March. William Edwards, stealing money from Thomas Association is of opinion that the leaders of the Barrett. William Matthew, stealing a wash-hand-League are fully hostile to the principle of Universal stand, &c. from William Baxter. Sampson Spender, stealing from Thomas Hebden. Esq., Wm. Ambrose Jackson, stealing silver spectacles from Bridget Crop-NEWPORT - (MONMOUTHSHIRE) -On Sunday, per, and a silk handkerchief from Mary Ellis. Jane Mr. Black, of Nottingham, delivered two sermons; Kilroy, for feloniously receiving a muslin apron and are advanced to 23s, 8d., on Barley to 15s. 4d., on the property of David Pawson.

IMPRISONED THREE CALENDAR MONTHS .- Mary and waistcoat from Wm. Kaberry. James Brook, stealing a woolsheet from Joseph Lister. John Parker, stealing beef from Thomas Higgins. George Woodhead, stealing a box from Benjamin Sharp. Thomas Horner, stealing beef from Elijah Law. Mary Hargreaves, stealing a silver plated pint from Abraham Castelow. Wm. Longbottom, st. a portmanteau from Robert Pool. Samuel Broadbent, stealing silk handkerchiefs from David Haywood. Thomas Longstaff, stealing beef from Wm. Harrison, Margaret Begg, stealing printed cotton, the property of David Butters. Gideon Galtress, stealing ham, the property of David Brotherton. John M'Ginniss, stealing money, the protained from Mr. Bayley, Mr. Beesly proceeded to ask a question; but before he had finished asking it, Mr. stealing shoes, the property of Isaac Cheetham. Thomas Longstaff, stealing beef. Edward Jackson, stealing a coat. John Land, obtaining a watch and other articles mised to be brief, and put to him the following: as by false pretences, with intent to defraud Philip Lewin and another.

IMPRISONED TWO CALENDER MONTHS .- James Balmforth stealing caps from Ann Hudson. Llizabeth Redfearn, stealing shoes from Isaac Cheetham. Wm. Wright, stealing a hat the property of Benjamin Holroyd.

IMPRISONED SIX WEEKS .- Elizabeth Lynch, stealing wearing apparel, the property of John Lee. IMPRISONED ONE CALENDAR MONTH. -- Mary Brown, Esq.

IMPRISONED TEN DAYS IN LEEDS GAOL. Catherine Welsh, stealing a top coat from Michael

No BILL against Eliza Roadhouse, stealing money from Rd. Parkin. Henry Jackson, charged stealing a fowl from Thomas Barker. William Mayfield, steel. ing ham, the property of David Brotherton. James Hawkes, and John Ashworth Lister, stealing wearing apparel, the property of James Curtis. Maria Marshall, stealing money, the property of Jane Emmerson. Robert Corker, stealing a macintosh, the property of Robert Cross.

RESPITED TILL NEXT SESSIONS.—Patrick Bur. goyne, personating a voter at the Leeds Municipal

NOT GUILTY .- John Silkstone, charged stealing beef from Elijah Law. Caroline Kay, charged stealing three printed cotton dresses from Benjamin Pollard. Wm. Broadbent, charged stealing fowls from J. Flesher. Thomas Broadbent, charged stealing silk handkerchiefs from David Haywood. Daniel Kilroy, charged with receiving stolen property belonging to James Thompson, knowing it to have been stolen. John Kermon, stealing a hand-barrow from Robert Ward. John Cooper, charged stealing a coat from Thomas Walton. Sarah Askham, stealing money, the property of John Drake. worth, stealing money, the property of Wm. Rhodes. FORFEITED HIS RECOGNIZANCES .- Jonathan Flet-

The sessions terminated on Saturday night, a little be-

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4,-There is a large arrival of Wheat to this day's Market, other kinds of Grain moderate. Wheat has been quite a retail trade, and prices ls. to 2s. per quarter lower. Fine heavy Barley full as dear, but THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK

ENDING JAN. 4, 1842. Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rys. Beans. Peas. Qrs. Qrs. 25 Qrs. Qrs. 2610 493 1662

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- We are glad to hear demand for manufactured goods is anticipated Act, the person charged having voted in the name of a some time purchased beyond their immediate wants, so that the slightest extra demand would have the effect of causing more employment, the manufacgess at the time of voting; the first was whether the turers having for some time limited their powers of person who tendered a voting paper was the person production. The stuff trade is pretty brisk under all circumstances, though even here there are great answer to that might be a correct one, although it was complaints of want of demand in comparison with what there ought to be.

> HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET .- Our first market in the new year was as gloomy as the one ending the old year. There was no improvement in any one department. Wools, Oils, &c. as usual.

BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY, JAN. 6 .- Woolnce our last report we cannot Mr. William Sutherby, shoemaker, Gowthorpe, John Styles, and yet was not the John Styles who was terial change has taken place either in demand or registered, he was guilty of a crime in personating the prices. The deep stapled wether fleeces and matchtrue John Styles, in addition to the offence created by ings continue most in request. Colonial wools are the statute in giving a false answer. The statute was still much neglected both in combing and clothing framed to guard against one person voting for another; sorts. Yarn.—The inquiries for Yarns are rather and if a person was ill at home he could not send another on the increase, and perhaps on the whole quite as much done as for several weeks past, but without any improvement in Wool, of which the consumption is chiefly upon, to produce the numbers of Yarn most in request, makes the condition of the spinners any thing but an enviable one, and without some very extensive change for the better, either by a reduction in the prices of Wool or an advance on the Yarns. we fear it will be some considerable time before the spinners have either their idle machinery brought into operation, or the residue working full time. Piece. - We had a very numerous attendance at our first new market in the year, which is usually of a rather animated character. To-day has not been so much so as we could have wished, nor are the purchases made extensive, being in a great measure confined to Fancy Goods, made from Mohair and Alpaca Wool, the latter article having undergone an advance causes many to be eager buyers at old prices, which the Manufacturers state they cannot afford, and are seeking an advance commensurate. In other goods, six quarter Merinos, Saxony, and Orleans, the de-TRANSPORTED SEVEN YEARS .- Mary Ann North, mand continues rather limited, but late prices are ground that things he ve seen their lowest point.

THIRSK CORN MARKET, JAN. 3.—Supply large, with a very heavy market. Wheat full 3d per bushel and Oats from 6d to 1s per quarter lower. Barley dull of sale, but best samples realized nearly former rates. Wheat 7s 3d to 8s; Beans 4s to 5s per bushel. Oats 9d to 11d per stone, or 16s to 22s per quarter. Barley 26s to 31s per quarter.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, JAN. 7 .-There is but little to notice respecting the trade during the present week, the general character being that of much inactivity; and, in consequence of the holiday usual at the commencement of the year, our Prichard and Company of Burley Mill. Harriet Mar- market was held this morning. In the absence of several of the customary attendants few transactions were reported, and no change can be made in the quotation of any article.

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 3.— We had a very moderate arrival of beasts from the whole of our grazing districts, up to this morning's market, but the general quality of the bullock supply was unusually prime for the time of year; indeed, nearly the whole of it was above the middle quality. The limited nature of the receipts, and the large attendance of buyers, produced a very fair inquiry, and an advance in the currencies noted on Monday last of from 2d to 4d per 81b was readily obtained the primest Scots are going off at full 43 10d per 8lb and the market was cleared at an early hour. From Scottand, there were received about 125 Scots, and 190 sheep, in excellent condition. Amongst the supply, we noticed five oxen and a heifer offering by Mr. Willoughby, and fed by Mr. Hewison, of West Keal, Lincolnshire, which were the admiration of all beholders; in fact, finer animals were seldom, if ever, seen in this market, while they produced ex-IMPRISONED FIVE CALENDAR MONTHS .- Elijah | ceedingly high prices. The points were extremely There was a fair average supply of sheep on sale, improvement in their currencies. In calves, little Friday's rates. The pork trade was steady at last week's figures.

> LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 3RD. We have this week had moderate supplies of British Grain, &c.; but the arrivals from foreign ports amount to 5,530 quarters of Wheat, 1,076 quarters of Beans, 770 quarters of Peas, and 9,940 barrels of Flour; and from Canada there are reported 1768 quarters of Wheat, 10,000 barrels of Flour, and 2,600 quarters of Peas. With very trifling exceptions, however, all these are for the present entered under bond. The rates of duty on foreign Wheat Peas to 11s. per quarter, and on Flour to 14s. 3d. per barrel. Since this day se'nnight, a few parcels of free fereign have been taken for shipment to Ireland: but the trade in Wheat has been of a limited ls. per quarter cheaper. Some parcels of foreign boiling Peas have found buyers at 42s. to 44s. per imperial quarter. In the early part of the week, two or three cargoes of Mediteranean Wheat to arrive changed hands at the previous currency. No further transactions have transpired.

> LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. MONDAY, JAN. 3.-There has been a very fair demand for Beasts and Sheep at market to-day, and those of prime quality were eagerly sought after. Best Beef from 61d. down to 6d. per lb. Best Wether Mutton from 7d. down to 61d. per lb. Number of Cattle at market:
>
> —Beasts 1,415, Sheep 2,964.

> RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JAN. 1.-We had a good supply of Grain in our market this week. Wheat sold from 6s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. Oats 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. Barley 4s. 9d. to 5s. Beans 5s. 6d. to 53. 9d. per bushel.

LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices. Nes. 12 and 13. Market-street, Briggate; and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR.) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office

one Premises All Communications must be addressed. Post-paid) to J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday, Januara 8, 1842.