

MR. FROST.

ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST, THE WHOLE OF THE PROFIT OF THE *Northern Star* WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE DEFENCE OF MR. FROST. I HAVE TRIED ALL MEANS, AS WELL TO INSURE THE BEST DEFENCE FOR MY NOBLE BUT BETRAYED FRIEND, AS ALSO TO TEST PUBLIC VIRTUE AND THE NATIONAL SPIRIT. THE PRESS SAYS NO SYMPATHY EXISTS FOR FROST. IN WE WERE TO JUDGE THE WORKING PEOPLE BY THEIR WORDLESS LEADERS I MIGHT ACQUIRE, BUT HERE I CAN TEST YOUR WORTH. ON THE 21ST THE PRICE OF THE *Star* FOR THAT DAY WILL BE FIVE PENCE HALFPENNY. I HAVE TRIED EVERY MEANS TO RAISE SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE PRESENT EMERGENCY. I NOW GIVE THE PEOPLE AN OPPORTUNITY BY A PENNY SUBSCRIPTION, ON THE READERS OF THE *Star*, TO PROVE THEIR SINCERITY. I REQUEST ALL AGENTS TO TRY THEMSELVES AND TO TAKE ORDERS, SO THAT THE MOST MAY BE MADE. THEY MUST SEND EARLY ORDERS.

THE WHOLE ACCOUNT SHALL BE PUBLISHED IN THE *Star* NOW THEN.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

DECLINE AND FALL OF THE BRITISH MONARCHY.

Agitated as we have warned our rulers of the danger they incurred by making such laws as compensation to frequently use for the interference of the executive power; again and again we have told them that laws should be yielding to mercy, and stern against oppression, with an executive exacting an implicit obedience to their authority. In our enforcement of this grand principle, as well as in our remonstrance against all details, we have been met by rulers who, steeped in newspaper ignorance, and drunk and addled with the loss of faction, have lost all thoughts of national greatness, and merged every consideration for national interest in the all-absorbing pursuit of individual renown and party supremacy; we have been opposed by men who, under the mask of devotion to the common weal, have sheltered their designs, solely intended for the aggrandizement of themselves and their partisans.

The first toll of the church's death knell was sounded by Lord Mountbatten; but strong in great procession, and regardless of growing base, made strong by growing abuse, the sound, instead of creating alarm, was muffled by the sophistry of Examiners. Instead of removing the abuses complained of, and which could not be denied, it was found necessary to sanction the enlargement of physical force for their protection, and from that day to the present the anti-church thunder has been increasing; its sound becoming louder and louder, betokening its nearer approach; it now rolls above our head, and waits but for the flash, produced by the most important party collision, to announce the dreadful crash, which must bring down state-alars, thrones, royal dwellings, temples, and all the pomp of gilded things in the wreck of old opinion.

The cloud capped towers, the gorgeous palaces, The solemn temples,
And, like the leaders of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind!

We have heard and read of Parliaments being unpopular, while their unpopularity neither diminished the public affection for an unoffending Sovereign, nor produced any visible dislike for the principles of Monarchy. The shoulders of the true criminals were made to endure the weight of general animosity, and the royal character was not assailed for the iniquities of a party. We have known laws more bloody than any now upon the Statute Book that have been repealed, or rendered obsolete by public opinion, and though the representative body was subjected to well merited censure for their enactment, yet scarce a whisper was raised against the Prince, who gave his assent to their completion almost as a matter of course.

We have witnessed a kind of family quarrel between both branches of the Legislature, but the name of the Monarch was not used to swell out every petty feud, to give importance to every trifling squabble, and, in fact, to make a mountain of a mole-hill; and when in these cases an appeal to those out of the House has been made, the public voice, being generally right, has uniformly triumphed; but yet sound in judgment, the people stood no pretext for further demands on the strength manifested, but, on the contrary, a becoming regard for accorded justice has invariably not only softened animosity, and led to a better understanding, but has also led to a discrimination between the conduct of the Parliament and that of the King.

The short, concise, and mysterious manner in which the Monarch, by deputy, expresses his assent or his dissent to legislative enactments, affords ample proof of the fairy palaces in which our ancestors deemed it prudent to lodge their "Kings divine." "Le roi le veut!"—The King wishes it, are all the words which proclaim his consent to any measure. "Le roi s'avise!"—The King will consider of it, is the delicate expression used to convey his Majesty's dislike of the proposition.

"The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of ancient date, and one well calculated to preserve respect and esteem for his dignity. The meaning is, that whatever is exceptional in the conduct of public affairs is not to be imputed to the King, nor is he answerable for it in his official character to his subjects, and that the prerogative of the crown extends not to do any injury; it is created for the benefit of the people, and therefore cannot be exerted to their prejudice. Thus the constitution, in order to preserve the dignity of its chief branch, provides as a remedy for oppressive measures, the impeachment of the Ministers and advisers of the Monarch, but endeavours to exempt him from personal liability. The privilege of granting pardon for offences is also vested in the crown, and this was chiefly done that reverence and love might be excited in the breast of the subject for one, from whom mercy and pity seemed to flow. Kings of old were never paraded, except upon great occasions, which were allowed to occur but seldom, and then the novelty had its due effect.

In our day, however, the Whigs, having exhausted all the legitimate appliances for the support of party, have, either from ignorance, or from a strong Republican feeling, made a shield of a young and innocent female in order to defend themselves against the assaults of all shades of political opinions; when the battle commenced, they placed her in the van to sustain the first and strongest shock, while they took their own position in the rear, and ignominiously deserted once that post. Thus we find honours, propitiations, and distinctions, which flow from the Sovereign, at their source and fountain head, conferred before investigation; as in the case of Newport, and even pending the sittings of a coroner's inquest. Again, we find the Royal will ostentatiously paraded in proclamations, ordering one portion of the community to arm against another portion of the community; advising some to arm against others, brothers against brothers. In every fall, in every emergency, appears the unfortunate Whig Queen, who is made the scape-goat upon all occasions, and paraded with indecent and unmanly stratagem, because the cause he the infirmity of a lady of the bed-chamber, or the indisposition of a general revolt. Majesty has been treated like the gilded ginger-bread, which abounds at every fair, and is stuck up to dazzle the beholder, and to conceal the wretched materials in the back-ground, while, in truth, during these times of deep research, it should have been made even more mysterious than when vulgar minds supposed that a Spanish Princess could not have

We have before stated that if complaints had been attended to, anger would never have grown to its present height, and we now assert, that both Houses of Parliament, being virtually and actually beset by public opinion, the next attempt of faction will be against the Monarchy.

When we called for the correction of abuse, we did not, like O'Connell, feel an inward desire for its continuance, in order that our own power should be correspondingly increased. No! we sincerely hoped that Reform would be progressive, until the arch would be at length completed by the key-stone of Universal Suffrage. Neither do we now seek for the destruction of the Monarchy; but, on the contrary, we would give it health, stability, and power, by basing it firmly on Republican institutions.

O'CONNELL AND FROST.

The foul-mouthed ruffian, O'Connell, has now completed the filthy outline of his character. This hired scoundrel, the seducer and betrayer of BARNETT HARVEY, has dared not only to jest most brutally on the situation of Mr. Frost; but, for the fiendish purpose of taking from him the sympathy of the Irish people in England, to give utterance to a lie so basely infamous, and so deliberately conceived, that one might have expected it to choke even him. He told his gaudy rotaries at Bandon, that, at the last election, Frost voted for a Tory—the fact being, that Frost voted his arms, and, though beset by both interests, did not vote at all!

Why did not the lying rascal tell his hungry crew, that he, O'Connell, received a fee of a thousand guineas as counsel for a high Tory candidate at Waterford! Why did he not tell them that he had drunk "the glorious, proud, and immortal memory" at a civic banquet; and that he had sat between the Orange Lord Mayor, and the Orange BARRY McCARTHY, when denouncing the trades of Dublin, upon whom he had lived for years! Why did he not tell them that his hatred of treason is so great and so well known as to have called forth the witness of General STUART, who, under the title of "Blue Bonnet," published to the world the fact of O'Connell's having seduced BARNETT HARVEY to take part in the rebellion, and afterwards deserted and betrayed him!

This incarnate devil has, this year, got £1600 blood money from the starving population of Dublin! No wonder that he and the Irish nation should revile and mock Charities when the amount necessary for the defence of the Welsh prisoners has not yet been collected; and the chief part of the burden is thrown upon one Irishman!

Sir FRANCIS POLLOCK, MR. FITZGERALD KELLY, and MR. THOMAS, have been engaged for the defence of the prisoners. The fees of Sir FRANCIS and Mr. KELLY will not be far short of £1,000. They have three hundred guineas each as a special retainer; 4s. 6d. each, per mile, to Monmouth and back; heavy fee with brief; twenty-five guineas to each of their clerks, and all expenses paid. The comfort is, that they are worth as much as any two men at the bar, and are not tinged with one particle of Whiggery.

England has yet the 16th and 21st to redeem the pledges of her people! We fight not for them but for the principle. We shall not desert the principle, but we shall despise them if Frost be now lost for want of their exertions.

The exposition of the case of treason, given by Chief Justice TINDAL, gives us to understand what the intention is.

The charge was, in all respects, most jesuitical. The JUDGE has so spread his net as to catch every individual who has ever attended a public meeting; provided his object was the same as that of the parties who attacked Newport.

The text of the High Sheriff's Chaplain be read, and let it be recollected that this same High Sheriff has the appointments of the Juries! Above all, let it be borne in mind that the WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE WHITE BARR—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—THE SOLICITOR GENERAL—AND SEVEN OTHERS, MUST BE PAID BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE PRISONERS.

There is not much time on hand; but much may be yet done if the people are really in earnest. We notice with pride and satisfaction the announcement of our Agents, WILLIAMS and BIRDS of Sunderland, to give their whole profit on the *Star* of the 21st to the Defence Fund. This is noble; let every other Agent thus emulate the noble spirit of the Proprietor, and by that means only, an immense sum will be raised. There may even be an immense sum raised without any sacrifice. Let the people but for one week cease to aid the Government, by the practice of those vices out of which alone it gleams power to oppress them. Let the money usually spent by working men, in Christmas week, upon intoxicating drinks be applied to Frost's defence, and no more will be needed! Now then, Englishmen, will you prove yourselves men or devils! If you be men, let every man among you begin upon the 16th and leave off drinking till the end of the year, applying all the money which he would otherwise thus spend to the Defence Fund. Let him, every time he thinks about a pint of ale, and is about to call for it, say to himself—"I am better without it, and poor Frost may leave a widow and seven fatherless children, if I leave him without the price of it."

We again repeat that "the whole world is now watching the working people of this country, to see whether they be worthy of the name of men!"

EARLY MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

Those who have been in the habit of watching the tide of political events from the passing of the Reform Bill to the present day, will confess that this tide is now at the flood. Whether or no the manner in which that flood shall be taken will lead on to fortune must be matter of after-history. For seven long years there has been a confus of tides; the Whig and Tory, between whom a strong line of political demarcation has hitherto been drawn, are now on the ebb. Upon the manner in which the bark of Charism shall be launched upon the receding tide of party and the full flow of public opinion, will depend not only the fate of England, but of the world. It appears that, though long deaf to the strong voice of public opinion, our impotent rulers have at length become conscious of their own weakness and are now about to yield to mercy, what they refused to justice. We are threatened with a new Parliament: all men are aware of the importance which is attached to the mass of the people during the non-existence of a representative body. The people of England, during the elections of 1832, 1835, and 1837, were either deceived by Whig promises, or lured by a royal pageant paraded for Whig purposes. Are they now alive to their own power, their own interest, and their own greatness! And if so, will they seize upon the coming opportunity of insuring a full and free representation of those principles for which they have professed themselves ready to die! That the immediate marriage of the Queen is not the only motive for calling Parliament together at this unreasonable period of the year, we must charitably suppose. That no pressing necessity exists we must charitably believe. What, then, is the immediate object of calling Parliament together! It is to prepare, if possible, the minds of Englishmen to bear a further assault against their liberties. It is, if possible, so far to subvert unrepresented opinion, as that through the calm the Whigs may once more confine the struggle to the represented classes. With the next Parliament will commence the legal reign of terror; hitherto they have stretched the law, but hereafter its mildest application will be like the laws of Draco, written in blood. Knowing that the entire strength of political parties depends

upon the management of leaders, the object of our Whig rulers in calling Parliament together is to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and by effect by coercive laws, that which has been hitherto done by proclamation, namely, the complete and entire suppression of public opinion. It must be so, for with the wide-spread hate that exists against Whig domination, and indeed against present representative inequality, we dare the rulers of the land to hazard the issue upon a General Election. All old institutions, save the right of meeting at elections, have been destroyed by our Whig rulers; in our several political skirmishes we have been enabled to defeat them; where, then, is their chance, when their tools shall be presented simultaneously before an indignant people! Upon all former occasions the trap of "Don't divide Reformers!"—"I am not going on progressively with measures of amelioration!"—"When the public mind is prepared, I have no objection to the Suffrage!"—"The Queen, the virtuous Queen, and Reform!"—and, above all, "Cheap food!"—have had their effect. These and all other Whig sophistries must now give way to "The Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter." The same right which still exists in Westminster also extends to the country; at Westminster we have witnessed the persons of candidates exposed to the hoodlums and peltings of the non-voters. In Ireland a plan was proposed, that the Coercion Bill had been carried into full effect, all the candidates presenting themselves at any future election, should be conveyed for examination to the Radical committee room, and there questioned as to their views and politics. Good must have been anticipated from this, else the project would not have been highly approved. That a disorganizing effect, no man can deny; that a proper use of the opportunity will secure the rights of all, no man will dispute. Let the people, therefore, without one moment's delay, agitate, agitate, agitate; unite, unite, unite! Let them prepare for the struggle which must be at hand; let them put themselves instantly into a position to make the most of an opportunity, which, if lost, may not speak again.

We have no faith in the extensive hostings of men, who parade their unrequited assistance, but who would finish from the discharge of any duty; we have over and over again said, that the existence of three political parties, in a state incompatible with the existence of order. We have waited for an opportunity of destroying one of those parties, and transforming his other into a feeble opposition to national supremacy. To effect this glorious and national purpose—

"Now the day, now the hour,
See the front of battle lower;
See approach John Russell's power,
Chains and slavery."

Up, then, Englishmen, and assert those rights to which you have declared yourselves entitled as free men. The traitor, O'Connell, begins to wince. He says that ten thousand troops were added to the ten thousand he lent the Whigs, making, in the whole, twenty thousand, will shortly be required to fight the anti-Tory battle in Ireland. Out of this must come good, and upon that traitor's head will fall heavily the vengeance of an offended people. To him, and to him principally, are we to attribute the failure of every project proposed since the passing of the Reform Bill. He has been a poisonous viper in the path of his hoodwinked associates; there is no principle that he has not declared himself friendly to—there is not one that he has not obstructed; and if no other benefit was likely to be acquired in the conflict than getting rid of the ruffian, who has pawned England and sold Ireland, who should be gratified with the triumph. Let the Radicals now prepare themselves in their several localities, for, after all, the local legislatures, local power, and local jurisdiction are the tainted channels, which poison the political revolution. The Home Secretary does not say, "Mr. Mayor, I cannot say that two troops of dragons, or fifty blackleg-men, the Home Secretary cannot say whether a proposed meeting of the Chartists should be put down or not; the Home Secretary cannot order the military out of their barracks; the Home Secretary cannot say 'fire' if the Home Secretary cannot arrest without the semblance of crime being charged, No! it is the local authorities who do these things, and the local power which they hold is the middle class fruit, produced by the Reform Bill. In each locality, then, the people must be prepared to defeat the machinations of their local tyrants, who, to our knowledge, have, by remonstrance, misrepresentation, and threats, made the bad Whigs worse than they would otherwise have been. A great mistake of the Radical party has been the condemnation of Ministers for acts of which the local tyrants have stood charged. Henceforth, then, let every locality fight its own battle, and victory is ours.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

MR. LORD.—I take leave to ask you a few serious questions relative to the Special Commission which, in conjunction with your fellow in the Government, you have issued for the trial of the unfortunate persons charged with the late riots in Wales. Are you aware that at this time, the minds of all classes of society in Wales are agitated to a degree far surpassing anything which has been known there for many years! Has not your experience of human nature taught you that right or wrong, a strong prejudice invariably does obtain against all persons charged with such offences; and more especially among that portion of society from whom juries are generally selected! Do you not know that almost the whole press, and especially the Tory part of it, has been, ever since the melancholy occurrences in Wales, fomenting and increasing that prejudice against the present prisoners, especially Mr. Frost—speaking of him in terms which, at once assumed his guilt, and abusing your Magisterial in office for having elevated to the Magisterial Bench a man of such character! Do you not feel conscious that this natural prejudice, unavoidably arising out of the circumstances with which he is alleged to be connected, thus wickedly augmented, must make it very difficult to find a Jury at this time in Wales, some of whom will not enter the box with a mind strongly prejudiced against the prisoner! Do you think it consistent with this character for impartial justice—that jealousy of every unfair advantage—which is the ground distinction of the British character, to hurry on the trial of men whose lives are jeopardized, at a moment when no rational hope can be entertained of their having a fair trial! Is such a proceeding consonant with that character for mildness in the execution of the law, by which you earned the exorcism of your Tory opponents during your administration in Ireland! Do you not know that a feeling of deep sympathy with those prisoners pervades nearly the whole country—that the far greater portion of the working classes regard the outbreak, with which they are alleged to have been connected, as a natural and legitimate consequence of oppression and misrule, for the continuance of which the Government, of which your Lordship is a conspicuous member, is by them held responsible; while a large portion of the remaining classes of society view it as the natural offspring of the fierce agitation for "Reform," countenanced by the whole party in whom your Lordship and your Government belong, but a very short time ago! Can you not see that the unavoidable influence of all parties is, that the indecent haste of the Government in bringing on these trials, is an indication of their intention, if convictions be obtained, to execute the principal offenders!

In this inference, correct, and are you willing, therefore, that it should be drawn! If so, have you weighed carefully what the consequences may be as regards the stability of your already tottering Government! Have you calculated how much popular support you can just now afford to throw away! Are you prepared to show the country, in what degree the country will be benefited by the execution of these men! Are you able to show how it will operate to the lessening of that general, and I must think, my Lord, that just feeling of discontent which pervades the great mass of the people, on account of their exclusion from those political advantages to which they think themselves entitled, and which were promised to them, as the condition of elevating you and your party to political ascendancy!

Have any better reason to offer for such a step, than that of asserting and maintaining your own power! And how much will this staining of your hands with blood tend to the effecting of that object! Will it not cause you to be still more bitterly hated by the great mass of the people than you now are! Will it not be made, by the Tories, subject of very fit comparison with the numerous unpunished delinquencies of DANIEL O'CONNELL! And will not the Tories, while you thus do their own bidding, twist you with your inconsistency and weakness, at the same time that they chuckle over your prostration in having been driven to assume the odium of actions which they are equally glad to witness the performance of, and to escape the responsibility of!

Ponder these questions well, my Lord. They are worthy your attention. I know much of the mind of all classes of the community; more, perhaps, than even your Lordship, and I tell you, in all sincerity and earnestness, that if you suppose any good can accrue to your Government from the execution of these men, you were never more lamentably mistaken. The eyes of all classes, as well those who are not Chartists as those who are, are intensely fixed upon you. There is no desire for their death by any but a few howling Tories; who have set their bloodhounds on the cry, in hope, as I have before intimated, to make you and your coadjutors their scapegoats for the execution of the people.

Now the day, now the hour, see the front of battle lower; see approach John Russell's power, chains and slavery. Up, then, Englishmen, and assert those rights to which you have declared yourselves entitled as free men. The traitor, O'Connell, begins to wince. He says that ten thousand troops were added to the ten thousand he lent the Whigs, making, in the whole, twenty thousand, will shortly be required to fight the anti-Tory battle in Ireland. Out of this must come good, and upon that traitor's head will fall heavily the vengeance of an offended people. To him, and to him principally, are we to attribute the failure of every project proposed since the passing of the Reform Bill. He has been a poisonous viper in the path of his hoodwinked associates; there is no principle that he has not declared himself friendly to—there is not one that he has not obstructed; and if no other benefit was likely to be acquired in the conflict than getting rid of the ruffian, who has pawned England and sold Ireland, who should be gratified with the triumph. Let the Radicals now prepare themselves in their several localities, for, after all, the local legislatures, local power, and local jurisdiction are the tainted channels, which poison the political revolution. The Home Secretary does not say, "Mr. Mayor, I cannot say that two troops of dragons, or fifty blackleg-men, the Home Secretary cannot say whether a proposed meeting of the Chartists should be put down or not; the Home Secretary cannot order the military out of their barracks; the Home Secretary cannot say 'fire' if the Home Secretary cannot arrest without the semblance of crime being charged, No! it is the local authorities who do these things, and the local power which they hold is the middle class fruit, produced by the Reform Bill. In each locality, then, the people must be prepared to defeat the machinations of their local tyrants, who, to our knowledge, have, by remonstrance, misrepresentation, and threats, made the bad Whigs worse than they would otherwise have been. A great mistake of the Radical party has been the condemnation of Ministers for acts of which the local tyrants have stood charged. Henceforth, then, let every locality fight its own battle, and victory is ours.

THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

YOUTH who writes well, to ASSIST in a SCHOOL. Apply, Post-paid, to the Rev. Wm. Hill, 4, Bedford-Place, Leeds.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H.—If he shall send him a paper, and if his correspondence be worth it, we may send it.

A LOOKER-ON.—His letter contains nothing but what we have said over and over again.

R. T. P.—His poetry would not be worth the trouble of printing.

SCOTTISH INTELLIGENCE.—Our Reporter's letter cannot be too late. He often sends us, at the end of the week, news which we have already taken from the Scotch papers of the previous Saturday. This is why we seldom insert more than half what he sends. We would rather have our own reports, but such events as occur in time for the Glasgow and Edinburgh papers of Saturday must reach us on Monday, or they are of no use; and there is clearly no reason why they should not do so.

JOHN NUNBY'S Subscriptions for the defence of the Welsh patriots may be sent here.

H. E. M.—Certainly not. It would be as unreasonable as for us to pay the postage of H. E. M.'s letter.

A TRAVELLER.—There is nothing new in his letter.

SHEPHERD.—The reports of meetings dated on the 4th inst. was not received till the 10th, too late for last week's paper. The news is now sent.

SWEETS shall appear.

JOHN LYTTE.—We will think of your "Jezabel," "see how happy." If we will allow us to alter that, we have no objection to print his letter.

REFLECTIONS ON DRUNKENNESS shall appear.

J. GREAVES.—If we cannot notice Subscriptions unless the money is sent.

FROST'S DEFENCE FUND.

From Rochdale, £ 4 s. d.

A former wife at Stockton, 0 10 0

Three Chartists at Tong, 0 0 0

A Chartist at Huddersfield, 0 1 0

From London, 1 2 0

F. O'Connell's lecture in the Association Room, 2 0 0

J. C. Stockport, 0 1 0

The Bazaar of Chester-le-Street, 0 14 0

A few Handloom Weavers at Wakefield, 1 2 0

From Halifax, 0 10 0

Machine Female Radical Association, 1 0 0

Haggis Radical Association, 1 0 0

A Heywood, being subscriptions at, 7 0 10

Arley, near Leeds, 0 0 0

The Radicals of Oakenham, 0 0 0

Staleybridge, 0 0 0

The St. Francis Democratic Association, 2 0 0

Williams and Bism, Sunderland, 5 13 0

From Selby, per G. Oates, 2 0 0

The Male Radicals of Marbury, 0 0 0

Tyldes, 0 0 0

The Female Do. do. 0 0 0

Woodhouse Radical Association, near 1 0 0

JAMES TAYLOR.—This letter reached us too late for this week. We shall probably make some use of it.

MEETING FOR FROST AT BOLTON.

A meeting of the Chartists was held in the Reform Association Room, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of raising a fund for the defence of Frost, and the rest of the men now incarcerated in Wales. The pledge announced that Mr. Cardo, of London, and others, would attend, and the room was crowded to suffocation long before the time appointed for taking the chair.

Mr. Henry Hibby was called to the chair, and, after briefly exhorting the meeting to preserve order, read the following resolutions:

John Warden rose to move the first resolution. He alluded to the fact of there being spies present in the room, and he asked the meeting to elect a committee to inquire into the matter. He said that he had determined on that night to make out a case against them. He should be cheated of their prey; every witness was given into the hands of the enemy, and the tyrant's acceptance of the terms, perfectly legal, perfectly constitutional. He hoped those spies would report truly to their masters all they had heard; what were the numbers—what the demerits of that meeting (Hear). The occasion—the audience, which they were not selecting, and important. They were met to save, if possible, the life, and protect the character of their devoted friend Frost. It behooved them to be calm in their proceedings. A single day or week's expression might jeopardise the life of their friend, and destroy their own hopes of emancipation. (Hear). To attempt by physical force to save Frost was out of the question. His life and cause was at stake, and they must be calm and collected. They must not allow a noisy impotence, but go on peacefully, calmly, resolutely, and their success would be speedy and certain. He concluded by moving the following resolutions:—"That the meeting do sympathize with Mr. Frost, and the rest of the prisoners, and that a committee be appointed to collect the requisite funds for his defence."

Here a policeman in the body of the room, and they must be calm and collected. They must not allow a noisy impotence, but go on peacefully, calmly, resolutely, and their success would be speedy and certain. He concluded by moving the following resolutions:—"That the meeting do sympathize with Mr. Frost, and the rest of the prisoners, and that a committee be appointed to collect the requisite funds for his defence."

Mr. Warden did not wish them to leave the meeting; if they were not present, with confidence, they were spies, and for the purposes he had mentioned.

Mr. Samuel Mossy having seconded the resolution, the chairman introduced Mr. Cardo to the meeting. Mr. Cardo, on rising, was received with loud cheering. He commenced by alluding to his arrest on his way to Newport. He alluded to the illegal conduct of the authorities of that place, who had arrested him without even the shadow of a charge against him, and detained him in prison for twenty-four hours. (Cheers). He ridiculed the boasted rights of the newly created Chartists. Now is the time, my Lord, for sending to the country that the boasted liberality of your party is real, at least in some measure, and not wholly affectation and hypocrisy. An opportunity now offers of consolidating and strengthening the powers of your Government and the party to which you appertain, that will certainly never more occur. The universal charge against you is, that being "liberals" in name, you are Tories in practice; nay that you outdo the Tories at their own work. The more liberal of your own party are compelled to acknowledge this. The country generally is even now beginning to incline rather to the adverse faction, than to you, as your dividing majorities in the House of Commons, and the almost universal results of the late Municipal Elections have shown you. Will you now put the finishing stroke to your own folly by affording evidence of a disposition not less sanguinary than that of Toryism in its worst form!

My Lord, I bid you pause. I speak to you in all sincerity; as one who wishes well to you, and to the country. I mean not to threaten; I have no wish to use the language of excitement or inflammation, but I feel bound to tell you, my Lordship, my conviction that, if your purpose is to procure the conviction of Frost, with a view to his execution, the experiment will be in all respects most perilous and melancholy. Let me implore your Lordship, then, to consider well what you are about. It is not yet too late to retrieve any false step you may have taken. The Commission, though issued, has not terminated, and may be adjourned for any length of time.

In the case of BOLAN, who was accused of murder under the most revolting and inexcusable of circumstances, it was deemed a sufficient reason for the postponement of his trial, that the public mind was thought to be prejudiced. Recollect, my Lord, that in his case there was no sympathy; in this case there is much. Many persons regard the offence charged on Frost with eyes very different from those with which they view that charged on BOLAN. Do not then, I again implore you, increase the odium under which your Government already labours, and completely fill up the measure of your unpopularity, by an outrage upon humanity, in the exhibition of a savage and vindictive bearing.

My Lord, I make no apology for the freedom of my address. It is enough that I therein fulfil a duty not less to your Lordship than to the country, and to

Your Lordship's

Humble and obedient servant,

THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

WANTED.

A YOUTH who writes well, to ASSIST in a SCHOOL. Apply, Post-paid, to the Rev. Wm. Hill, 4, Bedford-Place, Leeds.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H.—If he shall send him a paper, and if his correspondence be worth it, we may send it.

A LOOKER-ON.—His letter contains nothing but what we have said over and over again.

R. T. P.—His poetry would not be worth the trouble of printing.

SCOTTISH INTELLIGENCE.—Our Reporter's letter cannot be too late. He often sends us, at the end of the week, news which we have already taken from the Scotch papers of the previous Saturday. This is why we seldom insert more than half what he sends. We would rather have our own reports, but such events as occur in time for the Glasgow and Edinburgh papers of Saturday must reach us on Monday, or they are of no use; and there is clearly no reason why they should not do so.

JOHN NUNBY'S Subscriptions for the defence of the Welsh patriots may be sent here.

H. E. M.—Certainly not. It would be as unreasonable as for us to pay the postage of H. E. M.'s letter.

A TRAVELLER.—There is nothing new in his letter.

SHEPHERD.—The reports of meetings dated on the 4th inst. was not received till the 10th, too late for last week's paper. The news is now sent.

SWEETS shall appear.

JOHN LYTTE.—We will think of your "Jezabel," "see how happy." If we will allow us to alter that, we have no objection to print his letter.

REFLECTIONS ON DRUNKENNESS shall appear.

J. GREAVES.—If we cannot notice Subscriptions unless the money is sent.

FROST'S DEFENCE FUND.

From Rochdale, £ 4 s. d.

A former wife at Stockton, 0 10 0

Three Chartists at Tong, 0 0 0

A Chartist at Huddersfield, 0 1 0

From London, 1 2 0

F. O'Connell's lecture in the Association Room, 2 0 0

J. C. Stockport, 0 1 0

admission room, for the next month, will be charged for admittance, & those who cannot conveniently be particularly requested to attend. The proceeds will be applied to the defence of the prisoners now in Chester Castle on charges of sedition.

—

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

Wheat, and there is a fair business doing at fully last week's rates. The demand for Barley is not lively, and hardly

Newport,

**LORD TOMNODDY;
OR, THE EXECUTION.
A SPORTING ANECDOTE.**

My Lord Tomnoddy got up one day,
It was half after ten,
He had nothing to do,
So his Lordship rang for his cabriolet.

Tiger Tim

Was clean of limb,
His boots were polished, his jacket was trim,
With a smart coat and a pair of breeches;
And a smart cockade on the top of his hat;
Tall as boys, and as short of men,
He stood in his buckskins just four feet high;
And he asked as he heaved the door on the swing,
"Tray did your dog jump down the ring?"

My Lord Tomnoddy he raised his head,
And thus to Tiger Tim he said—
"Malibran's dead,
Duverney's fled,
Tagliioni has not just arrived in her stead;
Tiger Tim, come tell me the name of the dead;
What may a Nobleman find to do?"

Tim looked up, and Tim looked down,
He roused, and he put on a thoughtful frown,
And he held up his right hand to his forehead,
He bit his lip, and he scratch'd his head;
He lit his pipe, and he scratch'd his head;
As the door, released, behind him bang'd—
"Ah! please you, my Lord, there's a man to be hang'd,"

My Lord Tomnoddy jump'd up at the news,
"Run to—
And Lieutenant Tregooze,
And run to Sir Casmaby Jenks of the Blues.
Rope dancers a score
I have sent before."
Madame Sacchi, Antonio, and Master Blackmore,
But to see a man swing
At the end of a string,
With his neck in a noose will be quite a new thing."

My Lord Tomnoddy stoop'd into his cab—
Dark ride gale, and a lining of drab;
Through the streets and through square,
His high trotting mare,
Like one of Ducrow's gales pawing the air,
Adown Piccadilly and Waterloo-place,
Went the happy rider at the dictate of a pace;
She produced some alarm,
But did not great harm,
Save frightening a nurse with a child on her arm,
Two urinals at play,
Knocking down—very much to the sweeper's dismay—
An old woman who wouldn't get out of the way,
And upsetting a stall,
The horse and rider, and the horse and rider,
Which made all the pious church mission folks equal
But eastward afar,
Through Temple-bar,
My Lord Tomnoddy took his car,
Never heading their squalls,
Or the calls, or their brawls,
He passes by Watkinson's emporium for shawls,
And merely just catching a glimpse of St. Paul's,
And he held up his hand to his forehead,
Where, in front of the goal, he
Pulls up at the door of the gin shop, and gaily
Cries "What must I fork out to-night, my trunk?"
For the whole first floor of the Magpie and Stump.

The clock strikes twelve—"His dark midnight—
Yet the Magpie and Stump is one blaze of light;
The clock strikes twelve—
The tables are set,
There is "punch," cold without, "hot within," "heat
wet."
Ale, lasses and jugs,
And rummers and mugs,
And sand on the floor without carpets or rugs,
Cold fowls and cigars,
With onions in jars,
Welsh rabbits, and a goodly work for the jaws,
And very large lobsters with very large claws;
And there is M'Fuz,
And Lieutenant Tregooze,
And there is Sir Casmaby Jenks of the Blues,
All come to see a man die in his sinners'!
The clock strikes one,
Supper is done,
Sir Casmaby Jenks is full of his fun,
Singing "Jolly coxswains every one!"
My Lord Tomnoddy,
Is drinking gin today,
And laughing at every thing and every body.

The clock strikes two, and the clock strikes three,
"Who more so, merry as we?"
Save Captain M'Fuz,
Who is taking a snooze,
While Sir Casmaby Jenks is busy at work,
Blackening his nose with a piece of burnt cork.
The clock strikes four
Round the delirious door
Are gathered a couple of thousand or more;
As many a wail
At the press-yard gate,
Till slowly the folds of the gown open, and straight
The mob divides, and between their ranks
A wagon come loaded with posts and planks
The clock strikes five
The crowd is at the
And the crowd is so great that the stream seems almost
But Sir Casmaby Jenks
Winks and blinks,
A candle burns down in the pocket and sinks;
Lieutenant Tregooze
Is dreaming of Jews,
And acceptance all the bill-brokers refuse;
My Lord Tomnoddy
Has drunk all his gin away;
And just as the dawn is beginning to peep,
The whole of the party are fast asleep.

Sweetly, oh! sweetly the morning breaks,
With resolute streaks,
Like the first faint blush on a maiden's cheek,
Soon as that milky cloud and cloudlet the sky
Smile upon all things far and nigh,
All—save the wretch condemned to die;
Alack, that ever so fairs he;
As that which his course has just begun,
Should not be the end of his misery,
Should glad with rays so bright, so free,
The dismal, dark, frowning gallows-tree.

And wake, a sound comes big with fate—
The clock from St. Sepulchre's tower strikes eight—
List to that low funeral bell—
It is tolling, alas! down the sky's knell!
And from forth the opening door
They come—he steps the threshold o'er,
Who never shall tread upon threshold more,
God! 'tis a fearsome sight to see
That pale man with his mane gray;
The glare of that wild despairing eye,
Now bent on the crowd, now turn'd to the sky,
As though it were scanning, in doubt and fear,
Should not be the end of his misery,
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Nine! 'twas the last concluding stroke,
And then my Lord, Tomnoddy awoke;
And Tregooze and Sir Casmaby Jenks arose,
And Captain M'Fuz, with a shudder on his nose,
And they stared at each other, as much as to say,
"Hollo! Hollo!
Here's a run go.
Why Captain M'Fuz has taken the devil to pay;
The fellow's been cut down and taken away!
What's to be done,
We've mist all the fun.
Why, they're hang'd at and quit us all over the town
We are all of us done so uncommonly brown!
What was to be done?"—Was perfectly plain,
The best he could do was to tell the man over again—
What was to be done?"—the man was dead!
Nought could be done—nought could be said,
So, my Lord Tomnoddy went home to bed!

Literary Extracts.

WINDSOR.—When we arrived at the Castle of Windsor we were ushered into the presence-chamber by the master of the ceremonies, whose streets in edgewise and complacent. In a large hall, the walls of which were hung with tapestries, the decorations—all paid for by the people, as everything is, their liberality being beyond all reason. The walls were hung with golden and crimson. The ceiling was painted with figures of the gods and goddesses. The floor was covered with a carpet of the same material. The walls were hung with tapestries, the decorations—all paid for by the people, as everything is, their liberality being beyond all reason. The walls were hung with golden and crimson. The ceiling was painted with figures of the gods and goddesses. The floor was covered with a carpet of the same material. The walls were hung with tapestries, the decorations—all paid for by the people, as everything is, their liberality being beyond all reason. The walls were hung with golden and crimson. 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[illegible]

It is said that when a Russian husband neglects to beat his wife for a month or two, she begins to be alarmed at his indifference.

HEAVEN-BORN GENIUS.—Mason, the poet, was asked to subscribe to the poems of Ann Keasley, a Bristol milk-maid. The poems, said the gentleman applying, "of a heaven-born genius, in much distress." Mason gave five guineas, with this reply—"There are five pounds for her distress and five shillings for her heaven-born genius."

DEFINITION OF A LOVER.—A lover has been pitifully defined as "a man who, by his anxiety to obtain possession of another, has lost possession of himself."

ADVICE OF HENRY IV. TO HIS SON HENRY V.—"Defer not justice till to-morrow if thou canst do it to-day, lest, peradventure, God do justice on thee in the night, and take from thee thine authority."

"I HATE TO SWEAT twelve hours running," said a young lady to a friend. "That," said a wagging bystander, "is what I should call a gallopade."

SAM SLICK'S IDEAS OF GEOLOGY.—The shrewd clockmaker says, "I never heard of 'secondary forerunners' but pleasure,—that's a fact." The ladies, you know, and with respectful consideration, for they were formed after man."

A DESPRAITE FELLOW.—A rogue at the west has stolen a lot of newspaper accounts.—Post P. (The reader deserves no mercy—he should be sentenced to collect them).—*Toronto Examiner.*

AN ATTRACTIVE CURIOSITY has lately been added, by loan, to the list of those which will shortly be exhibited by the Birmingham Mechanics Institution. It is the chair which Charles I. not only sat in during his trial, but which was also placed for his accommodation in the scaffold at Whitehall. It has descended to the present possessor from Bishop Juxon, who attended the king at the time of his execution.

UNIVERSITY MEN.—The Rev. Sidney Smith has shown a most long catalogue of names, that nearly all the most celebrated men of literature, science, arts, and arms, were never at the universities. (1)

THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA.—At Newcastle, the equestrian company of Mr. Ducrow are playing alternately with Mr. Tarnan's corps dramatique. The latter is going to play to almost empty houses, and the latter to numerous and brilliant audiences.

WORLDLY FRIENDSHIPS.—The friendships of the world are often confederacies in vice or leagues of pleasure.—*Addison.*

A BLESSING.—I never heard of a man being asked to give his blessing who was not expected to give something else along with it.—*Ibid.*

SOME MEN are like musical glasses : to produce their finest tones you must keep them wet.—*Coldridge.*

LARGE RATS.—In Tennessee they have rats so large that they think nothing of seizing children by the legs, and dragging them into their holes.

RECREATION.—He that spends his time in sports, and calls it recreation, is like him whose career is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces: they are healthless, changeable, and useless.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

USE OF LYING.—It makes people ask—Can this be true!

THE MARCH OF ORTHOGRAPHY.—At the window of a house-agon in the Lambeth Road, near the Avenue, a sign is put up, which reads, "Wanted, a situation a young Lad who can look after the horses and chaises and can wate at tabel and make himself genarell usefull."

LARGE FOX.—On Tuesday week a fine young dog fox was killed on the grounds belonging to F. Hurt, of the tip of the parish of St. Michael's, in much less than six weeks.

THE RULING PASSION.—In America, even the thieves must be commercial in their ideas. One rogue mentioned another, asked him what he had done lately. "Not much," was the reply; "I've only realised an umbrella."—*Courier Mercures.*

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—During the last three months, no fewer than 200 fires have happened in London, attended with the loss of sixteen lives.

A MR. WHITTLER, living at Coventry, N. H., has nine sons and six daughters living, which measure more than ninety feet when stretched out in one dimension.

ROM, while in hogs-heads, is capable of doing but little mischief; but when it gets into MEN'S heads, look out!

THE DAUGHTER of a large proprietor of collieries was inquisitive as to the nature of hell; upon which her father represented it to be a gulf of fire of prodigious extent. "Dear papa," said the child, "I would you not get the devil to buy the coal for you."

BEARDS—those at least which are worn at lectures and concerts—ought never to run up more than three feet above the forehead. When they do, the unfortunate folks who happen to be in the rear of their hearers share a slim prospect.

MY DEAR MADAM, said a doctor to his patients "I am sorry to hear that you are not well. My last visit yesterday, you know I told you you were but a few hours to live." "Yes, doctor, you did; but I didn't take the dose you left."

FANATICISM.—The following evidence of fanaticism took place in Gateshead during the present week.—At a Temperance meeting, having a child lying very ill, fearing that it would die, got a sheep's head and stuffed it full of pins, and commenced roasting it, expecting thereby to save the child's life. Jonathan in the act of roasting it, the child breathed its last.

JOHNATHAN'S HUMOUR.—The printer of an American paper said that many of his patrons would make good work horses, they had *back* so well.

HEALTH.—Use exercise, practice temperance, breathe pure air, and you will have, your own science clear, and your mind cheerful.

CITY POLICE.—The first move of Daniel Whittell Harvey, Esq., was to increase the City Police forces. These place-hunting patriots are strange fish.

LEGIONS OF STOMPING.—An American, describing the immense throng in the principal street in Philadelphia, assured his hearers that the poor's feet were entirely "used up," and he guessed they would soon begin to walk on their stumps.

DEFINITION OF LOVE.—A little slapping, a little crying, a little dying, and a deal of lying.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—There is a new board put up on a property in the neighbourhood of Doughty, the sign of which announces, that the property is "To be sold for a church, coach-house, or a byre!"

CONSUMPTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—Fifty thousand pounds worth of gold and silver is annually consumed at Birmingham for plating; and therefore for ever lost.

MR. MURPHY fixes the coldest day next year, for Monday, the 27th of January, and the hottest for the 20th of July.

The Dublin police have lately received orders to prosecute, as holders of unlicensed houses, any public-house that do not pay up their licenses on the very day they became due.

There will not be a single eclipse of either sun or moon visible in the United Kingdom, in the course of the ensuing year.

We learn from the *Guernsey Star* that the clergy of that island are stirring themselves to prevent the immense throng at the wedding of the Duke of Edinburgh, assured his hearers that the poor's feet were entirely "used up," and he guessed they would soon begin to walk on their stumps.

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The Dublin police have lately received orders to prosecute, as holders of unlicensed houses, any public-house that do not pay up their licenses on the very day they became due.

There will not be a single eclipse of either sun or moon visible in the United Kingdom, in the course of the ensuing year.

We learn from the *Guernsey Star* that the clergy of that island are stirring themselves to prevent the immense throng at the wedding of the Duke of Edinburgh, assured his hearers that the poor's feet were entirely "used up," and he guessed they would soon begin to walk on their stumps.

DEFINITION OF LOVE.—A little slapping, a little crying, a little dying, and a deal of lying.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—There is a new board put up on a property in the neighbourhood of Doughty, the sign of which announces, that the property is "To be sold for a church, coach-house, or a byre!"

CONSUMPTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—Fifty thousand pounds worth of gold and silver is annually consumed at Birmingham for plating; and therefore for ever lost.

MR. MURPHY fixes the coldest day next year, for Monday, the 27th of January, and the hottest for the 20th of July.

The Dublin police have lately

ENGLAND.

PUBLIC MEETING AT STOCKPORT.

The Chartists of this town appear to have caught the flame of their Northern brethren, having, like the schoolmaster, tried the most peaceable and the most imprudent means of attaining their object, and in a sense of their duty, are determined to try what virtue there is in other ways.

On Friday, Nov. 29th, after Mr. Feargus O'Connor had addressed the people of Stockport, the Chairman announced that a few friends had consented to the determination to establish a Joint Stock Provision Company, and that a meeting would be held the following Saturday, to take the names of those who would become shareholders, and to elect directors, warden, and treasurer. A committee, secretary, and treasurer were appointed, *pro tem*, and a few rules were ordered to be printed on a plain sheet for the information of the public.

On Wednesday evening, the first of the public meeting was convened in the Working Men's Association Room. Mr. David Wild was called to the chair, who opened the business by reading the following words:

"The Patriots' Store.—The public are respectfully informed that the Chartists of Stockport have agreed to establish a Joint Stock Provision Store in this borough. The Provisional Committee call upon the public to send forward aid and aid in its speedy establishment, and the price of the shares, such as will no doubt induce many working men to become shareholders, and thereby enable them to obtain the necessities of life of the first quality, and at the lowest possible price, and to be enabled to realise a profit to themselves, and likewise a something towards the support of the patriots and their families now, and likely to be continued until the war is over."

"1. It is proposed that the sum of £3000 be raised in shares of £1 each, to be paid by weekly instalments of 1s. per week.

"2. That every person holding one or more shares to have one vote, and no more."

"3. That each shareholder lay out the sum of 7s. 6d. per week on each share he or she may hold, in purchasing provisions, or forfeit twopence per share."

"4. That the business be commenced so soon as 150 shares are taken up. All persons wishing to become shareholders after that period, to be elected by ballot by the directors."

"5. That a meeting of the shareholders be then called, for the purpose of electing directors to manage the affairs of the company, to pass rules for the government of the same, and to elect a storekeeper, who shall give good and sufficient security for the amount of £100."

"6. That no person will be allowed to dispose of his share or shares, without having first given the company notice in writing."

"7. That all business be done on the ready money principle."

"8. That the profits arising from the sales be divided, one half, to the shareholders, and the other half to the directors, for their families and expenses."

"9. That the foregoing rules shall not be altered till the first general meeting of the shareholders."

The Committee met every Wednesday, in the Assembly Rooms, Broad Street, Hill-gate, for the enrolment of fresh shares, and on Saturday evening for the receipt of the regular subscriptions.

The Committee of Management wish to remind the public that attention of the working men of Stockport to the example laid down by the brave men of Newcastle, as appeared in the *Northern Liberator* of Nov. 30th, which is as follows:—

JOINT STOCK PROVISION COMPANY.

With feelings of gratification, the Directors return a sincere thanks to the shareholders and the public who have aided their families and support they have received; and for the satisfaction of the shareholders, they give the receipts of five days, in total. For Groceries, £2345 3s. 1d.; Flour, £249 4s. 6d.; Bread, £119 17s. 10d.; and 10s. 10d.; Cheese and Bacon, £119 17s. 10d.; and 10s. 10d.; to give to six o'clock, £1230 17s. 0d.; the total being £1035 10s. 4d."

The Chairman said that the working classes had no occasion of showing the middle class their moral courage, and he thought they would not take up a share if he possibly could, ought to be crushed with the iron hand of oppression still more, if it were possible, than ever he had been. He would not proceed to call upon any longer, but would proceed to call upon Mr. Johnson, who would be better able to address them.

Mr. Isaac Johnson then came forward, and said he looked upon this system, when adopted generally, as the best of all, and he thought they ought to themselves, the patriots, and their families, but will, in the end, be one of the most effectual means of gaining the Charter. (Cheers.) He, for his part, would not take up a share, but he thought they ought to, because it had afforded him an opportunity to lend an helping hand towards doing something for themselves; for unless there were some steps taken, they would be in prison, there to stay, and their families at home likewise. All of us have our friends and our enemies; some would say they would support Filling, but would not give to Johnson, and as in the one case, so would it be in the other. Therefore they would come to their stores, and by such means they would be getting for nothing all. Why could not they form themselves into companies similar to the railroad companies? It was known that no one man could carry on such a large concern himself; but, by forming themselves into a company, they could do it, and they could do it, which reach nearly into the clouds. He said they must remember the old unity of the bundle of sticks, and be united. United they would prosper; divided they would be crushed. He then cautioned them to be careful in the choice of a storekeeper, and likewise as to his qualification for such a purpose, and to have good security, and if it was possible, to ascertain whether they were mortgaged or not. He thought the middle class, and storekeeper, would be their treasurer, and of course would have money to a large amount in his possession. He thought that the middle classes would soon get to be the friends of the patriots, and would ultimately come to the association rooms, and solicit to become members of the Radical Association. He had put one of the placards upon his wall, and he thought the middle class would be a friend of his had lost £10. He thought that the patriots, but he, continued the speaker, would tell them that they would have the benefit of their mistake, and would be able to provide against difficulties, and would be able to provide against difficulties, they need not be afraid of losing £10. (Hear, hear.) He thought that if they proceeded as well as they had commenced, they would have to elect a body of trustees, and he thought they ought to.

Mr. Griffin then rose and said, that he thought they, the committee, had missed it in one point, namely, in not making provision in the rules to pay off the debt which have been incurred. He thought that, however, it was not a great matter, and might be to the cause, they would not be able to pay the debt which was owing, and he thought that no sooner did the few shopkeepers find that they were shorn of their wool, and that the patriots would cease giving anything. He, for his part, cared not whether he was in the minority or not; but, as Secretary, he thought that a portion of the profits should be set aside, and he thought that the patriots that the money borrowed from the Spinners' Society ought to be paid, as some of the men that were receiving 3s. per week would receive 4s. per week, in proportion, and, therefore, these men were sufficient to pay the debt, and he thought that, likewise, if the debt was not paid, it would be a disgrace to the Radicals of Stockport; he, as a shareholder, would allow the patriots towards liquidating the debt, and he thought all true Radicals would do the same.

Mr. Filling then brought forward the following resolution:—

"That we, the working men of Stockport, in public meeting, do hereby sympathise with our friend and patriot John Frost, and do hereby pledge ourselves to do all that in our power lies for him and others in their forthcoming trial against the shafts of hatred and malice that a wicked and unprincipled Government has cast upon him, and that we hope and request that Feargus O'Connor will apply the money in his hands for the defence of Frost and others; and that a resolution be sent to the *Northern Star* for insertion."

Mr. Burton, another out on bail, seconded it, and it was carried unanimously.

Thanks were given to the Chairman, and the meeting retired peaceably and orderly.

MARTINEAU.

On Tuesday last, at seven o'clock in the evening, a public meeting was held in the New Men's Association, Bethnal Green, (pursuant to advertisement in the *Chartist Morning Advertiser*, and by hand-bills, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent the patriots at the popular Election of the Tower Hamlets, in the ensuing electoral Convention of the working classes.)

Mr. C. Savage, of the Shore-ditch Association, was called to the chair, and the following resolution was carried unanimously, previously to proceeding to the election.

Resolved.—That this meeting, deeply sensible of the great importance of unanimity among the people at the present crisis, does hereby pledge itself that whoever shall be placed by the suffrages of the meeting to represent the patriots at the popular Election of the Tower Hamlets, shall receive the full and entire confidence and support of the meeting.

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Literary Extracts.

WINDSOR, CANADA.—When we arrived at the Castle of Windsor we were ushered into the present chamber by the master of the ceremonies, whose stricts in etiquette and compliment. In this chamber the mind is not so much attracted by the decorations as all paid for by the people, as everything is, their liberality being, thus all reason. The walls are hung with gold silk and ermine, and perforated with a hundred and twenty small, placed symmetrically, between alternate pillars of jasper and porphyry, for hundred depicted fancies for the eyes, delight, but the work of a company of aged gins called "Boys Amsterdamers," because they are all boys, and their dresses are of ivory, and supported by cushions of richly embroidered silk, each depicting the aspirants to the hand of her prince Solitaires, called in England "the young men of the house," who were four hundred divided, the last was filled with that of a foreign Prince, the son of a drill-sergeant, which we suppose is so great German title. The court is not in great favor in the people's eyes by many reasons, for instance, that it is a court where the people has written with his pen of fire, and said with an added tongue things disrespectful in his lives of all the great statesmen. This Amner hath many names, such as "the great statesman," "the great statesman," "a wag," and "a telegraphist," but he hath a veiling heart, full of guile; he abused one Mlgraz, much that pallor took possession of his face, a

could have enabled Mr. Keane to "bide his time" through the manager's unscrupulousness and another person's treachery. Miss Mallon. She had a chance, that the disappointed struggling actor in a wife and family in London, without friends or support. This was just a highly-wrought case of jealousy, and the young lady, who lived with her, and whose secrecy she could rely, (fearful of trusting her own discretion), to leave an anonymous donation of £200,000 to the poor of London. Keane's family, Miss Mallon, even took the precaution of (tossing the lady to proceed on foot to the house, as her personal carriage was left at some distance in the street, to prevent discovery.—*Memories of the Duchess of St. Albans.*

ANTS OF GUIANA.—In the far extending woods of Guiana, the traveller will be astonished at the immense quantity of ants which he perceives on the ground and in the trees. They have nests in the hollows of the trees, and in the crevices of the rocks, and they have a covered-way from them to the ground. In this covered-way, thousands are perpetually passing and re-passing, and if you dig up the nest, you will find the covered-way, and the species of ants, again, have no covered-way, to travel, exposed to view, upon the surface of the earth. You will sometimes see a string of the ants a mile long, each carrying in its mouth to its mouth, a morsel of food. You will sometimes be so wonderful to observe the order in which they move, and with what pains and labour they surmount the obstructions of the path.—*Waterson.*

A weathercock may be versatile, but it points to truth always. Obstinacy or prejudice is a weathercock rusted to a point, or fixed by undue means.

ON THE 22ND. INST., a meeting of the advocates for temperance was held in Keockroy, county of Maghway, where thirty individuals signed the pledge.

ON THE 25TH. INST., the members of the Ennis Temperance Society had a public dinner in the grand jury room of the Ennis Court House. There are 320 members connected with this Society, who are under the auspices of the Rev. Theobald Matthews.

A CATHOLIC Total Abstinence Society has been lately formed in Glasgow, which is getting on most prosperously.

IT IS A LAMENTABLE FACT, that in various remote parts of the counties of Durham and Northumbria, the children are sold for auction, wrest, or sale, and beans are yet to be seen.—*Cumberland Packet*.

THERE ARE 1,286 teetotallers in the city of Kilkenny.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Three fashionably-dressed young men were fined 10s. each by the magistrate for wantonly and for having "set on" a dog belonging to one of them to worry a cat, and for almost doing it. They had been locked up in the station-house all night.

request that Feargus O'Connor will apply the money in his hands for the defence of Frost and others; and that this resolution be sent to the *Northern Star* for insertion."

Mr. Burton, another out on bail, seconded it, and it was carried unanimously.

Thanks were given to the Chairman, and the meeting retired peaceably and orderly.

MARTYLEDONE.

On Tuesday last, at seven o'clock in the evening, a public meeting was held in the Grade Hall, Abbey street, Bethnal Green, (purvants to advertisement in the *Charter Morning Advertiser*, and by hand-bills, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent the important and populous Borough of the Tower Hamlets, in the ensuing electoral Convention of the working classes.

Mr. C. Savage, of the Shoreditch Association, was called on to preside, and the following resolution was carried unanimously, previously to proceeding to the election.

Resolved—That this meeting, deeply sensible of the great importance of unanimity among the people at the present crisis, does hereby pledge itself that whoever shall be placed by the suffrages of the meeting to represent the Tower Hamlets, shall receive the full and entire confidence and support of the meeting.

MIDDERBURY.—A public meeting was held in the Reformers' Chapel, on Monday, the 9th inst., when it was resolved to petition the Government. The speaker pledged itself to support John Frost, Esq., and his co-patriots to the utmost of its power, as, in its opinion, the salvation or sacrifice of such patriots as were so tried, was the only way of saving the prospects of Chartistism. 2nd. "That this town, being divided into districts, for the purpose of raising subscriptions to defray the necessary expenses attendant upon the trial of Mr. Brady, from Sheffield, and Mr. Thorne, from London, be requested, the meeting in eloquent and appropriate speeches, A subscription was made in the chapel, which amounted to £1 7s. 3d.

WILMINGTON.—We have received a communication from this spirited village respecting the surplus funds of the late Convention may be appropriated to the defence of the Welsh patriots, and informing us that subscriptions are rapidly proceeding.

LONDON.—The West London Democratic Association have passed a resolution censuring Mr. Cardo for attempting to divert the foreign policy from the Charter to the consideration of our alien policy.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY SURFAGE ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., the directors, along with delegates from trades, shops, and factories, was held in the Hall, College Open. Mr. John Miller being called to the chair, Mr. John Macdonald presided over the meeting. At the previous Tuesday's adjournment, At the solicitation of

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