

My WELL BELOVED FRIENDS,—After such a week of agitation, such as I have never experienced in the course of my life, I sit down to give you a digested report of my Scotch tour. You shall hear nothing but the plain and simple truth from me.

On Saturday, the 9th, I arrived at Greenock, at two o'clock, after a very boisterous passage. I should say that I left London at six o'clock on Friday morning. I am a very bad sailor, and was very ill. However, as you have learned from the *Star* and *Scottish Patriot* all about the Glasgow and Greenock Demonstrations, I shall pass them over, simply remarking that the demonstration at Glasgow was admitted by all, save the *Whig* press, to have been by far the largest meeting ever witnessed on the Green; and if you wish for proof, you have it in the fact that the *Whig* papers gave to the McDONALD, WATTS, and COLLINS' demonstration 3000, while the same variable organs gave our numbers on Monday last at from 10,000 to 12,000. It was a glorious sight, and no pen can do it justice. The tools are compelled to admit that the Soiree in the evening was "splendid," "brilliant," "magnificent." Just imagine 2,700 persons sitting down to a Chartist banquet. Two thousand five hundred tickets were sold, and about 200 more of delegates and anxious friends were subsequently admitted. The arrangements were perfect, the sentiments rousing, and the speeches of the first order; but that which justly elicited the most applause was the presentation of an address and a very valuable diamond ring, by three lovely girls of the Chartist Association. The manner in which Miss Moir read the address, and subsequently enforced the necessity of perseverance, drew tears from many eyes.

I now pass on to the Greenock Soiree, of which I find you have not had a report. It was held in the Mechanics' Hall, a spacious building, erected by the working men, and into which they have just introduced about 2,700 worth of valuable books. About 700 of the working and middle classes sat down: the house would hold no more. It was a splendid treat; and never was there a more brilliant speech made than that delivered by John McCrae, M.P. for Greenock; the whole was most glorious.

On Wednesday morning a deputation of the ship carpenters waited upon me to say that Mr. Scott, a master builder, had turned off 200 of his hands for attending the demonstration on the previous day. He told them to go to Mr. O'Connor for work. I inquired what he was, and was told that he was a banker; and I also learned that the society of carpenters had £300 in his bank, and could probably muster about 2500 more of his notes among them. I told them to go with my compliments, and say that I regretted not being able to find permanent work for them; but that I had given them a job, to get gold for their £1000 of his rags. This seemed to be approved of generally; and I have since learned that a sovereign in Greenock is thought to be as valuable as one of Mr. Scott's notes.

On Wednesday I went to Paisley, the most distressed town in Great Britain; and there we had a magnificent meeting in the Old Low Church, the largest building in the town, which was crammed to suffocation, thousands having gone away disappointed. Mr. Thomson, the people's representative, was in the chair; our Chartist resolutions were unanimously passed; an address was presented to me from the inhabitants, and also one from the Chartists of Elphinstown, the birth place of Wallace. The proceedings went off in the most pleasing manner. At eight o'clock, we had a very splendid soiree at the Greenock Rooms, which was densely crowded. About 800 sat down. Singing of patriotic songs and good speaking, with music and soul-stirring recitations, kept us till between twelve and one o'clock, when we parted in high spirits at our prospect of speedily relieving the thousands of distressed who are to be seen pining in the streets, and hourly expressing silent curse upon our tyrant rulers.

On Monday I crossed the Clyde to Dumbarton; and now I come to an important part of my history. Dumbarton, as Greenock, is a noted place for ship building; and the masters refused the men liberty to turn out; however, the ship carpenters and apprentices, to a man, struck work. Just one word about the term apprentices. They are not indentured, but are poor broken down fellows, who flock from Ireland, the Highlands, and the over-crowded manufacturing market, who work at the trade for five years to qualify themselves as journeymen. They receive not more than six shillings per week; and after eighteen months are made to do equal work with a journeyman whose wages are twenty-four shillings a week. Thus the masters, for three years and a half, pocket eighteen shillings a week for their instruction, and thus do machinery affect even the ship carpenters, as the market is full of apprentices coming from the manufacturing towns; and this system has made the men entirely dependent upon their employers. I explained this with great effect to the ship carpenters; and all now are beginning at long last to discover that steam is the inveterate enemy of man. Our meeting was not to have been in Dumbarton; it was to have been in the Vale of Leven, a heavenly valley, commanding about three miles from the town, and forming a beautiful vale embosomed in a rising ground, not hills or mountains, but as it were, a radiant boundary of slopes. Our meeting was to have been held in this sweet spot; but the tyrant masters, after having given their men permission to attend on Tuesday, recalled the leave on Wednesday at noon. In this dilemma, what was to be done? First, I must tell you that we held a meeting in Dumbarton, at two o'clock, to which the ship carpenters, apprentices, and a portion of the population marched in procession with music and all the insignia of their craft. We had a very spirited meeting; but all looked forward to the night—and now, what in the dilemma was to be done? Well, I tell you; the brave children of the valley thanked God that at night they were free of their tyrant masters, and they instantly set about making hundreds of torches—aye, in faith, torches!

The night was awful; but at six o'clock, the ship carpenters, apprentices, and a number of good Chartists left Dumbarton with a band of music, to join the procession about three miles onward. I started with the Committee about half-past six, and the silent vale upon our approach, made the slopes around re-echo with the shouts of liberty, while the brilliant blaze of torch light illumined the valley for miles around. We passed through a town called Renton, where we received an accession of luminaries, flags, and a band, and thus augmented, we marched on about one mile and a half further to Alexandria, where we were met by another set of torch bearers, a reinforcement of numbers, and another band; and the procession being thus completed, the vale presented such a scene as none of its inhabitants ever before witnessed. As far as the eye could reach the smiling countenances of the sons and daughters of the peaceful valley were to be seen sending forth their joyous mirth in spite of wind and rain, which fell in torrents.

My friends, I cannot describe the effect which the sight of such a scene, and the amazement of the congregated thousands had upon all around, therefore they shall speak for themselves. With one accord the working men declared that they would no longer have the demonstration for a whole year's wages. Mr. Thomson, M.P. for Paisley, who is now located in the Vale of Leven, and of whose noble services all bear testimony, nearly lost his senses and was with difficulty restrained from jumping out of the carriage as it went on. The Committee, a set of the most spirited and fine fellows I ever met with, were equally delighted, and said they had never upon any former occasion seen a tenth part of the number assembled at Leven.

But now comes the "torch and go." It was the intention of the committee to have gone on to Bonhill, another town on the other side of the river Leven; but, alas, the monopolists have built a toll bridge over the water, and a halfpenny toll is paid by each foot passenger. Just as we reached the toll-gate, a prodigious procession, as large as ours, was on the bridge on their way to meet us; and upon the carriage reaching the gate, the people were thrust back, and not being prepared with halfpence, became desperate. Well, my friends, you can better imagine than I describe my position. Just picture to yourselves a most enthusiastic people intending to join in procession, separated by a large iron gate, while I, in the dead of night and in a strange country, found myself surrounded by thousands and tens of thousands over whom I could not have an immediate control, and where one incautious, or violent, or thoughtless act might have committed me in any mishap which occurred. In this dilemma, and not at all blaming the gate-keeper, the ship carpenters advanced to the gate with their implements; the two parties met with the gate only between them, and threatened instant destruction of the gate if it was not opened. Thus situated, I proclaimed silence, having first ordered a place to be cleared to the right of the carriage, and directing another party to go to the opposite side and turn the carriage, horse and all, around like lightning. This manoeuvre was performed as quick as thought, and instantly our party left a space of about twelve yards between the carriage and the gate at which the Bonhill men still continued to thunder. Hereupon I commenced speaking, having sent about twenty men to keep order at the gate, and in the space of a few minutes, all could hear, and then I began to reason with them, saying that I would first address those at one side of the river, and then proceed on the bridge to Bonhill. This had the desired effect, and upon the close of my address I insisted upon all retiring from the bridge; this order was also promptly obeyed. The gates were thrown open, I joined the procession on the bridge, and thus ended the most anxious moment of my whole life, and one which for some time threatened consequences of which no man could see the result. Our second procession soon formed, and onward we marched through the whole town, in brilliant style, to a spacious hustings provided for the occasion.

It had been originally the intention that I should have addressed them in a large church, but it was discovered that one-twentieth of those present could not gain admission, and to the hustings we repaired, where I addressed the vast multitude at considerable length, and apparently to their satisfaction. At the close the procession again formed, and with torches blazing, colours flying, and hands playing, we retraced our steps to Alexandria, where a public supper had been prepared; as we reached the bridge a second time I made my way in advance to the gate, but the toll-keeper very good naturedly threw it open free to all. I had now—ten o'clock at night—been at work for twelve hours; had addressed three out-door meetings; and proceeded to take my place at the festive board. The people's own room was beautifully decorated with the *Star* portraits, laurels, and evergreens; an excellent supper was tastefully laid upon the table; that best and most eloquent of men, John McCrae, was in the chair; Mr. Thomson, the people's schoolmaster and friend, was in the vice-chair. John McCrae made a splendid speech, as did Mr. Thomson, and they were pleased to say that mine was not a bad one. I was fifteen hours at hard work, went to bed at half-past one, got up at half-past six on Friday, and started for Glasgow, about nineteen miles; breakfasted at Glasgow; and, at twelve, started for Hamilton, in company with the brave, the bold, the indomitable James Moir. The rain fell in torrents, and the prospect of a meeting was nearly hopeless; however, when we arrived within five miles of the place of meeting, Bothwell Bridge, the clouds opened, and the sun sent forth a succession of brilliant beams, which gave us a hope that all would yet be well.

On our arrival at Bothwell Bridge we were met by a large procession, with bands, and a great number of large and splendid banners. We marched on in procession about two miles, to Hamilton; and here again the people, who understand the locality, shall speak for themselves. Moir stood up frequently and looked at the moving mass, exclaiming that it was truly wonderful; and all the people declared that they never saw such a demonstration in Hamilton. The ground is uneven, the sun shone bright and clear, and the effect of the procession moving in the low ground as we viewed it from the heights, was truly grand. At length, after traversing the whole town, we reached a well-made and commodious hustings, where resolutions were passed and addresses presented, and capital speeches made by Moir and several working men. The middle-classes attended, and so great was their anxiety to meet and hear me again, that they offered any reasonable sum for a ticket for the soiree; but could not procure one. Many, however, had previously provided tickets; and at half-past seven, we sat down to an excellent soiree in the largest church in the town, nearly 1000 in number. Mr. Hamilton, of Stone-house, was in the chair. Mr. Moir and myself were the only speakers. There were several amateur singers and clubs in attendance to enliven the evening. Moir made a capital speech; and I may, from the result, say without vanity, that I did not make a bad one. I say from the result: because many, very many confirmed Whigs, who were my bitterest opponents, gave in their adhesion to Chartism; and as bitterly as ever they denounced me denounced their organs which they said had grossly maligned me, the Chartists, and their principles.

My friends, I speak of facts, and only of facts, namely, that some of our bitterest enemies have now declared for the Charter. Let me give you one or two instances:—One gentleman, who was in the habit of denouncing me and my party, on his return from the soiree, went to a coffee-house and took up the *Glasgow Argus* containing a report of our Glasgow meeting, and which represented me as a wild declaimer; he instantly tore the paper in pieces, and swore he would never read it again, declaring that the *Whig* press had been the ruin of Reformers, in consequence of its slander of the Chartists. Another gentleman met me and said that he was converted. But hear this; as I was returning from the out-door meeting, a very gentleman-like, person, dressed in black, made his way to me, and in presence of those who accompanied me, rushed up, seized me by the hand, burst out crying, and said, "Sir, I am, or rather I was, a high Tory. I came thirty miles to satisfy myself. Dear Sir, I am satisfied. God bless you—go on with your holy work." On Saturday morning, as I was about to start for Strathaven, the whole committee assembled at my hotel to say good-bye, and the Chairman did me the honour to say that my visit had rendered Chartism triumphant—that their old and systematic opponents met them at all corners, shook hands with them, confessed the justice of their principles, and tendered their support in their emancipation.

At twelve o'clock I left Hamilton for Strathaven, amid the cheers and blessings of the blessed hands. Mr. Gavin, from Straven, (as they call it for brevity) came for me; and in order to make my tour as bene-

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1841.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

SHEFFIELD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE.—Mr. Otley lectured to a very respectable audience, on Sunday evening, in the Free-trade-lane; the subject of his discourse was, "The Wisdom of our Ancestors." The lecturer divided his address into three principal parts, viz Religion, Philosophy, and Politics, and in each department brought forward most extraordinary, though well-authenticated facts, in support of his views. Under the head of "Religion," the lecturer narrated the disputes of the "learned" in the Middle Ages, upon the question of how many angels could dance on the point of a needle, adding many amusing proofs of their wisdom. Under the head of "Philosophy," he exposed the absurdities of astrology and alchemy, and the barbarous notions of the ancients, and of the moderns, for the alleged crime of witchcraft; and under the head of "Politics," he examined the boasted "wisdom" of our fathers, commenting upon the well-known mode of settling disputes by "trial by battle," which the lecturer showed was the foundation of the present system of trial by jury, and that the present system was a great improvement upon the former. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Harney read a very lengthy letter from Peter Foden, at the present time in Wakefield Hall. The letter, which is too long to insert, was a most able and thoroughgoing exposure of the "wisdom" of our fathers, commenting upon the well-known mode of settling disputes by "trial by battle," which the lecturer showed was the foundation of the present system of trial by jury, and that the present system was a great improvement upon the former. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Harney read a very lengthy letter from Peter Foden, at the present time in Wakefield Hall. The letter, which is too long to insert, was a most able and thoroughgoing exposure of the "wisdom" of our fathers, commenting upon the well-known mode of settling disputes by "trial by battle," which the lecturer showed was the foundation of the present system of trial by jury, and that the present system was a great improvement upon the former.

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Here an address was presented to me, which I forward with a request to Mr. HILL, if possible, to make room for it. It is the production of a starving hand-loom weaver who never had a vote, and who is insolently told that knowledge should be the test. If it is inserted, you will then judge of its merits.

I spoke for an hour and thirty-five minutes. I know that, as the clock was opposite to me, I was the only speaker. The bankers of the town, and nearly all the middle classes attended; and, as at Hamilton, I converted all our enemies; and lest those who are prone to falsehood themselves, should suppose me to be guilty also, I have to request of the men of Greenock, the men of Paisley, the men of the Vale of Leven, the men of Hamilton and of Straven, to meet and briefly to state through the *Star* and *Scottish Patriot*, the effect which they believe my visit to those several towns has had upon the very highest of the middle classes. This I ask as a favour, and as a means of producing a similar result elsewhere, and also as an answer to those papers which abuse me and my party.

I remained in the Session House attached to the church for a length of time after the meeting, to get cool, and the most working of the working men assured me, that I had disarmed every one of their bitterest enemies. It was by far the largest demonstration they have ever had.

Thus, my friends, commenced, and thus ended my first week in Scotland, during which I have been travelling to, addressing, and attending public meetings, for ninety hours, or fifteen hours a day, for the whole week. In rain and sunshine I have addressed sixteen public meetings; and now, thank God, I was much better in health than when I landed on Scotch ground.

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I have not now, in part, redeemed my pledge that without stirring a hair's breadth from the Charter, I would get the middle classes to join you! I now renew that pledge, and promise you, that without going on hair's breadth to the right hand or the left, we will, in three months, have three fifths of the middle classes with us. I have expounded the Charter temperately. I have pointed out your sufferings and their consequent poverty and debasement. I have exposed the vices of the present system, and the advantages which our system would confer upon it. I have exposed the fallacies of the Corn Law Repeaters, and made manifest the absurdity of the remotest hope of reuniting the Whigs as a party. I have explained to the middle classes the danger of an impoverished people; and to the working people I have stated the claims which the Irish have upon them for support for the only measure which they consider would render them amenable.

Upon the whole, my beloved friends, I am vain enough to flatter myself that my visit so far has been productive of great good. I rejoice to tell you that the "Old Gentleman" himself never again will be able to direct public attention from the true and only Chartism. We have resolved, and I think wisely, to allow all the spurious outshots to live and die unnoticed, as we only give them importance by recognition. Chartism has increased in Scotland one thousand per cent. since the English persecutions commenced.

I think there is only one circumstance which I have omitted mentioning. At Greenock, the people have a most talented and virtuous instructor in the person of Mr. Thomson; and, prior to leaving that town, I visited his seminary of from 100 to 150 young Chartists, all brought up in veneration of God and love of liberty. I shook hands with every one of them, and blessed them all. Let not my English and Irish children suppose that because I am enraptured with the Scotch, I therefore, love them the less. No, I love all alike, and will struggle night and day, until I make all happy, peaceful, and prosperous, or I will lose my life in the attempt. Again I say that I will break Oppression's head, or Oppression shall break my heart. "Onward and we conquer, backward and we fall." "Universal Suffrage, and no surrender."

Let no man mention the words "moral force" and "physical force" any more; we have in Scotland stripped the hobgoblin naked, and whipped it from the land. I shall next week send you a narrative of the week's tour. Meantime, let every man, woman, and child sign the Petition. It is a "whole hog" petition, and so much the better. We reserve nothing; and he who is our friend will sign it. We want no delusion even upon paper.—I am,

My dearly beloved friends,
Your true and faithful Friend
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FRANK O'BRIEN.

Black Bull Hotel, Glasgow,
Oct. 17th, 1841.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—On Tuesday evening, about eight o'clock, a fire was discovered to have broken out in the stable-yard of Mr. Clark, a well-respected farmer, at Kirby-Hardwick, near Marnock. We understand that thirty-three stacks, the entire produce of seven hundred acres of land, were consumed. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The property was insured.

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year through, get more than stepens a day; but we will expose the double deal, say a shilling a day, this will be £18 4s. for the whole family the year through, thus instead of living in abundance and having a surplus of £45 to dispose of in articles of manufacture at the end of the year, they have to starve the year through upon £18 4s. Why was this? Because they are robbed of their right of occupancy in the land. If they had that, and that they would have if they got the Suffrage—(cheers)—they could do what Mr. O'Connor wishes the landlords to let them do; the robbery of the people of their right of occupancy in the land is a robbery transcending all others; compared with this the sixty millions of rent is a mere trifle. He repeated that the landlords rob the people two ways; first, rob them of the right of occupancy in the land, and secondly, rob them of the right of occupancy in the land. He might be asked would he not take more if he was a landlord? He had no doubt he would. He did not quarrel with the landlords receiving rent, if a majority of the people sanctioned it: what he demanded was that the whole people should be equal in political and social arrangements of society, and what he protested against was the landlords making use of the power of their wealth to prevent the people having any voice in the government of the country. He might be asked would he not take the land from the aristocracy, no, he would not, but he would compel them to sell the land to the state. (Cheers.) Should the live to be a member of the House of Commons, and he meant to be a great cheering—(he should do his duty to propose that when a man dies, his estate shall revert to the state, that is, that the Government for the people shall purchase the estate from the heirs of the dead man, giving to the widow the full valuation of the estate; the heirs should not have the land but the price of it; for breaching this doctrine, your precious member, Mr. Ward, had, in his miserable, trashy, Greenockian speech, given the people a splendid example of a false and lying one; he was no politician, he had never advocated the taking from any class under the present system—what he advocated was, that under another and a better system every man should have equal facilities of acquiring property. He might be asked would he not take effect till the man was dead. Would that be robbery? Did you ever hear a dead man cry out that he was robbed? (Laughter and cheers.) To certain things would rob the living, and he would rob a man of what they never had? How could they be robbed if they had the fair value of the land? But how are they to be paid the value? He would answer, out of the proceeds of the land. The devil in it, if, ultimately, that the charters and the right of occupancy, the landlords, would not then return that and something more. If the land was allotted into small farms of ten, twenty, forty, or fifty acres, the occupiers could better pay £5 per acre than 30s. as is paid for many thousands of acres now. The wealthy aristocracy could remark upon the land by observing that he was not the inventor of these doctrines, he was only proposing what had been advocated by the great and wise of all ages, and that the charters and the right of occupancy, the landlords, would not then return that and something more. 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CHEAP WRITING PAPER, CAP PAPER,
BROWN PAPER, TOBACCO PAPER,

throat, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings:

restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance from business : possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in its worst stage, without the least exposure to the patient; they are particularly adapted to the young, and are especially useful in the case of those who have been introduced into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the skin. It is not, however, sufficient to remove the plants that are most assiduously introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

It is only by purifying the vital stream, from insidious diseases, that the system can be preserved in its integrity. Hence the influence of the venereal complaints an infected state of the blood induces, and hence the new and deceptive forms a tainted habit puts on, which often deceive the most eminent of the faculty, and baffle the best intentions towards

restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance from business : possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in its worst stage, without the least exposure to the patient; they are particularly efficacious in the treatment of the venereal disease, and, when introduced early into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the venereal disease. Hence the venereal disease is the plague that is most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

It is only by purifying the vital stream, from insidious diseases, that the system can be preserved in its integrity. Hence the influence of the venereal complaints an infected state of the blood induces, and hence the new and deceptive forms a tainted habit puts on, which often deceive the most eminent of the faculty, and baffle the best intentions towards

In those disorders wherein salvation has left the patient uncured, weak, and disheartened, and when no other remedy could restore the unhappy sufferer to that health which he has unfortunately lost, the **TRIUMPH** is the only medicine that can be considered as effecting a radical remedy; and have ever been successful, though administered in many desperate cases of Evil, Scourgy, and Leprosy, as well as removing Pimples from the Face, Sore Legs, and other disagreeable Eruptions on the head, face, and body.

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Prepared only by Messrs. **PERRY & Co.**, Surgeons, 4, Abchurch-lane, London. (Private Enquiries in the Passage,) and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

☞ Observe, none are genuine without the signature of **R. & L. PERRY & Co.** impressed in a stamp

Measrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter the usual Fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication, (postage pre-paid.)

As the patients are treated to be as minute as possible in the answers they are required to,—as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their health, and brought on a variety of diseases, or a condition 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 gleets, excresses, irregularly, obstructive, &c. In all such cases, it has been found to be relieving in its use has been the happy means of preserving many thousands, and of restoring a great number to the permanent enjoyment of life. It is remarkable for its efficacy in all disorders of the urinary organs, whether attended with pain or without; those who, from the irregularities of youthful age, habits of studious application, or a life of pleasure, have fallen into a dependent state of mind, and that distressing train of symptoms commonly denominated a cold in the head, which is often so deeply seated as to render them almost insensible to the corporeal, and to them a remedy that acts with efficacy, without interfering with domestic habit, is peculiarly desirable.

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of twenty bottles for £20. See also the Treatise by Messrs. Perry and Co's., well known Treatise on Scurvy, &c.) by which one 11s. Bottle is saved. (Observe

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

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CO. SURGEONS,
No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Leeds.

HAVING devoted their Studies exclusively for many years to the successful treatment of the Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also, to

The frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, Self Abuse, may be Personally Consulted, from Nine to the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two.

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

They hope that the successful, easy, and expeditious method they have adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a certain disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving

will establish their claims for support. As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but, on the contrary, one which may be repeated many times. Therefore, another man unfortunately be imbibed ; therefore, the practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a subsequent attack. The practitioner's own experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which may be treated in different ways. The practitioner also consideration of all circumstances in the same manner at birth, appearances after take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to be able to treat it properly.

may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill. Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too cautious into whose hands they commit themselves. I have met many persons who have been grossly misadvised, by the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is fortunate enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following are some of the many symptoms that distinguish this disease—general debility ; eruption on the head, face, and body ; ulcerated sore throats, scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c.

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

For the accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult Messrs. W. and Co. personally, they may obtain the Purifying Drops, price 6s. 6d. at any of the following Newgate, and Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

Mr. HEATON, 7, Bridgegate; and
Mr. HOBSON, Times' office, Leeds.
Mr. THOMAS BUTLER, 4, Cheapside, London. **E**
Mr. HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax.
Mr. HARGREAVES, St. James's, Manchester. **E**
Mr. HARRISON, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley.
Mr. HARGREAVE'S Library, 9, Coney Street, York.
Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Pontefract.
Mr. HARRISON, Market-place, Ripon.
Mr. J. HARRIS, Bookseller, Scarborough & Harrogate.
Mr. R. HURST, Corn Market, Wakefield.

Mr. WATKINSON, opposite the Fish Market,
Mr. JOHNSON, Bookseller, Beverley.
Mr. NOBLE, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire.
Mr. NOBLE, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull.
Mr. H. HURDON, Louth, Lincolnshire.
Fris Office, Sheffield.
Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool.
And at the *Advertiser Office*, **Lowgate**.

TURE OF COLONEL GROGAN.—ATTEMPT
TO BLOW-UP TWO BRITISH STEAM-
ERS.

554	2106	331	1775	73	8	8	0	83
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BRAMLEY WARD.

Number of Families.	Number of Persons.	Number of Employed.	No. of Unemployed— Those depending on them.	Total Weekly Income.	Average per head.
				£. s. d.	s. d.
2	15	60	3	1 10 0	3 4
3	16	60	3	2 0 0	3 4
22	111	51	60	13 0 6	2 4
46	256	95	161	22 13 0	1 38
59	343	132	211	22 2 3	1 38
34	417	109	308	16 11 0	0 39
29	303	29	274	10 10 0	0 39
250	669	—	669	0 0 0	0 0
497	2968	462	1606	87 19 0	0 108

UNEMPLOYED OPERATIVES' ENUMERATION.
PUBLIC MEETING.

BRAMLEY WARD.									
Number of Families.	Number of Persons.	Number Employed.	No. of Unemployed, with those depending on them.	Total Weekly Income.	Average per head.				
				£ s. d.	s. d.				
2	5	5	0	1 10 0	4				
15	49	31	20	8 12 3	2 4				
22	111	51	60	13 0 6	2 11				
46	255	95	161	22 13 0	1 9				
59	343	132	211	22 2 3	1 9				
74	417	109	308	16 15 0	0 9				
29	203	58	145	3 6 3	0 5				
250	669	—	669	0 0 0	0 0				
497	2668	462	1606	87 19 0	0 10				

SOUTH WARD. It is necessary to observe that the gross average is taken including

Number of Families	Number of Persons	Number of Employed Persons	Number of Persons with a dependent child	Total wage income	Average household income
				\$, a d.	\$, a d.
32	104	47	57	20 6 0	0 3 1
52	169	79	90	28 4 0	0 5 4
113	406	161	245	58 6 0	0 5 1
244	1030	379	651	117 17 5	0 2 1
545	2514	918	1738	219 18 4	1 1 1
747	3960	1011	2872	357 9 8	1 1 1
859	4653	1005	3648	399 14 6	0 1 1
1214	7293	212	1082	26 9 9	0 0 0
1946	9776	0	5776	0 0 0	0 0 0
4752	19936	3780	16156	937 19 1	0 1 1

state to you that my opinion is, that our cause would
 long since have assumed a far more imposing attitude
 than it has done, if it had not been our own law;
 why so? Why, Sir, a law, a class-made law is
 not a law, it is a mere opinion, and it is not
 this, the Northern Star was established. What has
 been the conduct of that journal-of that vehicle of
 communication of the working classes of the empire?
 Why, we see our own reports, petitions, and addresses,
 and we see the opinions of the working men, and
 for ward; and other agencies well as ourselves, send
 resolutions and addresses which, as course, the *Star*
 publishes. It certainly can publish no more than it
 receives; but, then, Sir, the reasons and arguments
 which are sent to it, are not such as to excite the
 ever sent, which is the occasion of the remarks, we
 so often hear of the *Star* being nothing but a roll of
 addresses and dry resolutions, and has not any tendency
 to bring our opinions fairly before the people. Now, Sir,
 I am not at all disposed to quarrel with you, but I
 bring our just claims before the public in the most
 effective manner, and to cause the *Star* to be, not only

OUSEBURN.—The usual weekly meeting of the

[illegible][illegible]

Chapman-street, St. George's Church,
not at home Nov. 30, at two o'clock, the Court
of Solicitors. Solicitors, Messrs Crowder and Maynard,
on-house Place; official assignee, Mr. Whitmer,
main-street.
Thompson, timber merchant, Chadwell-st.,
between Nos. 36, at two and Not. 30, at eleven;
at Bankruptcy Solicitor, Mr. Shucketh,
d-row; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-
Lane.
de Scarle, printer, Barry St. Edmunds, Oct. 15,
and Nov. 30, at twelve, at the One Bell Inn,
St. Edmunds. Solicitors, Mr. Parker, St. Paul's
Church-yard; Mr. Leech, jun., Barry St. Edmunds.
de Dorrington, printer, Percival-street, Gower-
street, and Nov. 30, at eleven, at the Court
of Solicitors. Solicitor, Mr. Goddard, King-street,
side; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-
street.
de Catlow, victualer, Leeds, Oct. 27, at one o'clock,
at two, at the Commercial-rooms, Lee-
chard-st. Solicitors, Messrs Maitland and Sanders, Mid-
dle Lane. Dr. Peden, Leeds.

from the London Gazette of Friday, Oct. 15.

Chapman-street, St. George's Church, at two o'clock, at the Court of
Sessions. Solicitors, Messrs. Crowder and Maynard,
on-house Place; official assignee, Mr. Whitmer,
main-street.
Thompson, timber merchant, Chadwell-street, at
two o'clock, at two and Not. 30, at eleven,
at Bankruptcy Solicitor, Mr. Shucketh,
d-row; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-
at Sea, printer, Bury St. Edmunds, Oct. 15,
at two and Not. 30, at twelve, at the One Bell Inn,
St. Edmunds. Solicitors, Mr. Parker, St. Paul's
-yard; Mr. Leech, jun., Bury St. Edmunds, at
four o'clock, at two and Not. 30, at eleven, at the Court of
Sessions. Solicitor, Mr. Goddard, King-street,
side; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-
at Catlow, victualler, Leeds, Oct. 27, at one and
at two, at the Commercial-rooms, Leeds.
Messrs. Mathews, Messrs. Mathews and Sanders, Middle-
ton, London; Mr. Foden, Leeds.

Borrowdale, pasteboard manufacturer, Scenery,
 Lanthwaite, Cumberland, Nov. 2, and 30, at

Bridgman and William Dryland, tailors
at Chapman-street, St George's East, one at
at one, and Nov. 30; at twelve, at the Court
of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs Crowder and Maynard,
one-house Place; official assignee, Mr Whitmore,
Hall-street.
J Thompson, timber merchant, Chadwell-street,
at two, Oct. 26, at two, and Nov. 30, at eleven, at
Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr Shadleigh,
official assignee, Mr Green, Abchurch-lane.

or Searle, printer, Burg St Edmunds, Oct 13,
and Nov. 30, at twelve, at the One Bell bar,
St Edmunds. Solicitors, Mr Parker, St Paul's
yard; Mr Leech, jun, Burg St Edmunds.
Oct. 26 and Nov. 30, at eleven, at the Court
of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr Goddard, King-street,
Middle; official assignee, Mr Gibson, Basinghall-
street.

at Catlow, victualler, Leeds, Oct. 27, at one, at
the Court of Bankruptcy; rooms, Lee &
Co., London; Messrs Makinson and Sanders, Middle
Lane; Mr Foden, Leeds.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL

DONCASTER.

Mr. John Bradley, boot and shoemaker, Common Lane.

Mr. Winsap Fowler, hat-dresser, Princess-street.

Mr. Wm. Foster, Jewell, Cleveland-street.

Mr. John Walker, tailor, Three Cranes Yard.

Mr. J.ohn Emmerson, boot and shoemaker, Factory Lane.

Mr. Charles Bloomer, St. Thomas-street, Treasurer.

Mr. George Buckley, boot and shoemaker, Church-street, Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Thomas Derris, boot and shoemaker, Cleveland-street, sub-Secretary.

TODMORDEN.

Mr. Wm. Halliwell, George-street.

Mr. John Butcherworth, Blind Lane.

Mr. James Standish, Woodwood.

Mr. Henry Halliwell, Hanging-ditch.

Mr. Wm. Marshall, Doboyd.

Mr. Wm. Fielden, Shade.

Mr. James Scholefield, Roomfield Lane.

Mr. James Twiss, The Terrace.

Mr. Jonas Mariand, Walsdon.
WIGTON.
Mr. Wm. Harkness, calico-printer.
Mr. Robert White, weaver.
Mr. John Hodgson, nailer.
Mr. Thomas Sanderson, weaver.
Mr. Henry Cook, dyer.
Mr. Joseph Kiffin, hatter.
Mr. Thomas Barcliffe, chain-maker.
Mr. Richard Gate, President.
Mr. John Bryce, tailor, Weaver.
Mr. Jonathan Clarke, nailer, Union-street, Treasurer.
Mr. Edward Mark, calico-printer, East End, Secretary.

MOSSLEY.
Mr. John Robinson, cordwainer.
Mr. Henry Wood, boot and shoemaker.
Mr. Joseph Hall, cordwainer, Saddleworth.
Mr. Edward Bradbury, cotton-spinner, Saddleworth, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. George Hoyle, fasten-cutter, Saddleworth, sub-Secretary.

O'Brien's Press Fund.—The Committee met on Tuesday, and transacted their business there was on hand. They are happy to inform the men of Leeds that they will have an opportunity to hear their great political schoolmaster next week; the Music Hall is engaged for three nights—namely, Leeds, Wednesday, Thursday, when they hope that the Leeds will attend, and come to this man, who has sacrificed his all in their

behalf, that they esteem him more and more. The Committee would also call upon the brave men of Worsley, of Hunstlet, Holbeck, and Woodhouse to stand up, and shew, by their presence and their actions, that they long to see O'Brien in a situation, in order that those splendid talents with which he is endowed may be secured to the cause of the people. Men of Leeds and the neighbourhood, attend the Music Hall on Tuesday, and the two succeeding evenings, and shew the enemies of O'Brien that O'Brien is emphatically the man of the people.

THE LONDON O'BRIEN PRESS FUND COMMITTEE.—At the third sitting of this committee, Mr. Morton in the chair, credentials were received for Mr. Crockett, jun., as colleague with Mr. Treadwell for the Tower Hamlets. Various members stated the necessity of the formation of a series of public concerts for the benefit of the Press Fund. It was resolved "That a deputation of six wait upon the Trades Delegates, who will have a general meeting on Friday next, and that Messrs. Parker, Watkins, Nagle, Morton, Osborn, and Treadwell, form the deputation."

LONDON, in the objects of this committee." Four shillings and twopence were reported as collections and the meeting adjourned.

DOINGS OF THE "PLAQUE" IN LONDON.—Mr. Sidney Smith, the leading "advocate" of the Corn Law League in London, seems to keep himself constantly in hot water, always preparing to come to discussion, but never daring to meet an opponent. At a meeting of the League some short time ago, Mr. Bloomfield attended, and advocated the Charter, in consequence of which an adjournment took place, in order that Mr. Smith might meet him; this, however, he failed to do, but called a meeting of his own in Wapping, at which Mr. Bloomfield attended, and was threatened by Mr. Smith with ejection by the police if he attempted to interfere. Mr. B. however, did not attend, and addressed the meeting, at the close of which cheers were given for O'Connor and the Charter, and groans for the expiring Whig faction.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th.

There is again a good supply of Wheat to this day's market. Oats and Barley moderate. Beans larger. Old Wheat has fully supported last week's prices, also fine dry New, but other descriptions are here but in limited quantities. Barley as made rather more money, but the inferior qualities are difficult to quit. Oats 3 per stone, and Beans 10 per quarter higher.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK

ENDING OCT. 19TH, 1841.						
Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
3044	592	455	—	254	0	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 5 9	1 13 10½	1 5 5½	0 0 0	2 0 5	0 0 0	0

LEEDS CLOTH MARKERS.—There has not been the same extent of business transacted at the Cloth Halls during the last week, as we have had to re-

port for some time back. The slight demand for foreign markets which has existed for a week or two, seems to have altogether ceased, and on Tuesday there was scarcely a buyer of any amount in the market. The warehouses, however, continue in pretty full work.

Huddersfield Market.—This day's market presents a most dull and gloomy appearance, in consequence of bad news from America, there was little

doing, and that rice was consumed to heavy goods, all other articles being sold at very low prices.

BANARAS.—Mankars, Thumars, & Co. 218-220, The demand for rice is not altogether in prices, and there is demand for shafts continues active, but fine English sorts from Down fleeces are in slow request. Colonial wool is very much depressed. *Yarn.*—We cannot report any improved demand for Yarn the production is weekly diminished, as the length of the staple is not so good as last year. *Wool.*—The mills are only working daylight, nor can we learn that any immediate hope of amends is apparent.

Piece.—The arrival of the *Caledonia* steamer from America has not had any beneficial effect on our market, as only a limited business has been done. Lustres, made from White Alpaca Yarns and Cotton

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, OCTOBER 20TH.—There was a large show of Beasts to trade, but the quality was again but middling. Of Sheep the supply was rather better, an average one as regards number, whilst the quality of the smaller portion was decidedly inferior. The best Beef brought 6d to 6½, middling 5½d to 6d, best Whether Mutton 6½d to 7d, Ewes, &c. 6d to 6½d per lb.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, OCT. 16TH.—In consequence of the wet morning, we only had a thin supply of samples of new Wheat very inferior. Wheat sold from 6s 6d to 6s 5d; Oats 2s 6d to 3s 8d; Barley 3s 6d to 5s; Beans 5s to 5s 6d per bushel.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, OCT. 19TH.—At our Wheat market this morning, upon a moderate demand, the full prices of last Wednesday were obtained for foreign Wheat, but all descriptions of Irish were 3d. 3d per bushel, cheaper, and very little could be sold. There were few buyers of Oats in store, and the transactions in either old or new were limited; but qualities of the latter offering at 3s 2d to 3s 3½d per 48lbs. Flour and Oatmeal met a tolerable fair sale, at the advance above noted. Two or three small consignments of Egyptian wheat were sold at 3s 4d per 48lbs. holders. Generally no demand is to 2s 3d quarter above that rate.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.
(BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.—The supplies are now less of Wheat, and of new much short of last week; as description, and consequently sells more freely; at the price of 6s 10d per bushel. Oats are selling at the rates of this day se'night. Fine Barley is 1s. per q. dearer, but other sorts are difficult to quit. Oats fetch rather more money. Beans steady.

LEADS.—Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Rep. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JESUUA ROBSON, at his Printing Office, No. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brig-late; and Published by the said JESUUA ROBSON, for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR, at his Dwelling-house, No. 8, Market-street, Brig-late, in the County of Middlesex, existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said No. 12, 13, Market-street, Brig-late, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid to J. ROBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday, October 23, 1841.