### TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY DEARLY BELOVED FRIENDS,-I now come to the narrative of my Yorkshire tour, and in truth a glorious one it was. I left Manchester at seven o'clock on Monday morning, and met with the secretary of the Bradford Chartists who was to accompany me to Little Horson, where we were to join the procession. Smith is an Irishman. I merely mention that fact as part of the answer to Mr. O'Connell's assertion, that " in England there was no Irish Chartists." Smith does not make an exception, but on the contrary, wherever I go I find Irishmen taking an active lead in the present movement, and I have the great satisfaction to know that they are greatly respected by their English fellow-working men. We met the procession at Little Horton, and proceeded thence to Bradford, in the order reported in last week's Star of the "turn out" in honour of Chartism at Bradford. I may truly say that it not only astonished me, but literally paralized every foe to liberty who witnessed it. Of the many great, and glorious demonstrations I ever saw, I am bound in justice to say that according to population, Bradford best all. It would be utterly impossible to make a guess at the tens of thousands who congregated mon the occasion, while the order, good conduct. and decorum at once refuted the charge of licentioneness, so often made against our friends. One thing, as regards this demonstration, is very curious. It is this; one little fellow who guesses for the Bradford Observer, wrote us down as 6,000, while he who performs a similar office for the York Courant, makes us but 3,000; now was the chap of the Observer drunk, or was "t'other beggar" blind ! which was it ! These fellows are becoming of great service to us just now. as they enable the middle classes to judge of the value and veracity of their organs. You saw the resolutions that were passed; but you could not judge of the enthusiasm of the meeting and of the ability of the speakers. I here met West, the West Riding lecturer, for the first time; and although I had heard much of him, yet had report, which was loud in his praise, fallen far short of his merits. I cannot spare much space to a discription of him, while silence would be neglect of duty. He is very young and very small, but uncommonly well put together. He is one of the most modest men I ever met; in fact he requires shoving to force him into his proper position, and I feel convinced that our friends in all other parts will be happy to recognise an addition to their strength in the fact that West, another Irishman, is acknowledged by all to be second to none in the art of debating, and in power and willingness to expound and support the great principles of democracy. I think he makes James Leach his monitor, and worthily he follows in the track of his great preceptor. In fact he is a host in himself. In the evening we had a grand Soiree. Mr. Clarkson filled, as he ought to do, the post of honour both within and without, and discharged the duties of office well. This gentleman is of the greatest use to Chartism throughout the district, and is generally respected and beloved.

evening. I had to address those who took tickets for beautiful, while a strong belief in our increased a room capable of containing about 700, which in not sufficiently baited. Mr. Owen, a Chartist, the Soirce, in the Social Institution, and then to pro- strength seemed to animate the bosoms of all pre- less than five minutes was literally choked, while asked a question, but in consequence of the uproar ceed to the Mechanics' Institute, the second largest sent. As soon as I had concluded, we proceeded the crowd appeared but little diminished. Here around the platform, by the panic-struck plague, we ceed to the Mechanics' Institute, the second largest sent. As soon as I had concluded, we proceeded but little diminished. Here building in the town; and both of them much too towards Dewsbury, under the command of that small to give satisfaction or accommodation to our indefatigable and zealous chieftain Moseley Stott.

SUDBURY.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley has delivered three could not learn its purport. Mr. Fainlough then don't have been the means of much good. An association of accommodation to our indefatigable and zealous chieftain Moseley Stott. numerous friends. In fact we could have filled When the Dewsbury procession joined, our num- sequence of the over-powering heat, and also in con- the immense amount of pasture in large farms, and so long as they advocate the cause of Universal Sufa building at one shilling a head, capable of bers were tremendous, while none appeared to sequence of one of the beams giving way. The instanced one in Staffordshire of two hundred acres, bolding 6,000 persons. I enrolled fifty seven new dread an improper use of our power. The old place was very low, and I suffered more than I had ture. Mr. A. replied that the existence of the Corn members at the Mechanics' Institute, and then I women who manifested much fear of us in 1839, ever suffered before, always excepting the Oven at Law as a barrier to commerce was a proof that this returned and enrolled forty odd at the Social Insti- are now much more afraid of opening their tills ALLOA. We then retired to another room, when a was naturally a commercial nation, and that we tution. This is work which I will never undertake or of closing their bankers' accounts. They have sgain; going from one oven to another. It was raining the whole time. This is too much to expect, but of Chartism to the substantial reality of pauperism. is nevertheless frequently arranged for. But, once These who used to curse us, now cry, "God Bless quarrelsome. I trust that he will become a tee- answers to the questions he (Mr. C.) was about to for all, I never again will attempt it. Upon the You, and MAY You PROSPER." I fear they are the totaller, as he cannot trust himself with moderation. put would be as concise as possible, in order to afford whole, I should say that nothing could exceed the prayers of the wicked; however, we take them as It is really too bad when captious and quarrelsome the public as much information as their limited time talked of endeavouring to get a co-operative store Bradford demonstration from beginning to end. they are meant, and help ourselves without relying fellows interrupt the harmony of a large party. The day was beautiful; that is the Chartist part of upon the prayers of our friends. At Dews- From Holmfirth we were to have gone in proces- become of the various branches protected by import them plainly to see the justice and expediency of the it. It was a Whig morning, full of promise, but it bury the good fellows built a very fine and sion to New Mills, a distance of more than two duties? Was it true that there was a duty of thirty People's Charter. They have now, however, set to deceived us; it was a Chartist day, fresh and smiling, commodious pavilion, at a great expense; it is miles, but in consequence of the dreadful state of shillings per dozen pairs on women's shoes-24s. on work in right earnest. A meeting was held here and a Tory evening—no mistake about if—just what capable of accommodating about 4,000 in the it promised upon our breaking up the out-door body and about 300 in a gallery. Another Isighman the project. At four we started for Honlay it promised upon our breaking up the out-door body and about 300 in a gallery. Another Irishman, the project. At four, we started for Honley, how the makers of those articles were to be remu- was appointed to canvass for shareholders, and four meeting, dark, dirty, and pelting.

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

off, and, in truth, it also was a bumper. I was met that, by several thousands, with bands and banners, at the Sowerby Bridge Station. I was wholly incapable of addressing them, but West was kind enough to make the want unfelt. After a short delay at vain attempts to form them into four, six, or even twelve deep, we proceeded, en route and en masse, to Halifax. It is great folly to attempt anything like processional order with such numbers; 25 I feel assured that either the Bradford or Halifax masses, if arranged four deep, would reach from Bradford to Leeds, a distance of ten miles. When the pro-I thought it more numerous than that of Bradprocession, to the great amusement of the body, who, wise.

# Dorthern.

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great unpaid, or by a Government order, to have the but the PRODUCE BEGAN TO PRESS SO HEAVILY UPON troops under arms, and in readiness; but new where- THE MEANS OF CONSUMPTION, that this year he ever I go. I find the soldiers, without arms, has two cows, a flock of geese, some pigs, and mixing with the people, and no warlike so forth. Last year, with only twenty-four perches mixing with the people, and no warlike so forth. Last year, with only twenty-four perches on Sunday evening last, at the Chartist room, preparations whatever. Whether this proves cultivated, the profit over all expences, after paying Strand-street, when five new members were enrolled, Whig folly and cowardice, or Tory wisdom, £4 rent for three quarters of an acre, which is at the and foresight I cannot say; but so it is. At Aber- rate of £5.68, 8d. per acre, and after paying for labour, deen alone was there a declaration of war, and for seed, and all other expences, the profit was about that was made by an upstart Whig mayor, whom £12! and mark, only twenty-four perches, a fifth of nature cut out for a journeyman, but system made the three-quarters, or one-seventh of an acre in a master of him. Indeed to such a frightful extent producing order! If the whole was highly cultivated, the riding. Also that each district in the riding be was the plan of regimental preparation carried (as the grass land yields little or nothing,) it would under the " peace and retrenchment" Whige, that I leave profit, after outlay and rent, RIGHTY-FIVE fearlessly assert, had not the over-zeal of adminis- Pounds per acre per annum. This is no crotchet. tration been tempered by the prudent caution of There is the land, and there are the accounts. Colonel Wemyss, we should have had more than one revolution in Lancashire during the peaceful reign riments ever made: many persons come from a disof Whiggery. The fact I believe is, that England tance to witness the capability of the soil; and owes to Colonel Wemyss, more than to the rascally after one glance, the mist of political economy, as pay all arrears. Whigs, the preservation of the peace of the North. preached by the dogmatists of the cotton-lord I have most closely watched the conduct of Colonel Wemyss, the Commandant of the district, for would recommend Colonel Thompson, Cobden, many years, and I unhesitatingly declare, that and friends to make a party of pleasure, and his mild use of the power committed to his to visit this New English Poland; but, perhaps, hands, has, more than royal proclamations, it would be a sin against the holy Steam Powers to magistrates' proclamations, and ministerial pro- advocate the Gothic doctrine of eating English clamations, tended to the preservation of the bread and beef. Selby has a population of only peace of the country. I know some gallant 5,000; and therefore many must have come from a gentlemen, who would have made a mess of things considerable distance, impelled with more noble molong since. I mention these facts, because while I tives than those of mere idle curiosity. Upon the write, I literally tremble at the very idea of the whole. I was highly delighted with my first trip to use which a Whig Government might and would Selby, and, life permitting, it shall not be my last.

joined the Millbridge and Heckmondwike proces- the whole of his diocese, which he assures me is Plague.—On Wednesday morning last, the walls of Fion. I drank tea with that good and consistent Chartist to the back-bone, and merely requires the chartist, Mr. Penny, of Millbridge. We proceeded, necessary cultivation.

At six o'clock, to Heckmondwike with bands and Hunneparent D. Catuadar married I started. at six o'clock, to Heckmondwike, with bands and transparencies, to meet the men of Dewsbury. for Cooper-bridge, the Huddersfield station, where answer any questions that might be asked. About healthy aspect, and threatens, ere long, to rise and were immense, and I was induced to address them carriage and four, and in which we instantly started a great retinue of broadcloth gents, made their apfrom the window of a Tory that was, a Chartist for Holmfirth, a distance of seven miles. This was that is. Yes, he has seen the folly of his ways, and the last day of my tour, and was the only wet mercial nation, and that consequently every pos has become a convert to the holy and orthodox one. Long before we reached Holmfirth: the rain sible facility ought to be given to commerce. That creed of Chartism. The spectacle was beautiful in fell in torrents, nevertheless, we had a large pro- the Corn Law was an anti-commercial measure, the extreme; a mass of human beings, with their cession entering the recent hot-bed, but the present ought to advocate its repeal. He then went over the I must now mention the work cut out for me in the faces all directed to one point, the night serene and cold grave, of Whiggery. The Chartists had engaged old clap-trap cry of cheap bread, but the trap w his duties like an Irishman; I need say no more. Working classes, with bands and banners. I was here society. From appearances the duty being taken off copper, tin, and wool, they here is every reason to believe that a very efficient Brooke, who read the National Petition as well as speech from one of the Youthful Association, and tend that the corn would rise in proportion, and addressed the friends at this place, on Sunday afterand kind manner explained the evils which the proposed document sought to remedy. He was loudly cheered by his townsmen, and made a good loudly cheered by his townsmen, and made a good loudly cheered by his townsmen, and made a good loudly cheered by his townsmen. I need not tell now harmonic that the cases were materially different; the one was paid to Government, the other was for memorial to the Queen on behalf of Frest, Williams, the protection of the landlords. Mr. C. again rose to reply, but Mr. A. refused to give him a hearing loudly cheered by his audience. I need not tell now harmonic that the cases were materially different; the one was paid to Government, the other was for the protection of the landlords. Mr. C. again rose to reply, but Mr. A. refused to give him a hearing

Now, just a word or two. I would recommend those national educational gentlemen, who are not magistrates, lest their real may get the better of stone at me, which hit me a severe blow on the right hustings on Friday evening, viz.:—"Mr. A. Sir, in cutive, and for the expences of the district of Brad-Sowerby, the Halifax procession arrived; and, after their prudence and lead them astray. When they dine out, they should drink, if at all, moderately; and if they have not sufficient education to teach them the value of self-possession, why then they should take the pledge at once, as a necessary mode of self-defence against self-destruction.

The men of Dewsbury, I am glad to say, intend cession reached the town it was literally astounding. to convert their pavilion, which is to remain up till Christmas, to the best possible account. I understand ford, while West and others, who were at both, con- that the Rev. Mr. Hill is to preach a sermon or two sidered Bradford much the more numerous. How- there on Sunday the 19th inst., (to-morrow week), and ever, I never saw, for the population, (always bear it is the intention of the committee to invite a series of that in mind.) so many moving as at Halifax. It popular speakers, to effect the double object of prothat in mind.) so many moving as at Halifax. It popular speakers, to effect the double object of promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, our accompanying measures. It popular speakers, to effect the double object of promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, our accompanying measures. It popular speakers, to effect the double object of promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, our accompanying measures. It popular speakers, to effect the double object of promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, our accompanying measures. In popular speakers, to effect the double object of promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, our accompanying measures. In popular speakers, to effect the double object of promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, our accompanying measures in the popular speakers, to effect the double object of promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, our accompanying measures in the popular speakers, to effect the double object of promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, our accompanying measures in the popular speakers, to effect the double object of promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, our accompanying measures in the popular speakers, to effect the double object of promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, our accompanying measures in the popular speakers, to effect the double object of promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, our accompanying measures in the popular speakers, to effect the double object of promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, our accompanying measurement of the promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, our accompanying measurement of the promencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, our accompanying measurement of the promencing rather prematurely and the promencing rather prematurely and the promencing rather prematurely and the promencing rather prematurement of the promencing rather prematurely and the promencing rather prematurely and the promencing rather prematurely and the p earrying with it every opposing obstacle: the building. I beg to observe that such spirited gain a footing for the League at Huddersfield had negatived, and Mr. Sinclair was appointed chairman. all seemed to be in motion. Our part conduct deserves praise, and that those who thus failed. I left Huddersfield at eight; and from that Mr. C. wished distinctly to state his terms, which of the day, as on Monday, was splendid, venture an experiment in aid of Chartism should time to the present moment I have been afflicted were, that equal time should be occupied by both and nothing seemed to mar the delight, save and not be allowed to suffer. We experience greater with the most severe cold I ever had in my life.

When I arrived at Manchester I was still very except one very low-bred and ignorant act of a gen- inconvenience from want of public buildings than When I arrived at Manchester I was still very him prior to the commencement of the discussion, tleman on horseback. I believe one of the London from any other source; and surely so good a substi- warm, and I very foolishly dipped my head and when a strange gentleman rose with that view and "lice," who could not wait for two minutes at a tute was very desirable; therefore let not those who neck in cold water. I now protest against any more completely overturned all Mr. A.'s arguments; crossing. No, no, it would be beneath his dignity; supplied it become sufferers, but rather let it be an out-door meetings, as far as I am concerned, during after which, Mr. Curry moved and Mr. Pickering so he literally rode through, or rather across the example to those of other towns, to go and do likethe winter. I protest against being taken from one viz. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to

instead of hooting or insulting, set up a derisive | SELBY.—On Friday, I started for Selby, a town day. langh, and exclaimed-" Your day is gone, old chap; which I had not previously visited; and in truth I that's all spite." Yes, in his ignorant presumption, was amply rewarded for my trip. The Chartists they witnessed the fall of pride, and loss of station; upon learning my intention to visit them, but I hope these experiments will not be too often made application for the use of what is I have found all united and determined, and ter" be omitted. But upon being put from the attempted, as I know not what I might be tempted called the "public room;" but like the toast have discovered that the several lecturers chair the original motion was carried by to do, if a gentleman's horse trod on my toes at the of the "people the only source of legitimate power," and missionaries have fully done their duty, above four-fifths of the meeting. Mr. Acland bicding of its master. I don't like practical jokes, when the people alone are excluded from power, and therefore I never play them; and I would re- at Selby the public room signifies the room from the same forbearance to all. When the which the public alone are excluded. I christen 20th of December, at eight o'clock, Mr. Jennings that the Association would extend to him the same commend the same forbearance to all. When the which the public alone are excluded. I christen and the same forbearance to all. When the which the public alone are excluded. I christen and the same forbearance to all. When the which the public alone are excluded. I christen and the courts of this place courts of the Chartists of the Chartists of this place courts of the Chartists of the Chartists of this place courts of the Chartists of this place courts of the Chartists of the Charti Hall, the crowd was immense. I addressed them briefly, as did the Rev. Mr. Jackson, and then the living tide receded, and in less than half an hour no living tide receded to me have selection to the make a rew observation.

I Hall, the crowd was immense. I addressed them and called by its new and proper name. Well, in the evening of the working classes uniting together trace of the busy bustle remained. In the evening, extensive premises! no, Mr. Linton did not wait to be careful in the selection of delegates to the third however, and very early, too, the door of the be asked; but like a good and generous man, he set Petition Convention; and should a doubtful man be spacious building was beset by thousands. It is his every hand to the work, and in three days, (will proposed hastily, let some good fellow require time capable of holding between three and four thousand; it be believed) this wealthy master actually removed but, as observed by the Committee, it was incapable his boilers, fixtures, tons of iron, and all other of those who are now chosen as delegates to the of holding a tenth of those who would have willingly moveables, and erected a very excellent and compaid for admission. Old Ben Rushton, that prince modious hustings in a building capable of of patriots, was in the chair; and, believe me, he accommodating nearly 3,000 persons. It contains had no sinecure. When I arrived, every inch was 285 square yards, and was comfortably filled, while blocked, and I had to be literally wedged through the numbers who occupied windows and open spaces the dense crowd to the hustings. I beg pardon of between the place of meeting and its twin workthe Weekly Chronicle, but it was really smoking, shop, would have crammed it. Mr. Linton himself wedging over head and shoulders, enthusiastic, and was in the chair; and when I arrived in company everything that the knowledge-monger could wish, with West, that indefatigable and honest man, and something more. I wish "Cotton Twist" had Stallwood, was in the act of addressing the meetbeen present. It was impossible to proceed for a ing; and if I am to judge from the enthusiasm, bug, whether "Universal Suffrage" or "the Ballength of time, in consequence of the rush at both with no small effect. West next spoke, and made, lot;" we are wide awake now! The factions gave doers, and the eternal knocking outside when they as did Stallwood, a famous impression upon the us a sleeping potion in 1832, but if ever they catch probating the conduct of any one who would enter us napping again, I am a Dutchman!!! and never had Chartism a greater treat. I will my speech did them much service, and that is my just mention the speakers, and then the reader ample reward. In order to inspire the drooping will appreciate the diligence of the Committee. with hope, I must mention that whereas Selby sent Beil, of Manchester, West, Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. no petition during last year, there are already one Frederick Lees, of Leeds, Knowles, of Keighley, thousand eight hundred signatures attached to the (who, I think, made the speech of the evening,) and GREAT NATIONAL. We enrolled some new your humble servant were all present; and I should members, and I retired for a short time to the house like to meet an equal number of our learned foes. of Mr. Linton, where I was delighted to be put in O, what a thrashing we would give them ! After the possession of his agricultural statistics, whereby it O, what a thrashing we would give them! After the possession of his agricultural statistics, whereby it proceedings, we enrolled more than one hundred new appears that after paying a labourer 3s. per day for members; and thus ended the Halifax Demonstration has been proceedings, we enrolled more than one hundred new appears that after paying a labourer 3s. per day for meeting was held on Monday evening last, at the Majesty on behalf of Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of further considering the necessary steps to be taken in further ten hours' work, he is able to make profit over rent at important at a statistics, whereby it meeting was held on Monday evening last, at the Majesty on behalf of Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of further considering the necessary steps to be taken in further.

The proceedings was held on Monday evening last, at the purpose of further considering the necessary steps to be taken in further. Frost, Williams, and Jones. On Monday evening, was resolved that a public meeting be called on Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of further considering the necessary steps to be taken in further. tion. There is one circumstance I cannot avoid £5.6s. 8d. per acre and all other expences, at the ance of the important struggle now pending at the

This for our cause is one of the most valuable expemonopolists, become dispelled as if by magic. I have made of their physical power, if in office, Chartism here owes much, very much, to Mr. Linton; Thompson, who, last week drowned her own child during the present distress, which they have been and no little to the admirable Association of York, and then hung herself, and which was the result of mainly instrumental in creating; because, during the members of which never fail to cater for Selby's ten years, they denied its existence, and feared instruction, by inviting every star to visit this rising Town-hall, for the purpose of opening subscriptions, vered an interesting lecture in the Market Place to look the monster evil, steam power, in the spot of democracy. I prophesy that Selby, ere long, in order to afford some temporary relief to the stary- here. The proceedings went off with the greatest will be first among the foremost, and rejoice to know DEWSBURY.—On Thursday, at five o'clock, I that Stallwood gives an equally cheering account of

In a few minutes the spacious building was

and successfully expounded our doctrines.

to consider. Much will depend upon the character coming Convention.

In conclusion, I have now to inform you that in my next I shall lay before you, firstly, the machinations resorted to by some of the Lancashire delegates. a fortnight before the first Convention met, on the means of destroying the body of which they had been chosen as a part. I shall also put you in EVERY BRISTLE IN THE CHARTER. No more hum-

I am, fellow labourers. Your devoted friend and servant, FRARGUS O'CONNOR. P.S. Universal Suffrage and No Surrender!!!

London, Dec. 8, 1841.

CHELTENHAM.-A numerously-attended tion. There is one circumstance I cannot avoid £5.63. 8d. per acre and all other expenses, at the new Houses of Parliament, against the relentless a goodly number of both males and females were promentioning just here, and one which, in my mind, rate of £16 per acre. He has in the whole not more tyranny of the foreman, Allen, as also of his eminvariably followed by a proclamation from the fourths, in cultivation. He last year had one cow; to the country was adopted.

Chartist Untelligence.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. James Cartledge lectured and a considerable number of signatures were attached to the petition.

DEWSBURY .- At the West Riding Delegate Meeting, held on the 28th ult., it was resolved, that his presence here the good cause has been rapidly a delegate fund be established, to be supported by the levy of one halfpenny per member throughout recommended to take immediate steps to raise funds bers fourfold. At our last lecture, delivered on for the forthcoming Convention, and be prepared to Tuesday, the 30th ult, the National Petition was give in a new list of members at the next delegate unanimously adopted. During successive lectures meeting, in order that the expences may be propor- delivered by our talented friend, Mr. Abram Duncan, tionably laid. That in future no lecturer shall be the Anti-Corn Law League, have been invited to come employed in the West Riding until funds are fur- forward and discuss the question of the big loaf and nished to pay him, and that any place, not paying low wages. None e representatives of the in advance, shall have no claim on the services of League have yet appeared.

The lectures; and all places are further requested to DERBYSHIR. —Bonsall.—On Tuesday last.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—It was agreed to have a

distressing; not one half of the slikweavers have liberal collection was made at the close of Mr. Bairsbeen employed for some months past; hundreds of tow's lecture, and many Chartist publications were hungry perishing wretches, many with large families, may be seen every day walking through our streets, destitute alike of work, food, and clothing; scores, who though they may live many years, are clearly in a state of destitution and want, and who wil receive that physical injury which, in all probability, will tend to shorten their days. The case of Betty extreme want, has been one cause of inducing the gentry of this town to call a public meeting in the ing operatives.

NEWCASTLE .- TOTAL DEPEAT OF THE

Huddersfield.—On Saturday morning I started a N.B. saying, that Mr. A. would be happy to When we arrived at Heckmondwike the numbers I was met by Clayton and George Hague with a eight o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Mr. A., with rule lord in the ascendant. would admit. 1st. Was Mr. A. friendly to free opened here, being convinced that it is the only way trade in every department? If so, what would to bring the shopkeepers to their senses, and cause Daniel Read, was called to the chair, and discharged where we were met by an immense concourse of the negated, if they had to compete with the foreigner ! individuals were chosen to draw up a code of laws He was loudly cheered. West spoke at great length, nere presented with an address by the loudly Asso.

As did that good and never-failing friend, Titus ciation of Honley. It was prefaced by an admirable Mr. C. then asked, whether Mr. A. meant to con
HATHERN.—Mr. Skevington. of I it could be read, and subsequently, in a very able was received with loud cheers. I spoke out of a this was his reason for advocating its repeal. Mr. on Wednesday, the Halifax Demonstration came that I spoke, as you will doubtless have guessed off, and, in truth, it also was a bumper. I was met that. the town, it was a grand sight. As we turned to go confusion which ensued, Mr. A. walked away: to the Philosophical Hall, where the meeting was whereupon Mr. Cockburn wrote the following note elected Mr. Arran to preside; after the different to take place, some cowardly ruffian threw a large to be presented to Mr. A. upon his appearance on the shoulder, and had I got it on the head, it most pro- consequence of the unfair manner in which you ford; Mr. Brook moved, and Mr. Stead seconded shoulder, and had I got it on the head, it most pro-bably would have had the desired effect; but I caution the brave engineer against a repetition of his skill, for I assure him, that had he been caught, I adjutors are sincere in your enquiring after truth you forthcoming Convention;" which was unanimously doubt much that a Jury would have been empannelled to try whether guilty or not. This is a most logical way of supporting a false principle; but let you will conclude your lecture as near nine o'clock meetings should be held in Bradford and the adjathe would-be assassin take care lest he should yet be as possible, to allow more time for discussion. J. C., cent towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out.

| Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages, for the purpose of memofound out. | Cont towns and villages of towns and villages of towns and villages of towns and villages of towns and vil until he had concluded his lecture, which he did about liams, and Jones, and all those who have been ten o'clock. Whereupon he said it was contrary to transported beyond the seas for political offences." crowded in every part, and as I had to start that his arrangements with his employers to discuss with A resolution was then carried, that the different evening for Manchester on my way to London, I any but approvers of the present Corn Law. Mr. C., was oblige to derange the proceedings by com- in reply, said that he was opposed to its repeal with- and return their names to the next meeting, after mencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, out accompanying measures. The meeting called which, the meeting adjourned to next Sunday place of meeting to any other place during the same Mr. Acland, and the other speakers this evening, for the evidence they had given in attributing all the In my fortnight's tour I have disposed of more existing evils to class legislation, and that the only than 1,400 cards for the Executive. I think I remedy for those evils was to be found in the Peohave inspired a fresh life and vigour into our ranks. seconded, as an amendment, that the word "Charpartial straighforward conduct in the chair, which surer.

> sidered, a first-rate Chartist lecture. THE CHARTISTS held their weekly meeting for business on Tuesday evening, Mr. Pickering in the chair, when the following resolutions were agreed to Moved by Mr. Cross, seconded by Mr. Scorfield, "That a public meeting be got up as soon as possible Moved by Mr. Crothus, seconded by Mr. Sinclair, That the meeting be held in the Chartist's Hall, possession of the tricks of the "Plague," But we the meeting) printed immediately." Carried. Mr. are wide awake. If they join us, IT MUST BE FOR Crothus moved and Mr. Purvis seconded," That the dies for their attendance. thanks of this Association be given to Mr. Chadwick, of Rochdale, for his straight-forward conduct as a magistrate, in asserting the right of

TROWBRIDGE.—On Saturday last, a public meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel, to hear Mr. Clark, of Bath, also to hear what progress Chartism was making in the different localities that he had visited in his tour through the southern part of Wilts and Somerset. He was listened to with marked attention. After which, Mr. Moore read a paragraph from the Star respecting the Queen's intention of pardoning all the convicts of good behaviour, on the baptism of the young Prince. It a public meeting was held in the above chapel when

unanimonsly agreed to.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

SELBY. - At the close of the demonstration held in Mr. Linton's factory, on Friday evening, in honour of the liberation of Mr. O'Connor, the following resolution was unanimously carried at the Association Room. "That a vote of thanks is due and hereby tendered to Mr. Edmund Stallwood, of London, for his bold and manly exertions in the cause of Chartism in this district.

LEITH.—Since Mr. O'Connor ho cared us with progressing, and it may be some satisfaction to our distinguished champion to hear that his visit, and our subsequent lectures, have increased our num-

DERBYSHIR -BONSALL On Tuesday last Mr. Bairstow delivered a long, argumentative, and spirit-stirring lecture in the large room of the Bripublic meeting on Monday evening, for the purpose tannia Inn, to the hardy mountaineers of this "cleft of getting up a memorial for Frost, Williams, and in the Peak' hills, which was rapturously applauded, Jones, and the adoption of the National Petition. At the meeting, on Monday, both these were agreed to.

LEIGH.—The state of trade in this place is really formed, consisting of twelve good men and true. A sold. A vote of thanks to Mr. Bairstow was carried by acclamation, and the meeting dispersed highly

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

On Sunday afternoon and evening, Mr. Bairstow preached to large audiences in the Belper Market Place, and in the National Charter Association

Room, Holbrooke Moor. Liberal collections were

CHARTISM through Derbyshire wears a most

NEWCASTLE.—The Chartists of Newcastle held their weekly meeting for business on Monday week.

Mr. Kirker presided. The following resolutions the meeting broke up.

Were agreed to:—"That, in the opinion of the DAISY HILL.—The Chartists of this village held. Chartists of this locality, the rule filed in the Court their weekly meeting on Sunday. The cause is pro-of Queen's Bench against Feargus O'Connor, Esq., gressing steadily but firmly. It was agreed to call a for the act of his servants is unjust, and contrary to meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of December, at eight the rule to have been filed for no other reason than his unflinching advocacy of the cause of the industrious classes." "That this meeting place most implicit confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Peter frage." "That the thanks of this Association are due to Mr. Neisby, for his manly opposition to the despotic disposition of the Government in their attempts at erecting barracks at Bolton, for the purpose of compelling the industrious classes of that locality to submit to be starved to death quietly; and we do recommend every town in England to imitate the conduct of the rate payers of Bolton, in nobly opposing the attempts to locate a body of hired assassins, to deprive them of their rights.

LASSWADE.-A few choice spirits have long

HATHERN.-Mr. Skevington, of Loughborough, noon, after which arrangements were made to hold

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

Council Meeting, North Tavern .- The Council met as usual on Sunday evening at six o'clock, and localities had brought in their monies for the Exelocalities should immediately elect their councillors,

DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE.—This committee met at the Association room, New Leeds, at two o'clock, called to the chair. The lecturer, upon rising, was on Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of settling their received with enthusiastic cheering from all parts of books; only seven of the committee were present, the house. He commenced by taking a survey of the it not being known that they would meet ; agreed to political affairs of this country during the last fifty adjourn the meeting till next Sunday afternoon, to years, showing, in glaring colours, the manner in which be held at Mr. Brien Stead's, Canary-street, Man- the rulers of this country had trampled on the rights ningham, when all persons who stand indebted to and privileges of the working classes. Having spoken the committee will attend and pay the same; every for sometime on the distressed state the country was member of the committee is requested to be present now reduced to, he then explained the People's Charter if possible.

Wapping held their weekly meeting, at the North Tavern, at seven o'clock on Sunday night last, when Messrs. Jennings and Edwards delivered each a lecture on the rights and duties of women, to interfere in the political affairs of this country, and showed the necessity of their persevering till the the secretary, who was on a mission in the country, People's Charter become the law of the land. Mrs. Mr. E. Dempsey read the minutes of the last meeting. Jackson was elected president, Mrs. Blayza was Mr. O'Higgins handed in twelve shillings, being the sub-

Jones, and all political convicts.

WHITE ABBET .- The Chartists of this locality mustered strongly on Monday night last, in their Association-room, Gracechurch-street, when the two following resolutions were carried unanimously :-"That it is the opinion of this meeting that we to consider the propriety of memorialising her Majesty to memorialise her Majesty to pardon Frost, justy on behalf of Messrs. Frost, Williams Williams, and Jones, and all political convicts."

and Jones; which was carried unanimously. "That this meeting pledges itself to use every exertion to obtain signatures to the memorial on their behalf." The resolutions were ably supported by Goat Inn, Cloth-market, on Monday evening, the Messrs. Smith and Hodgson, in speeches of con-18th instant, at half-past seven o'clock, and that the siderable length. Every meeting night, the society Secretary be instructed to get 200 bills (announcing gains strength by an accession of new members. the meeting) printed immediately." Carried. Mr. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the la-

DEAMOND STREET .- A number of Chartists in Deamond-street, met at the Paul Pry Inn, on Monday evening last, and agreed to join the National Englishmen's homes to be their Castles, and re- Charter Association. Twenty-nine members gave o'Connell, by doing so they would make friends probating the conduct of any one who would enter in their names, and paid their contributions, and of those who only require to read their proceedings to elected Mr. Wm. Neil, and Mr. G. Fletcher to the be converted to their principles, but who will not do so, General Council. Mr. J. Brook attended, and de-while Mr. O'Connell is attacked, whether that attack livered a short lecture on the necessity of union, be just or unjust. He also said that the association and warned them against having anything to do might have very interesting discussions, on the princiwith crotchet-mongers, as nothing short of the People's Charter would ever emancipate the working classes from the misery and degradation in which the people of Treiand required information. (Hear, hear.) Mr.

Toole concluded a very sensible and temperate speech, of they are at present placed.

> George-street.-Mr. Arran delivered a lecture to the Chartists of this street, on Monday night last, at eight o'clock, in their meeting room, when they agreed to memorialise her Majesty on behalf of all political convicts.

DAVYHULME.-On Saturday evening last, Mr. a goodly number of both males and females were pro-sent. Mr. John Moore was unanimously called to is most important. When the Whigs were in than three-fourths of an acre; and not more than ployers, Grissell and Peto. A series of resolutions the chair, who stated the objects of the meeting in a derived from locating the people on the land, show-Power, the announcement of a public meeting was twenty-four perches, or one fifth of that three- in favour of the memorial which was a very large spade cultivation.

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

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

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

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

MEETING .- An association was formed at a public meeting, at the Albion Coffee House, Shoreditch, on Friday evening. The meeting was addressed in an able manner by Mr. M'Grath. A large number of members were enrolled.

CONGLETON .- Mr. O'Brien visited this place on Saturday last, when there was a good number of the working classes met to hear him. He delivered a most heart-stirring lecture.

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

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

Chapel house, to memorialize her Majesty, praying she will be most graciously pleased to extend the Royal clemency to Frost, Williams, and Jones.

tion is about being formed here. WESTMINSTER .- Mr. Whaley lectured at the

Charter Coffee-house, Stretton-ground, on Sunday even-MIDDLETON.-At the weekly meeting, on Sunday night, several new members were enrolled; and.

after some discussion, a vete of thanks was passed to Messrs. Brophy and O'Higgins, for their praiseworthy exertions in the cause of the suffering millions. HOLLINGWOOD.—The Chartists of this place opened a new room on Sunday last. Mr. Taylor, of

Royton, lectured in the afternoon, and Mr. Leach, of Manchester, in the evening. Several new members were enrolled. STALYBRIDGE.-Mr. Thomas Storer delivered a lecture on Sanday evening last, to a respectable audience, in the National Charter Association Room.

At the close of the lecture the following resolution was adopted :- "That this meeting views with abhoreace all attempts to create disunion in the Chartist ranks, and that the attempts to injure the character of Dr. M'Douall and B. O'Brien are weak and unfounded. and calculated to injure the people's cause; and further, this meeting places unbounded confidence in Dr. M'Douall and Mr. B. O'Brien as unflinching advocates of the people's rights and liberties." NORTH LANCASHIRE -The delegate meeting of North Lancashire took place at Accrington, on Sun-

day last, Mr. Fothergill, from Lancaster, in the chair. Delegates were present from Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Sabden, Lancaster, Harwood; Bacup, Preston, and Chorley being absent. It was resolved, that J. T. Lund, from Lancaster, be the lecturer for North Luncashire, for the next six weeks, Mr. Marsden wishing to retire; that the lecturer's salary be thirty-two shillings per week, and that each association send in moneys to the district secretary, so that a fortnight's wages can be paid to the lecturer before setting out; that the lecturer visit the following places, in addition to the usual route, vis Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Higher Bentham, Little and Long Preston; and that Mr. Beesley, of Accrington, be the district secretary, as usual.

WORCESTER.-At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of this locality, held at their room in Foundry-street, Mr. George Davie in the chair; a long discussion ensued regarding the propriety of joining the Birmingham district for the support of a lecturer, in which Messrs. Clark, Davie, Hockins, Powell, and Williams took part. At the close it was resolved that the secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Mason, inviting him to pay a visit. A voluntary contribution was entered into towards defraying his expenses. GATEHOUSE,-On Wednesday, the 1st instant,

a public meeting, took place, in the Mason's Hall, to hear Mr. Wardrop, from Dumfries, deliver a lecture on the rights of labour. Mr. Donaldson, grocer, was in all its bearings, and urged upon his sudience the Female Chartists.—The female Chartists of necessity of uniting, as one man, for the attainment of their rights, and never to cease their exertions until the Charter became the law of the land.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday last, Mr. T. Dillon in the chair. In the absence of Mr. Brophy. chosen secretary, and Mrs. Corrodus the treascription of twenty-four new members, being the surer. Mr. Daniel O'Connell was so decidedly opposed to it. That he, like many others who were wholly ignorant of its principles, and who were great admirers of Mr. O'Connell, were by his speeches led to believe that the association was as bad as he represented it to be; and the personal abuse of Mr. O'Connell which he had seen in the Star, and in other Chartist publications, confirmed him in that belief, and in which belief he would have had the misfortune to remain had he not attended the meetings held in that room. He had followed in the wake of Mr. O'Connell. and cheered him on and assisted in promoting several members of Mr. O'Connell's family to public situations, while he was under the impression that he was cheering them on as Repealers of the Union. He was still an admirer of Mr. O'Connell, and he did not like to see him abused by any party, and he knew that there were a great many others felt as he did upon that subject, and as a friend to the association he strongly recommended them to avoid all aliusion to Mr. which we give but a mere outline, by thanking the meeting for the very kind and attentive hearing they had given him, though not a member of the association

THE PRESS.—This interesting question was brought forward in an admirable speech by Mr. Dyota A warm and an mated discussion ensued, in which Messes. Wood, Woodward, Clarke, P. Brophy, Dunne, Mc'Mahon, and O'Higgins took part. The question was referred to the Press Committee. After which Mr. Wood was called to the chair, and thanks given to the one, separated.

### Chartist Entelligence.

LONDON.-TAILORS.-Dr. M'Douall lectured on Three Doves, Berwick-street; and on Thursday even-Golden-square. Several members were enrolled on source of political power. Air, "A man's a man for both evenings, and the highest satisfaction expressed at a that." Several other patriotic tosses and sentiments the talented lectures.

BIRKENHEAD.—A Chartist Association has been recently formed at Birkenhead. For the last few excellent songs, by Mr. Anderson, after which the weeks meetings have been held, and lectures delivered by Mr. Jones, of Liverpool; but since the last meeting present commenced to trip it on the light fantastic toe, of the association, an attempt has been made to sup- which they kept up with great spirit until an early press the growing spirit of freedom by the bigots, who, hour in the morning. possessing no weapons but those of force or fraud, strive to rain, where they cannot refute. The following is a brief statement of the facts: - About three weeks ago, the chair. On the motion that the National Petition the council of the Birkenhead Association, finding that the room in which they held their meetings was too small for their increasing numbers, made arrangements with Mr. Chadwick, of the Temperance Hotel, Chesterstreet for the use of one of his commodious rooms. They held their first meeting in his house on the 21st mit. The meetings of the Rechabite and Total Abstinence Societies were held in the same place. A general meeting of the former society was held on Friday evening last, and passed a resolution removing their "tent" from Mr. Chadwick's house. On the day following, they issued placards, which were profusely posted, and of which the following is a copy :- "Public Notice-The members of the Reckabite and Total Abstinence Societies of Birkenhead feel themselves in duty bound, as professing Christians, to inform the public that, in consequence of Mr. Chadwick, of the Temperance Hotel, Chester-street, having allowed a number of persons, calling themselves Chartists, to hold meetings at his house, they have unanimously resolved to remove the meetings of the Rechabite and Total Abstinence Societies to Mr. Parkinson's commodious premises, Lower Joystreet. Resolved ever to uphold Christian Truth, and loyalty to the Throne and Constitution, they are resolutely resolved to oppose every attempt to destroy those here. We hold our weekly meetings every Monday principles so invaluable to every Englishman." Com-inight, at the Butchers' Arms, Dukestown. Mr. William ment on this infamous placard is superfluous, as regards Bees, the landlord, has kindly given us the use of a the great body of the people in the manufacturing dis. room, fire, and candles, gratis. The National Petition tricts, yet amongst the many persecutions which have was adopted at our last meeting. We call upon our been waged against the Chartists, this is the most brethren of Sirtrowy, and the surrounding districts, insidious, and, if not checked at its commencement, is who were ence advocates of those principles for which the most dangerons. It is a new form assumed by many of us have suffered, not to be danated at the despotism, when the halter, the hulks, and the dungeon past, but come forward like men, demanding their have failed in their effect. Tyranny has tried these, rights and tried them in vain. It has muffled, therefore, its dom, and engaged in the moral warfare at Birkenhead. should be supported and encouraged by resolutions of Chartists newspapers, and Chartist works. The new the neighbourhood. form of persecution should be met by sending the ablest of the Chartist lecturers to whatever places it is attempted. Believe me, such is the fear in which Chartism is held in such places as this, that no persecutions for of the Mayor at the late "babby" meeting, at the London; Yearsley, Welshpool. political opinions, or political agitation would be at. Town Hall, in deciding against the Chartist amendtempted, if it were the practice to send the ablest ment, was unanimously agreed to. On the following Chartist missionaries to the spot to reside, for a time, evening, Mr. Mason lectured to a crowded audience, at ten, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Wilson, and to inculcate their principles. I merely throw out the hint. Mr. Chadwick, the landlord of the Temper. new members were enrolled. ance Hotel, should not be allowed to be a loser for his liberality in allowing the meetings to be held in his house, at the risk of losing his business, A blow has been struck, by this act of the professing Christians!! at his very existence; let them look to it. There are man's opinions of the Deity, or the responsibility of many Chartist members of "Rechabite societies," let mankind, if he dealt justice to, and extended love and them look to this act of men who exclude politics from charity to all, he was truly pions, and should be at half-past twelve, and Jan. 18, at twelve, at the their deliberations (!) and yet do their little, and their esteemed as a good and virtuous member of society. best, to destroy those who choose to hold an indepen- Mr. P. exposed the impions practices of the church, and dent political opinion.—Correspondent

Hansen, who opened his lecture by quoting largely was delivered was crowded to excess. from various authorities—such as Lord Bolingbroke, Charles James Fox, Sir William Jones, Blackstone, and other eminent authors, to show the right of the people to the franchise; and that at one time, in English history, they enjoyed it to a much greater extent than they do at present; and that while the people exercised those rights, they were much better of, enjoyed a greater amount of comforts, and were conparatively happy. Mr. Hanson then went on to show, people, had been entailed on the country by crusades against French and American liberty; which would never have been sanctioned, had the people enjoyed those rights to which he had already alluded. He passed, for the purpose of benefitting the few at the propriety of engaging Mr. Duffy to lecture for a fortexpence of the many, and concluded by calling on the people to be firm and united in their call for justice.

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

CALVERTON.—Mr. Dean Taylor delivered a most splendid lecture on the superiority of Chartism above all other modes or plans of amelioration. When he had done, he joined thirteen new members, and sold a Michael Danks, Hatton-garden, carpet war-house-number of Chartist papers, Estinguishers, &c.—A Chartist school has commenced with every prospect of sucthe Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messra Grimaldi, cess. This place owes its prosperity entirely to the Stables, and Burn, Copthall-court, Ihrogmorton-street, valuable labours of this much esteemed missionary.

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

HYSON GREEN.-Prior to Mr. D. Taylor's visit street. to this place, great efforts had been made to obtain a chapel to meet in. One was obtained, and the keys delivered up, viz. of the Wesleyan Association chapel, back. Well, the New Connexion, or Kilhamite chapel, was applied for. They were perfectly agreeable. The it convenient, and all appeared right; but in the afternoon, Mr. Fletcher, a Künamite, resolved that the meeting should not take place. Our friends, of course, would not deliver up the keys, though they had stopped the beliman. A padlock was then put on the gate, and number were assembled to go in. After waiting to street. gather our friends, Mr. Taylor proposed that we should shop, so that the light of his gas might illumine our Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Rixon and Son. Mr. Taylor commenced the meeting by singing "Men Aldermanoury. of England," &c. after which he gave them one of the neverest castigations we ever heard, and plainly proved the superiority and necessity of Chartism, and showed, While they practised the principles of the Charter in church government, they inconsistently and with demoniscal zeal opposed them in the legislation of the coun-

Brown moved, and Mr. Johnson seconded, that Mr. person to represent the three counties of Nottinghamshire. Leicestershire, and Derbyshire, in the General Convention of the industrious classes, about to meet in February.

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

GLASGOW .- A lecture was delivered in St. Ann's linen-draper, Dec. 20, Jan 14. at ten, at the Commis-Church, on Monday last, by Mr. Charles M'Ewan, on sioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messra. Baxter, the diffusion of moral, political, and intellectual edu- Lincoln's-inn-fields. cation among the people, in order to prepare them for Joshua Wright, Birmingham, matchet-manufacturer, ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the the carrying ent of the principles of the People's Dec. 11, Jan. 14, at two, at the Waterloo-rooms, Birhead, should never be without them, as many dan-Charter. The nature of the lecture called forth a mingham. Solicitors, Messrs, Holme, Loftus, and gerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their keen discussion, in which Messrs. Rodgers, Munro, Young, New-inn. Columboun, and others took a part, at the conclusion of Richard Ouston, Kingston-upon-Hull, sawyer, Dec. which Mr. Culien rose and moved—"That in conse- 14, at eleven, Jan. 14, at one, at the George Inn, cellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing recommended: she took one small box of them, quence of a report having gone abroad that the Queen Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Messra. Hawkins, head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depressally according to direction, and they appeared to give was intending to issue a pardon to all those persons Blexham, and Stocker, New Beswell-court, Careyincarcerated for political offences, that a public meet- street. of memorialising her Majesty to include in her royal draper, Doc. 13, Jan. 14, at ten, at the Vine Ing. Steur-Jones." This being reconded, was put to the meeting mittee for Scotland, met in the Session-house, Mr. Rodger in the chair, when they entered into further Dec. 11, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Waterloo Hotel.

clemency those political exiles, Frost, Williams, and bridge. Solicitor, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn. Universal Suffrage Association, and the Central Com- and Long, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street. arrangements for holding the meeting, and making the name, as far as lay in their power, a national object. Application has since been made for the City Hall, but Jan. 14, at twelve, at the George Inn, Freme Selwood. as it had been previously let for another purpose, the Solicitor, Mr. Frampten, South-square, Gray's inn. meeting will be held in St. Ann's Church, on Monday Mr. Con MUBRAY delivered a lecture in St. Ann's inn-fields.

Church, on Wednesday last, on the Repeal of the Legislative Union accompanied by the People's Charter, the only specific remedy for Ireland's manifold wrongs, Mr. Colombonn in the chair; the lecturer handled his subject in the most masterly manner, and completely carried his audience along with him. Messrs. Gillispie, M'Millan, &c. spoke in behalf of the lecture. Mr. Malcolm took the opposite side of the question, and Tennile. endervoured to make an impression on the meeting against both the lecture and the lecturer, which brought down the general disapprobation of the audience, amid which he was compelled to retire. Three cheers were then given for the Repeal, and three for stock-brokers. Wallace and Byers, Blackburn, Lanca the lecturer, when the meeting broke up a little before ahire, power-loom-cloth manufacturers. C. Hargreaves twelve o'clock

CALTON.—The members and their friends of the Young Men's Association, held a splendid soirce en Tuesday night, at No. 23, Kirk-street, Mr. Bwan in the chair; Mr. Scoller, croupier; after the ten and Wednesday evening, to a crowded audience, at the other apparatus pertaining to this mode of entertainment had been liberally served to the company by the ing, to a similar audience, at the Bricklayer's Arms, stewards, Mr. Moir gave the people, the only legitimate were afterwards given and responded to, while the meeting was enlivened by appropriate airs, and several tables were removed, when the ladies and gentlemen

ABERDEEN,-The Chartists of this place held their meeting on Monday night. Mr. A. M'Donald in be adopted, an amendment was proposed to defer it for a week, which was carried. A committee of seven was appointed to draw out a plan of organisation for the month. The state of the National Vindicator, and the Dundee Chronicle were brought under discussion, and it was recommended that both these papers should be wich. Hilditch, Guildford-street, Russell-square supported.

LOUGHREA.—The cause of Chartism progresses satisfactorily here; the more it is assailed the better it thrives.

DELPH, SADDLEWORTH .- Mr. James Duffy delivered an excellent lecture, in the room, Millgate, on

BARNARD CASTLE.—A meeting of a few friends to the cause of the Charter was lately held in this place, to devise means to procure signatures to the National Petition. They have obtained a number of sheets and petitions, and also a number of political tracts, Chartist Circulars, &c., for sale and distribution: and there is no doubt but that shortly an Association will be formed in this place.

TREDEGAR -Chartism is steadily progressing

YEOVIL -SOMERSETSHIRE -Mr. Clarke, of Bath, poisoned dagger, and placed a vizor on its hideous face. delivered an excellent lecture here on the evening of If the Chartists do not tear off the mask, and strike the Wednesday week. The meeting was well attended, weapon from its hands, they deserve to wear their fetters, and the lecture gave great satisfaction. Mr Stephens, The little band who have raised the standard of free painter, was in the chair, and the meeting was also addressed by Mr. Bainbridge, upholsterer. We are sorry to add that in consequence of the active part sympathy and encouragement at every Chartist meeting taken by the Chairr an, Mr. Stevens, and also by Mr. in the kingdom. They are few in number; their asso- Bainbridge, on this occasion, they are discharged from ciation is in its infancy; their funds are low. They their employment, through, as is supposed, the intershould be supported by contributions of Chartist books, ference of some of the squirearchy and priesthood of

KIDDERMINSTER.—At a public meeting here, on Tuesday week, a resolution, denouncing the conduct in the ball room, at the Free Masons' Arms Inn. Several Bloomsbury, London; Payne, Eddison, and Ford,

BATH.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. R. K Philp, of the Executive, delivered a very powerful lecture on the question "What is true Religion?" The lecturer ably contended that whatever might be a depicted the hypocrisy of the present age in a most Basinghall-street. CARLIELE-LECTURE-On Sunday evening last, vivid manner. The lecture occupied one hour, and a lecture was delivered here, by Mr. Joseph Brown gave unbounded satisfaction. The room in which it

OLDHAM.—On Wednesday evening, the 1st inst., Mr. James Duffy gave a very spirited lecture in the Greave's street Room. After the lecture a conversation teek place on the charge brought against Dr. M'Douall by Mr. Wiliam Benbow, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting has implicit confidence in the integrity of Dr. M'Douali as a leader of the people." Three cheers were given for Mr. O'Connor and the Charter; three for Author's Introductions and Notes.

Section William Benbow, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this meeting has implicit confidence in the integrity of Dr. M'Douali as a leader of the people." Three cheers were given for Mr. O'Connor and the Charter; three for Author's Introductions and Notes.

The Milliam Benbow, when the following resolution to life to be continued each Saturday till the whole is completed, No, 1. Price Twopence, containing one their effects on him have, if possible, been even more sheet royal octavo, double columns, of WAVER—miraculous than on myself. He had suffered from a Muthor's Introductions and Notes.

The Milliam Benbow, when the following resolution to life and sound health, made use of Parr's Life Pills, and their effects on him have, if possible, been even more sheet royal octavo, double columns, of WAVER—miraculous than on myself. He had suffered from a Muthor's Introductions and Notes.

The Milliam Benbow, when the following resolution to life and sound health, made use of Parr's Life Pills, and their effects on him have, if possible, been even more sheet royal octavo, double columns, of WAVER—miraculous than on myself. He had suffered from a Muthor's Introductions and Notes. the misery and suffering of the people increase. He then proved, at considerable length, that class legislation had been the curse and bane of this country; and place as previously announced, when delegates were the curse and bane of this country; and place as previously announced, when delegates were mances of Sir Walter Scott.

Years, out, after using one box at 2s. 9d., 18 quite a new being. The most remarkable part of his case is this—his finger and toe nails, which had become mances of Sir Walter Scott. that the enormous debt which pressed so heavily on the present from the following places, namely —Oldham, Mr. Lawiess; Lees, Mr. Haigh; Middleton, Mr. Gregory; Waterhead Mill, Mr. Marlor; Rochdale, ing Classes, who represent that, notwithstanding the Mr. Carson; Mossley, Mr. Robinson; Fails worth and great circulation and unparalleled celebrity of Hollinwood, Mr. Tetlow; Delph, Mr. Pontefract; then recounted the numerous bad laws which had been Ashton, Mr. Briton; a discussion took place on the night, when it was unanimously agreed to.

# Bankrupts, &c.

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

official assignee, Mr. Pennell. George Winder, Hackney-road, jeweller, Dec. 14. at

three, Jan. 14, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Williams, Alfred place, Bedford square, official assignee, Mr. Pennell. John George Rowley, Hatton-garden, bookbinder. Dec. 14, at half-past one, Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Appleby, Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-

Adolphe Lawrier and Joseph Lock, Wood-street, neglected the study of Grammar. importers of foreign goods, Dec. 14, at two, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy; Selicitor, Mr. but they immediately repented, an i fetched the keys; Ashurst, Chapside; official assignee, Mr. Turquand,

Copthall-buildings. Robert Jesse Makins, Blandford-street, Manchesterkeys were delivered, books, &c. were removed to make square, grocer, D.c. 22, Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messra Sutchiffe and arranged as to accord with the Progressive Lessons Birch, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street. Charles Schofield, Kingston-upon-Thames, timber-

merchant, Dec. 11, Jun. 14, at eleven, at the Court of Mr. Kilhamite Fletcher appeared to triumph. The time | Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Kightley, Panton-square, of meeting arrived; we went; the gate was fast. A St James's; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-James Palmer. Upper Whitecross-street, carpenter, hold our meeting out of doors, near this Kilhamita's Dec. 10, at eleven, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Court of

darkness. Accordingly thither we adjourned, when Jewry-street. Aldgate; official assignee, Mr. Green, Benjamin Birkitt Parlour, Alfred-street, Stepney, victualler, Dec. 17, at half-past twelve, Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Ware, Blackman-street. Southwark; official assignee, Mr Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

John Simpson, Goswell-street, currier, Dec. 18, at try. We concluded with three cheers for O'Connor, two, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. the Charter, and Frost, Williams; and Jones.

OLD BASPORD.—At a meeting held here, Mr. Isne.

Brown moved, and Mr. Johnson seconded that Mr. The Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Nins, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-after meals, dizz ness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stomach and bowels. Indigestion profine from taken and the country of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of ledge:—

\*\*A Loanness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stomach and bowels. Indigestion profine from taken and the country of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of ledge:—

\*\*A Loanness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stomach and bowels. Indigestion profine from taken and the country of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of ledge:—

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\*\*A Loanness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stomach and bowels. Indigestion profine and the country of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of ledge:—

\*\*A Loanness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stomach and bowels. Indigestion profine drows the country of the country o

> citor, Mr. Gale, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. of every function of the frame, will, in this most Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings. Samuel Birtwisle, Northwich, flour-dealer, Dec. 16, effectually removed. Two or three doses will conhas been much benefitted by taking Old Parr's Pills, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Many vince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The chester. Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son and Wea-

therall, King's-bench-walk, Temple. Siddons, jun., Nuneaton, Warwickshire, ceal-masters, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and try them also.

Dec. 13, Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Craven Arms, renewed health, will be the quick result of taking "Another L Hotel, Coventry; Solicitor, Mr. Beck, Ironmongers' this medicine according to the directions accompanyhall. Fenchurch-street.

ing of the citizens of Glasgow be called for the purpose John Ross, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, woollen-William and Charles Ridge and William Newland. by Mr. Walker, the chairman, and unanimously Chichester, bankers, Dec. 20, Jan. 14, at one, at the adopted; after which the Directors of the Lanarkshire Dolphin Inn, Chichester. Solicitors, Messra. Staniland John Pike Yapp, Weobly, Herefordshire, grocer.

Leominster. Solicitor, Mr. Smith, Chancery-lane. Samuel Evans, Road, Somersetshire, clothier, Dec. 9, Issac Jones, Worcester, victualier, Dec. 16, at ten,

Jan. 14, at twelve, at the office of Mr. Hughes, Worcester. Solicitors, Messrs. Becke and Flower, Lincoln's-Thomas Woodhouse Brighton, Cheltenham, general

Lincoin's-un-fields. William Parker, Nettingham, grocer, Dec. 17, Jan. 14, at the George the Fourth Inu, Nottingham. Solicitors, Messra Johnson, Son, and Weatherall,

PARTNERSHIPS DIRECTIVED

Hall and Ramsden, Chorlton-upon-Mediock, Lancashire, architects. G. Fraser and R. Phibbs, Liverpool, and Brothers, Bradford, Yorkshire, whitesmiths.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Dec. 7. BANKRUPTS.

John Brook and Thomas Brook, drapers, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, to surrender Dec. 16, at three, and Jan. 18, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, official assignee; Reed and Shaw, Friday street, Cheap-ide.

Henry Carew Hunt, merchant, Old Broad-street Dec. 16. Jan. 18. at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Whitmore, official assignee, Basinghallstreet: Heathcote and Holman, Coleman-street. John Ruston and John Jackson, commission-agents, St. Paul's Church-yard, Dec. 16, at one, and Jan. 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Whitmore, Basinghall-street; Wormald, Macclesfield, Cheshire; Williamson and Hill, Verulam Buildings, Gray's

John Corbett Adams, woollen-warehouseman, Basinghall-street, Dec. 22, at two, and Jan. 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Johnson, Basinghall-street official assignee; Gale, Basinghall-street. John Johnson, druggist, Nantwich, Chester, Dec. 21. and Jan. 18, at one, at the Crown Inn, Nant-

M'Lure, Nantwich. William Dunn, merchant, Southampten, Dec. 17, at ten, and Jan. 18, at twelve, at the Star Hotel, Southampton. Trinder and Tudway, John-street, Bed-

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

Gylby Hairsine, linen-draper, York, Dec. 24, and Jan. 18, at twelve, at the Guildhall, York. Rushworth, Staple Inn, London; Smith, York. James Hopkins and John Drewitt, bankers, Arun-

Inn, Middlesex. John Graham, grocer, Hackney-road, Middlesex, Bankruptoy. Gibson, official assignee, Basinghatistreet; Hill and Matthews, Bury-court, St. Mary Axe,
made public.

"I am, Sir, yours, obliged,
"Chas. Edwd. Harden." Dec. 16, and January 18, at eleven, at the Court of

cial Hotel, Portsea. Low, Staple Inn, London; Low,

shire, Dec. 13, and Jan. 18, at twelve, at the Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, Worcestershire. Swain, Stevens, and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London; Roberts, Crompton, and Eberhardt, Stourbridge. William Wallace and Robert Byers, power-loom cloth manufacturers. Blackburn, Lancashire, Dec. 21, and Jan. 18, at eleven, at the Town-hall, Preston, Lancashire. Clarke and Metcalf. Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Thomas Bate, farmer, Compton, Kinfare, Stafford-

London; Ainsworth and Son, Blackburn. George Harriott, beer brewer, Ormakirk, Lancaster, Dec. 20, and Jan. 18, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Jacques, Batty, and Edwards, Ely-place, London; Welsby, Ormskirk.

David Hughes, lime-burner, Welshpool, Dec. 17, at twelve, and Jan. 18, at eleven, at the Royal Oak, Welshpool. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple, Robert Jaques and Richard Wilson, flax-spinners, Leeds, Yorkshire, Dec. 16, at two, and January next,

John Rose, grocer, Monk Wearmouth Shore, Durand Co., Old Jewry; J. J. and G. W. Wright, Sunderland.

Patrick Worters Carter, and James Jackson, wool-Court of Bankruptcy. Groom, official assignee, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street; Fox, Meek, and Britten

### PEOPLE'S EDITION

### SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

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

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# Price 1s. 14d. per box.

of the Stomach and Bowels, the common symptoms "The following cases have come to my know-Benjamin Price, New Windsor, victualler, Dec. 22. ducing a torpid state of the liver, and a constant and the Court of Banksupter. Solid control of Banksupter. W. Dear Taylor be nominated as a fit and proper Jan. 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Soli-inactivity of the bowels, causing a disorganization disordary excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly James Siddons, James Moody Wathew, and John take place; and, instead of listlessness, heat, pain, they had done her so much good, he had a mind to ing each box; and if taken after too free an indul-Theophilus Bickerton, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, gence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose.

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the

blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion. she has found herself better in health ever since, As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no constraint of diet their names, otherwise I could give you plenty of or confinement during their use. And for ELDERLY oures from taking Parr's Life Pills. PEOPLE they will be found to be the most com-

fortable medicine hitherto prepared. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 1s. 1.4d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Ailen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Rich-Thomas Woodhouse Brighton, Uneitennam, general England, Foli, Spirol, Andrewson, Value and Wholesale by appointment of the Solicitors, Messra Becke and Flower, ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 1ls. each, with full directions. ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; at 1s. Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetlerby; Waite. Harrogate; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observ the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229

Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

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

Market-place, Manchester. "To the Preprieters of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty, for the good of suffering mankind, to send you this true statement of the astonishing effects which Parr's Life Pills have produced upon me, and also upon my wife and daughter. Myself and wife have both been strangers to good health for nearly twenty years, until we till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,—and accidentally heard tell of your Pills, which we have taken for several weeks, and their effects upon us have been almost miraculous, both now feeling young, strong, and in health; my daughter, also, has found them equally beneficial. You may refer any one to me who at all doubts

"Your obliged, grateful servant, JAMES LESCHERIN,

"Grove-place, Ardwick, "near Manchester." Witness-John Whitworth," " May 18, 1841."

James Hopkins and John Drewitt, bankers, Arundel, Dec. 22, and Jan. 18, at ten, at the Norfolk Arms Hotel, Arundel. Blackmore and Senior, New ailing with a complication of disorders in the Head, Stomach, and Liver, and now, since taking two of your boxes of Pills, I am quite restored to a perfect state of health. You may make whatever use of this you please, only I think the good effects ought to be

"Oldham, April 30, 1841."

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

" SARAH STANSFIELD. "April 17, 1841."

"Stalybridge, April 13th, 1841. " Sir,-My brother, William Carnson, No. 8, Johnstreet, Butcher-gate, Carlisle, was cured of Gravel by taking two boxes of Parr's Life Pills; Betty Marey, of Stalybridge, has been cured of a Head-ache of many years' standing, by taking three boxes of Parr's Life Pills, after spending many pounds with doctors; John Taylor, a man who fell into the canal, and afterwards broke out in blotches all over his body, the doctors could do nothing for him; a person that had tried the Pills advised him to get some; hamshire, Dec. 14, and January next, at eleven, at the he did, and is now perfectly restored, and many Thompson's Arms Inn, Sunderland. Swain, Stevens, others I do not remember. I am much better myself for taking Parr's Pills. I will inform you more fully in a short time of more cases.

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

### "To Mr. Mottershead, Manchester." SECOND LETTER FROM MR. OSBORNE.

"Gentlemen,-I write to inform you that I have returned on foot from Liverpool, and many of my old friends here are indeed astonished at my altered appearance and activity. I must also inform you that my brother-in-law. Mr. W. J. Barres, of this nances of Sir Walter Scott.

The Proprietors are anxious to meet the wishes replaced by new and perfect ones. This has been considered by many who have visited him as a curiosity and wonder; for my part, I have ceased to wonder at any cure effected by Old Parr. I continue to enjoy the best of health and spirits; and am yours very respectfully,

> JOHN OSBORNE. " Late of her Majesty's 52nd Regiment of Foot,

discharged incurable by the Regimental Doctors." " Hinckley, July 27, 1841. Mr. Burgess, Bookseller, Hinckley, will answer

inquiries. ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM THE CITY OF LINCOLN.

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

(and are offered to me), it would require a book as large as a Church Bible to write them in! Not a day passes but some one comes to acknowledge the blessings of a cure—some one being made free in their limbs from pain and rheumatism, some cured of brance the name of one who felt, and felt deeply, sick head-ache of long standing, some from violent bilious attacks, others cured of the ague, of swelled to redress them, fell a sacrifice to the schemes of the habit puts on, which often deceive the most eminent legs, and sore legs, for curing the palpitation of the heart, and, wonderful to relate! old men and women say, since they took Old Parr's Pills, they have an extended circulation."—Weekly Dispatch.

The respective to the schemes of the most puts on, which often deceive the most eminent most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or a cure.

The faculty, and baffle the best intentions towards a cure.

In those disorders wherein salivation has left the patient uncured, weak, and disheartened, and when the most eminent most puts on, which often deceive the most eminent most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or a cure.

In those disorders wherein salivation has left the patient uncured, weak, and disheartened, and when the most eminent most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or a cure. had more nerve and strength than they had experienced for the past twenty years, and that Old Parr is like new life to them, for they feel all those delightful changes in the system. In fact, these wonderful Pills appear to contain all the virtues of the 'pothecaries shop, without having to go through all the regular doses of draughts and boluses.

" My sale, instead of decreasing, increases. Since last August, when I received the first supply of Parr's Life Pills (with the four gross you may now send me by first conveyance), I have had 2,076 boxes at 1s. 13d., and 264 of the 2s. 9d. size. Some people may not believe this: you can, if you like, shew the

# "I am, your obedient servant.

"JAMES DRURY. "The old-established Patent Medicine Warehouse,

224, Stone Bow, Lincoln. Since the above letter was in print, Mr. Drury has THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all Disorders and restored the week past.

"A Lady whose name I am not allowed to mention,

disorders. "A Gentleman Farmer has also informed me he

"An Old Gentleman (about 70) came to buy a box, on the recommendation of an Old Lady, who said

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

was so bad at times, she could neither sit still, eat, every man to the possession of the Elective Fran- habits of studious application, or a life of pleasure or drink, and the pain increasing to such a degree chise. FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly ex- she was fit to sink under it. Old Parr's Pills were sion of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, some triffing ease; they were, however, persevered in, and a large box completed a radical cure, and

> "These cases, with many more similar, I can speak to as being faithful. Persons object to giving " I am, yours, &c.,

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

OBSERVE that each box of the Genuine Medicine has pasted round it the Government Stamp, in which

is engraved these words, PARR'S LIFE PILLS, in WHITE letters on a RED ground. No other can be

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### Boetry.

Pather, what fearful noise is that. Like thundering of the clouds? Why do the people wave their hats And rush along in crowds?

It is the voice of canonry, The glad shorts of the free: This is the day to memory dear, ms freedom's jubiles.

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

My heart is big with joy; I've witnessed many a may like this. Shout ye, aloud, my boy. Hurra, for freedom's jubiles ! God bless our native land;

And may I live to hold the sword Of freedom in my hand. Well done, my boy, grow up and love The land that gave you birth; A home where freedem loves to dwell Is paradise on earth.

SONGS FOR THE MILLIONS at famine rides rampant o'er all the land, none but the drones can his power withstand : industrious bees that produce the wealth his victims alone and he kills by stealth: the wounds which he makes they never bleed. the wasted form, when the soul is dead. the tale that it died for want of bread. Oh, gracious God, that governs all, Thy attributes are wise and good;

Arise, and make the tyrants fall. That rob the poor of life and food. hard is the fate of the suffering poor. at toil, and privation, and pain they endure; jet they are patient, forbearing, and kind. the drones of the earth are against them

combin'd: unity shudders with grief and despair; it thinks and reflects on their woes and their the heart of the patriot burns with desire.

the days of their thraldom may quickly expire. Oh, gracious God, that governs all, Thy attributes are wise and good Arise, and make the tyrants fall, That rob the poor of life and food. molists, despets, and tyrants are strong, beep on the poor oppression and wrong,

match from the hanger'd the fruits of the sod. mader abortive the blessings of God stame on the priest that would cant and would de the sad millions to yield to their sway grand be the traitor whose tongue can beguile. an plunder and rob and betray with a smile. Oh, gracious God, that governs all,

Thy attributes are wise and good: Arise, and make the tyrantsfall, That rob the poor of life and feed. blessings be poured on the patriot's head. he live to see tyranny prestrate and dead; in heart will exult with a godlike delight. minutice shall conquer the power of might:

riends of mankind who are accious to see by of redemption when all shall be free; | lend your assistance, chained liberty cries; m, and the spirit of tyranny dies. Oh, gracious God, that governs all, Thy attributes are wise and goed :

Arise, and make the tyrauts fall, That rob the poor of life and food. BENJAMIN STOIT.

w-street, Manchester.

# Bebiehs.

in Practicability, Value, and Consistency with Divine Revelation: a Prize Essay, by H. T. J. Conduit-street, 1841.

M composed in consequence of a circular pub- General prison at Perth. a by the Committee of "The Society for the Motion of Permanent and Universal Peace," ing a prize of one hundred guineas for the best 

Pirst-To show that war under all circumstances manistent with the precepts of the Gospel and pirit of the Christian dispensation. Seemd—To point out the duties of magistrates

Miss between nations without recourse to arms." he prizes were to be adjudged by the Rev. J. Pye Libe Rev. T. Thomas Pyne, and the Rev. John is, and the first prize was awarded to the essay R. In accordance with the plan laid down E Society's circular, the work is divided into \* parts, the first consisting of ten chapters, eming the following subjects of consideration :-Chapter 1st—Causes of insensibility to the horrors

Capter 2nd-Cause of a want of active exertion ER War. Compter 3rd-Evils of war.

Ompter 4th-Answer to objections from the Old Chapter 5th-Prophecies and events previous to

coming of Jesus in favour of peace. Chapter 6th-Spirit of the Christian Religion in Chapter 7th-Letter of the Christian Religion

Chapter 8th—The Christian Religion forbids de-Caspier 9th-Opinions and practice of the Primi-Christians for the first three centuries. Chapter 10th - Summary and review, and effects he present conduct of professing Christians on

nall these subjects the author has adduced much id argument, evincing, at the same time, acuteof observation coupled with brilliancy of colourand much refinement in taste and expression. I, and with a becoming determination, out " crime !"-Poor Man's Almanack. bure the several causes which operate to Production and continuance of the giant evils this fiendish desecration of human activity mergy. This is followed by a lucid exposiof the evil effects of war, both physical boral, in which its enormities, and the fearful cration of every good and virtuous principle iollows in its train are depicted with a start-

! and truthful fidelity.

"Chapter 2.-The congress, organization, and daties.

" Chapter 3.-The court. Chapter 4.—The executive power.

Chapter 5.—The possibility of effecting our plan.

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

The concluding chapter is an energetic, powerful, and well managed appeal to the Christian public, on the importance of the subject under consideration, and the claims of the Peace Society to increased sanction and support. And truly such an appeal is the part of the committee is, to say the least of it, eminently necessary at a time when our temples, utterly disgraceful, and likely to lead to considerable decorated with the trophies of war, appear more like the shrines of Mars than the sanctuaries of the Lord Jesus; and when the ministers of religion supplicate Mr. Curtis is paid by the Anti-corn Law League, turned to their work, and there was not the slightest the God of Peace to smile with approbation upon they have made a very bad choice; for Mr. breach of the peace. It is now understood that the the field of blood. Truly the Christian Church needs | Curtis is one of the most feeble and unimpressive great cause of complaint arose from the tommy or of troops, part of the reinforcement destined for the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to

of man.

### COST OF "CRIME."

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

Transportation of convicts (Ireland) .....£14,190 Freight of ships to convey convicts to Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales ...... Gratuities, &c. to surgeons, masters, &c. of convict ships ..... Fitting convict ships 4.000 Bedding, and other stores, for convict service... Provisions, medicine. &c. on the voyage...... 30,000 Convicts' expenditure, New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land ...... 265,000 Convicts at home and Bermuda ...... 78.800 Charges hitherto paid out of the county rates... 173,000 Criminal prosecutions, and other law charges... 88,090 Inspectors of prisoners (England) ...... 6,200 Inspectors of prisons (Ireland)..... is is one of the most eloquent and powerful Penitentiary, Milbank ..... n upon the subject on which it professes to Prison building, Isle of Wight (second grant)... which has ever issued from the British press. Model prison (third grant) .....

Criminal lunatics ...... 3,390

Total cost of crime .....£1,\$53,762 s system which makes the people poor-then vicious, our manufactured goods, is there not power of prace officers in cases of tumults, insurrections, out of the poor to keep the "criminals" in idleness ing hand labour to any great extent. Moreover, irrations, with the most effectual method of in large expensive establishments, called Prisons were it even as Mr. Curtis would have it, that and Hulks, where the old hands have every oppor- America could supply us with a sufficiency of corn, Third-To shew the best means of settling all tunity of teaching the young ones to become adepts and take the whole of our manufactured goods. at an annual expense of £265,000! Verily, we are who would have the effect of still further reducing a wise people! One-half of the annual sum ex- the wages of those engaged in the produce of manupended in keeping "crime" in the land, would, if factures—thus causing increased misery and desjudiciously applied, speecily extirpate it.—But if titution, in addition to the frightful extent to which that were done, what would become of the Judges, it at present exists. Were the Corn Law repealed Sheriffs, Criers, Barristers, Lawyers, Hangmen, to-morrow, and all the benefits anticipated there-Gaolers, Turnkeys, Policemen, Constables, Prisons, from realised, still we question if the working Jails, Convict Establishments, and all the other ma- man would be a gainer, for his labour is do! The new machinery would supersede them! machinery, would be more than adequate to the what would become of those saintly men, the prison | manufacturing districts, (already too densely popu-Chaplains. who so assidnously attend upon the poor lated,) to starve, or take up their abodes in the Poor wretches whose "crimes" have been such as to pre- Law Bastiles. The land, in place of being neglected, clude all hope of mercy from their erring fellow-men, must be improved-must be made to produce more and who, therefore, are taught to look for and ex- - a greater number of people must be domiciled pect mercy from Him who has promised to "forgive upon it. There is one fact alone, (says Mr. Hollis, us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass in his admirable lectures on the progress and reagainst us: "think what would become of the Par-sults of machinery), which demonstrates the cause sons thus employed, if "crime" were extirpated! of Swiss prosperity, and that is, that they are not They would be out of work—and would have to only a country of producers, supplying the nations work! No, no; we cannot do without "crime!" of the world with their produces, but that they are It is an essential to our admirable system. The poor may think it very expensive; but it may be vision of the land—there being an intermixture of some consolation for them to reflect that it finds agricultural and artizan occupations, and that a "good work" and comfortable livings for a vast great portion of the inhabitants produce a portion number of individuals, who would otherwise have to of their own subsistence. The Swiss peasant goes handle a spade or attend upon the loom. Judges on his plot of ground, and produces what will secure he first and second chapters he has fear- and parsons, lawyers and hangmen, cannot do with- him from hunger, and returns to his loom to pro-

# Local and General Entelligence.

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All these means are treated of with precision working at the same job with him in Derbyshire, just. He entered in a qualified manner into the All these means are treated of with precision and clearness, and enforced by correct reasoning and convincing argument. Those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficiency of conciliatory measures in quelling popular tumults, will probably find their doubts removed by a careful and earlied that although they had fifty one men at work at Nelson's monument, in place of the thirty-two that which we especially recommend to the attention of the cases cited from Roman, British, which we especially recommend to the attention of the cases of this country at the brightness and enforced by correct reasoning them to come to Lendon, as most of his effects of disorganisation, which was the cause of such meetings as these: was it not for the unprincipled of their own class, they would not be under the President. General Correct that although they had fifty one men at work at Nelson's monument, in place of the thirty-two that turned entry two that turned entry two that the requesting menuer of but little use. They had since paid the effects of disorganisation, which was the cause of such meetings as these: was it not for the unprinciple of their own class, they would not be under the President. General Scott is fauther at the President of their own class, they would not be under the Principle of their own class, they would not be under the President of the United States is already named, and the feftets of disorganisation, which was the cause of such meetings as these: was it not for the unprinciple of their own class, they would not be under the President of their own class, they would not be under the President of their own class, they would not be under the public of the United States is already named, and the President of

to John Dixon, Esq., late Mayor of the borough of Carlisle, in the Coffee house Assembly-room, in consequence of his services as chief magistrate for the "Chapter 4.—The executive power.
"Chapter 5.—The possibility of effecting our plan.
"Chapter 6.—The preference due to our plan.
"Chapter 7.—Prospects of success.
"Chapter 8.—Appeal to all Christians."

All these subjects are treated in a rhetorical and the respect by the company. Mr. Dixon respect to a most sumptuous repast; after which, the Chair-duct so justly merits." Mr. W. Donald seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, next rose liste, which was received with the most flattering tokens of respect by the company. Mr. Dixon respect to a most sumptuous repast; after which, the Chair-duct so justly merits." Mr. W. Donald seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, next rose liste, which was received with the most flattering tokens of respect by the company. Mr. Dixon respect to the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, next rose liste, which was received with the most flattering tokens of respect by the company and the resolution of the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Dixon respect to a most sumptions repast; after which, the Chair-duct so justly merits." Mr. W. Donald seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously merits. convincing manner, and the powers, legislative, turned thanks in a neat and appropriate address. than that against the tyrant Allen. He then in an

ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE, CARLISLE. — This all-but defunct body have been honoured during the past week with a visit from a Mr. Curtis, of Ohio. United States of America. On Friday, the 3rd instant, it was announced by the following handbill that Mr. Curtis would lecture on the Corn Laws. American bread in exchange for British labour. John Curtis, Esquire, of Ohio, United States, wil deliver a lecture, at eight o'clock, in the Tabernacle Lowther-street, on Friday evening, the 3rd instant on the Great Capacity of America for supplying food, in exchange for British manufactures, and the advantages to be derived therefrom if the Corn Laws were repealed. Admission, Twopence." Before to meet with similar treatment to the masons. He proceeding to make any remarks on the leature, we take no concluded his able and appropriate speech, proceeding to make any remarks on the lecture, we that place for a political lecture, which, but for the charge, would in all probability have led to discussion, and perhaps dissension, more especially when We recall to our remembrance the refusal of the same body to allow the use of the Tabernacle to the Rev. Mr. Forsyth, one of their own body, to preach a charity sermon on behalf of the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens. Such conduct on dissention among the members. In regard to the lecture of Mr. Curtis, we intend to say little. If We most cordially recommend the work before us does not even possess the advantage of being a good suffering. to the deep and serious consideration of every friend | declaimer; a qualification which many of the league lecturers possess to a great extent; and of which they make a most unbounded use. Mr. Curtis Thursday week, the Mayor called a public meeting assumed a great mass of false data, from which he to agree to a congratulatory address to the Queen reasoned, and finally arrived at most unwarrantable conclusions. For instance, he stated that "the tists attended and proposed an amendment, acquaint-Americans would take all the manufactured goods ing her Majesty with the distress of the labouring we would send—providing we would take their corn population. A long discussion ensued, which ended independent of other countries for their clothing, and are at present engaged in a sort of rivalry with Britain; and it is certain that they are fast overtaking it, both in the excellence and cheapness of their products. Let us for a mement look at the facts, and we will then readily discover that it is not at all likely that America will either neglect

or give up her present system of manufactures. The cotton manufacture was introduced so late as 1790, and in 1832, the number of mills in twelve states was 795; of spindles, 1,246,503; power looms, 38,506; persons employed, 57,466; amount of capital employed, £9,375,000 stirling; being one-fourth of the capital invested in the same branch in Britain. They can procure the cotton much cheaper than in England. All improvements in mechanism to a great extent. It is supposed that nearly twothirds of domestic clothing is made in country places. Attempts are making, with great success, to introduce the manufacture of silk. The mulberry tree grows spontaneously in the middle States. Under these circumstances, is it not more than pro-bable that America will shortly be able to produce a sufficiency of goods to supply its own wants, so that it is not at all likely she will take our manufacture on his behalf. Having turbed him, he made resistance with a stable fork, tured goods to any great extent. Mr. Curtis argued that by taking American corn in exchange for our goods, that wages would rise in this country; a statement wholly at variance with truth and pro-What evidence of stupendous folly! We pursue bability; for supposing we had twice the demand for Crime" is the result : then we screw more money machinery sufficient to produce it, without extendin the art and mystery of thieving! Then we would it be prudent so to act?—thus throwing our "punish" them by sending them out of the country own land out of cultivation, inundating the manufactar at an enormous cost, and have to keep them abroad turing towns with hordes of agricultural labourers, chinery relating to crime! What could the efficials not protected, and the increased power of They would have to take their stand with the hand-loom weavers. And O! think of the ornaments of the bench coming to such a pass! Think too of cumstances! Why, they would be driven into the

vide the means of other comforts, and some of the luxuries of life. "The loom," says Mr. Symons, speaking of Switzerland, which in England is an exclusive and starving occupation, "is there a pastime of supplementary occupation." And, speaking

of the Poor Laws, he says, "the sums raised for the relief of the impotent poor are very trifling."

"Chapter 2.—The prevention of tumults and riots and control of the Chapter 3—The duties of magistrates in cases of marking would be dispersible them is and protecting the surface of the author has shown that the object for anisom that it would greatly benefic from the introduce of most improvement of the surface of that part, the author has shown that the object for the surface of the

> last two years. About eighty gentlemen sat down they will meet with that contempt their base conjudicial, and executive, necessary to be exercised by the proposed congress and court of nations are company broke up.
>
> Several other toasts were given, after which the eloquent and characteristic speech, exposed the truth-perverting, venal disposition of the London truth-perverting, venal disposition of the London press generally, but particularly the Times, Weekly Dispatch, and Morning Advertiser. He said if the Times had said anything in favour of the masons, he should immediately have concluded that the masons were wrong, for he never knew them to advocate a just cause. As for the Dispatch, it was easily explained, as it generally grappled at the whole market. He would say but little of the Morning Advertiser; it could not be expected to advocate the cause of so temperate a body of men, it being the property of the publicans. He entered warmly into the necessity of supporting a paper that would advocate their interests, or they might always expect cannot but notice the very anomalous conduct of the amidst loud cheers, by proposing the following recommittee of the Tabernacle in granting the use of solution, viz. "That this meeting reprobate the conand pledges itself only to support that portion of the press which advocates the rights of the working classes, and withdraw it from those that acts against them." Mr. M'Pherson, comb manufacturer, in a nest and appropriate speech, seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. A position.

> > meeting separated. RHYNEY .- STRIKE AT RHYNEY IRON WORKS -The workmen at the above iron works have reabout three hundred persons present. Mr. Curtis than probable, we shall have a winter of dreadful

vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the

CONGLETON .- " BABBY" MEETING .- On because she had given the nation a son. The Charin the Mayor declining to put the amendment, and declaring the meeting dissolved.

LIVERPOOL.—CORN LAWS.—COL. THOMPSON. -A placard having appeared on the walls of this town, announcing that Colonel Thompson would deliver a lecture on the Corn Laws, on the 30th of November, and further, that he would prove that all the evils of society were the result of those laws, and their operation the immediate cause of our labourers and artizans being without employment. The Chartists were not a little surprised at this public pledge to the people of Liverpool on behalf of Colonel Thompson, they having hitherto entertained an opinion that as he (the Colonel) had assisted in drawing up the Charter, and having subsequently avowed his adherence to its principles, that he ascribed the evils of society to their true source, of so many being out of employment." The deputation were about to ask if he thought uncontrolled machinery had nothing to do with the non-employment of our operatives, when James Harvey, Esq. addressing himself to Charles Holland, Esq., both of whom had accompanied the Colonel, said, "Mr. Chairman, it is quite time that the meeting was opened," and this previously to having entered the place of meeting, much less a Chairman proposed. This was evidently done for the purpose of abruptly putting an end to the interview. All parties then retired to the Theatre, when Mr. Holland, having taken the chair, introduced Colonel Thompson to the meeting. The Colonel was received with the plaudits of the whole assembly, the Chartists who were present still believing him to be a friend to their cause, and ignorant of the result of the interview. The Colonel delivered a true Corn Law address. abounding with the usual fallacies of the benefits resulting to the working classes from a repeal, and, in the course of his speech, denied that machinery had been productive of evil to the working classes. At the conclusion of his speech, the Chairman said that if any person in the meeting had any questions to ask the Gallant Colonel, now was the time to do so. Mr. Barnard M'Cartney, a working man, then came forward. amid loud cheers, and stated that he was desirous of asking the Colonel a question or two. He said ho had not come forward for the purpose of offering

ing trade increased, the wages, and consequently

which we especially recommend to the attention of the government and magistracy of this country at the present time.

The third part of the work professes to point out the best means of carrying the aforesaid objects into effect. It consists of eight chapters on the following subjects:

CARLISLE.—Public Breakfast.—On Moning subjects:

The third part of the work professes to point out the best means of carrying the aforesaid objects into effect. It consists of eight chapters on the following resolution:

CARLISLE.—Public Breakfast.—On Moning subjects:

The cancel of the wheel in the common cause. In the seminated discretion and courtesy, and cause them to come forward, and put their shoulder to the wheel in the common cause. In the seminated discretion and courtesy, as similar entertainment. This was altimately agreed to, and a committee of twelve persons appointed to opinion of this meeting that the conduct of those which has issued will not add to his reputation of the body of the unfortunate father, — Jones, this day.

CARLISLE.—Public Breakfast was given the first of the whole in the common cause. In the semination produced by violent shoulder to the wheel in the common cause. In the semination produced by violent shoulder to the whole in the common cause. The cancel of the semination of this meeting that the conduct of those which has issued will not add to his reputation body of the unfortunate father, — Jones, this day.

CARLISLE.—Public Breakfast was given the first of the whole in the common cause. Cheers.) After a lengthened and able speech, he whole is the conduct of those unfortunate father, — Jones, this day.

CARLISLE.—Public Breakfast was given the following resolution:—"That it is the conduct of those mander on the border. The canvassing circular which he has issued will not add to his reputation body of the unfortunate father, — Jones, this day.

CARLISLE of the first of the whole is the conduct of the whole in the common cause.

Cheers.) After a lengthened and put their the common cause.

CARLI day, the 6th instant, a public breakfast was given from the employ of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, that didactic air which is perceivable to a greater amination of the body, and will report the result of degree in the composition of Mr. Tyler and General it to the jury. The mother remains exceedingly ill, Harrison. It expounds no new views—gives to none and is not expected to survive. Great consternation of its very trite subjects the smallest relief of novelty. prevails in the neighbourhood on account of the sin-It expresses no very decided opinions. The General, gular nature of the malady, the unusual cause from indeed, asserts a positive conviction on one or two points, but only in accordance with the popular and extensively fatal termination.—Worcester Chrobent; while he uses mild and general terms. The nicle. impression which his address is calculated to produce is, that with an appearance of soldiery independence, he will prove as accommodating a politician as General Harrison; and there is nothing to show for it that he will not display as much want of purpose as Mr. Tyler.

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTRY.-The iron-masters of Scotland have resolved to blow out for six months one-fourth of their furnaces. This 13 a resolution of dire necessity on the part of the masters, and will, of course, be felt with great severity by the numerous body of operatives in connexion with this branch of industry in the west of Scotland. Again, the early severity of the winter throws completely idle, considerably before the usual period, that industrious body the masons, and other out-door workers in connexion with them. The calico-printing business s in the most hopeless state, and we are certain we do not exaggerate when we say that in the west of Scotland one-half of the workers are idle, and that the same number of masters would be bankrupt had they not capital to fall back upon. As to the weaving population, they have for so long frequently had occasion to state the helpless state they are come to, that we do not feel inclined to say more about them. -Glasgow Chronicle.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD, the honourable member for Rochdale, has been confined for the last fortnight at Wellington, stating the object of their mission, the his residence, Crawford's-burn, by very serious indis- urgent nature of the sufferings of the people there.

THE GOSPORT branch of the London and South-Western Railway was opened on Saturday, by the Directors and other gentlemen; and a grand dinner was given at Gosport in honour of the occasion. The whole line of railway from London to Gosport

preved effectual, for there would not be more than lamentable, and from every indication, it is more pute in the Canton of Argua has given occasion for Two days after receipt of the above note, through dissensions in other Cantons; the Aristocracy of the the medium of the public papers, as well as from the Protestant provinces siding with the turbulent and stir about Apsley house, the deputation were made oppressed Catholics of Argau, the Democrats with aware of the Duke of Wellington having returned to the excessive austerity of the Argovian Anti-papists. London, when they lost no time in forwarding the In the central legislature, the deputy of the metro-following note to his Grace: politan Canton voted for the Aristocrates and the Catholics, against the suppression of the Argovian the neighbouring places in Renfrewshire, most reconvents; and his conduct has brought about a spectfully solicit an interview with his Grace the revolution in Geneva-the expulsion of the Aristo- Duke of Wellington, now that he has returned to crats from their little remaining power, and the pro- London, for the purpose of submitting their subscripmise of a thorough change in the constitution.

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

namely, class legislation, although at the same time of seventy years of age, named Adams, residing near London, and he must again decline to receive the he was labouring for a repeal of the Corn Laws. the Windmill, Walsall, was brutally murdered by a visit of the deputation from Paisley. He pays But the Chartists were soon to be undeceived, as the party of burglars, on the night of Tuesday last. every attention it is in his power to give to the sequel will show. A deputation from the Chartists The unfortunate deceased derived a small income distresses at Paisley as well as elsewhere. A meetconsisting of Messrs. M'Cartney and Laurie, waited from several houses; and it is supposed that the ing to discuss them is not necessary in order to draw on the Colonel previous to the meeting, in a room | circumstance of his having collected his rents a day | his attention to these distresses, and his other occuattached to the Queen's Theatre, the place where or two before the deed was perpetrated instigated pations render it necessary that he should decline to the meeting was about to be held, for the purpose of the murderers to their diabolical act. They effected receive the deputation. He begs the deputation to learning personally from himself whether he was an entrance to his house through the roof of a low observe that he is not in the Queen's pelitical service with some difficulty gained an interview, the the appearance of which indicated that one or more deputation from Paisley." deputation requested to know whether he of his assailants were severely gored by its prongs. By the time his grace came to write this singular (the Colonel) ascribed the evils of society A woman, living in the adjoining premises, heard epistle, he seems to have got rid of all the "concern" and the present national distress to the Corn Laws, the noise and saw the men (who are said to be four), he had felt when writing his first note, at not being and whether those laws were the cause in themselves and by calling out to them caused them to decamp, able to receive the deputation; owing to his distance of so many of our operatives wandering the country leaving their aged victim so deeply injured by their from London. With the same ease, however, as he in a state of destitution and unwilling idleness. To the first question a very evasive answer was returned, the Colonel saying "that the Corn Laws were the the deceased having deposited his money, £10, in the first question are reflicted by the colonel saying "that the Corn Laws were the the deceased having deposited his money, £10, in the deceased his money are deposited his money. grand link in the chain of monopoly." To the second the bank, on the previous day. A person named giving every attention in his power to!" If the question he replied "that no doubt existed on his Johns was taken into custody, on suspicion, on mind but that those laws were the immediate cause Thursday evening, having upon his person, or premises, a pistol corresponding with one which the tion. The following letter, next addressed to his murderers had left upon the premises of the deceased. grace by the deputation, was not honoured with an -Staffordshire Examiner.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN A FACTORY.—On Saturday the deputation from Paisley and Renfrewshire, have Shocking Accident in a factory.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Liverpool, before P. T. Currie, Esq. to inquire touching the death of Mary Mulvey, aged sixteen. It appeared, that the deceased worked in the cotton factory on the canal ceased worked in the cotton factory on the canal countries. bank. On Friday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, personally to your Grace the wretched condition of she was leaning on a strap which had been thrown many thousands of the sober, industrious, and most out of gear. By some means or other, the strap was ingenious tradesmen in the town of Paisley and caught by the machinery, and the poor girl was caught up, feet first, carried over the shaft, and pitched thence a considerable distance, till she pitched thence a considerable distance, till she pitched thence a considerable distance, till she grace should not have found it convenient to admit the convenient to admi alighted behind her own frame. She was taken up of an interview for the purpose referred to. As a insensible, and carried to a room below, when, on deputation, we were appointed at a late joint meetexamining her, it was found that her leg was com- ing of the most influential resident magistrates of pletely severed at the knee, and that she had received the county, with the magistrates of Paisley, and other shocking mutilations. She was conveyed to the Northern Hospital, where her case was at once pronounced hopeless. She never rallied, and died pronounced hopeless. She never rallied, and died the said meeting the convener of the county, swent the said meeting the convener of the Shoriff. at six o'clock. The jury returned a verdict of acci- of her Majesty's deputy-lieutenants, and the Sheriffdental death.

two-foot box rule, with slide and all complete—
agoin' for the small sum of one shillin—only one
shillin—think of that! Why, it's worth the money,
if it was enly for the purpose of pawning it for
aighteen perce and selling the tight for two shill
sighteen perce and selling the tight for two shill
such a purpose the deputation will feel themselves and not come forward for the purpose of olicing and not come forward for the purpose of olicing approaching to the nature of a factious opposition. He had merely risen for the purpose of having certain impressions which he had imbibed removed, or more fully strengthened. He had understood the Colonel to say, that if our manufacturous derstood the Colonel to say, that if the purpose of pawning it to the colonel to such a derector of the colonel to measure the extent of your sweatheart's affection whatever may be the nature of the appointment your the comforts of the working man must increase in the same ratio. Now, he (the speaker) had found that in the year 1797 we manufactured twenty-three million pounds of cotton. The average wages at that when he wants to borrow money of you; and 'll advisers, and one of the most influential of the manufactured twenty-three million pounds of cotton. The average wages at that the wants to borrow money of you; and 'll advisers, and one of the principal her Majesty's advisers, and one of the principal her days of the wants to borrow money of you; and 'll average wages at that the wants to borrow money of you; and 'll average wages at that the wants to borrow money of you; and 'll average wages at that the wants to borrow money of you; and 'll average wages at that the wants to borrow money of you; and 'll average wages at that the wants to borrow money of you; and 'll average wages at that the wants to borrow money of you; and 'll average wages at that the conformation of the conformation of the working man must increase in for your it 'll measure the integrity of a Jew, or the Grace may hold as a member of the Government, we, as a deputation, and the whole country, consider your of all the professions of friendship that a man makes and the whole country to the conformation of the working manufacture of the conformation of the conformation of the working manufacture of the conformation of the c period in the cotton department were 26s. 8d., whilst give you the square and cube of the promises that government. We feel justified in entertaining this Wednesday, Der. 1st, a meeting was held at the ABERDEEN—Strike of the London Masons. in 1840, we manufactured 460 million pounds, and a candidate for a seat in Parliament makes to the opinion, from the public declaration lately made by Craven's Head, Mr. Wartnaby in the chair. The —A public meeting of the inhabitants of Aberdeen the wages in the cotton spinning and weaving demining and confirmed. £2. was handed was held on Friday evening, Dec. 3rd, in the Tempartment averaged 5s. 6d. Now, he would appeal ninepence! Why then I must take sixpence, I supinintes were read and cenfirmed. £2. was handed in from the Southwark Society of Carpenters; from the Southwark So comprehensive vice but comprehensive vice of Christianity, both as to its general gad approves; and reported that he had waited on the surgeon at the persont time read beyond calculathe sentiments, lives, purest ages of the church. We have he sistation in recommending the sixth, and ninth chapters of this part of loss of the most careful and winth the wind and winth the most careful and ments are plain, cogent, and convincing—the manner in which they had shrunk from public invested, while the judgment is interested, while the

which it is inferred to have resulted, and its awful

# THE IRON DUKE AND THE STARVING PEOPLE.

Much has been said and written about the Duke of

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

following laconic reply:—
"Walmer Castle, Oct. 26, 1841.—Field-marshal the field of blood. Truly the Christian Church needs Curtis is one of the most feeble and unimpressive great cause of complaint arose from the tommy or truck shops being upheld in such force; the goods being upheld in such force; the goods being upheld in such force; the goods being out of two-pence for admission, was evidently being sold at the highest possible price, and of a Portsmouth. promalgation of the doctrines of universal peace can made to keep out the Chartists, so that the Lesgue only collect from all her various sections less than might have things all their own way; and so far it classes in these districts is truly shocking and instalment of revolution. A theologico-political disconnection of the doctrines of universal peace can made to keep out the Chartists, so that the Lesgue very inferior quality. The state of the working shocking and instalment of revolution. A theologico-political disconnection of the doctrines of universal peace can made to keep out the Chartists, so that the Lesgue very inferior quality. The state of the working shocking and instalment of revolution. A theologico-political disconnection of the doctrines of universal peace can made to keep out the Chartists, so that the Lesgue very inferior quality. The state of the working shocking and instalment of revolution. A theologico-political disconnection of the doctrines of universal peace can made to keep out the Chartists, so that the Lesgue very inferior quality. The state of the working shocking and instalment of revolution. A theologico-political disconnection of the above potential disconnection of the above potential disconnection of the chartists, so that the Lesgue very inferior quality. The state of the working shocking and instalment of revolution. A theologico-political disconnection of the chartists, so that the Lesgue very inferior quality. The state of the working shocking and the chartists are the chartists and the chartists are the chartists and the chartists are the chartis

"The members of the deputation from Paisley and

tion sheet to his consideration, and for the purpose of affording his erace some important information regarding the condition of that unfortunate portion of her Majesty's subjects, whom the deputation are sorry thus to represent.—21, Manchester-buildings, October 29, 1841."

To the above note the Duke of Wellington forwarded the following curious reply, which, take it all in all, we are sure will be read with astonishment over the whole country:-"London, October 30, 1841.-Field-marshal the

Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to the members of the deputation from Paisley. It is true that the Duke returned to town the night before last, in order to attend at Buckir gham Palace when Burglary and Murder.—An old man, upwards been and will be much occupied while he will be in

> answer :-" My LORD DUKE,-The undersigned members of

substitute of the district, as well as the magistrates RIVAL AUCTIONEERS AT A FAIR. -" Here you are!" of Paisley; and the instructions specially given to cried one genius; "here's a beautiful brass-mounted | the deputation by the meeting were to lay before the

### Chartist Entelligence

### HUDDERSFIELD

O'CONNOR DEMONSTRATION. On Saturday morning, all was bustle and haste in the expectation of the distinguished patriot. At half-past ten, a carriage and four greys started for Cooper Bridge, to meet Mr. O'Connor. who started en route to New Mill, where he was met by the men

of Holmfirth. The people here formed into procession, accompanied by a band of music and numerous banners floating in the breeze, and as the procession crossed the English Alps, from New Mill to Holmfirth, the sight from Holmfirth and the valley was most magnificent, indeed the people merging as it were from the clouds, and then the splendid banners in rapid succession, all served to heighten the scene.

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

Mr. O'Connor spoke for half an hour smidst the most rapturous applause. Such was the crowded state of the room that it was afterwards accertained that the main beam had sprung and broke into splinters, and it is a wonder that the whole of the vast assembly were not "let through" to the bottom, but all passed off safe.

Started for Honley at four o'clock; met the procesfield at Lockwood. From Honley the right was most beatiful, the music playing, and the transparent lamps with which the procession was provided were truly grand; but such was the inclemency of the weather, that only a very few &c. On entering the town the procession moved in the following order :-

Four Marshals on horseback. Almondbury band. A large and splendid banner. A full likeness of Mr. O'Connor. Reverse-England, home, and liberty. Operatives twelve abreast. A beautiful green silk banner-Golden letters. Motto-Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments. Vote by Ballot, Payment of Members, No Property Qualification, Equal Representation. A beautiful tri-colour. Kirkheaton flag. We demand Universal Suffrage. Operatives twelve a-breast. Lindley band.

the People' Charter in the other. Reverse. The day of freedom dawns—the time is near When freedom, our united efforts crown, On, on, Briton's, our cause is clear, And labour shall no master, but the labourer own

A splendid green silk banner, with a correct

of Equal Rights in one hand, and

likeness of Justice holding the Scales

God Save the people. Operatives twelve a-breast. Tri-colour. Motto-Holmfirth National Charter Association.

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

Operatives twelve a-breast. Green silk banner. Motto-The right of every man to liberty is from God, from nature, from birth, and from reason. Reverse-The whole of the principles contained in the People's Charter,

we demand, for nothing less will we ever ask or take. Tri-colonr: Motto-" God save the Queen for we fear no one else will." Reverse—" The glorious Republic of America, and soon may England imitate that country; its people happy and contented. Golcar band.

A splendid oil painting of the coat of arms of the National Charter Association." 16 feet by 10 ditto. A tri-coloured flag; Motio-" England expects every man

White flag; Motto-" The land, the land !- he right of every living man." Reverse-"The rights of labour, soon may they be acknowledged by

to do his duty.'

Reverse-" God helps those who help

all the world." Green silk banner; Motto-" Every man his own landlord." Reverse-" Down with the accursed factory system, the school of immorality, profaneness, wickedness, and vice of every description. Operatives, sixteen abreast. Colne-bridge band. Cap of liberty.

Tri-coloured flag. Large white banner ; Motto-" England, home, and liberty." Reverse-"No bastiles. The right of every man to live upon his native land. Operatives, sixteen abreast.

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

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

demand; this we will have." Reverse-" God gave the earth for man's inheritance; a faction have taken it to themselves. Justice, justice, justice!" Honley band. Tri-coloured flag; Motto—"Universal Suffrage." Operatives, sixteen abreast. THE CARRIAGE drawn by four greys; postilions, scarlet jackets, black velvet caps, and silver tassels, containing the people's champion FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. along with Messrs. Edward Clayton, Robt.

Peel, and other friends. Transparent lamps on each side. Green silk flags on each side of the carriage. Operatives, sixteen abreast. In this manner the procession moved along Bux-

ton-road, on New-street, Market-place, up Westgate, Market-street, down Cloth-hall-street, King-Philosophical-hall.

crowded to excess; it was now after six o'clock, and, in consequence of Mr. O'Connor having received letters from London, requiring his immediate prosence there on urgent business, it was arranged that, so soon as he arrived, he should at once address the they mean the transportation of some mil- humanity of the scheme. Half the money necespeople. Mr. Veevers, therefore, having been called lions of our industrious countrymen, whose sary to be expended in murdering them abroad, excellent speech, concluding at half-past seven o'clock, important classes who have taken a fancy to consi- opening new channels for the beneficial employleaving just time for him to be conveyed to the rail- der their fellow creatures as so many machines, to ment of their skill and industry, render them way station to meet the train. The people deeply be sent anywhere and applied to any purpose, comfortable and happy at home. But this is regretted the urgency of his departure, but were consoled by a premise of another visit at some future which may enable their tyrant task-masters to not the only point in which the inhumanity

After Mr. O'Connor's departure, Mr. Mowitt, after ness. a few observations, replete with sound argument, moved the following resolution :-

"That this meeting pledges itself to agitate for no reform short of the People's Charter, the whole of which we consider as a perfect measure; but if involved: we, therefore, pledge ourselves never to thing less, to be an enemy to the liberties of mankind.

Mr. E. Clayton seconded the resolution in an effecout for the franchise; he warned the people against the ruse which was in contemplation. He referred to the history of the Roman Republic in the time of with each of those particulars. Tiberius Gracchus and Caius Gracchus, shewing to First, we say that any scheme of extensive, selves, and tried to gull the public, by talking nonwhat means the aristocracy will stoop to over-reach or "national" emigration, such as that hinted at sense. We do not blame them for this, nor shall we the people—by threats, intimidation, and, finally, by over-liberality—to destroy the power of, and lead the by our contemporariee, is unjust; and that, blame the Government for pursuing a like course; people by, a false light. He resumed his seat amidst for two reasons; it is a one-sided bargain, and for, in truth, no man can possibly talk common sense

cheers having been given for the Charter, three for Poor Law on the one hand and the grinding resources of the colonies, of the amount of revenue Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for O'Connor

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

perceive, from one of those whom the veracious bitter, unrelenting foe to Ireland. I do assure you Sir, it has often puzzled me to discover what can be the object, or what is to be gained, by the continuous practice of bearing false witness against the great bulk of the people of Great Britain. He knows, as well as I do, that every Chartist in England, man, who vilifies a whole people, is angry because the late Doctor Doyle, Bishep of Kildare, said he was a

knave in politics and a hypocrite in religion. PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

### Dublin, December 2nd, 1841.

TO MR. PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

DEAR SIR,-Along with this letter you will receive Northern Star. I have sent the Star and Scottish Patriot on several occasions of late, and shall continue to do so. I rejoice in common with every friend of liberty at the spreading of true political principles in your beautiful, but oppressed country; and I look forward with confidence to the period when the millions of Ireland's generous and fervid sens will unite as one man with their British prethren to overthrow the monster, class-legislation, and the thousand evils that proceed from it.

I love the Irish people; I have been a stranger in their land; but I was no stranger to their hospitality: and "may my right hand forget its cunning" when I forget the debt I owe them. Believe me, also, when I say, I am not a stranger to Ireland's history, to her gion at the Banks; marched to Honley. Started from numerous civil wars fomented by knaves for the pur-Honley at five o'clock to meet the men of Hudders- pose of getting possession of the forfeited estates, to the disabilities interposed in marriages between Catholic and Protestant, or to the infamous means adopted by Pitt, Castlereagh, and Co. to rob you of your national legislature. But I turn with joy from the contemplation of the dark picture of your wrongs weathered the storm, and out of three score only to what you will be when your capabilities are brought four reached Huddersfield. At Lockwood, the to light; when the inexhaustible resources of your procession was met by the men of Huddersfield, soil and your mines have been brought into action by Almondbury, Lepton, Dalton, Lindley, Paddock, your industrious talented, and educated people.

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

Persevere, Sir, in your honest efforts for the real emancipation of your noble country—a country well entitled to the eulogium of Counsellor Phillips - a vade-a country where the praises of the true God were sung on the harp, in the halls of Tara, long before the Redeemer of mankind began his earthly career, and took upon himself our nature-a country where the arts and sciences were preserved when the rest of the world was involved in darkness. Iceland, the Ultima Thule, and the most northern point of Ireland a deep debt of gratitude.

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

to follow our example. There are Irish hearts here beating in Scottish bosoms. and I hope, in a short time, to shew them what they

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

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1841.

# EMIGRATION.

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

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

Well, then; the existence of distress is admitted: and how is it proposed that such distress shall be promote what the scribblers please to call be sent there merely to perish in the desert. "National Emigration," by which we suppose This shows not only the dishonesty but the inpresence presses rather hardly upon those immensely would, by placing them upon the waste lands and

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

DEAR SIR,-The enclosed letter is, as you may necessity for an Act of Parliament to say expressly nor of the ill-governed colonies resp any advantage O'Connell has repeatedly described as an enemy, a to God our rulers were honest enough thus to absorbed by the aristocratic knaves and fools; who dove they may possess. Yet, let any man of com-Scotland, and Wales, concurs with Mr. Watson in his mon sense reflect for a moment on the position in good wishes towards Ireland and the Irish. Yet this which the Poor Law and the constantly increasing power of machinery has placed the working man: emigration be adopted by the legislature in order to relieve the distresses of the country, the industrious of the tyrants might induce them to propose. It is also totally unnecessary. We have no surplus population in reality. That we have such a population appearance, we readily grant : but the cause is not a redundancy of months, but a bad arrangement of society which prevents the fair remuneration of active industry. What is called the cultivated land of the United Kingdom would produce, f its capabilities were fully developed, food for, at least, one hundred millions of human beings. Leaving this, however, to be managed or mismanaged as to the landlords and their tenants may be most convenient. we beg to remind those who appear so anxious to send Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen to cultivate lands at the opposite side of the globe, that we have such a thing as land which would give an ample return for the labour of cultivation at home. We have some thirty millions of waste lands which are at present of no use to anybody: one-half of these lands, with skill and industry, and with a moderate outlay of capital, would yield a profitable. and, after a few years, an ample return. Let these lands, at all events, be made productive, and let the cultivated lands have their capabilities fully developed: let the demand of an extensive home market for home productions be fully answered, and then it

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

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

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

This we fancy will be deemed a pretty specimen of Tory honesty, and a pretty way of relieving distress. It is evident that the only design entertained is to thin the population by a system of deliberate murder under the name of emigration.

If sent to the Colonies, the land there is already appropriated, the proprietors could not, of course, relieved, and its recurrence prevented! Of course at once find capital to employ all, or nearly all we are not in the secrets of Downing-street, and can this sudden influx of labour, the emigrant has not only speak from hearsay and report. Yet, it is said means to purchase any portion of the land from that "Coming events cast their shadows before," and those in possession, and his only resource is to lie some of our London contemporaries, who may pro- down and die. This at least would be the case bably be employed on the secret service, and act as in Canada, and should he be sent to other remote street, on Queen-street, up Ramsden-street, to the pioneers for the ministry to discover the bearings of colonies nearly the same objections would apply. public opinion, have stated it to be an under. A vast sum must be laid out on agricultural imple-When the procession arrived at the hall, it was stood thing that early in the next Session of ments, &c., and an immediate and ready supply of Parliament, Government will propose a scheme to food must be furnished, if, indeed, they are not to

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

There has been a meeting recently held in London prepared to prove that it is in perfect discordance MARTIN took the chair, and at which a Mr. CRAW-FORD, of Paisley, and other gents, amused themit is altogether unnecessary. It is a one-sided bar- on such a senseless project. Mr. Montgomery The resolution was carried ur animously, and three gain, because, through the operation of the New Martin talks greatly in his little way about the and other patriots, the meeting broke up after a oppression of the capitalist on the other, all who they pour into the mother country, of the strength hearty vote of thanks to the chairman. are deemed "surplus population" may be compelled they add to our military force; but he forgets to

to submit to it on pain of starvation. There is no tell us that neither the toiling millions of this country MR. JULIAN HARNEY acknowledges the receipt of la. "the people shall emigrate or starve." Would from all these fine things, the whole profit being blazen forth their villany in open day! This, how- are cursing by their misrule those interesting and ever, they will not do; they will be cunning as ser- important portions of the globe. One statement he pents, however little of the harmlessness of the made deserves apassing notice. "Every colony", he says " that was founded, supplied us with a market beyond the control of foreigners. The Coloni st. who while he continued an inhabitant of the mother country, consumed only five pounds worth of Briand he will at once perceive that should a plan of tish manufactures yearly, required twenty pounds worth in his new home." We have no doubt he requires it. The question is, will he find the means artisan would have no choice, but would be compelled of getting it? If Mr. MARTIN'S logic prove anyto submit to any terms which the interest or caprice thing, it proves too much, for if the prosperity of every Colonist be such as to enable him to expend three hundred per cent. more than the British resident, of the same class at home, then it is plain the whole nation had better emigrate at once, especially as such a manœuvre would save to our manufacturers the cost of transit.

The fact is, that Mr. MARTIN was dreaming all the while about pounds, shillings and pence, and could only think of men as machines for making them. Hence he talks of every colony supplying us with a market spite of foreigners. What may become of the thousands who will be compelled to steal or starve, while the said market is in process of creation, he and his class neither know ner care.

Tories and the middle men, and if they venture to launch their emigration ship, we promise them a broadside that shall effectually sink both it and In the meantime, let the people remain true to

We shall keep our eye upon this move of the

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

### THE MEDALS.

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

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

### THE SMALL PORTRAITS.

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

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

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

### RE-ISSUE OF THE LARGE PORTRAITS.

We are constantly receiving applications from new subscribers, or from friends, wishing to know upon what terms they can be supplied with the LARGE PORTRAITS that have been, at different times issued to the subscribers to the Star: to these applications our invariable answer has hitherto been, "not at any price." The calls upon us, however, have now become so numerous and so urgent. that we have determined to issue them again on the following terms:-

A person wishing to subscribe for any one of the large Plates, must enter his name with his News-agent, and Subscribe regularly for the paper for six weeks, specifying at the time he enters his name the Plate he wants. the end of his six weeks' subscription he will

receive the Plate along with his Paper for that week, for both of which he will be charged Is. by the Agent, and no more. The Agent will be charged for Paper and Plate for that week 9d.; so that he will have 25 per cent. profit for his trouble. The Papers will cost him nothing for carriage, as they go by post; and we wil contrive to get the Plates to him for as little cost as possible.

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

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

will require of each.

# To Readers and Correspondents.

week, publish on the Friday. Correspondents will, therefore, note this, and see to their respecorders here in time.

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

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

NATHANIEL MORLING, Brighton, states that he has not yet received the letter which Mr. Martin saus he posted for him on the 21st of November. THE CHARTISTS OF BROMYARD, HEREFORDSHIRE, are requested to communicate with Mr. John Bristol.

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

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

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

Stars to Ireland.—Thady Cofferty informs us, that out of twenty-two Stars, which he is apprised

have been sent to him by a friend at Northampton, he has only received fifteen. The three Stars from W. B., Darling on, were received. MR. SKEVINGTON, Loughberough, wishes to decline standing as a candidate for the forthcoming Convention for the town of Loughborough. He is thankful for the honour intended him; but, as the District Meeting at Nottingham have agreed upon two persons for the district, Mr. S. will From the Glasgow Northern Star Read-

JAMES SINCLAIR, Newcastle, and various other Correspondents.-We must again request that the copy furnished to us for the Star be written on one side of the paper only. from Mr. Henry Frost Coatman, Portland-place, London, for Elizabeth Taylor. The money has

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

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

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

was delivered to him. JOHN WEAVER, of Ryde, writes us to deny the author ship of the paragraph which appeared in the Chartist Intelligence of our last, with his name attached. We gave the paragraph as it reached us; and we gave the signature because we knew nothing of the writer.
THE LONDON O'BRIEN PRESS FUND.—The long

address of the Committee, received only on Thursday morning, cannot possibly appear this week. THE BALANCE-SHEET of the Executive was not received till Thursday. It cannot, consequently appear in our present number.

OHN MOORE -- We really can give him no answer We have received at this office, within the time mentioned by him, scores of letters for Mr. O'Connor, all of which have been duly forwarded: whether his may have been among them we of of course cannot tell. Not fewer than fifty letters have been received at this office, within the month, from different parts, addressed to Mr. O'Connor, on nearly all subjects, but mainly containing invitations for a risit to the several towns and places from where the letters have come. The parties sending seem to expect that Mr. last month; and then say whether, in conscience, he has not had enough to do! We may state generally, that all these letters have been seen by Mr. O'Connor, up to the time of his leaving last for London; and that he will, after a time state in the Star the places he will next visit, and the time.

BERMONDSEY CHARTIST, in Cambridge, seems to have imbibed a common and most mischeivous misconception. The National Charter Association has no "branches." It is one society; and consequently, all its members and officers may The approaching legally communicate with each other.

Z .- Address Mr. Baker, Factory Superintendent, A CONSTANT READER.-We have never measured

the Subscribers in and around Birmingham on John Wilkinson, Birminham.—We have written him, care of Mr. White. . CRONIN .- Fifty such letters, and more, have been

received and forwarded. THORLEY .- Any communication for Mr. Q'Connor may be sent here. The Liverpool case shall be attended to: we purpose writing on the sub-DERBY CHARTISTS.—We did not receive the report of

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

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

RIDLEY. h and Essex, is open to an engagement. Address -19, D'Oyley-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea. MILITARY FLOGGING.—A Correspondent asks-"Whether it is true that two men have been severely flogged at the Leeds Barracks within the

ment?" We do not know. M. STUBBINGS, JAMES CRAWFORD, A MERE MAN, others, must excuse us: we have no room.

AVID DAVIES, SMITH, GEORGE TOWN, MERTHYR. -The parcel he inquires about was sent from the office on Oct. 30th, according to the address given in his letter. It was entrusted to Pickford's, the carto the care of Mr. Morgan Williams. Let him inquire at the carriers at Merthur.

MR. HITCHIN. KIDDERMINSTER.—The parcel he writes about was inclosed in one sent to Mr. George White, of Birmingham, on Nov. 30th. Perhaps Mr. White has not had an opportunity of forward-

W. H. CLIFTON.—His letter to the Lord Mayor of Dub-

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

THE BRISTOL CHARTISTS AND THE STAR. Mr. EDITOR,—Observing your answer to the Bristol Chartists, complaint of non-reports in the Star, I conceived that the testimeny of one who, for some time, sent you reports of Chartist meetings here, was due to office, can have the plates on the same terms as you, and would not be altogether unavailing to the Chartists.

I beg to state that, during my connection with the Chartists, as an enrolled member of the National Charter Association, I continued to report the Bristol Chartist meetings, from the one entitled the Germansend and the Tories, down to the Chartist meeting for the release of Frost; also the ball and soirce; when I resigned office, and withdrew from the body. I have agents had better open their subscription lists since reported many meetings, some important ones, immediately, and apprise us of the number they down to the Anti-Corn Lecture of Brown, each inclusive, and have ever found the Editor readily insert the reports in the Star. I have from the commencement of the movement here, found such complaints as those you answer, rife; but whilst numbered with the speakers, I did not trouble myself to take reports, or inquire wherefore we were not reported; but from your punc-To Cornespondents and Agents.—Christmas Day tuality and attention during the short time I filled that falling on a Saturday this year, we shall, for that effice unappointed, I must bear testimous that the fault has been with those who reported, or said they reported.

P. S.—Upon my report of the Brown anti-Corn Law tive communications being sent a day sooner. meeting, I have to add, I hope the early arrival thereof The Agents must also take care to have their did not exclude a better from your columns; and lest friends should think orherwise, I state I do not seek appointment. I have ever served in this office, gratuitously, unappointed, and unthanked.

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

B. C. suggests the propriety of furnishing every Member of the House of Commons with a copy of the Charter, which being in the English Chartist Circular, at one hulfpenny, might be done at a very trifling expense, and would prevent their pleading ignorance of what they are asked to make law; and as every body's work is nobody's work, he suggests that every sub-secretary furnish the Member, or Members, who represents the city or borough in which he

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

JAMES ANDREWS, BARNSTAPLE.—All the Plates due to the Subscribers will be shortly forwarded to Mr. Avery. MR. PENNY-The letter to Hamer Stansfeld in our next.

MB. ENNES, COUNTY DURHAM.—Mr. Baxter's address is No. 3, Bridgeman's place, near Cockerillspring, Bolton. M. Scott.—His letter was sent to Mr. Cleave, but being without name it would perhaps not be

W. H. LAWNER, John Goldsmith, Henry Gray, and several others, are referred to the notice about the Portraits, both large and small.

NOTICE.—The Huddersfield Shareholders in the Northern Star will receive their interest by presenting their checks to Mr. John Leech, Buxton Road, Huddersfield; Ashton, to Mr. Edward Hebson Bradford, to Mr. J. Clarkson; Halifax, to Mr. R. Wilkinson; and Rochdale, to Mr. Robert Holt. STS OF SHAREHOLDERS ARE wanted from the following places, on receipt of which, orders for payment will be sent from the office :- Barnsley, Elland, Hull, and Oldham.

# FOR THE O'BRIEN PRESS FUND.

From Brighton, per Mr. Flower, treasurer to the Committee at Brighton the Glasgow Northern Star Reading Society, per W. Anderson FOR P. M. M'DOUALL.

ing Society, per W. Anderson 0 14 0 FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From a friend, West End, Leeds ... 0 0 6

.. W. R. ... ... ... ... 0 0 6

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

Road, London ... ... 9 1 8 FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCAR.

CERATED CHARTISTS. The 7s. from Daventry and Whilton, noticed for R. J. Richardson, on the 13th of November, should have been for the Wives and Families. The £1 from

Alva, of the same date, is counter-ordered by Wm.

Bishop, Secretary to the Chartist Association. FOR THE EXECUTIVE, FROM THE SALE OF ROGER PINDER'S BLACKING.

			<b>5.</b> :	d
W. Wright, Stockport	***	•••	0	10
Richard Haslem, Oldham	•••	• • •	0	16
Robert Brook, Todmorden	•••	• • • •	1	8
Thomas Hartley, Burnley			1	8
Charles Winsper, Stockton	•••	•••	1	8
Wm. Brook, Leeds	• • • •	•••	2	6
		£ 0	9	2

BRIEN PRESS FUND, LEEDS-RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE.

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

CASE OF THE MAN REEVE.

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

CHARTIST FRIENDS.—I have never yet solicited our assistance to an individual; and if I do so now. I hope it will not be ineffectual. Reeve, news agent, who suffered, from time to time, about three years' rigorous imprisonment during the battle of the unstamped, and contributed greatly to the victory, is at present under pinching difficulties and privations. Like the fond O'Connor would answer them each and every one. ally who "fights for all but ever fights in vain," or This expectation is unreasonable. Look at the the soldier, who wins the battle for the general more labour Mr. O'Connor has performed during the than for himself, Reeve, though, as I have been told, he was more daring than any one in defying the little brief authority of the petty myrmidons of tyranny, has been neglected, nay, worse, those who gained by the victory have been suffered to prejudice the minds of individuals otherwise favourably disposed towards this poor fellow, and he now lies, without food, without a bed, or the means of getting one day over another. He is under the doctor's hands for a wound in his leg, which prevents him from going about to vend Chartist publications, by the sale of which he used to earn a

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

> to the cause rises above all his distresses. Should any who reads this be in a condition to spare him a mite, he will thank them again and again; for rent day is approaching, and what will become of him then, God only knows-probably the streets, or the bastile, with his young family.
> Contributions sent to John Watkins, No. 20, Upper

> Marsh, Marsh Gate, Lambeth, will be punctually paid to him and duly acknowledged. J. W.

### Local and General Entelligences

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

PETTYTYRANNY .- Since the demonstration, the two factions, Whig and Tory, scarcely know what to do last fortnight or ten days, and that one of them is with themselves, they are spitting their venom now in the Hospital in consequence of the punish- against all they can find out, who took an active part in doing honour to him, whom the people delight to honour. A firm not a hundred miles from JOSEPH GINDER, L. P. COOKE, and a great many the old church, has discharged a number of female power-loom weavers for losing about two hours work to attend the soirce and tea party. Several other manufacturers and spinners have done the same. A great many squeamish gentlemen (alias old women) who come round to the houses of the poor people to riers. A letter too, has been sent to him since, to the ask them to send their children to their Sunday same address, in answer to his queries; and on the schools, tell us there is no tyranny, no oppression 8th inst., a second letter was dispatched, addressed nor any misery, but what the people bring upon to the care of Mr. Morgan Williams. Let him themselves by their dissolute habits, and blame us much for calling such men as the above tyrants and oppressors. I met with one of those gentlemen last week, when I offered to prove to him, and to open to his view, such a scene of misery and distress as would melt his flinty heart, if he would accompany me two days to the wretched hovels of the poor hand-loom weavers and woolcombers, but he declined doing so.—Correspondent.

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

KEIGHLEY.—On Saturday evening last, about seven o'clock, a lamentable accident happened at Grove's Mill, about a mile from Keighley. A young woman, named Hannah Hartley, about sixteen years of age, went an errand to Ingrow, a place at a short distance, accompanied by other two, a young man and a young woman, about the same ago Close by her own residence, and betwixt that and Ingrow is a water (commonly called a beck) of considerable magnitude, over which is a narrov wooden bridge, for the convenience of the work people living on the opposite side. In consequence of the bridge being usually secured by a gate to prevent strangers from passing through Mr. Clough's mill-yard, and as this gate is always locked at nights the young woman and her companions went round by the cart road, a distance considerably further After performing her errand, the party were advised to return home again by the road they came, as the darkness of the night, together with the rise of the water and the violence of the wind, would make any attempt to climb over the door of the bridge extremely dangerous. This reasonable advice was however, disregarded; the young woman declaring her determination to return that way at all hazards Owing to this fatal resolution, they all went by the bridge, and commenced climbing over the small gate fixed as a barrier. Two of the party succeeded in getting over, but while Hartley was a distance of four or five yards into the flood below. An immediate alarm was given and the neighbours rushed out with lanterns, but the darkness and height of the water prevented possibility of rescue. A search for the body was commenced an Sunday morning, and continued till Tuesday noon, when the body was found at the bottom of Mr. Marriner's dam stones, held fast by a portion of her dress to a piece of iron, abou three quarters of a mile from the place where she fell in. She has left a poor widowed mother incom solable for her loss.

Suicide.—Mr. Jno. Greenwood, of the Black Swan Ino, was found in bed last Sunday morning, with his

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

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

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

LEEDS .- DEATH FROM TAKING QUACK MEDIwhich she vomited to such an extent as to produce insensibility. Mr. Garlick, surgeon, was sent for, but she died shortly after his arrival, without having been able to utter a word; nor had she previously nide it known of whom she had purchased the lerated or brought on by violent vomiting. The

Victoria Inn, opposite the Free Grammar School. North-street. An early application will be necessary, as the notice is limited.

individuals for various sums. He waited upon Mr. which has been forwarded to us. again ordered to exercise on the tread-mill for three all are determined to have a large petition this time.

THEFT.—On Sunday evening, a new brown cloth

BURGLARY.-During the night of Monday last, the house of Mr. John Scholefield, of Bradford Moor. was broken open, and the following property stolen:

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

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

POCKET PICKING.—On Monday last, one of the Gollagher, was committed for trial, on a charge of gentleman, whilst standing in Albion-street, of £40 m bank notes. When taken, she had in her posses-

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

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

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

# Chartist Intelligence.

Williams and Jones was agreed to.

gathers, respecting the weavers windows, is still dom on the baptism of the Royal Prince.

Pecklington.—Mr. Stallwood paid his second visit to this town on the 1st instant. A large concourse of Black Horse, Ashton-road, on Sunday evening Warwick and Worcestershire, Mason. persons attended to hear, amongst whom was the par- last. son of the parish. His address was listened to throughout with breathless attention, only interrupted by the plaudits of an approving audience. Numbers signed cording to advertisement, the soirce took place on the Petition. Chartism is in a most flourishing condi-

was held on the 2nd instant. Mr. Stallwood adnamerous signatures.

noon. A tea meeting and soirce will take place on Mon- the band, until half-rast twelve, when it :peaceably day, December 27, at six o'clock in the evening.

YORK. - CHARTIST LECTURES --- The following norms woman, and the state of the conservation of which the constraint of the deceased, it appeared, had laboured lecturers might be elected through letters, in the following ranger the constraint of which the conservation of the co worms, for the cure of which she procured some become lecturers shall send word to that effect to the

lerated or brought on by violent vomiting. The was held here, at the Town Hall, the High Bailiff in Jury returned a verdict in accordance with these cirthe chair, to take into consideration the state of the agreed to, and the National Petition was adopted-only MASONS' STRIKE.—In consequence of Mr. T. B. two hands out of a crowded meeting being held up Smith's unavoidable absence, the sermon on behalf against them. Alderman Wood and Mr. Humphreys. Smith's unavoidable absence, and returned on belief against them. Addernan wood and Mr. Humphreys, of the masons which was to have been preached in the members for the borough were present. A report of the Association Room, Shambles, on Sunday (to-the Association Room, Shambles, on Sunday (to-morrow evening) is postponed until further notice. on Thursday morning, at which time the Star was On Sunday evening, the tea-party in aid of the noble necessarily nearly full; we had by the same post nearly masons of the metropolis will take place in the above thirty columns of other matter, all of which we have roem, which has been in the most handsome manner been obliged to curtail to the smallest possible compass. granted by the Chartist Council. Tea, &c. to be on We shall read the report over, and probably insert the the table at seven o'clock. An excellent band will whole of it next week. Much as we would try to oblize be in attendance. Tickets, is. each, to be had of our correspondent, we could not by any possibility find Mr. W. Brook, Vicar-lane, and of Mr. Hopton, room for it in our present number.

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

Middleton, solicitor, who, knowing that in his ab- TODMORDEN,—The Rev. James Taylor, or gence the fellow had been at his residence, gave him into custody. He was sent to Wakefield last year last.—The National Petition is getting very numerously for a similar offence; and was on this occasion signed. There seems to be only one spirit manifested:

SALPFORD .- I ECTURE BY BRONTERRE O'BRIEN. -Mr. O'Brien lectured to a very numerous audience in Taglioni coat was stolen from the house of Mr. the Town Hall, Salford, on Monday evening. Mr. Little John Snowden, tailor, Templar-street.—A few was in the chair, and previous to Mr. O'Brien entering days ago, a sack of malt was stolen from the the room, a short address was delivered by Mr. James house of Mr. J. Armitage, Queen's Head Inn, Mill Leach. Mr. O'Brien was heartily received, and his lecture called forth the approbation of the whole meeting.

CHARTIST MEETING .- On Tuesday evening, a public meeting was held in the Chartist Room, Mr. Richards A suit of black clothes, a plaid waistcoat, a silk in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr Camphandkerchief, marked "J. S," and twenty-one bell, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Brown, Mr. Littler, and Mr. James Leach. The national Petition was unanimonaly adopted. Mr. James Leach made an excellent speech, observe that there are ill-disposed persons in exist. Which we are sorry we have not room for. A long casion, paid a high compliment to the characters of To-day, I have had a letter from Redruth, in street.

private spleen or some worse feeling, to risk the birmingham.—Charist Meetings.—The lives and property of those who travel by railway. members of the National Charter Association held On Saturday evening last, a gate which had been their usual weekly meeting at their room, in Freemanremoved from a field belonging to Mr. Capes, and a street, en Monday evening last, Mr. Richard Thompson bree water tub, were on Saturday evening thrown in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. on the North Midland line, near Woodlesford. They George White, on the necessity for exertion for securwere providentally discovered and removed before ing numerous signatures to the National Petition; the passing of a train, or the consequences might after which Mr. Charles Connor, of Manchester, de- extend her clemency to all political offenders at O, that we had but funds to employ fifty good lechave been serious. The company have offered a livered a very instructive address, in which he introreward of £5 for the discovery of the perpetrator of duced several astounding facts, illustrative of the holthis outrage; and it is to be hoped, whoever the lowness of the Corn Law repealers. He was loudly and Jones.—This was seconded in a brief speech As it is, every post brings fresh news of additional

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—A meeting was held at the Chartist-room, Freeman-street, on Wednesday and carried without a dissentient veice. Mr. John Colon the first Monday in January, 1842. Let the good the workshop of Mr. Cookson, of Chapel Allerton, evening, Mr. Rouse in the chair. The meeting was quhoun moved the second resolution, which was, that Chartists of Bristol take steps accordingly. Bath and Treasurer. plumber and glazier, was entered by thieves, who addressed by Mr. George White, who informed them that he had that day been served with a paper from the Queen's Bench, ordering him to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, was carried by a forest of hands. Mr. Brown then read stone left unturned to accomplish this mighty project; Rugby. He then gave notice that he should move for moved by Mr. Proudfoot, seconded by Mr. Malcolm, sought and obtained; but let there be no intimidation a committee to be appointed on the following Monday and carried unanimously. After which it was moved in the case—let it truly be a National Petition—a lastevening, for the purpose of visiting the Chartists of signatures to the National Petition. After a little further business was transacted, the meeting separated. FROST. WILLIAMS. AND JONES .- At the usual

weekly meeting of the General Committee of Birmingham, for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, of Mr. Alexander Dunn, on the evening of Thursday, held on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Lowe in the chair; the 2nd of December, the following resolutions were it was moved by T. P. Green, seconded by T. H. Shaw, agreed to :- "The unemployed of the parish of Neilston most notorious pick pockets in the town, Margaret and unanimously reselved, "That the honorary members having heard, with regret, the hasty resolution come to of this committee, and all friends of Frost, Williams, by the Committee of Supply, for relieving the wants having, on Saturday night, picked the pocket of a and Jones, throughout the country, do immediately of the distressed unemployed in the said parish, viz., memorialise the Queen in behalf of the victims, such memorial to be signed by the Chairman of the meeting break stenes by the way side,' this meeting, taking into where the same is adopted." It was also resolved "that consideration the advanced state of the season, and a memorial be immediately sent to the Queen from this the inclemency of the weather, besides the very bad Committee, through the medium of the Home Secretary, praying the liberation of Mesars. Frost, Williams, and viduals who have been accustomed to work in a hot Jonea." It was moved by Mr. Noakes, seconded by temperature, would not be justified by their so doing. Mr. Bough, and resolved "that from the confidence reposed in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., by the people of might be so infringed as to impede them for life from the United Kingdom, this Committee do appoint him a following after any occupation, and thus becoming a fit and proper person to present the memorials which burden upon society." "This meeting consider the this committee holds in trust for the country to her unemployed of this parish are entitled to the same

Majesty at the earliest opportunity." CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY .- The Co-operative Society in this town is progressing satisfactorily, and bids fair Supply still turn a deaf ear to the solicitations of the to be of immense advantage to the working classes

DEPTFORD.—The usual meeting was held on Suntaken to Dewsbury, and there chained to a felon, (a day. New officers were elected. On Tuesday, Mr. Wilson, from Westminster, gave a lecture.

> on Tuesday evening. MYTHOLM-ROYD.—The Chartists' weekly meeting was held on Monday night, when an address was the work provided for him by the Committee, unless he delivered by Mr. Sutcliffe, of Halifax. Mr. West produce a certificate by a surgeon that such work will lectured here on Tuesday night. Sixteen new mem-

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

NEWTON ABBOTT, DEVON .- A Charter Association has been formed here, which is going on well. Their meetings are held every Monday evening.

LONDON.-HACKNEY.-Mr. Spencer, of Whitechapel, lectured in this locality on Sunday night. LAMBETH.—An adjourned "babby" meeting was held at the Horns Tavern on Tuesday evening, when

the usual Chartist addition, referring to the distressed state of the country, and to the Seven Oaks Union Workhouse, was carried with only two dissentients. THE EXECUTIVE IN LONDON.—A vote of thanks conveyed through the press of the Queendom, that, in In them were 784 families, comprising about 3,436 was given by the Executive to Mr. John Cleave for consequence of her Majesty having given birth to an persons, taking men, women, and children. There his civility to them whilst in London, in cashing heir to the throne of these realms, that several of the were 1,025 looms in work, and 658 out of work, their orders, forwarding cards to several places free convicted felons are to receive a free pardon, and others There were 63 empty houses, lately occupied, in of carriage, and otherwise obliging the Executive. MARYLEBONE.-Mr. Watkins lectured in the Working Men's Hall, on Sunday night, after which a favourable opportunity to the just, the philanthropic, the former, made a total of 847 looms vacated. The Frost, Williams, and Jones Committee was formed, and the patriotic, to come forward and memorialise her

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

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

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

On Monday Evening, the Chartists held their usual weekly meeting in the Democratic Chapel DABLINGTON.—Mr. James Maw lectured here on Mr. W. D. Taylor lectured at eight o'clock. Sub-Monday night. A memorial in favour of Frost, ject-"The press-its evil tendency upon society. Several persons again came forward, and paid for cards. A memorial was adopted to her Majesty, Barnsley.—The Chartists held their weekly meet- to include Frost, Williams, and Jones amongst the ing on Monday. The dispute with the window-tax political and other prisoners, to receive their free-

OPENSHAW .- Mr. William Shearer, of Manchester, lectured at the Charust room, near the Staffordshire, G. B. Mart.

HUDDERSFIELD .- Monday evening, acthe evening of the 6th instant, in the Philosophical Hall, in honour of the champion of the Chartist Hail, in honour of the champion of the Chartist cause, F. O'Connor, Esq. Notwithstanding the largeness of the room, it was found too small to be better the largeness of the room, it was found too small to william Woodward.

Bartlett, Felix William Simeon, John Copp. Hants, Sussex, and Isle of Wight, Nathaniel Morling, William Woodward. obtained a place to meet in. The landlord of the render comfortable the immense number that were Wheat Sheaf Inn, Hailgate, having opened his large present. They came in swarms from all the room to the Chartists, a densely crowded meeting adjoining districts. Health, beauty, and loveliness, shone resplendent in the countenances of all: and dressed them in his usual fervid style, much to the satisis in the absence of the man whom they had met to faction of his audience. The Petition is obtaining honour, there was still that delight and harmony diffused throughout the whole of the night's pro-WALSALL.-Mr. Mason delivered an able lecture ceedings which alone might have been expected by his here, on the Corn Laws, on Tuesday evening last. He presence. It speaks well for the high moral tone Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge loudly cheered throughout, and when he con- the working classes have attained, for few, if any, chided he was cheered for a considerable time. A vote of the nobility's concerts and balls are over more of thanks was given to him. Several came forward and ably conducted, or the rectitude of visitors more nominations for several of the Electoral Districts. cross. STROUD.—The Chartists meet as usual at their room, less than 1,600 persons in the room. The tea service forwarded to the General Secretary, without which on Monday night. Those districts that did not send was well managed; the music was most efficient; in it is impossible for them to be taken cognizance of. depotations in, on Monday, for holding public meetings fact, the musical talent displayed was of a very high The nominations not yet forwarded must be immedinear the Four Elms, Studley, sub-Treasurer. for adopting the National Petition, as the copies of the order. The hall was decorated with various flags ately sent in, when the complete list will be issued,

concluded.

BILSTON.—CHARTISM TRIUMPHANT IN BILSTON. lecturers might be elected through letters, in the follow- signed by the artificial respectables, for the purpose of presenting a congratulatory address to her Majesty and Prince Albert, on the late auspicious powders from a quack doctor, which, after she had powders from a quack doctor, which, after she had secretary of the district, a fortnight before the time of event of the birth of a young Prince. Eleven the property of the district, a fortnight before the time of event of the birth of a young Prince. Eleven the property of the district, a fortnight before the time of event of the birth of a young Prince. Eleven the property of the district, a fortnight before the time of event of the birth of a young Prince. Eleven the property of the district, a fortnight before the time of event of the birth of a young Prince. Eleven the property of the district, a fortnight before the time of event of the birth of a young Prince. Eleven the property of the district, a fortnight before the time of event of the birth of a young Prince. lished in the Star, and each town in the district forward expecting to act the baby farce undisturbed, thinkby letter the name of the person whom they wish to ing the working men of Bilston were at that hour become the district lecturer, when they shall be doomed to their posts of labour; but these dusky published; the person having the greatest number of sons of toil were on the alert, and determined to see towns to be the lecturer. Should two candidates have justice done. The rain fell in torrents, but the powders. Mr. Garlick made a post mortem examinapowders and gave it as his opinion that death had been
power of giving the casting vote."

SOUTHWARE—On Monday, a Chartist meeting kept the doors of the office closed against the working men, for the purpose of packing the meeting with their own friends; but the sons of toil, percommissionces, and thus left the case open for further country. A memorial to her Majesty on this subject was coiving their trick, blocked up every door, to prevent them from so doing. At length the doors were opened, when a tremendons rush was made, in an instant the room was crammed to excess, and they commenced business by the High constable reading the requisition, and proposing the Rev. Mr. Fletcher to the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Baldwin, a magistrate, when Mr. Stiran rose and moved as an amendment, that Mr. Cadley, a resident, and working man, do take the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Jaffa; the amendment was put first, when a forest of hands were raised in behalf of Mr. Cadley. The High Constable then put the proposition, when about thirty or forty kid skin gloves were held up. Mr. C. then immediately proceeded to the chair. Mr. Stiran moved the Chartist address to her Majesty, A rev. gentleman then came forward with his address as an amendment,

which was a profusion of artificial nonsense. The chairman then proceeded to put the address and amendment, was put first, and about from thirty to forty kid-skin gloves were held up. Mr. Strian's address was then put to the meeting, when a forest of hands were shown, and it was carried with shouts of applause. Mr. S. again rose, and moved a resolution that this meeting calls for a blessing for the starving millions, and that poverty, and the fear of want and starvation might be removed from this wretched land. The rev. gentleman asked in what manner they should call for the blessing. Mr. S. replied in whatever manner the meeting thought S. replied in whatever manner the meeting thought proper; to which the rev. gentleman cordially but make honourable mention of the following places, I am under the necessity, therefore, of nominating namely, Tib-street, Manchester, Sowerby, Todmorden, Mr. Hewlett and myself to those offices. agreed. This proposition was carried unanimously. The meeting soon after broke up.

Glasgow was held in St. Ann's Church, on Monday thing and everything may be done if the General night last, to take into consideration the propriety of Council are active, energetic men. On them hinge the street. memorializing her Majesty to extend her Royal act of whole Association. clemency for political offenders to Frost, Williams, and
Jones. The committee made their appearance shortly had yesterday a letter from Kettering, Northamptonafter eight o'clock, when, upon the motion of Mr. shire, stating that the Association was springing into Brown, Mr. James Walker was called to the chair, active life, and that at Oudenal, auother village, a Mr. Cullen moved the first resolution. He compli- middle class man had expended £1 10s in petition mented the meeting for the promptitude which they headings; and this humane and patriotic individual Every-street. had manifested in coming forward on the present oc- wishes to see the Association formed in the latter place. system of espionage which had been employed to entrap sending ten shillings for cards, and stating that these worthy men in the meshes of the law, showed the Mr.' Feargus O'Connor or Dr. P. M. M'Douall is only necessity of urging every legal effort for their final wanted to arouse the whole of the Cornish men to a pardon and return to their native homes; he then sat sense of their duty. And here let me remark that down by reading the resolution, which was, in effect, Feargus O'Connor has enrolled near one thousand memthat this meeting having learned with pleasure and bers during the last ten days, an example well worthy satisfaction the report that her Majesty was about to of imitation. to extend her Royal pardon to Frost, Williams, of Chartism, what a fruitful harvest might be reaped by Mr. M'Fadyen, and spoken to by a gentleman whose forces to our fast-increasing numbers. this meeting agree to memorialize her Majesty for a full, Trowbridge should do the sa

NEILSTON.—At a public meeting, held in the house That no more supply shall be given unless they condition of their clothing, consider that such indias by such conduct the organic laws of their structure amount of benefit as the unemployed of Paialey, and therefore are of opinion that should the Committee of distressed, the consequences resulting from such conduct will have a tendency to serious results accruing therefrom." These resolutions were laid before the heritors and employers on Monday. The following answer, embodied in a resolution, agreed to unanimously, in the presence of two Rev. Divines of the Church of Scotland. one of them in the receipt of £300 per annum, was received ;-" That the Committee be instructed to give no aid to any able-bodied individual who refuses to do be injurious to his health."

### TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

JOHN FROST, ZEPHANIAH WILLIAMS, AND WILLIAM JONES.

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

and all other political victims. We wish to direct your attention to the intelligence to have their sentences commuted, on the baptising of the Prince of Wales: we consider this event offers a committee were told that those looms which were and steps were taken to convene an early meeting Majesty to restore Frost, Williams, and Jones to the bosoms of their disconsolate families, and to liberate all

political prisoners. Reason, justice, philanthrophy, and patriotism, point out to you your duty, viz., to convene public meetings in every town in the empire, calling on her Majesty to extend the prerogative of the Crown to those honest and benevolent men who have been so unjustly banished from their families, homes, and country.

We sincerely hope you will adopt this course at once and without delay. Signed, on hehalf of the Executive Council of the National Charter Association,

JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary. Salford, December 7, 1841.

A LIST OF NOMINATIONS TO THE NATI-ONAL CONVENTION, FOR MARCH, 1842. Northumberland and Durham Cumberland and Westmorland, Bronterre O'Brien.

Yorkshire, Feargus O'Connor, Geo. Julian Harney, Edward Clayton. Lancashire, James Leach, John Beesly. Cheshire, William Griffin, John Campbell. Derbyshire, Leicester, Nottingham, Thomas Raynor Smart, John Skevington, Dean Taylor, George Harrison Farmer, Jonathan Bairstow.

Northampton and Oxfordshire Monmouth and Herefordshire, Morgan Williams.\* Devon, Cornwall, and Dorset, Thomas Smith. Gloncester, Somerset, and Wilts. William Prowting

Roberts, Robert Kemp Philp,\* George Morse Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, P. M. M'Douall,\*
William Carrier, William Prowting Roberts, William Benbow, Goodwin Barmby, J. W. Parker, John Fussell, Edmund Stailwood, Ruffy Ridley, Wm. Robson French, Philip M'Grath,

William Fox, John Watkins, - Rainsley, street. --- Robson, --- Balls. London, John Knight.

It will be seen that in the above list there are no Mr. Richard Pinfield, Apple Tree Inn, Headlessrigorously observed. The stewards state that 1,000 We believe there are candidates for each District, Mr. G. A. Newell, needle-finisher, near the Apple persons took tea, and that afterwards there were not but their names, residences, &c., have not yet been. Tree, ditto. heads and sheets are in readiness, are earnestly read banners. The feast was continued without the quested to meet at the Strond Charter Association Room, least unpleasant interruption, first, with dancing, on Sunday, December 12th, at two o'clock in the after-then songs, recitations, &c., and lastly, overtures by structions issued after the sitting of the Executive in Alicentary to be addressed to Mr. W. Birmingham.

PLYMOUTH.—On Wednesday, December 1st, a The deceased, it appeared, had laboured by the class of the service of Mr. Waud, in Park of the servic Rogers, closer, took the chair, and the meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. Knighton, Blight, Truscott, Beer, and Smith; after which three cheers were given for the masons' strike, and three for the Star. The masons are in good spirits, and a feeling is displayed in their favour which will lead to much good.

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

Brethren, had net a few towns stood nobly by us and assisted us with funds, your Executive would have been in an awkward situation; indeed, I cannot sub-Treasurer, and myself, that of sub-Secretary London, Nottingham, Salisbury, Huddersfield, and a few other places. It will be seen by the balance sheet that GLASGOW .- A public meeting of the citizens of those places, have nobly performed their duty. Any-

Prost and his copatriots, condemned the villanous Cornwall, by Mr. Henry Hancock, formerly of Leeds.

free, and unqualified pardon for Frost, Williams, and Let every effort be made to swell the National Jones. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Tait, and Petition to an immense size. Let there be no for a scandalous libel upon the Rev. Mr. Anstey, of a copy of the Memorial, the adoption of which was let signatures in an upright and manly manner be by Mr. Cullen, and carried, that the Memorial be in- ing monument of the struggles of righteonsness and Birmingham, the distribution of tracts, and gaining trusted to Sir Frederick Pollock, for presentation to justice against fraud, tyranny, and spoliation. I also the Queen, through the medium of the Home Office, request that when anything very particular occurs, reand after some discussion on other matters, the meeting lating to our principles in any part of the country, that the sub-secretary, residing in the district, would send me immediate information, and when convenient, forward me the newspaper or periodical where such proceedings are noticed, and also whenever any party attacks the association through the press, an immediate account should be sent to me, in order that I might be enabled to lay the same before the Executive. And when, for the future, any person writes to me, his address ought to be written in a plain and legible hand. The name of the street, the number of the house, the name of the town and county, ought to be at the head

> Let the sub-Secretaries not loose sight of this. Let any information be asked, and I will give it to the best In conclusion allow me to state, that the Executive tender their best thanks to those goed democrats, all over the country, who have enabled them to prosecute the glorious undertaking the United Chartists of England and Wales have appointed them to watch over. For my own part, I am reselved to state to you, from time to time, through the medium of the Northern Star, the National Vindicator, and the English Chartist Circular, as correctly as I can, the exact position of the Democratic party in this country. In fine, let us fling all petty squabbles to the winds let us be united amongst ourselves; let us support our own press. Away, away with bickerings and quarreling in our own ranks. No good can be done unless we are united amongst ourselves. We could break oppression down in one week were we bound together in an adamantine band of real sincerity. Think of O'Connor's

of each letter sent to me.

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

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

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL

# ABERGAVENNY.

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

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

Mr. John Turner, cordwainer, Cross-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. George Whitby, No. 2, Trinity-street, Grofield, sub-Secretary.

Mr. Jonathau Bairstow. Mr. John Mitchell. Mr. Richard Sutcliffe. Mr. John Priestlev. Mr. Thomas Varley.

Mr. Daniel Moore, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Bancroft, Mixenden Stones, sub

Mr. Thomas Savery, weaver, Crossley-street. Mr. Ralph Redfoot, ditto, Stamford-street. Mr. James Lea, tailor, James-street. Mr. James Barton, fustian cutter, Crossley-street Mr. Henry Beamish, ditto, Friar's Green.

Mr. James Macdonnell, overlooker, Winwich-Mr. James Knowles, clogger, Stamford-street. Mr. John Webster, cordwainer, Lower Bank-

street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Love, boot and shoemaker, Winwichstreet, sub-Secretary.

STOCKPORT. Mr. Joseph Carter, weaver, Water-street, Portwood. Mr. James Johnson, ditto, Heaton-lane. Mr. Sandy Challenger, ditto, Queen-street, Port-

Mr. James Torkington, weaver, New Bridge-lane. Mr. John Mansfield, spinner, Heaton-lane. Mr. Thomas Cawthorn, painter, Edward-street. Mr. William Harris, weaver, Lancashire-hill. Mr. Thomas Clarke, weaver, Temperance-yard

Hill-gate. Mr. William Conway, shoe-maker, Windmillstreet, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Davies, weaver, Harrison-street, Manchester, Portwood, sub-Secretary. .

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

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

Mr. William Cook, fish hook-maker, Mountpleasant.

Mr. Charles Laite, tool-maker, Back-hill. Mr. Edward Cook, bodkin-maker, Red Slough, Mr. H. Moule, fishing tackle-maker, Mount Ali communications to be addressed to Mr. W Those marked thus \* are members of the Exentive. Pingeld, care of Mr. W. Cook, Mount Pleasant.

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It is likewise the wish of the Chartists here, that Mr. William Hewlett, should again fill the office of JOHN BAINBRIDGE, Sub-Secretary.

MANCHESTER (BROWN-STREET). Mr. John Bancroft, brace-maker, 98, Travis-

Mr. Gabriel Hargreaves, cordwainer. 27, Brownetreet. Mr. James Dixon, millwright, 3, Garrick-street. Mr. Joseph Taylor, labourer, 140, Great Ancoats-

Mr. Thomas Biddulph, mechanic, 7, Lillies Place, Mr. Samuel Ditchfield, bricklayer, 28, Holbrook-Mr. William Atkinson, currier, 98, Travis-street, sub-Treasurer.
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Treasurer.
Mr. W. Cordeux, joiner, 26, Micklegate, sub Secretary. CRAMLINGTON. Mr. William Thompson, pitman, Crawlington-Mr. James Clark, pitman, Cramlington-terrace.

Mr. James Lynn, pitman, Cramlington-high-col-Mr. John Johnstone, pitman, Cramlington-highcolliery. Mr. Thomas Davidson, Cramlington-terrace, Trea-

Mr. William Bird, Cramlington-terrace, and Mr. Crosby Davidson, Cramlington high-colliery, NOTTINGHAM -NOAH'S ARK, COALPIT-LANE. Mr. William Codlin, tailor, No. 12, South-street.

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Mr. Joseph Cooke, publican, Noah's Ark, Coalpitlane, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Robertson Macduff, framework-knitter, No. 27, South-street, sub-Secretary.

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LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

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

the 31st Day of DECEMBER instant, and that all proceedings, under the Highway Act, will be taken on the First Day of the Sessions. By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON,

Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, 8th December, 1841.

Now on sale at all the Publishers, Price Threepence, Embellished with a splendid Emblematic Design of Hercules destroying the Hydra, or, interpreted, the People destroying Corruption.

THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION: OR POLITICAL ALMANACK FOR 1842.

MONTAINING, in addition to the usual Almanack U Matter in the Calendar, the Bpochs of the Chartist Agitation, the Dates of the Spy Outbreaks at Newport, Dewsbury, Bradford, and Sheffield; the trial, conviction, sentence, and transportation. of Frost. Williams, and Jones; the trials, sentence, incarceration and liberation, of F. O'Connor, Esq., for libel; and the trials and imprisonments of J. B. O'Brien, and other Chartist Leaders.

In addition to this is given, in a tabular form, valuable information as to the quantity of Land in the United Kingdom, cultivated, uncultivated but capable of improvement, and unprofitable waste; capabilities of the Soil of Great Britain to support three or four times its present population; summary of the resources of Great Britain; summary of the Members of both Houses of Parliament; habitable surface and population of the earth; population, per square mile, of each country in Europe; comparison of the number and income of the productive and unproductive classes of society; nutritious matter in food; the number of the religious denominations of the world; the British Coinage; the Trade of Great Britain for the years end: ing January 5th, 1839, 1840, 1841; the Population Returns for 1841; the American Population; the Trade of the United States; the Number of Promissory Notes in Circulation; Comparative Table of the Duration of Life: Amount of Poor Rates raised during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840; and an abstract of the Report of the Registrar-General of England, showing the vast superiority, in point of health and longevity of the rural over the manufacturing districts, and the deplorable state of ignorance of a vast proportion of the couples married during the year ending June 30, 1840.

These Statistics are followed by the official statement of the Amount of Taxes wrung from the industry of the People during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, shewing in each year the excess of Expenditure over Income; also the amount of Taxes raised during the year ending Oct. 10th, 1841. and the official statement of their general expenditure. The Application of the Taxes is shown by detailed statements of the cost of "Royalty" per day; the amount and annual cost of the "National Debt;" the cost of the "Queen's Ministers;" cost of "Law," in the annual salaries of the Judges; cost of "Standing Army," and amount of " Dead Weight," with the pickings by the Parsons out of the Army Estimates; cost of " Navy;" cost of " Police;" cost of " Crime;" cost of " Education;" cost of " Church;" cost of " Poor Law Commission;" cost of the "Opium War;" cost of the "Public Offices;" and the cost of "Espionage and Spyism."

### In addition to the above is also given THE BLACK LIST

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

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More Poung Patriots.

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

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at Bossall, by the Rev. Charles Hudson, rector of Sacenby, in the County of Not-tingham, William James Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale, to the Hon. Sophia Bosville Macdonaid, youngest daughter of the late Lord Macdonald.

On Monday, the 7th inst., at the church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, in the city of York, by the Rev. by HENRY VINCENT and ROBERT KEMP William Dobson, Mr. George Baron, draper, PHILP (Member of the Executive Council), aided of Bridlington, to Miss Sarah Ann Dickinson, of On Friday last, at Bradford, by the Rev. J. Smith Ellis, Mr. George Ellis, of Hull, third son of the Rev. William Ellis, incumbent of Armin, to Sarah Ann, only daughter of the late J.

Bingley, Esq.

Abbey, in Bradford.

DEATHS.

On Friday, November 26, Mr. John Spink, of Leeds, aged 65 years. Suddenly, on Tuesday morning last, aged 46 years. Mr. Samuel Brown, of Hunslet. He was much respected by a large circle of friends. On the 2nd inst., at Richmond, in the 57th year of her age, Ann, wife of Mr. R. Miller, grocer, of that On Saturday week, in th 64th year of his age, Mr.

Peter Redman, shopkeeper, Holbeck. On Tuesday last, Mr. Hasletine Crabtree Sharpin, of Mount Pleasant, near Ripon, late of the Unicorn

Inn, in that city.
On Monday, the 6th inst., aged 6 years, William Varley, eldest son of John F. Lamplugh, Esq., of Rose Cottage, Bridlington. On Sunday, the 5th inst., at Tickhill, after a lingering illness, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. Edward Marshall, for a number of years saddler of the above place. On Sunday last, the infant son of Mr. Thomas H.

Crampton, of Bath.
On Saturday last, suddenly, at the York Brower. V
London, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. John
wray, and late of the Queen's Head Ian, Richeller of the Gueen's Head Ian, Riche

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE NATIONAL CHAR- vention. But there are many yet to come in, and we COUNCIL AND MEMBERS.

BRETHREN,-Having assembled in London to transact the general business of our Association, i becomes our pleasing duty, at the close of the present sitting, to address you, and convey through this the candidates at once be named. These should also medium, such information, instruction, and advice, as be sent to the General Secretary, and published in the appear necessary to guide you aright in your move- same list with the English candidates. No time must

The business of the Executive, on this occasion, has been unusually extensive, from the enlargement of our Association, the increase of correspondence, the general activity that prevails, and the importance of the future proceedings which we have designed

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE In the urst place we will advert to such portions of

the correspondence laid before us, as are of importance, and require general netice. Many letters have been received from Northampton and Leicester, seeking a new arrangement for the representation of those places in the Convention. And in Lancashire, and one or two other places, arrangements not in accordance with those already laid down have been sought. But, in surveying a map of the kingdom,

we do not think a more equal representation could be

devised than that set forth in the Address issued at our

last sitting. We beg, therefore, argently to impress on our brethren in the various localities the great necessity of observing one systematic plan. If each part of the kingdom is to act in the manys best suiting its peculiar interests or circumstances; after a national adjustment of representation, there are to be numerous departures from it; if, in sections, the people are to act upon several various methods, then are the objects of a national organization defeated, and the operations

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

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

A letter from Leamington conveys to us the following question; "Do you, as an Executive, sanction the interruption of Corn Law meetings?" In reply, we beg fearlessly to state that we are advocates for free inquiry, and it is our belief that on all occasions when the people are called on for their opinions on any question affecting the public weal, they should boldly speak out their sentiments, whatever they may be. If a meeting is convened "to consider the propriety of repealing the Corn Laws," would it not be slavish and discreditable to the persons attending it, if they consented to sanction any resolution its originators were pleased to submit, whether it corresponded with the opinions of the meeting or not? Most assuredly. We are not friends of tumultuous proceedings, for these can never aid the purposes of truth and justice; but we have evidence before us of innumerable instances when the people have been called together to "consider" the repeal of the Corn Laws, and, when met, have been denied any voice in the matter by the persons who have taken upon themselves the management of such meetings. We cannot, therefore, restrain our Chartist brethren from expressing their indignation at such tyrannical the people dare think and speak out their opinions; to do all that is required. the imaginary interest of any peculiar faction. Let ledge, and creating a bond of brotherly union; while, calm discussions be permitted, the sense of the people without embarrassment to any, they will produce good fairly be taken and duly regarded, and truth and to all. justice must ultimately prevail.

association. The following is its substance: - "The throughout the Association may be resolved on. (See present method of granting cards is bad, and fraught the Address received from Birmingham.) with deceit. For instance, a person calls at the Association rooms, gets a card by merely paying for it; he soon picks a quarrel with some one, and then comes the evil. He starts what a new Council? No: dizit. He sends for cards, and starts not a set of Charthe remedy we propose is, that an application to the the signature of the sub-President and sub-Secretary resident in the locality." We have seriously considered with great difficulty and danger. Sub-Presidents and penny per week subscription." We are not yet con- of operation as may seem most fit. vinced by our Bristol brethren of the necessity for The Northern Star, National Vindicator, and English altering the fundamental principle. We have not, Chartist Circular, are the official organs of the Associatherefore, the will; nor do we believe we have the tion. power, to place any other restrictions on the issue of cards than those aiready embodied in the 5th clause of the plan on which We are erganized.

From Trowbridge numerous letters have been rerequisite to admission :to use all lawful and just means in my power to cause

the People's Charter to be the law of the land."

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

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

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

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

# THE NATIONAL PETITION.

Not a moment should be lost! The patition-sheets must be immediately issued, and signatures sought for in the remetest as well as the most important parts of Great Britain. The General Council must immediately these meetings volunteers should be sought to take petinumbered, and the name of each person taking one should be entered on a list, that when the petition is called in it may be readily ascertained whether the sheets are all returned or not. This plan must be at once resorted to, and with earnest spirit. Copies of the printed petition should be taken from door to door, and left for perusal until called for. At the commencement of every meeting the petition should be read, and sheets lain at the deors for signatures. The Chartist mismonaries and speakers should urgently recommend their hearers to sign. Tables should be placed in the public streets, and, where practicable, a few bills should be printed to this effect :- "The National Petition for the People's Charter lies here for signature."

must be no delay, but energy and seal must now mark | made manifest. If we cannot display, (in a manner to Our conduct. the alert, to procure signatures for this petition. (See

the address to the People of Scotland.) The sheets should be all uniform, on demy paper, ruled in four columns, six inches in width.

The heading of the petition has appeared in the several Chartist papers, and is now printed in a cheap form, list per thousand, and may, together with petitionsheets, be procured of any of the London or country

We pray, therefore, let not a moment be lost. Let the present petition for out-number any hitherto predence.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. Already many nominations have taken place, and we are glad to find some of the most talented and

patriotic of our party placed as candidates for the Cen-

TER ASOCIATION TO THE GENERAL preently request the further nominations to be sent without delay to the General Secretary, "Mr. J. Campbell, 18, Adderly-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford, near Manchester." We hope to find Scotland and Wales equally participating in the representation afforded by this body. Meetings should immediately take place, and be lost in relation to this important matter. Twentyfour representatives for Braiand will be forthcoming; and we have no doubt the people's choice will fall on those car qualified to fulfil the important duties of the Convention, and most likely to ensure the esteem of the community.

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

It will immediately be perceived that this regulation is at once just and equitable, and will bring the amount of money required within the means of each district, The electoral districts all being extensive, a few pounds frem each town will produce the required sum. For instance, in Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts, there are as many towns where the Association extends as will him. produce the required sum at an average of £2 each. Of course, the towns will contribute in preportion to of Allen's conduct. their size and influence, and then the amount may be essily raised.

Out of the above fund. as already stated, the coach he stated. fare of each member will be paid. This will render the burden less heavy on those districts situated far away from the Metropolis, and the travelling expenses to and from which will be exceedingly heavy. The above fund will also liquidate all the expenses of the Convention for rental of a large and central room, printing, advertising, paper, pens, ink, postage,

&c. &c. There must be no deficiency in the contributions of the several districts. A petition of four millions (unprecedented in the history of our country) should of discharging men without good and sufficient be backed up by the determined voice of the people, which shall have utterance through representation. The collection of meneys should be immediately proceeded with; and the General Conneil in every locality must

at once put on extreme activity. We are aware of the dearth of money, particularly with the working classes: all this has received our most serious consideration. But can our cause be won without a sacrifice? Could funds be mere profitably the fact of his working six weeks after his said applied than to the purposes already set forth? Do not, then, brethren, be discouraged: one hundred thousand persons, at one penny each, will produce more than the required sum; and can it be doubted that out of three or four millions of persons who will petition for justice and liberty, one hundred thousand may readily be found to subscribe for its realization? Who will hazard the assertion that we have not SOUL enough amongst us to bear the Petition Convention sign them. Whether the objection of the Magistrate through triumphantly? Let us all subscribe according was made before or after the parties had taken the to our means. One may give a shilling, another sixpence, another a penny, another a farthing. But let us public. not rest satisfied with ourselves until we have all con-

tributed according to our means. should meet in London on the 4th of February; but it happened on the 25th of February, and that, conon second consideration, its assembly has been post- sequently, T. Hickey is mistaken in believing it to poned until the first Monday in March. This is to have happened on the 13th. This, however, as all yet sitting, it may have the power of undeceiving the since. public mind, exposing the frauds that will be attempted

2. The statement of T. Hickey is as follows:—'I by the Tory premier, and showing that the Charter is then went to the pay clerk, and told him of the usage the only hope for an oppressed people. We believe I had received from Allen." Here, also, appears to this will be universally approved. The postponement have been an error, for it was to the time-keeper, and has been thus early suggested, that the sittings of the not to the pay-clerk, to whom the complaint was made. Convention may not, under any circumstances, be pro- This error, which relates only to the person to whom

and it may be relied on that we, in our representative We recommend, for more effectually ensuring sufficapacity, are not about to use our influence to arrest clent funds, that tea-parties, paid lectures, &c. be at this freedom of mind merely because it does not suit once instituted. These will at once be imparting know. having first to go to the time-keeper for their "time,"

In departing from this branch of our address, we par-From the Bristol General Council we have received ticularly urge our brethren immediately to send in the a communication touching the issue of the cards of our further nominations, that the day for a general ballot

# THE EXECUTIVE JOURNAL

After mature deliberation, the discontinuance of our Journal has been resolved upon. Its publication was but he not unfrequently takes everything upon his ipsi at first resorted to for the purpose of circulating the National Organisation, giving greater publicity and tists, but of enemies, ever ready to find fault. Now further information of the proposed Convention and National Petition, and of arousing the General Council General Secretary for cards, for any person, must have and others into activity, for the purposes of carrying out successfully the plan of agitation laid down by the Executive. These objects have been fully accomplished. the matter, and are of epinion, that to place any re- It would be impossible for the Executive to conduct a strictions on the issue of cards, other than those laid weekly journal with regularity and celal to themselves. down in the plan of organization, would be attended Their engagements are so numerous, and inconveniences of travelling through the various parts of the country so Secreturies may have their "ipsi dizit"—the wrong great, that it would be impossible for them to supermay, in a variety of instances, be on either side. The intend the publication of a weekly paper. The delay of constitution of our Association says:-" Any person the numbers of the Journal hitherto issued, arose solely shall be admitted a member of this Association on eut of the cause already alluded to. When circumtaking a card of membership, to be renewed half-yearly; stances shall again require it, the Executive will resort for which he shall pay twopence; and afterwards one to such means to give publicity to any projected plan

# NEXT SITTING OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The next sitting of the Executive will take place in Bristol, on the first Monday in February, when all final ceived respecting a schism in the Chartist body in that arragements for this great and important movement go about his business, he would give him in charge town. One portion of the members have taken a fresh place of meeting, and made the following declaration nominations must be sent in; and the various Electoral of a policeman. This took place on Thursday, May place of meeting, and made the following declaration nominations must be sent in; and the various Electoral of a policeman. This took place on Thursday, May place of meeting, and made the following declaration nominations must be sent in; and the various Electoral of a policeman. This took place on Thursday, May place of meeting, and made the following declaration nominations must be sent in; and the various Electoral of a policeman. Districts must report to the General Secretary what I, \_\_\_\_\_, believe in the inspiration of the Old amount of funds has been raised for the support of the and New Testament; and do hereby pledge my word Convention. Letters of advice will be thankfully received, and undergo serious consideration on the meeting of the Executive at Bristol. While in the West the members of the Executive will traverse, as and object of our Association, and, if persevered in, much as possible, that part of the kingdom; and also visit several parts of Wales for the purpose of inspiring energy and zeal into the hearts of the people. The member of the Association be inspired by good example.

plan of agitation laid down, with the zeal becoming to Wardle's, Allen's, and Baker's statements), "it is was supported while in the hospital by a volunmen determined to be free. Let our feelings, our acceptain that, in the case of a broken leg, the bones could tary subscription among the men, amounting to £6 3s. tions, our determinations, henceforth be one. Bury, for ever, any petty feeling of disunion that may have the short time, for such a process, from Feb. 25 to broken, by which he was unable to work fourteen weeks. crept in amongst yeu, that you may present the for- March 30, less than six weeks that he was in the hosmidable array of a UNITED People, determined to pital." If this be correct, of which medical men can struggle against your many corrupt foes. Reflect on best decide, it must have been physically impossible the argency of a powerful CHARTIST movement at the that Hickey could have returned to work on the 29th of well recollecting" upon oath the return of Hickey to his present time, now that the factions have changed places, March, as stated by Wardle, the pay-clerk, and Baker, work, upon which the undersigned have before reand the reins of usurped authority are handed to the deputy foreman, which, on oath, they "so perfectly marked, but he volunteers an affidavit to the truth of Toryism, the deadliest enemy of our race; now that well remember." The undersigned, upon questioning an opinion! He swears, or was ready to swear, that in faction is becoming strong; in the name of LIBERTY, days before he left the hospital he inquired whether he T. Hickey! The undersigned have no doubt but that let US be the foremost in the ranks of the Patriots, by could not be allowed to leave, when the surgeon told here, at least, he might safely be believed; but they whom our native land shall be freed from the fetters of him that he would not allow him even to leave his bed would remind him that an affidavit is not the way to ignorance that so long has rendered man a passive consent of the surgeon, on the 30th, in a "cab," but can only be proved by substantial reasons, which menial, the slave of tyrants, and the dupe of knaves soon found that the "Dector" was right, and, after a reasons must be supported by facts. It would have Spread the light of those political truths, for the few days, applied for medicine at the hospital, when he been to the purpose if he had stated the reasons triumph of which we have girded on the armour of was teld, that as he had left contrary to orders, they and facts which supported his opinion; but for OF MAN-rights defrauded, abused, insulted, and be- was able to do nothing for five weeks after he left the he knew his reasons and his facts would not bear intrapped. Do we see our kinsmen starving?—the Charter hospital. If this be correct, which, as it is against vestigation, and that therefore he substituted his oath Justice demands they shall be clothed. Do we mark their misery?-Nature declares happiness and prost tent medical knowledge to the surgeon of the hospital, less by the very act of swearing to its truth. perity man's birthright. OUR PURSUIT IS NO PHAN- for Hickey to resume his employment on the 29th of TOM-IT IS NOT A BUBBLE THAT BURSTS AND IS March. SEEN NO MORE-IT IS NOT A CUNNING EVIL DE-VICE; IT IS JUSTICE AND LIBERTY FOR AN OP-PRESSED PEOPLE. NOW GROANING UNDER THE IRON YORR OF DESPOTIC MONARCHY AND ARISTO-CRACY, AND THE HEARTLESS CRUELTIES OF CLASS

call meetings of the Chartists in every part, and at though goaded to desperation, though we behold our confirmed their belief that his statement is correct. The the undersigned that the statements tendered upon brothers and sisters, even in the midst of plenty and landlady of the house where Hickey resided when he tion-sheets and procure names. The sheets should be profusion, dying, as in the reign of famine, from want left the hospital is positive as to his not being at work correcting of dates, and by pointing out the mistake of the merest necessaries of life, we forbear. We for four weeks out of the five. She has no doubt as to above referred to, intended to throw a doubt over the would work a revolution of mind and of principle-a the whole, but can swear to four weeks' inability to whole statement of Hickey; a statement which, in revolution peacefully effected, and the institutions perform work. The undersigned inquired of Messra the opinion of the undersigned, these deponents were founded by which, shall be peacefully maintained. We Baker and Wardle how they knew Hickey was in the unable to disbelieve; which inability also appears to repudiate the assertion that we are "anarchists." We employment of their masters from the 29th of March to have been shared in by the exuberantly grateful Patrick live in days of anarchy—there exists a war of classes, the 6th of May? Is it by consulting their books for Wheelan. Wardle swears concerning himself to what of casts, of interest—and strife must prevail until the that period, or is it only from the assumption that he did not happen in his presence—and here he is careful broad equality of man is recognised, and the laws by must have been employed by Grissell and Peto immediwhich mankind is governed be framed with a due regard alely after he left the hospital, of which period the Baker to dates and to the truth of an opinion! But to this great principle. We are not, therefore, pro- undersigned know due inquiries were made by that neither hint their disbelief of Allen's language, or his moters of disorder and discord, we seek to establish firm at the hospital? If it be from censulting their that bond of eternal right that shall link all men toge books, the undersigned publicly challenge them to ther, as beings of one creation.

These glorious designs cannot be accomplished, unless The signstures of males and females to be alike ac- we are DETERMINED AND PERSEVERING. Our petitions and Conventions must follow in rapid succession : We call on every individual for his or her aid. There and the increase of our numbers must repeatedly be strike apprehension in our greatest foe) increasing We invite our Scotch brethren, particularly, to be on strength of numbers and determination, our appeals of trifling matter, and to recommend, for their own sakes. justice will be assailed with ridicule and mockery. The that the next time they tender an oath, or take an oath, Petition and Couventien for 1842, are designed to be such as shall cause a deep tremor to come over the lect" the circumstances to which they are about to cruelty and language of the man who was so notorious scorner, and strike the oppressor with awe. It rests swear. with you: you who are sensible of your wrengs, and know and appreciate the rights withheld from you, whether or not this movement shall do honour to the British People, and raise a hope for happiness speedily te be realised.

We look forward to your proceedings with confi- works," but George Allen. Hickey has brought no

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

STRIKE OF THE MASONS.

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

Mr. BUTLER, carpenter, in the chair.

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

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

order, numbering each. R. J. Wardle states :-

1. "That Thomas Hickey met with his accident on the 25th of February, instead of the 13th, as alleged by 2 "That he did not complain to him (R. J. Wardle)

3. "That he returned to his work. March 29th. after an absence of five weeks, and not on the 14th. as

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

works made use of the language stated by T. Hickey, in his presence, upon men being discharged." George Allen states :-5. "That the circumstances and language imputed

to him by T. Hickey, as to the cause of his dismissal as | lar to that which is mentioned in Hickey's letter. I mason's labourer, from the new Houses of Parliament. is absolutely false.

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

statement, in confirmation of that statement. John Baker states :-8. "That he is one of the foremen of masons at the new Houses of Parliament, and that he perfectly recollects Thomas Hickey returning to his work, and

return. 9... That he (John Baker) considers George Allen perfectly justified in discharging the said Thomas

Hickey.

The above statements are given in the form of affidavits, intending them to be such, but the Magistrate refused, on account of some legal objection, to eath, the deponents, of course, have not informed the

1. With respect to the date of the accident, the undersigned, after carefully inquiring at the West-It was at first contemplated that the Convention minster Hospital, and elsewhere, have no doubt that afford the people an opportunity of ascertaining the parties are agreed as to its having happened, and lar. If, then, he were neither insolent nor dishonest, policy" of Sir R. Peel, that, whilst the Convention is as to its serious nature, is a matter of slight import-

We rejoice that the time has arrived when lorged more than ONE MONTH, which will be sufficient the complaint was made, and not the treatment complained of, is thus explained.—There are two persons to whom all employed on those works had to apply previous to being paid-the time-keeper and the pay-clerk; for two hours of the morning on which he was discharged, which Allen refused to allow the time-keeper to give; Hickey, therefore, could not go to the payclerk for these two hours, for he had not got " his time" for them, a circumstance which Allen must well have known, and consequently must have perceived the error, and remembered its cause immediately. The undersigned, therefore, in confirming the statement of Wardle that no complaint was made to him cannot acenit him of gross partiality in his omitting to correct the error, after he had pointed it out, thus made by T. Hickey; for the undersigned are covinced that both Wardle, Allen, and Baker, well knew to whom the complaint was made, and are convinced, therefore, that the pointing out of this error without correcting it, was only for the purpose of leading the public to believe that the circumstances complained of had not

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

Baker, the deputy foreman, are the same, each impugning Hickey's correctness as to the time he was in the employ of Grissell and Peto, after the accident; they asserting the period to have been six weeks, while he five and a half days. The undersigned, when they ascertained from the Secretary of the Westminster Hospital the date Hickey left that hospital, March 30, inquired whether he had been afterwards an ont-patient, and, if so, for how long ?-for the undersigned did not Executive will ever perform its duty, and may every know then he had left the hospital without leave; the Secretary replied that he could not give that information, nor did he believe such information could be readily obtained; but, said he, "if the inquiry is made BRETHREN, - We earnestly invite you to pursue the with reference to the statements in the papers" (alluding him a portion of the money from the donation-box. He not knit together, so that the limb could be used, in plots and counterplots are rife; now that the war of Hickey on this point, elicited from him that a few his opinion George Allen was justified in discharging Despotism. Arouse, to dispel the gloom of mental for a fortnight. He, however, did leave, without the prove the truth of an opinion. The truth of an opinion moral resolution. Remember, our Cause is THE RIGHTS could do no more for him. He further stated, that he him to make oath to its truth implies most surely that is to give them food. Do we behold them ragged? himself, there can be no reason to disbelieve, it is in their stead, giving the singular, and withal ludiagain impossible, and utterly so, if we allow compe- crous, instance of a man making his testimony value

their production; and if Hickey were really on the works for the period they were ready to swear to. nothing is more certain than that his name must be found on the books for the whole of that time. If, however, it be only from the mere assumption, the undersigned beg to suggest to them that an oath is no to take care that they really do "perfectly well recol-

4. R. J. Wardle denies that the foremen on the works have in any instance made use of the language stated by T. Hickey in his presence upon men being discharged. Does Wardle really intend this to implicate the statement of Mr. T. Hickey? if so, he ought to have specially named not the "foremen on the that, therefore, the language described might not have friend George Allen. been used in his presence. But does he mean to may because it was not used in his presence that it was not

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

5. The undersigned come now to the extraordinary declaration made or tendered upon oath by George Allen, denying the circumstance and the language alleged to have been used in the dismissal of T. Hickey. The undersigned read over the statement of T. Hickey signed requested him to relate what really did take related by him with minute particulars of detail, which it would have been impossible for him to suggest, if his statement had not been true. In opposition to Allen's denial, therefore, they confidently place T. Hickey's by Allen. First, he evaded all knowledge of it, affecting to believe it to refer to the case of Patrick Wheelan, while it is impossible that he could for a moment have imagined it to relate to him. Nor is it possible he could have forgotten it; his two friends. Wardle and Baker, who so "perfectly well recollect" all about it, render this supposition also impossible. If, then, he could not have forgotten it, and could not for a moment have supposed the masons alluded to Patrick Wheelanfor this supposition is unutterably absurd-what could have prompted this evasion—an evasion now, since the publication of Wheelan's statement, so gross and palpable? The understaned are compelled to reply-a guilty knowledge of the whole transaction, and a wish to prevent all knowledge of it going to the public. The following are the testimonies of these who saw and heard the whole transaction :--

"I remember Thomas Hickey being discharged. was close to Allen and him at the time he was discharged; and I heard Allen make use of language simisaw T. Hickey the next day after he was discharged, and he told me he had got employment in the firm of Mr. Cubitt.

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

Allen swearing at Hickey, and make use of language similar to that which is stated in Hickey's letter. The works altogether.

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

But what circumstances does this man deny? Does he deny the accident? No; then of course he cannot deny the subsequent weakness and inability of Hickey. He is now compelled to admit that he discharged him. What did he discharge him for? If all alleged were false, what could be more easy than to state the reasonable and proper grounds of his discharge, and what more imperative for his own vindication? Was he discharged for not doing work enough? If so, then he must have been discharged for his weakness in consequence of the accident, for he was not, nor is he now, being insolent? Alicn has not pretended that he was insolent. Was he dishonest? Certainly not; for they who could so readily notice the discrepancies explained above, would eagerly have made known every particuhe could only have been discharged for not doing work enough. A valid reason certainly, if the man had been lazy, but a most cruel procedure when the man was weak through injuries received in the service of his employers. Was this the "good and sufficient cause," which he "firmly" swears to, for the discharge of Thomas Hickey? 6. Allen also states on oath that he is not in the habit

This is no reply to the statement of Hickey. Hickey the intelligence of the working classes—the preducers does not accuse Allen of being in the habit of discharg- of the best works of science, art, and philesophy; ing men without cause; he makes a specific charge of that no men were born slaves, nor were any born his being discharged himself without cause, and with | booted and spurred,—for as Southey has it, circumstances of peculiar cruelty; and it can be no reply to this charge for Allen to say, that he is not in the habit of discharging men without cause. If all the circumstances and the language imputed be false, this statement is superflueus; if true, it is no reply to them The masons certainly accused Allen of being in the habit of dischaging men without sufficient reason, and offered to prove their charge before any fair arbitration, on which occasion Grissell and Peto publisly announced that they would not allow any agent of their's "further to communicate with the men, because they had Allen were false; which reason, if true, was sufficient at least for them. They have now destroyed this wrong date is mentioned, or an error in naming the different departments of their establishment is committed, which may serve as a peg on which to hang a | tation." general denial, they are again in the field by their agents, eager not to let such an opportunity pass without taking advantage of it; clinging with convulsive tenscity to the hope, that these mistakes, which make not the slightest difference to the main charges, may implicate the whole.

7. As the letter of Patrick Wheelan has nothing to do with T. Hickey, the undersigned do not feel called upon to make any remark upon it, further than to state that

sistance whatever. The undersigned, with regret, are compelled to state, that it appears to have been quite an unusual thing for and determination to establish the Charter as the law Grissell and Peto to render any assistance to those in- of the land. What is there among the rich, the great, the jured in their employ. We give two instances, out of titled, the enfranchised, more than among ourselves, that

many that might be adduced :-Thomas Wade fell with the dam when it gave way during the summer, and was most severely injured. Measrs. Grissell and Peto sent to him, while in the all alike—they will not—their's is tyranny—but this hospital, to say that neither he nor his family should shall fall before our righteous demand for freedom. want for anything. They, however, gave him nething, but stopped his time up to the very half hour of the accident. He got £1 from the box kept on the works give way, and become a heap of ruins. It is distress to receive charitable donations; but this he did not receive until after he had recovered and been at work some time, and then not until dissatisfaction had been expressed by the men to Allen at his not having given Watson Ellis, by an accident last winter, had his arm He received nothing from Messrs. Grissell and Peto-

nothing out of the box. Mr. Baker appears not to be content with " perfectly

From the whole, it appears that T. Hickey has made two mistakes, first, in believing the accident to have The undersigned do not notice the error of making happened on the 13th of February, while it happened Hickey to be at work on the 29th, when he did not on the 25th; and second, in confounding the timeleave the hospital until the 30th, for that might be keeper with the pay-clerk; a fact which invalidates entirely verbal. In pursuing this part of the inquiry nothing in his statement concerning Allen, and, in the they felt the injustice of calling upon Hickey to prove a position of one discharged, instanter, from the works, CRACT, AND THE HEARTLESS CRUELTIES OF CLASS
they felt the injustice of calling upon Hickey to prove a position of one discussioned that the statements tendered upon

The HEARTLESS CRUELTIES OF CLASS
they felt the injustice of calling upon Hickey to prove a position of one discussioned that the injustice of calling upon Hickey to prove a position of one discussioned that the injustice of calling upon Hickey to prove a position of one discussioned that the injustice of calling upon Hickey to prove a position of one discussioned that the injustice of calling upon Hickey to prove a position of one discussioned that the injustice of calling upon Hickey to prove a position of one discussioned that the injustice of calling upon Hickey to prove a position of one discussioned that the injustice of calling upon Hickey to prove a position of one discussioned between prejudice and principle, and generously problem to have been perfectly correct. It appears to vide you a place to meet in. I have not now to preach dians had been neglectful. Now, with all due respect oath by Wardle and Baker were, by implicating the not to mention his friend George Allen-and to dates. cruelty, as specifically detailed by Hickey. Patrick Wheelan, though overflowing with gratitude, does not produce those books. Nothing can, be more easy than even mention Allen, nor hint, directly or indirectly, the existence of such a person. Although he is brought forward by Allen himself, expressly to confirm his previous statement that he obtained his place to "tally bricks," because he "recommended his application to Messrs. Grissell and Peto for a lighter berih." It is not always fair to argue from omissions; but here, where the wanting testimony is so necessary, and is what would so instantly suggest itself, the undersigned cannot but consider its omission as evidence that the that it became a thing of which it was impossible, even for his friends, to express their disbelief. The undersigned, in giving the result of their investigation. ber to may that they have endeavoured most medulously to discover the truth. They also have endesvenned to express their opinions with calmness. They now leave it to the public to judge how far Allen has been successful in clearing himself from the charges against the "foremen on the works," but only charges of cruelty and swearing, and how far Mr. against George Allen. It has already been admitted Wardle, the pay-clerk, and Mr. Baker, the depaty that no complaint was made to him, the pay-clerk, and foreman, have been successful in defending their

THOS. JOSEPH DUNNING, Bookbinder. JOHN BAKER, Plasterer.

The inhabitants of this place were gratified by a visit from Mr. O Connor, and a few other excellent Chartist

friends, on Friday, the 3rd of December. A few days previous to the notice of Mr. O'Connor's intention of visiting Selby, our good Chartist friends were in considerable perplexity as to whether they would be able to obtain a place sufficiently large to hold their meeting in, but were at length relieved by the promptness and generosity of Mr. John Linton, who, in his presence, and closely questioned him as to the circumstances stated, and the language used, when he a reception worthy of his zeal and usefulness in the reiterated every particular. Before doing so, the under-people's cause, made immediate application to the trustees of the large room, situate in New Road; but the place on the occasion, when they found the same things bigotry of these politically orthodox gentlemen refused to allow the use of the building for "the wild and mad hair-brained" purposes of Chartism.

Mr. Linton, however, was not the man to submit to defeat after having once settled upon his purpose. He reiteration. It is impossible not to be struck with the manner in which this charge from the first has been met | priated to the purposes of boiler and steam engine making, cleared to the middle. To effect this, several large boilers, and a large quantity of iron and metal, had to be removed at much labour and expense. This was done on Thursday, and on Friday moraing a spacious, dry, and comfortable arena presented itself, capable of holding upwards of 2,400 people. A platform was erected at one end, and the splendid banners of the Association apread their wide folds over the canvas behind, which formed the partition of the temporary room. The place was well lighted, and every thing was in readiness several hours before the time arrived for the meeting to commence. The friends were all in the greatest possible good spirits, anticipated disappointment having succeeded to complete triumph over the machinations and bigotry of their enemies. Precisely at half-past seven oclock Mr. Linton was

appointed to fill the chair for the evening, which he did in a very efficient manner. After briefly addressing the large assembly on the pleasure they were about to derive from listening to a development of the great principles of the Charter from the mouth of the muchpersecuted but their much loved patriot himself: he begged to commence the proceedings of the evening by introducing Mr. Stallwood, the East Riding lecturer. Mr. STALLWOOD in rising to address the meeting, stated that he had a resolution in his hand which he intended to propose to the meeting, but as it related to "I remember Thomas Hickey being discharged. I the document called the National Petition, he would was close to the place where Allen discharged him; was first proceed to read it, and then submit the resolution. the document called the National Petition, he would aware that Hickey had had his leg broken. I heard Mr. S. then read the National Petition, which appeared to have a powerful effect upon the meeting. After which he proceeded to explain the principles of the last words I heard was Allen's telling him to be off the People's Charter, going through each particular with considerable fluency, and frequently eliciting great applause. His arguments were sound and conclusive The objections to the term universal, as applied to the Suffrage, fell to the ground, as it was only in accordance with the definition given in all ages by all the greatest of men who had ever thought and wrote on the subject. In Ireland, Scetland, England, or Wales, Vote by Ballot was its safeguard-Annual Parliaments necessary, as short reckonings make long friends, and twelve months is long enough to have a bad servant, while it was not a bit too early to compliment an honest and upright friend of the people by his re-electionthat unless the parliaments were annual, an individual who being within a few weeks of twenty-one years old would have to wait until he were twenty four years old able to do a full day's work. Was he discharged for before he could obtain the right of voting; the present property qualification put all the brains in the pocket and none in the head. Equal electoral districts were necessary, because men being represented instead of property, the numbers must, to be fairly distributed. be equally represented; and lastly, the members must be paid directly, or they would pay themselves indirectly. He (Mr. 8.) considered these principles were just and constitutional as they were the practices of former ages; and, rapidly running over their history, dropping in his course the never-to-be-forgotten story of Andrew Marvel, the famed representative of Hull; and, in proof of the practicability of the whole scheme, reference was Chairman, the meeting broke up at a late hour. made to the practise of benefit societies, clubs, the Americans, &c. winding up by evidence in favour of

> "Ye are all equal, and nature made ye so." At this stage of the proceedings Mr.O'Connor entered the building. All were on the tiptoe; and not less than 1600 people were breathlessly anxious to behold the llon of the evening - another minute and he ascended the platform, smid the most deafening and tremendous cheering, which lasted for several minutes. After order was restored Mr. Stallwood proceeded to read his resolution, which was as follows:--

Resolved-" That we, the inhabitants of Selby, and fully satisfied their minds on the subject;" that is, as its vicinity, in public meeting assembled, do hereby the undersigned supposed, that the charges against adopt the petition just read, called the National Petition -praying for universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, equal representation, the abolition of the reason. It now appears, that so far from being "satisfrequence fied," except of the truth of the charges, the moment a that we also pledge ourselves individually and colhad applied for shelter feur times within a fortnight, lectively to get the same as numerously signed as possible, and forwarded to the proper quarter for presen-

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

Mr. WEST said-I shall leave the present resolution to be dealt with by Mr. O'Connor, and observe that you they are glad to find, if true, there appears to be one must do more than hold up your hands for the National instance in which Grissell and Peto behaved well to Petition; you must enrol yourselves as members of the last, and went into the Refuge with some others. With those injured in their employ. They can only say that | Association-you must support the Convention with alf it contrasts well with their treatment of T. Hickey; your might. That petition is a subject of vast importfor while his friends of his own class collected what ance; it shows the rights and the wrongs of the miltheir scanty means would allow for him, while in the lions, and centrasts the condition of the represented hospital, Messrs. Grissell and Peto rendered him no as- and unrepresented; and it will have, if numerously signed, a powerful effect upon the House of Commons; it may enlighten them on the subject-on our progress, God has conferred? They say we have no right to interrupt them, but we have a right to express our opinion. Our principles are not exclusive; we would do to The working people are like the foundation of a building, without which the walls and the roof must and poverty that breeds discontent, and hunger will break through stone walls. We are striving to put down discontent by removing poverty; they would increase it; they are disturbers. Do they think to allay the hatred to oppression by their bit by bit Reforms? Nay, the change must be Radical—the axe must be laid at the root of the tree—the political weeds must be torn completely up, and wherefore, then, should we labour to destroy effects when the causes are left untouched. The people wish to have full possession of their rights—they want the privilege of earning a pound—of putting it into the pocket, for their ewn use; but the state comes, and demands its sharethe Church comes for another—the profitmonger wants his, and thus they rob without consent, and the hardworking man who has been able to earn a pound in the week, finds he has only 3s. 6d. left. It is well that you should labour, but it is right also that you should enjoy its fruits yourselves rather than by proxy. Mr. W. here related a well-timed story of a cobbler, with a large family, who was visited by a Bishop, after considerable cheering he pathetically remarked that hundreds of thousands were starving and dying for want of food to eat, and that the same distress was following hard upon all-they care not; they fear not, but it will come. The privileged classes will always keep up their distinctions if possible; and nothing but extending our privileges to Universal Suffrage can be productive of true freedom. Let this petition then be attended to. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously; after which the Chairman called upon Mr. O'Connor to address the meeting, who, immediately rose amid thunders of applause, and said it gave him great pleasure to know that although they (the Chartists) had been driven from the public room by the littlemindness of their political opponents, he had not to address them in the cold open air. There is one amongst you, who, said Mr. O'C., your worthy Chairman, regardless of all risks has the manliness to step the ABC of politics to you; my excellent friend, Leach, and others have been here. I begin at the middle. We have arrived at a position which is worth considering.. We have new the privilege of the attention of all classes. When I consider our position a few years ago, and compare it with the present, it more than repays me for all my labour and suffering. I count all these things as nothing in our present triumphs and future prospects. But there is still more to do. One of the resolutions which you have adopted this evening, has reference to the National Petition. (Hear, hear.) Some have said, and I have sai !. it was useless to petition a House that has always been deaf to the complaints of the people; but, let us consider whether now we are justified in acting thus. You once had no organ where the insterests of the

masses were allowed to be canvassed, but it is not so

now; and it is therefore impossible to treat us as an

insignificant body or keep our principles disguised.

Our influence is felt in the country, and must be felt

and appreciated in the House. In 1839, when the

Plain John Campbell boasted that he had put down

Chartism; but thanks be to God, we are not put

down, rather, in the very pit dug for our destruction,

have we buried the putrid carcase of Whiggery; and if

our petition of 2,000,000, along with our other efforts,

have had such a powerful effect, shall we cease now,

when they are talking of reaction? our only alter.

native is that of petitioning to show our strength, and

an unaccountable extent while the working man's condition is getting worse and worse, would it not be better that chaos should exist than that this state of thines should continue. The natural labourer is impoverished while artifical labour supplies every demand and reaps the benefit. If you will not return to first principles, legislation is unnecessary. And we have this state of things after ten years of reform, after preaching for forty-one years. And now behold the finality of Whig reform-ninety-one majority. What is it after all that Whig reform has done? first, robbed the poor of their rights, and then established a rural police to keep them down. If those who oppress you were sufferers by it, then might we have hope. The daily bulletein of health of the Downger Queen with her £100,000 a year are issued, but if chance was to relieve you, if all were to die of political apolexy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would create a new stock of Young state paupers the day after to fill their places. (Cheers.) But to get out of our present dilemma we are told me must emigrate, or we must repeal the Corn Laws. We will repeal the Corn Laws but it shall be for the general and not for sectional good. Mr O'Connor here ran rapidly over the extravances of royalty, and the sums paid to state paupers and bastards, and in other extravagancies, placing all these to one side of the ledger, and the Exchequer out at the elbows on the other. And with these things (said Mr. O'Connor) they tell us that population presses too hardly upon the means of subsistence, but if equitably distributed it would not be so. He (Mr. O'Connor) would gladly see cargo of bisheps emigrating, and he would give Philpots for a pilot, for why should the labourer be called upon to give up his native land? the labourer who sees the work of his hand upon its surface, why should he leave it? No, no; let him remain at home, get power, and make home worth living in. The system has driven yen off the land, the stamp of the meneymonger is upon your face, and while the shopkeeper has been looking out for his market he has lost it. It will be useless to say the Exchequer is empty, for they will sell the shopkeepers' property for the revenue. Mr. O'Connor then gave an account of the advantages resulting to the Tory Exchequer while in office, as compared to its state when out of office, tracing its effects upon their conduct, as evidenced in the struggle for class legislation. He next pointed out the amount of land that needed cultivation, and in an elaborate manner shewed the advantage of keeping all in employment, to prevent masters from taking advantage of the superabundance of labourers, by lowering the wages of the rest. To correct this (said Mr. O'C.) man must return to a more natural state of society. If four millions quarters of corn be all that the Corn Law repealers want extra. We can create it ourselves. To the land, then, and we can controul both the raw and the manufactured material. Make every man his own producer. See what a position your fathers were in, before the factories were brought into existence; the master lived with his men, and the man had something for a rainy day, and then drunkenness was looked upon as a crime. If the master wanted a larger supply than usual, he said, "Here, my good fellow, is 22 6d.; get it done by Saturday night." No factory cruelty then-no quartering for being late. Then you had no class legislation, and we were the envy of surrounding nations: then every man was one of the civil power; since then we have a got police armed force. it would be impossible to follow Mr. O'Connor through the whole of his delightfully interesting speech. His powerful eloquence elicited the most tremendous cheer-

can manufacture laws; but we must improve upon

what we have done. Improvements are progressing to

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

SCANDALOUS TREATMENT OF THE POOR It is hardly possible to conceive a place more wretched in appearance, and destitute of comfort and accommodation, than an apartment called the "Refuge," within the precincts of the West London Union Workhouse. In this so called place of "Refuge," (Heaven save the mark !) the poor are treated as though they were hogs, so far, at least, as the sleeping part of the business is concerned; but as regards the eating and drinking, that is another matter. While the hogs are plentifully provided with food, the miserable creatures who apply at the West Union for shelter receive, at this inclement season, but a scanty supply of bread and a little water ! But we will come to facts. On Monday an inquest was held by Mr. Paine, at the West London Union Workhouse. West street, West Smithfield, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of William Parker, aged fifty-two, who died in that workhouse on Friday morning. It appeared from the evidence of and had on each occasion been admitted and supplied with a rug to cover him and bread in the morning when he left, in common with a great many others. The applications for shelter for the night were very numerous. Nothing was given them to eat when they were taken in, but they had bread in the morning. They lay on boards placed in a slanting direction, and each was supplied with a rug for covering. Sometimes they lay two or three together to keep themselves warm.

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

It was usual to see if they were covered, and inquire if

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

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

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

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

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

for the keen perception of the worthy Coroner, we maintain that there has been gross neglect shown; as a proof of which, Mr. Burchfield observed, that "he would suggest the repair of the place to the Guardians, and he had no doubt his suggestion would be attended to."

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

THE BAPTISM of the infant Prince is not expected to take place until February, immediately after Parthen the heaven-born minister must be compelled to liament assembles. The ceremony will be performed speak of the many-tongued people. It will ensure us in town.-Morning Post.

the influence of the best leaders of the House; and Exchaquer Bill Fraud.—The trial of Mr. Beauby this pressure from without, for the first time, they mont Smith, for the Exchequer Bill fraud, came to will abandon their own principles, and lend some an abrupt conclusion on Saturday morning. By attention to legislate for ours. This pressure from pleading "Guilty," the delinquent prevented those without is necessary, as there never was any great disclosures which were looked for with so much organic change forced upon them without it. We interest. He was sentenced to transportation for have shown by our power materials by which they life.

POLISH EXILES IN ENGLAND.

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

We have denounced the base ingratitude of certain Governments: we shall not shrink from saying what Governments -we mean the Governments of England and France.

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

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

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

you, we can explain that silence. True, they were appealed to by certain parties, who told them a certain Minister was a traitor, and had sold his country to Russia! What said the people? "Palmeraton may be a traitor, but what then ? Are not all his coronetted compeers traitors too? -have not the aristocracy, one and all, sold us to alavery? We detest the Russian despot, but we have no power to prevent an alliance of our irresponsible rulers with him; we will not have our attention diverted from the obtainment of our Charter." Thus reasoned—thus said the people; in our opinion, the people reasoned wisely, and acted well in refusing to take part in any move-

ment that had not for its object their own enfranchise-Brothers, believing, as we do, that "he who oppresses one nation is the declared enemy of all." we cannot but hold in abhorrence the blood-stained tyrant of the North. But, alas! we have no power to prevent an alliance with him, on the part of our governors; they

are to the people irresponsible; over them the enslaved millions have no centroul. Brothers, we are united to obtain those rights which we believe are the common heritage of men, without distinction of country or class. The Chartists of England have been painted in the blackest colours by the and the reducing of society to one chaos of confusion,

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

"For cur freedom and yours" is the motto of English democrats, as well as Polish patriots. In contending for our Charter, we contend for the power to protect ourselves and the power to extend the arm of fraternity to every other people. Let the democratic banner once wave triumphart over the blood-stained own freedom, will not be slow to diffuse the blessings of liberty among the nations of the earth.

the liberties of Englishmen—for the rights of the human

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

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

Brothers, from our hearts we rejoice that you have determined to this day celet rate the glorious 29th of November; in person we cannot be with you, but in spirit we are. We too are met this hour to celebrate a cay so dear to the lovers of liberty, so hateful to the oppressors of nations. Brothers, our fathers were taught by interested knaves

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

"All ills have bounds, plague, whirlwind, fire and flood, Even power can spill but bounded seas of blood; Sata caring not what Freedom's cost may be, May, late or soon, but must at last be free; Por body-killing tyrants,—cannot kill The public soul,—the hereditary will. Which downward as from sire to son it goes, By shifting bosoms more intensely glows, Its heir-loom is the heart, and slaughtered men Pight fiercer in their orphans o'er again."

Assuring you of the undying sympathy of the democrats of England, we are, noble and gallant patriots, in haired to tyrants, and love to you, Yours in fraternity, THE DEMOCRAIS OF SHEFFIELD.

DEWSBURY.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

solitary confinement, and that you have come to the ligence, zeal, energy, and moral standing, an the score union, Mr. Jackson.

glorious face of day, like a giant refreshed with new of total abstinence of the Chartists of Denny, the wind without change has consistently advocated union, Mr. Jackson.

We abstain from going into the disgusting details use their unfettered exertions to procure a comfortable from its principles, be they true or false; it had ever about the filthy state in which these poor women and existence. I call upon you, if you prefer right to bene
remained true to the interests of the people. If Mr. didst thou, and thus thy reign shall end;" prepared to tell it, that the measure of its wickedness is full to to the glewing breast of the missionary, he judged the Some had no change of linen for a week, others none overflowing; prepared to tell it that it has rooted to period arrived to retrace his steps. Wishing also to for a fortnight! one stated that she left the house to Chartism, because you had no defined plan; you have thern Star at least was free from the charge. Mr. Jones the end of endurance in the blood and groats of sui- partake in some demonstration, as a duty to a privilege, covered with vermin. No visiting Committee ever certain things floating in your imagination which you was eternally ringing in their ears the violence of shop front in Church-street, Borough, was blown fering humanity; prepared to tell it that your weeworn fathers curse not loud but deep; that the heartbursting sigh of you famine-stricken, half-naked mother,
she wildly clasps her offspring, dying from hunger, to 25 she wildly clasps her offspring, dying from hunger, to whether of Lovett, or Brewster, Owen, or both com- which they received a charge afterwards made cess of our plans, but we do not call upon the public to violent rufflans. Only think of the Socialists, in numher milkless bosom; prepared to tell it that all these, bined, would be some gratification for the past, he against the Mistress by Margaret Middleton, one of adopt them without examination. We do not enforce ber about 4,000, taunting the Chartists, who with those maddened at the protracted injury and insult, proclaim hastened forward. On his way a letter was put into the nurses. in notes of thunder, that unless justice be done, and his hands at Forfar, and by his means forwarded to that speedily, to suffering humanity, a day of fearful of Connor at Dundee, of the value of which he was fully retribution is, like time and death, silently, but with aware, yet little did he expect the ample reward which he was fully alluded last evening to my mention of the Spartans. frightfully rapid strides, certain to overtake them.

which have adorned your career, and which have endeaved you to the hearts of all those who love mankind in this and every other country. But permit us to alluminate of a mement to the state in which we were when you came amongst us. We have had the splen-friends to outs all the actions genius of Brewsterism had engendered strife, and was must calumniate and abuse them, and the Socialists laden with Russian deals was coming up the river, also charges us with looking entirely to the stomach and must calumniate and abuse them, and the Socialists laden with Russian deals was coming up the river, he calumniate and abuse them, and the Socialists laden with Russian deals was coming up the river, he calumniate and abuse them, and the Socialists laden with Russian deals was coming up the river, he calumniate and abuse them, and the Socialists laden with Russian deals was coming up the river, he calumniate and abuse them, and the socialists laden with Russian deals was coming up the river, he calumniate and abuse them, and the socialists laden with Russian deals was coming up the river, he calumniate and abuse them, and the socialists allowing the content to the sasertion, that the agreat quantity of the timber was blown off into the working classes are violent, into the teeth of their was privately allowed the sasertion, that the agreat quantity of the timber was blown off into the calumniaton our singing, neecho the sasertion that the property of the timber was blown of the sasertion that the agreat quantity of the timber was blown of the sasertion. Surely and street calumniaton or an agree quantity of the timber was blown of the sasertion. Surely and street calumniaton or an agree quantity of the timber was calumniate and abuse them, and the sasertion that the property of the sasertion that the sasertion that the sasertion that the property which you came amongst us. We have had the splendid talents of a Cobbett, a Cartwright, a Hunt, and a consent; and after allaying considerable prejudices by the whole, bill, and nothing years; we have seen the land; we have seen the middle classes become the land; we have seen the middle classes become the makers, and, as a natural consequence, we have seen the leads the splendid talents of a Cobbett, a Cartwright, a Hunt, and a consent; and after allaying considerable prejudices by feet to feet, and 18 children in two peds, it is impossible to get the bulk of the people. I defy the water upset the consent; and after allaying considerable prejudices by feet to feet, and 18 children in two peds, and the may afford to wait for reform to subscribe the may afford to wait for reform to the thing the revived of the beds had four each. The ages of the children in two peds, and the wait of the beds had four each. The ages of the children in two peds, and the wait of the beds the consent; and after allaying considerable prejudices by feet to feet, and 18 children in two peds, it is impossible to wait of the the sees the beds, and the wait of the beds had four each. The ages of the children in two peds, it is impossible to get the bulk of the people. I defy him to prove any lasting good done by create active means address to the total abstainces, may afford to wait for reform to wait for the people. I defy him to prove any lasting good done by create active feet of feet of the progress of genuine simple Chartism. Look at the French revolution for instance, may afford to wait for the wind the reliance in address to the total abstainces, may afford to wait for the people. I defy him to prove any lasting good prove any lasting goo

THE DEMOCRATS OF SHEFFIELD TO THE mion bills, and English and Irish poor law amendment music, banners, rods, and lictors, notwithstanding a bills; we had seen these, and a host of others, which were to make England the admiration of the world; and yet our destiny became every day more fearful; surprise, gratification and inquiry. The succeeding post from being the well-fed, well-clad Englishmen, we was designed to be Conniston, and rumbling heedless have become worse than slaves; for we had more than the slave's toil, but less than slave's reward. But, Sir, notwithstanding all this, notwithstanding we were " without form and void," yet we had within us all the elements which were necessary for our freedom and greatness. You, Sir, have collected those elements -you, Sir, have given those dry bones form, and have taught us to stand erect and ask ourselves why it is that all those who produce nothing should suffer nothing, and why it is that we who produce all, should

Before you came amongst us. Sir. we were the constant prey of one or other of the factions. Every one with his lo here! and lo there! was able to divert population. "They are done up!" was an observation asked for some bread to make toast and water, and grant them. You have a House of Commons opposed to a vote. I call upon you, working men, us from the one great cause of all our individual and national degradation.

But now, Sir, what is our situation? We are soknowledged by our opponents to be the most numerous, they are: to remove they would be homeless and unmost intelligent, and most influential party in the sheltered." The nonchalance with which these remarks most exemplary character, which was given to her in state. You have taught us to expose the now worn. Were uttered seemed quite as "nothing when you're writing by the Board. out fallacies of the Corn Law League. You have used to it." O! the bitter train of determined reflection taught us to dissect and refute the cabalistic jargon they inspired! Here was a man, prompted by the Board that there were then 86 boys in 19 beds, 75 girls | wealth, and I might almost say for usefulness, to most of the Malthusian political economists. You have kindly feeling, who observed, "Now, Sir, this is Banff; in 16 beds, 57 men in 31 beds, and 40 women in 20 of the trade societies in the kingdom. These do what taught us that man was created for other and higher your ride has cost me nothing, while it has eased beds. On the very day of the inquiry, after Mr. Tufnell purposes than to be the serf of a class; and, though you three miles; you are welcome, good night!" yet had taken a number of strangers and others over the complishes but little. I am sorry to hear Mr. Jones least, not least, you have taught us to detect the heart of none the less self-satisfied in unresisting ease, amid the workhouse, and after these visiters had been told that a foe, although that foe pretend to hold out the right starvation, wretchedness, and misery surrounding. they had seen every apartment, Mr. Booth, the vestry spectable person care for the Times? We laugh at its hand of fellowship, and be clothed in the garb of a 0, that he were "alone in his glory." "Shame, where clerk of Sundridge, received information that there

ments in the cause of suffering humanity was the estab- and little disposition to encounter taunting reflection were discovered in one of them (a loft 13 feet by 14) hudcaused despotism to quail to its immost soul, and it has men? often "sworn by its God" that it "should be no more;" Portsoy, a young journeyman, whose manly, open but the Star, Antens-like, has returned from each blow face does credit to an honest heart, greeted the labourer (except two or three infants) had the itch; about a the Times abuses us? Mr. Jones says they act in man to have a voice in the making of the laws by letting fall its light on Andersonian deeds. which he has to be governed. And that you may live caused England to be in reality the "envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world."

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BRETHREN, -- We the auditors of the accounts of

You collectively agreed to elect an Executive body and pay them for their services; now, brothers, unless indomitable, yet prudent missionary, with the National the 22nd of April last? the association performs its duty to that body, they Petition, and the northern region will add its multicannot expect very great progress to be made in the tudes to swell the tide of a nation's voice for heavenglorious cause we are engaged in. You will not fail to born liberty, earth's blessing, rational freedom! perceive that several localities have not paid for their cards (which by the bye ought to be a ready-money transaction) and consequently have not sent a farthing in the shape of contributions to enable the Executive to prosecute their labours. We beg to be understood wretched tools of aristocracy, who sell themselves, that we do not attach any blame to, or find fault with mind and soul, to prop up the present tettering despothose districts which have but recently enrolled themchists," men who sought only rapine and spoliation, are others from which we expected better things; we selves in the National Charter Association: but there sincerely hope those localities that are in arrears with tain acts which had been perpetrated within the prethe Executive, will make arrangements for liquidating cincts of the above establishment, and which were out visiting? their debts immediately; we do hope the officers and brought to light by Mr. Booth and the Earl of Stanmembers of the association will make it a point of duty hope. His Lordship, it will be recollected, stated that to send the moiety required by the plan of erganisation | certain reports had come within his own knowledge, and to the Executive above all and before all other claims he had reason to believe that they were true, con-You must see plainly, unless this is done, that that sidering the quarter whence they came. talented body will have to struggle continually against. In the first place, it appeared that the children in the Executive have accomplished so great an amount from the month of May to the month of November. In the house. I cannot ascertain from that how many ment of the schools, of all public amusement. If you

Brethren, our enemies are watching for the sign of well know that our chief and greatest difficulty, is a of Guardians stated that "the women in the lying-in Guardians it was his duty to ascertain whether the poor want of funds; let us disappoint them-let us strictly create such a feeling in the public mind as will carry On the 22nd of April last a report to the Board of Guar- feeling. We shall here drop the subject for the present; why? Because he can do what he likes with his flag of despetism, and Englishmen, having won their all before it, and finally cause our beloved Charter to dians stated that 75 boys were sleeping in 16 beds, but we are nevertheless proud that we have been partly subjects. This is the system which Mr. Owen proposes dians stated that 75 boys were sleeping in 16 beds, but we are nevertheless proud that we have been partly subjects. This is the system which Mr. Owen proposes become the law of these realms.

Hoping that you will receive these few remarks in the spirit in which they are given. Brother Chartists. We subscribe ourselves. Yours, in the cause of democracy.

WILLIAM ROBSON, Auditors. London, Nov. 30th, 1841.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN THE NORTH. During the abstraction of the inhabitants of the coast

" the patriot chief." Apart, however, from them, though full of anticipa-

shall not be forgotten. The men of Alloa, though in the greatest bustle of from Canterbury, and she has in every material part, the want of individual responsibility. It is the feeling law repealed? You have the idea of certain reform preparation for their splendid display, also provided for substantiated the Earl of Stanhope's summary of that whatever is done is the act of the whole Board, floating in your imagination, and if you are to stand a lecture, doubtless from the laudable consideration of disease and ill treatment. We shall now state the that is the source of all the negligence and cruelty and upon privileges, you may never realize them. Mr. lord in the latter, and her name be blotted from the book of contributing their quots towards expences of travelling, facts proved as to the lying-in women. In January oppression; and there is no remedy but a general disso-Ac, and therefore it deserves record.

Stirling received an address at a convivial meethouse; one of them 7 feet long, and 10 feet 9 inches poor at their own homes, provided the paupers attend because they have one bright feature wrapped round with ing on the Saturday evening, on the due impor- wide, the other about 9 feet square. In each of these at the poor-house during the day, to labour in a parish the dirty bandages of religious fanaticism, are we forced to tance of working men assuming their proper rooms were two beds, each of them 4 feet 6 inches garden or at a farm. position, in the present distracted state of our common wide, and 6 feet long. In each bed there were at one country; on the next evening, the personal responsitione two women at the least, either expecting labour, bility involved in national association, was laid before or recently delivered. The state in which they lay, them, and certainly not in vain. On Monday, the and the treatment which they received, may be underneighbouring villagers of Cambro-baron, made announce- stood from two cases—those of Fanny Giles and Rement, and gathered a portion to hear a lecture on the becca Bignell. Fanny Giles was placed in the same state and prospects of trade. Owing to the breaking up bed with Sarah Watson on the 15th of December; on and Socialism, was resumed on Friday evening last. followed in America. I tell him because of their of a large establishment recently, a flourishing associathe leth, she was conqued, being at the time alone in The place was again crowded with a highly respectable fanaticism. Tytherly has only been building two or tion as been torn asunder, but if the wanderers retain the bed, but two women being in the other bed with audience. their principles faithfully as those they have left behind, their children. The next night, within ten hours of it will be but the wider dissemination of the good seed. her confinement, she was removed, to make way for a to result in the more luxuriant harvest. A survivor of new comer, into the bed already occupied by those two

theirs. forthcoming Charter of a people's rights; and were ease "of a very bad character." presented a clot on human character, threatening to Collins remained in the same bed till the following day, loans, then, must come from the richer classes of ment with the appearance of a comet an Act of Parliaextinguish the very being of man. Importunate, un- and was only removed just before Bignell's labour, society: how, then, can they be independent? The ment may be repealed in two or three, or perhaps At the meeting here on Thursday night week, the fol- wearied exertion rallied a very tolerable assembly in a which then took place. At this time there were seven rich do not want to subscribe to get into community; twenty years, but comets act in accordance with the lowing address was read, and was omitted in our spacious hall, resulting doubtless in the pretty general women in the two lying-in rooms, and only one nurse they can get anywhere. They have also a printed all-wise laws of nature; their precise time, appearance, to the Continent for the pur to attend them, who was unfit for the duty, and did form of bequest, by which parties may leave their pro- &c., may be accurately calculated upon. Surely Mr. tailed information relative to OWD. Two or three friends from Melton Denny, where not properly perform it. Bignell was seized with puer perty for community purposes. I do not like this Jones will not compare the stolldity of a British Parlia. wages, the prices of food, and other circumstances a better, at least a brighter spirit exists, accompanied peral fever, and underwent medical treatment succes- principle of appealing to benevolence: I demand right ment to the eternal progress of the laws which regulate bearing on the condition of the humbler classes. RESPECIED SIR,—Permit us, the inhabitants of the lecturer, who had been arranging with them, savely for the first few days, so as to be apparently out in preference to benevolence—I demand that the poor the universe. Mr. Jones has said all our newspapers and its surrounding villages, in common several miles to return also, although they were to hear of danger, and the medical officer thinks it probable man shall be placed upon an equality with the rich man. are venal; of course, always excepting the New Moral with the whole of the wealth-producing portion of the him at their own home. A gathering took place to that she would have recovered, if she had been pro- Benevolence is one of the worst principles which can be World, of course the lustre of its purity has never been community, to express, though feebly, our unbounded listen to an expresition of Chartism and its necessity; perly nursed. She was neglected, however, and she laid down by any form of Government; and if carried tainted. What does Mr. Jones mean by venality? I loy, that your constitution and stript have enabled you as also to pass the National Petition for numerous significant. joy, that your constitution and spirit have enabled you as also to pass the National Petition for numerous sigto tramph over the disease and horrors of Whig natures. If every neighbourhood possessed the intelFanny Giles and two of the medical officers of the The cold and sterile north still presenting attraction others in a similar situation were suffered to remain. its exposure so signally secured. After a day or two's attics; the one 15 feet by I condemn their vices as much as Mr. Parry; but is that right; because they would not sit tamely under the We cannot, Sir, in the compass of an address of this rest he urged onward to Peterhead. There the evil 29; and two girls rooms, 15 feet by 29 each. Mrs. any reason I should not adopt what is good? Mr. Parry iron rod of oppression; and because of this the press of

sharp drissly rain; together with a ball commemoraton, he came to his journey's end. No, instead of that to choose between a five or seven miles further tramp, and a Scotch cross road, when sucle deep with snow, the shades of evening presents no powerful charm to lure a stranger. The odds were in favour of seven to Branff. Emblematic scene ! a slippery, weary way, the wind a hurricane, pitiless, pelting sleet, lightning flashing, thunder rolling, and bitter, biting frost; but the Charter in prospect, he braved the storm. Lo! a gig slowly ascended the hill behind, and having gained the summit, the driver courteously offered a vacant seat. Conversation turned on the severity of the weather, scarcity, and the miserable destitution of the weaving dition?" was interjected. "True, they must remain as make it in. is thy blush?"—humanity, where hast thou hid thyself? were two rooms which had not been visited; and on But perhaps, Sir, the greatest of all your achieve Banff, low, wretched, apathetic; no place of meeting, proceeding to these, twenty boys (apparently diseased)

with increased vigour; and we hail its establishment with the salutation, "Yes, we'll have a meeting, if and continuance as the sure and certain pledge of man's possible, though at my own expence." A meeting we their toes protruding, in consequence of neglect. On law. Their whole system is founded upon an act of emancipation; as the "day-star" of freedom to the had, and he bore the brunt, as he was likely to do it, the 20th of April Mr. Adams reported to the Board Parliament. Can there be a more sandy foundation world, and as a happy presage of the moral and physical happiness to which man's high destiny yet urges him.

Go on, then, noble Sir, in the cause you have so long

Hard and physical in the cause you have so long ment of the neck, and 42 had likewise goltres; that of repealing the Acts of George and William on which continued in. Swear with us this night that you will interest, as a bugbear to frighten boobies. Neverthe- the girls and infants, 91 had enlarged glands at the back your Communities are founded? If ever you get wealthy never cease your exertions, but with life, to cause every less the Star finds its way, and from thence to Durness, Inverness, swarming with Corn Law crotchets, a to see the righteens cause secure, and that you may bait was put out, but the fish were shy, not so much as England, been sacrificed to the maintenance of the prolong contribute to its success, by your splendid talents a dash with a tail! Reporting a meeting of these genand vast experience, is the daily prayer of this great try, some short time since, the local press lauded the assembly. And when time shall have silvered o'er your intelligence and order of the good town's workmen, 35 beds. In 1839 there were 325 inmates, taking adults an enormous extent. Mr. Jones says he will adopt what honoured head, and have taken you to "that bourne which was only interrupted by an operative from the with children, at one time in the workhouse. In is good in these communities, and reject what is bad. from whence no traveller returns," may our children's south. Lo what a change comes o'er the spirit of the March, 1840, there were 298 inmates in one week. children, as the big manly tear steals down their fur- dream, this self-same person recently figures as Mr. In February last there were at one time 347 persons. rowed cheeks, point with exultation and regret at the Henry Burrell, receiving the complimentary feast of a On Saturday last there were 315 inmates; an increase place containing the mortal remains of the man who has number of working men employed under vigilance, of 62 having taken place within ten days, after the henoured with the presence and enconiums of the mas- master had reported to the Board of Guardians that the ter builders, and enlogised by this same press, for hous, was full; the Board deliberately continuing, urbanity to men, justice to employers, assiduity and under these circumstances, to enforce the workhouse great skill displayed in the erection of a considerable test. There are now seven boys sleeping in one bed,

Mr. not A. but B. is still a firm, uncompromising four feet six inches wide. Mr. Love has been a memworks which aims at the good of his fellow men. of the Executive beg to call your particular attention and a closing lecture on the principles and protections which he has performed his duties:to the balance sheet which is published in to day's of the Charter, awakening an interest which may be boped to go on and prosper.

Not withstanding party opposition, fair weather, an Faithfully,

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

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN

In some recent papers we made some remarks on cer- visit the house, as other Guardians did.

what may we not expect from them if properly supperted?

and prevaled to a very great excell.

of December last, five women were confined in two and a decrease of able-bodied, which would not be disperted? in the back and front of the neck.

towns, by the fisheries and harvest, sgitation naturally Tuffnell, to institute an inquiry. It was, thereupon, would never have been dragged to light. the persecution, that victimised Hardy and Baird, still women and their children; thus making three women 1,000 acres, which, by properly cultivating and arrange ties. Mr. Parry a says we think too well of human cherishes here the principles that perilled his life with and two children at the same time in one bed. From Sunday, the 13th of December, till a whole week thereby stud the land with Universal Communities. I World. The fault are hitherto been that man has been At the Whyns of Melton, close on the celebrated after her confinement, she could not obtain clean contended for Universal Suffrage, its benefits being im- represented in too had a light. We believe man to be a field of Bruce, and having near, once a sacred edifice, linen of any kind, though she frequently applied for mediate and not prospective, it being a grand national more decent animal than is generally supposed. Fault a revolutionary stable, then a magazine of "Prince it. Shortly afterwards she was removed to the other universal measure, and not a local question of pounds, is found with the powers of our Central Board; we are Charley" after the battle of Falkirk, blown up, a stand-lying-in room; and while there, on the 25th of De-ahillings, and pence. Mr. Jones relied chiefly upon the to dance, &c., by orders of the Central Board. To this ing memorial, whose rains are still, on that account, cember, a woman named Harriet Harborer was ac- superiority of Socialism, from its being independent of there can be but little objection, provided they are good more strikingly indicative of national mutations, there tuelly confined while in the bed with her. The next any extraneous assistance; it cared not for the House hands at a set of quadrilles. With respect to paternal had we a good gathering of impoverished nailors and day Giles was again removed into the casual ward, of Commons—no, nor yet for that venerable body, the government, Mr. Parry forgets that, having the power this was owing partly to the charge for admission, and struggling weavers, who rejoiced by a lecture, to witness and was there compelled to sleep in the same bed House of Peers. Let us examine a little into this. Mr. to beget our parents, instead of them chastising us, we on the political horison, the beaming emanations of the with a woman who had a loathsome contagious dis- Jones told us, last night, that they did not look for shall be enabled to chastise them. urgently pressing for a second favour. Engagement Rebecca Bignell and Mary Collins were put into the classes; is this independence? They request loans America were too ignorant to adopt communities, I however, at Bannockburn precluding, that was the next delivery bed together about the same time shortly be- from parties willing to lend, promising regular payment said they were too wise to listen to the secret voices of scene of lahour; where adventurous usurpation and fore the 18th of December. Collins was delivered on of interest. Now, it is quite impossible that the poor the Rappites and Shakers wooing them to its blessings. fearful submission, alike derogatory to moral worth, that day, in the daytime, Bignell not being then in bed. can lend money; they cannot purchase food. These I feel surprised at Mr. Jones comparing Acts of Parlia-

In the letter sent by Mrs. Middleton, she says, - Socialism was called a dreamy thing. Mr. Parry allowed the Chartists, they might talk of physical force, "It was truly heart-rending to see so many motherless us the credit of establishing infant schools and having but at present it would be utterly ridiculous; why ing O'Connor's liberation, and also a sermon awaking and fatherless children; they had the itch; their heads institutions similar to the Mechanics'. Are these two policemen might take the whole party! The glory were covered with vermin; and their feet were actually dreamy things? If they are, they appear to me to be of the Chartists is, that having the power to adopt viehalf rotten. The food of these children was very more substantial than the realities of Chartism. Mr. lent measures, they have wisely and nobly abstained coarse; for breakfast they had dry bread and skilley; Parry objects to us because we appeal to the benevo- from exerting that power. This raises them higher in for supper, bread and butter (the smallest scrap of lence of those who may have it in their power to assist my estimation than any other body in the state. But butter was used) and a drink of water. The manner us. We do not appeal to them as a class but as indi- another objection of the Socialists is our ignorance. the children slept was sufficient to breed all manner of viduals; and are not the Chartists continually appealing If the Chartists would petition for Secial Communities, diseases; they were huddled together mix and seven in to their benevolence? Are you not, at your public their ignorance would immediately disappear. Because a bed, and during the ten weeks I was in the Union, I meetings, &c., continually begging and praying of them | the Socialists are a little more aristocratic and possess never saw a woman with a clean chemise, or a man to grant you your rights. With regard to the applica- a little more wealth, this feeling of arrogance is exhiwith a clean shirt. I repeatedly saw the old women go tions we make, we are a little like the Spanish beggar, bited. The very fact that the Chartists can appreciate into the hall, and where those who had good eyes used who, when asked why he did not go to work, being a the merits of the Charter is a preof of their intellito pick the vermin from their aged co-paupers. The lying in room was beastly beyond description, and the smell arising from the filth horrible. On one occasion ing to these classes for your rights, year after year, but so long as he is not idiot, it matters not a woman named Omden, whose children had the itch, their interest is opposed to yours, and they will never whether he can write or read, he is entitled alike common-place in matter and tone. "What can there being a scarcity of mugs in the Union, the to you; a House of Peers opposed to you, and the pub- to go on in your agitation, and by getting Universal they do? where shall they go to ameliorate their con- Master actually gave her a brown chamber utensil to lic press against you; the Times even calling you incor- Suffrage you will speedily get universal education.

> On the 22nd of April, Mr. Adams reported to the six boys in one bed, and two boys each in two more. hibitory order of the Poor Law Commissioners. In December, 1838, there were 162 boys and girls in

public edifice. What a contrast to the course, vulgar, five in another, and sixty-one boys in sixteen beds, disoutrageous satrap of the new St. Stephens—and this tributed into fours and threes; each bed being only Chartist, ever ready to lend an able aid in the great | ber of the Board of Guardians ever since the formation of the Sevenoaks Union, and Chairman for several

By Mr. Burgess.-How was it, that being Chairthe state of the house with regard to the children until That was the first time it had been officially reported to the Board to be in too crowded a state.

Mr. Burgess-That is no answer to my question. How came you for five years to be ignorant of the state of the house? Board as a matter of complaint.

ficient reason why I should not take upon myself to Might you not have obtained that information with-

Yes, if I had asked the master or medical officer for an official report. Is not the weekly return-book laid before you, so

a question? of good with the limited funds you have placed at consequence of this neglect of cleanliness, itch ensued, are in the different wards or in the different beds in their disposal during the last four or five months, and prevailed to a very great extent. On the 25th the wards. An increase of children might take place,

attention due to women in their circumstances. On the Mr. Love's evidence sufficiently shows that the paupers room had not that attendance which, under general were well fed, well clothed and well housed; and his 20 beds. On the 29th of April last, a period designated as were ever brought to light. What decision the Poor | viduals to submit to this irresponsible power. by Dr. D'Oyley as last winter, a report to the Board Law Commissioners may come to on the subject, we of Guardians stated that there were 78 boys and 94 girls are at a loss to imagine, involving as it does the work-stitutions in no way differ from Mechanics' Instituin the house, and that of these all the boys had en- ing of the damnable Poor Law Bill. It is, however, tions, except being on a smaller scale. There is this larged glands at the back of the neck, and 42 of them scarcely credible that such things can have happened one great difference—we admit discussion on religious had also swellings in the front and around the neck. without reprobation in a workhouse of which the Mar- and political subjects—they do not. I do not approve Of the girls 31 were afflicted with swellings of the quis Camden and Colonel H. Austin lately constituted of the language of the Times, but I quoted it to show glands in the back of the neck, and 63 with them both the visiting Committee, and which has been frequently the division amongst you. There is the Times abusing visited by the Ray. Dr. D'Oyley. Had it not been for the Dispatch, the Dispatch abusing the Times; Mr. This detail of atrocities was made by the Noble Earl the public spirit of Mr. Booth, the Vestry Clerk of Parry, a Chartist leader, and the Northern Star abusing himself at a meeting at Sundridge, and an investigation | Sundridge, (whose conduct, in spite of what Dr.D'Oyley | the Times. I say they are all venal—they are all into the matter being decided upon, the Poor Law designates his "humble situation," contrasts mest acting for party motives, and not seeking truth, all

Commissioners sent down Mr. Assistant Commissioner favourably with that of his superiors) those enormities alike, whether Tory or Chartist; the Times is not more verged southward, till merged in the demonstrations of offered to substantiate the Earl of Sta hope's statement, One curse of the Poor Law scheme is evidently the (Hisses and cheers for the Star.) It has just been and to prove even more facts than his Lordship him- largeness of the Unions; and the poor will never be stated that the Northern Star is the only paper which self adduced, either by means of a written commu- dealt with fairly till the system is entirely broken up. advocates the rights of the people; I do not object to tion, "the good men and true" of Falkirk welcomed nication, or by procuring the attendance of a There is, perhaps, not a Guardian of the Sevenoaks any paper, but depend upon it, so long as you support the self-devoted missionary of other scenes to deliver a female, who had held the situation of nurse in the Union who, questioned apart as to the sufferings en- any paper in the manner you have to-night, so long will lecture. Three good andiences, on the first day of the establishment, but who, sickening at the amount of dured by the children and the females of his own you have a venal press. I speak not as an enemy to week, listened to a scriptural vindication of the equality disease among the boys and girls, and the treatment parish, is not heartily grieved at them, and ashamed the Northern Star, but while you denounce one paper of human nature, the proper exercise of Christian experienced by the lying-in women, quitted the work- that he did not detect and prevent them. He knows and cheer another, they will always have inducements sympathy towards the prisoners, captives, and the des- house in disgust. This person (Mrs. Middleton), is a the rate-payers of his own parish did not wish, in order to act with venaity. Mr. Parry's prime object is, that titute, and the identification of practical Christianity most respectable woman. She sometime ago attended to save a few shillings a piece, to coop their less fortularly any Parliament can repeal the law on which our with the pervading principle of Chartism, manifesting a lady in her confinement, and subsequently engaged nate neighbours in such a hell as this Sevenoaks Bastile. communities are founded. We know that nothing is the most intense interest. The lecture on the second herself as nurse in the Union, and on her leaving it, If the children of his parish had been apart from the certain; a comet might come within the sphere of our day made a powerful impression, and elicited enthusiastic wrote a long letter for publication, but which, for rest, he would not have dared to suffer them to be so attraction, and with its tail, whisk us out of existence; applause. Pressing solicitations for future intercourse prudential reasons was not inserted in the paper to grossly misused; his better feelings would have com- but would such a liberal body as the Chartists stand by which it was sent .-- Mrs. Middleton was sent for pelled him to interpose. No, it is the Union system - and see such an infringement of liberty as to have that

# SOCIALISM v. CHARTISM.

The adjourned discussion between Mr. Parry and Mr.

tism demands that all shall be placed on an equality Tory, which without change has consistently advocated volence, to decide in favour of Chartism. them with angry feelings; we do not dispute about professing the same principles in Ireland, numbered

rigible scoundrels.

Mrs. Middleton, it appears, left the Union with a inferior to the meanest mechanics' institution in the poorest town in the kingdom. Inferior in point of they profess, but Socialism, professing everything, acstatements; we care no mere for it than for the squeaking of a pig. When the brawling Times filled its Chartists value its reasonings? It was childish and lishment of the Northern Star. Yes, Sir, the Star has and persecuting prejudice. When will human forms be died together in five beds—five boys each in two beds, puerile to refer to such a venal and ruffiauly paper. Mr. Jones says the House of Peers is also against us. Shall In February all the children in the house, of both sexes | we quall because the peers are opposed to us; because dozen had bad feet and chilblains, with the bones of accordance with law. We also act in accordance with any longer to withhold it. How were the dissenters of the neck, and 63 also goitres. In this horrible way er powerful enough to be obnoxious to those in power, has the health of the children of the poor, in one of the that instant, if the people are not in possession of polirichest and most flourishing agricultural counties in tical power, will you be annihilated. I appealed to all history in proof of the advantage of political power; Mr. Jones, to a few isolated Shaker communities in America, where he informs us that wealth is created to They adopt the principle of celibacy; how does Mr. Jones know that this is not the very principle which enabled them to succeed. Mr. Parry then read extracts from Miss Martineau's work, in which she states that they are scarcely allowed to speak to strangers—that it was with difficulty she met with the rites of hospitality -that they are allowed to speak no language but German—that a young girl taking a fancy to have a ride in the country instead of attending worship, was severely reprimanded; and were these the principles they would rold up for the adoption of the most intelligent and We had also an address on abstinence, two sermons, years. Listen now to his own account of the way in are found in these communities, and perhaps they might succeed in making them prefitable speculations; but once admit of freedom in religion and other opinions. man of this Board, you did not become acquainted with and they would immediately fail, as Mr. Owen's did at New Harmony. When Mr. Owen took New Harmony, it was fenced all round to keep out the pigs of the neighbouring forest. Mr. Owen immediately removed the fence, and the pigs speedily came in and destroyed all the beautiful gardens the Rappites had created. One of the great vices of the Socialists is, they think there are no pigs in the moral world—that we are Because it had not been brought officially before the all amiable lap-dogs. Mr. Jones states that if Tytherly succeeded, the example would speedily spread through-Why did you not make yourself acquainted with it? out the country. I find there are fifteen Shaker and exaggerated in favour of their own party. I have no I considered the duties of my office as Chairman, one Rappite community in America, which have been and my almost invariable attendance as such, a suf- established between fifty and sixty years; why has not done the same thing. I had no wish to depretheir example been followed? is there any difference ciate any of the papers. Mr. Parry accuses between human nature in America and in England? charging you with ignorance and violence. I only The Socialists believe they have only to lay down their adopted your own language. Have you not dance, you must dance under the controll of the Central Board. Their's is a system of pure despotism-that worst of governments, a paternal one. A father may do what he likes with his children, may beat them. may turn them out of doors: he has nearly as much Governments of Austria and Russia are of this descrip-

> MR. JONES-Mr. Parry has said, that our Social In venal than any other, the Northern Star included. adopt the whole? Mr. Parry says, are we prepared to adopt their system of celibacy? I say decidedly not; but he does not tell you that they are annually receiving into their community widows, with large families, adopting orphan and other children, and that they so train these that crime is unknown amongst Lloyd Jones, on the comparative merits of Chartism them. Mr. Parry asks why their example has not been three years; you have been agitating these fifty years, Mr. PARRY commenced by recapitulating his argu- and have not got a single stone laid. If Mr. Parry has ments of the previous evening. The Socialists were any plan to propose for immediate relief, in God's name contending for the establishment of a community of let us adopt it, while we are building our communi ing, they can bring to the acme of perfection, and nature—that we ve there are no pigs in the Moral assistance to any class, but to the benevolent of all Mr. PARRY—I did not insinuate that the people of

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

strong hale man, he told them he asked them for their gence. I admire intelligence; I should wish to see all charity and not fortheir advice. You may go on appeal- educated, but so long as a man has an arm to work, igible scoundrels.

This was exemplified in the conduct of a female in Mr. PARRY.—Mr. Jones states that I compared the America; she endeavoured to educate her slaves, but Social to Mechanics Institutions, and said they were the brand of slavery rankled is their hearts, and she could not succeed. The blessings of education will prove in vain, unless you attain to the moral dignity of freedem. This noble woman felt this, she emancipated her slaves, and in the words of an homely saying, they then took kindly to education; but Mr. Jones says how will you get the Charter? Will the Houses of Parliament reform themselves? The force of public opinion in France, compelled their hereditary House of of Peers to abolish itself, and public opinion will gain us the Charter, not if it is expressed in the mild, columns with vituperations of the Socialists, did the quiet, amiable, social method; but public epinion backed by a million of men, possessed of arms and sinews, and who know how to use them ! It is useless always to crave in a peaceful, humble, legal manner. History shows that every reform therein mentioned has only been gained when they dared not emancipated ?-how was the Catholic Emancipation Bill carried? Did not the iron Duke state that he dared no longer to refuse it? and the time will shortly come when he dare not refuse the Charter. How was the Reform Bill carried? The people met day after day, sent petition after petition; the men of Birming-ham roused themselves, and the Government quailed before them. It was now the cant phrase to call the men of Birmingham selfish, because, being deceived by the middle classes, they would no longer join in their half measures-because they were determined to abolish all monopolies. Mr. Jones says that argument and reason were the weapons we should employ. This might be true with human beings, but not with a House of Peers. Did they stand firm in their imbecile power when Earl Grey had authority to create a new batch of them? No, they very considerately walked, or rather sneaked, out of the House, until Earl Grey found himself in a majority, through the desertion of these craven Peera. And this will prove equally true with respect to the Charter; they will quail, as they have ever hitherto done, before the power of a mighty people. I do not expect that this discussion will make many converts to either side; but it will show to the country, and the middle classes in particucivilized people in the world? Only bring men to the lar, that large and intelligent bodies of their fellowmen state of apathy and mental degradation in which they are daily meeting to discuss the means by which to promote their political and social happiness. It will show to them the folly and danger of much longer standing aloof from a struggle that is almost divine, that will elevate man out of the dust, that will infuse into his body almost a living soul; and, sooner or later, in proportion as you remain faithful to the cause, in proportion as you unite, man and woman, in the cause, for why should one half of the human race be excluded?) the Universal Suffrage bank will ride triumphant o'er the storm, in spite of every party and of every passion which may be arrayed against it. Mr. JONES-When I spoke of the venality of the press, I excluded no paper. I believe they have all doubt the New Moral World itself occasionally has

laws, get Tidd Pratt to sign them, and all will be pros. a moral and a physical force party? Are not Frost. perous. They think naught of the discordant prin- Williams, and Jones transported? Is not this positive ciples which animate mankind. All will vanish before proof that you have been guilty of violence? I do not the force of their paternal government. Look at the charge the whole mass with being violent; I believe that you may see the number of immates without asking amazing power vested in the Central Board. True, they you all desire the public good; but when I see men question?

That I almost invariably inspect; it gives me evithe stream, to the great injury of our sacred cause. As the Union Workhouse had not been properly washed dence of the numbers, but none of the crowded state of separate children from parent; they have the manage- lightly of us as a party, and said two policemen would take the whole. I believe one might do it, for we should all go without. It is not correct that the Socialists think the Chartists ignorant; but we think them imprudent. I admit the truth of your Charter; I admire your principles: I signed your petition ere I entered on this discussion; but I think our principles a break up in our great and glorious organisation; they 30th of January, 1841, a report made to the Board have been scandalously neglected. As Chairman of the control over them as a man over his wife. I do not best. Who are the class that press most heavily upon object to this is parents; but I do in society. The you? Is it the Lords? is it the Commons? Partly so: but it is those who hold in their power those mighty abide by the plan of organisation, and we shall soon circumstances, the poor obtain in their ewn cottages." failing to have done so exhibits a lamentable want of tion. The ruler is called the father of his people, and iron machines which have brought you to misery and degradation. These the Charter passes entirely over I speak to you as working men. Is not machinery the 86 girls in 19 beds, making 161 children in 35 beds. instrumental in exposing as gross acts of ill treatment and the Socialists admire; but I am certain they will great cause of your distress? In whose hands is the Then there were 57 men in 31 beds, and 40 women in injustice towards a mass of unprotected human beings never succeed in getting any large number of indi- machinery? Why in the hands of your employers, who are regardless of your interests, if it interfere with their profits. A fair day's wages for a fair day's work, appears to be the height of the ambition of a Chartist. Though Tytherly is but in its infancy, yet I trust it will soon give bright hopes of the world's regeneration. We do not depend upon a majority to effect our object. Mr. Parry has appealed to history, but in the two great instances he has given you, viz. Catholic emancipation and the Reform Bill, you had the middle classes and many of the upper classes with you, elements of which you are now deficient. To gain the Irish Emancipation Bill every influence was exerted, but does not misery taint that unhappy land? Beware how you play with the feelings of the people; let them not again be miserably deluded with false hopes. For centuries have the working classes been struggling for reform, and in what better position are you now? You have Frost and his companions slumbering sixteen thousand miles off, to the lullables of a distant ocean; bubble after bubble has burst. " Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." In your political harangues you have promised to your followers a perfect millenium. Every class is opposed to you; your groans will never reach the Government, until you have the co-operation of the middle-class; but this is almost impracticable. I know that if you were united you could despise both Whig and Tory, and I have no doubt but, some day or other. your principles will be carried into effect, but I fear the time is distant. I do not blame the working classes as violent men. I wonder that, in the midst of so much suffering, and so much excitement, they have remained so patient. The principles on both sides are true. Chartism is good; but, in my opinion, not so good as Socialism. We have no interest in being divided. In my time I have assisted in every measure of reform: but I consider that Socialism being independent of King, Lords, or Commons, is most calculated to spread happiness amongst the members of the human

family. (Great applause.) The CHAIRMAN then called for a show of hands, and it was so equal that not being able to decide, another

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

Mr- Jones should devote his proceeds, according to previous arrangement, to that which would prevent all strikes, the Tytherly Community.

The CHAIRMAN and MODERATOR then thanked the meeting for the considerate and gentlemanly manner in which they had acted, and the meeting dissolved. The discussion throughout was excellently managed by both disputants. The attendance of Chartists was not so numerous as might have been anticipated, but

it also being held at so late a period in the week. Mr. Parry also was not known to the great majority of the Chartist body, but henceforth he will deservedly be held in high estimation.

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

WE LEARN that Sir Robert Peel has sent agents to the Continent for the purpose of collecting de-

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

metropolis, and the surrounding country, by the late stormy weather. On Monday night week, a new boat with two boys was upset on the river between Wandsworth and Putney, and one of the boys was drowned. Three men were overturned in a boat off Rotherhithe, but were all saved. Near Greenwich, a man was blown from the yard-arm of a coastingvessel, but he sustained no injury beyond a wetting. On Tuesday morning, near Deptford, as a barge

### SHEFFIELD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

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

Public Meeting.—The weekly public meeting of the Sheffield Chartists was held on Monday evening last, in the large room, Fig-tree Lane. Mr. Stokes was called to the chair. Mr. Julian Harney, in a lengthy address, moved the adoption of a memorial to the Queen in behalf of the Welsh victims. Mr. Needham seconded the adoption of the memorial, which was carried unanimously. It was then resolved that the memorial, signed by the Chairman ture on Class Legisl in the name of the meeting, should be sent to the 2nd. Free admission. Home Secretary for presentation to the Queen.

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

a hope that the trades of Sheffield are arousing them- invitation has been sent to Mr. Henry Vincent, who defiance to the spy brigade. He had been appointed selves to a sense of their importance as wealth-pro- is expected to attend. ducers, and the necessity of union amongst themselves to withstand the further encroachments of grinding oppression. Mr. Luke Chapman was called to the chair, and well performed the duties of his office. The following are the resolutions agreed to unanimously:-" That it is the imperative duty of day evening, from six to eight o'clock, at the at Mansfield. Rawson's Arms, Tenter-street, to receive the con-tributions of the trade." "That the printed rules of the trade be acted upon, and abided by," That this meeting deeply regret the present system of competition between the employers, and protest against it as being injurious to the interests of both employers and workmen, and resolve that energetic measures shall be adopted to counteract the evil effects of so baneful a system." "That a road, on Sunday, at five o'clock. general meeting of the trade beheld the first Monday in every month, at the hour of two o'clock, in their present place of meeting, Mount Tabor Chapel.' Our limits will not permit us to give the speeches delivered, but it is only justice we should state, that but one feeling seemed to actuate all present, viz., a desire to unite with all the honest and honourable of their employers to put an end to that system of home and foreign buyer, to the injury of the honest manufacturer, and the ruin of the trade at large. Well will it be if the employers will meet the workmen in the same honest spirit. Upon the manufacturers now rest the responsibility of union and restored prosperity, or selfish disunion and general rain. One fact we may mention in conclusion, the county. cordial reception our reporter met with shows that our principles are known and admired, and we trust the day is not far distant when the trades of Sheffield will rally round the banner of our cause.

STRIKE OF THE LONDON MASONS.—MEETING OF TRADES' DELEGATES .- A meeting of delegates from the different trades of Sheffield was held on Monday evening last, at the Grey Horse, High-street, called to consider the case of the London masons, lately employed at the New Houses of Parliament, and generally. now on strike in consequence of the system of tyranny pursued towards them by Allen. We understand that delegates from the various trades were present. Masons, bricklayers, painters, Britannia-metalsmiths, saw-makers, brickmakers, wood-sawyers, tailors, table-knife-hafters, file-trade, and scalemakers; Mr. Thomas Peatfogg, mason, was called to the chair. The following resolutions were unanimonsly adopted: - "That the censure of this meeting is hereby passed upon George will be brought forward. Allen, foreman to Messrs. Grissell and Peto, for his disgusting, inhaman, and despotic conduct to- in the Strand-street-room, on New Year's Eve and intelligent, and that these were even more wards the masons lately employed at the new Houses of Parliament." "That the delegates consider the to attend. London masons to have been every way justifiable in their strike against the hateful tyranny to which they were subjected." That the delegates present pledge themselves in behalf of their respective trades, to give every support in their power to the strike, so long as it continues—and will use all the influence they possess to induce other trades not represented at this meeting to give them support "That the Masons' Committee be empowered to sit every Wednesday evening, from seven to ten o'clock, to receive the trades' contributions in sup-port of the strike." "That, in the event of the strike continuing until the 1st of January, 1842, the Masons' Committee be empowered to call another general meeting of Trades' Delegates to consider what further measures shall be adopted in support of the strike." In accordance with the fourth resolution, the Mason's Committee will sit every Wednesday evening, from seven to ten o'clock, at the Grey Horse, High-street, to receive contributions in support of the turn-ents.

THE MURDER OF MARY NALL, BY HER HUSBAND, IN SHEFFIELD.—Nothing has transpired since our last, relative to this horrid affair, which does not corroborate what we then stated. An inquest was held on the afternoon of Tuesday week, at the Bee Hive, in Glossop Road, and by adjournment, on Thursday, at the Town-hall, upon the body of the unfortunate victim, before Thos. Badger, Esq., and a respectable jury. Evidence at some length was gone into, and the Jury, after the Coroner had addressed them, deliberated but a short time, and then returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Robert Nall,"upon which he was committed for trial.

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

THE ARMSTRONG LIVER PILLS are recommended as an Anti-bilious medicine, to every sufferer from bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an inactive liver, and are procurable at all Druggists, and at the Northern Star office. It is only necessary to

men of business, naval and military men; as they

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

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

MIDDLETON.-Mr. Duffy will lecture here on this (Saturday) evening. LONDON.-Lectures will be delivered every Sun-

day evening, at the Three Crowns, Richmond-street, Soho :- Mr. Fussell will lecture on Church Property, on Sunday, December 12th. Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Standing Armies, on Sunday, December 19th. Mr. Martin will lecture on the Poor Law, on Sunday, December 25th. Mr. M'Grath will lec- but since they had thought proper to call him to the ture on Class Legislation, on Sunday, January office, he would discharge its duties in the best manner

LECTURE -On Sunday evening next, Mr. M'Grath will lecture at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane, at seven o'clock in the evening.

LIMBHOUSE.—Mr. Fussell will lecture on Tuesday LAMBETH.-Mr. Farrer will lecture here on Tuesday next.

HACKNEY .- Mr. Wheeler will lecture here on Tuesday next. FINSBURY .- On Monday Mr. Wheeler will lecture at Lunt's Coffee House.

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

seven o'clock. South Lancashire. - The South Lancashire Delegate Meeting will be held on Sunday morning, December 19th, at ten o'clock, in the Chartist Room, Brown-street, Manchester, when each loca-

the Volunteer, on Wednesday evening, at half-past

business, respecting the coming convention, will be laid before the meeting. OLDHAM.—A public meeting will be held in the Chartist Room, (our correspondent says not when,) to memorialise the Queen to include Frost, Wiliams, and Jones, with the other prisoners that may be pardoned on the baptism of the Prince.

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

o'clock.

Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. elevation, ought to have induced him not to forego Harney will open the discussion. YORK.—The members of the National Charter the borough. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If his avocation, York, intend to have a tea-party and avocations precluded him from continuing with them

ball, in their large room, in Fossgate, in aid of the funds of the Association, on Monday evening, Dec. 27th. The following members have been appointed Crossiand moved the thanks of the meeting to Dr. as a committee to make the necessary arrangements, viz. Messrs. Croft, Inglis, Cordeux, Burley, and Brown. Tickets Is. each.

Briston.—On Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock, a debate, or discussion, will be held at the Chartist Association Room, Castle-street, when the sent meeting would convince him that his appre-question of whether the criminal code of this country hensions had been needless and that, as they were and Jones, and for the people, the meeting separated is calculated to produce morality, will be intronow upon their good behaviour—(cheers and a at a little after five o'clock. duced, by Mr. Onion; and, on Monday evening, a laugh)—bound in some sort by the circumstances TABLE KNIFE HAFTERS.—A meeting of this public meeting will be held, in the same place, for attending their occupation of that Hall,—every branch of the cutlery trade was held on Monday the purpose of adopting the People's National Petilast, at two o'clock, in Mount Tabor Chapel. The tion, and memorialising the Secretary of State for meeting was very numerous, and as such afforded us the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones. An his words with caution, that they might bid effectual

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

Mr. W. D. TAYLOR'S ROUTE for the ensuing week: Sunday afternoon, at Calverton; on Monday even- doms in the Common's House of Parliament, and the every member of the trade to promote and extend ing, he will lecture at the Butcher's Arms, New- entire failure of the so-called Reform Bill, an organic union among his fellow workmen, and thereby castle-street, Nottingham, to the society of shoe-change is necessary, or the country will be involved in promote his own interest, and the interest of his makers, at seven o'clock; on Tuesday, at Old Basfellow men." That the committee sit every Tues-ford; Wednesday, at Sutton-in-Ashfield; Thursday, meeting, it is essential to the well-being of this realm, anion among his fellow workmen, and thereby castle-street, Nottingham, to the society of shoe-

> in the Council Room, North Tavern, on Sunday one years of age and upwards, without reference to the tea, toast, tarts, &c. the tables were "sided," evening next, at six o'clock.-Mr. Ibbotson will rank or property either in the voters or members to be deliver a lecture at the Three Pigeons, on Monday elected." night, at eight o'clock .- Mr. Arran will lecture at the Association Room, Long-row, Bowling Back-lane, on Sunday, at five o'clock.—Messrs. Dewhurst to maintain the principles involved in those resoand Ross will lecture at Mr. White's, Manchester-

MR. DEWHIBST will also lecture to the females at the North Tavern, the same evening, at seven were many points in which that representation was o'clock; Mr. Brook will lecture at Mr. Holt's, glaringly defective. (Hear, hear.) The first of these Thompson's-houses, at ten o'clock next Sunday was in the fact that many of those who were

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

County of Northampton.-A delegate meeting will be held on Sunday next, the 12th of December, to take into consideration questions of importance connected with the agitation of the Charter in this ECCLES.—Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Stockport, will

lecture here on Monday night next. DEPTFORD.-Mr. Morton will lecture here on Sun-

THE SURREY COUNCIL will meet at 1, China Walk, Lambeth, on Sunday next. Chair taken at four o'clock, when the barance sheet of the last quarter will be laid before the meeting, and other important business relating to the well-being of the Association

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. J. Savage will lecture on Sunday afternoon, at five o'clock, in the working meu's Hall, Circus-street, New Road. BARNSLEY .- The Odd Fellows' Sanday School

feast will take place on the 3rd of January next. There will be a tes party and ball. BARNSLEY .- The general Chartist meeting will be held on Monday next, when business of importance

MANCHESTER.—A tea party and ball will be held

the adoption of the National Petition; on Sunday, plained also that the present state of representation the 12th, in Macclesfield, to attend the delegate was defective, because of its unequal distribution of meeting; on Monday, the 13th, Tuesday, the 14th, its electoral privileges; numbers of small towns, and on Wednesday, the 15th, in the Potteries; on possessing few inhabitants, and comparatively little Thursday, the 16th, in Nantwich; and on Saturday, importance in the country, had equally as many, and the 18th, in New Mills; on Sunday, the 19th, in in some cases more representatives than other towns Stockport; on Monday, the 20th, in Mottram; on of vast magnitude, extentive population, and great Tuesday, the 21st, in Hazlegrove; Wednesday, influence. Of these several instances were named Macclesfield; Thursday, Congleton; and on Friday, by the speaker amidst the cheers of the meeting. in Hanley and the Potteries.

A DELEGATE MEETING will be held in Macclesfield, on Sunday, the 12th of December, when delegates from every place in the County are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought forward, more especially that of nominating a member for the forthcoming Convention.

HUNSLET.-Mr. Stausfield, of Armley, will preach in the Temperance News Room, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

DEWSBURY.-In compliance with the wishes of the Chartist Council, Mr. T. B. Smith will deliver two sermons on Sunday next (to-morrow) in the

bridge, on Wednesday; Broomsgrove, on Thursday; Redditch, on Friday. East and North Riding Lectures.—Mr. Jones will visit the following places during the next week:

--Malten, on Monday 13th; York, Tuesday
14th; Pocklington. on Wednesday 15th; Howden,

TICKHILL.—Man Missing.—The inhabitants of on Saturday and Sunday, 18th and 18th. DEWSBURY-CHARTIST SERMONS,-Mr. Hill will

preach two sermons in the new Pavilion, on Sunday the 19th instant, at half-past two in the afternoon, and six in the evening.

# HULL

GREAT MEETING IN THE TOWN-HALL. On Monday, the Town-Hall of Hull was, for the were entitled to be represented it was the poor; first time, occupied by and appropriated to the business of its rightful owners, the people. A requisition, signed by nearly two hundred inhabitants, of justice for the working man. Let it not be said ness of its rightful owners, the people. A requisition, signed by nearly two hundred inhabitants, of justice for the working man. Let it not be said whom upwards of seventy were voters, having been that the law was protection for him; for while niah Williams, and William Jones, a free pardon, N.B. The Ship never fitting to the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, a free pardon, N.B. The Ship never fitting to the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, a free pardon, N.B. The Ship never fitting to the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, a free pardon, N.B. The Ship never fitting to the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, a free pardon, N.B. The Ship never fitting to the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, a free pardon, N.B. The Ship never fitting to the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, a free pardon, N.B. The Ship never fitting to the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, a free pardon, N.B. The Ship never fitting the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and Williams, and Williams, and Williams, and Williams, and Williams, and Williams, which was protected to the working the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and Williams, and Williams, which was protected to the working the said John Frost, which was protected to the working the said John Frost, which was protected to the working the said John Frost, which was protected to the working the said John Frost, which was protected to the working the said John Frost, which was protected to the working the said John Frost, which was protected to the working the said John Frost, which was protected to the working the said John Frost, which was protected to the working the said John Frost, which was protected to the working the said John Frost, which was protected to the working the said John Frost, which was protected to the working the said John Frost, which was protected to the working the said John Frost, which was protected to th forwarded to the Mayor, requesting him to call a li,000 Acts of Parliament had been passed for meeting of the inhabitants of the borough, to contain the propriety of petitioning Parliament to take into consideration the present defective state of the tion of the poor. (Loud cries of 'hear, hear.") And representation of these kingdoms in the Commons' why was this? It was the effect of class legislation, House of Parliament, with a view to its amendment, by which all were represented except those who were

arrangement; but he refused to give the use of the by which he was to be governed. It was not right cisely. Tickets sixpence each, to be had of Mr. Days, Wind permitting.

ever, this disadvantage, even the Morning Chronicle committee of the requisitors met in the Grand Jury Room, and the doors of the hall were thrown open to the public at half-past twelve. About one oclock, Mr. Padget, a working man, proposed that in the absence of the Mayor, the veteran Radical, Mr. John Jackson, should take the chair. This proposal being seconded, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN regretted that the absence of the Chief Magistrate, by whom the meeting had been called, should have furnished the present opportunity to his fellow townsmen of testifying towards him their good opinion. It would certainly have pleased him better to have seen the chair in other occupancy. of which he was capable; and he hoped he should have the support and kindly consideration of the meeting in the office to which they had called him. (Cheers.) He held the first duty of a chairman to be impartiality—(hear, hear)—and he trusted that they would not find him deficient in that necessary qualfication. He hoped that all speakers would he heard patiently, and that the matters of discussion to be brought before them-matters in which the interests of the whole nation were involved-would be seriously considered, and dispasionately treated. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He would not further detain them from the business of the meeting, but would ntroduce to them Mr. John Peck, who had been ap-ROTHERHITHE, -Mr. Balls will lecture at the News pointed to move a resolution. MR. PECK was received with loud cheers. He

congratulated himself, the Chairman, and his brother Chartists, upon having come, for the first time, into possession of their own Hall. (Cheers.) It happened usually, and had always happened hi-therto, that buildings such as that in which they were now assembled, and which were raised, supported, and upholden by the people, were occupied for the use and service of all parties but the people. (Hear, hear.) The working people had stronger claims upon the use of that Hall than any other lity is requested to send a delegate, as important party, but till now their claims had been always disregarded—(hear, hear,)—and even now, the right they were exercising to meet in their own Hall, was accompanied with what he could not understand otherwise than as something very nearly approaching to a contumelious slight. (Hear, hear.) That was the first time in the course of his experience, in which a meeting called by the Mayor had not been opened by that functionary, and he thought that this circumstance required some better explanation than had been yet given of it. He was quite willing to admit that the Mayor might have many engagements, and he believed the meeting could Fig-tree-lane, on Sunday evening, at half-past six not have desired to inflict upon him any inconvenience; but he did think that respectful courtesy to the Universal Suffrage will take place in tude for services past, rendered by those to whose the Charter Association Room, Fig-tree-lane, on exertions he and his fellow corporators owned their in this particular instance the regular usage of during the meeting, he might at least have come down and opened it. What might be his reason for pernaps his Worship might have been affrighted by the caricatures of Chartist speakers drawn by the venal press of the factions, and might have feared the compromising of his character and dignity by casion. some incautious or intemperate language; he trusted, however, that if this were so, the result of the prespeaker who might be introduced to them would see the necessity of exercising prudence, and selecting to move two resolutions which he would now read to

"Resolved,-lst. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that in consequence of the present corrupt and defective state of the representation of these Kingthat the Commons House of Parliament be elected BRADFORD.-Mr. Hodgeon will deliver a lecture annually by the free votes of all male subjects twenty-

The reading of the resolutions was followed by lutions, and, in the terms of the requisition, to complain of the defective state of the representation of the people in the so-called Commons' House. There nominally, were not really, represented; because, for want of the protection of the Ballot, many persons who held the elective franchise were unable to exercise it conscientiously, or in accordance with what they considered to be the interests of the country. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He com-plained of the representation being defective, because the present system conferred upon the representative an undue tenure of his office. He contended that the Parliament which passed the. Septennial Act, had no right to do so-that it was a stretch of legislative power beyond its due limits, fully equal to that of the Long Parliament which prolonged its sittings in defiance of constitutional usage for the term of fourteen years. The people claimed that they should have Annual Parliaments for the squaring and settling up of their accounts with their representatives. A tradesman who should talk of settling accounts once in seven years would be accounted a disreputable shuffling fellow, and he knew not why the same epithets should not apply to Legislators. (Loud cheers and laughter.) The people complained also, of the defectiveness of the representative system, inasmuch as it made the test of fitness in a representative to be not merit or intelligence, but property. This was little else, in his estimation, but a bonus to the landed interest. It would be, in his opinion, equally as reasonable and just to require that a man should possess two shins as a qualification, as to require him to hold landed property to the amount of £300 a-year. (Cheers. and laughter.) He maintained that the people had a right to select their representatives from amongst Several of the leaders of the people will be invited likely to be fit representatives, because more cheshire.—Doyle's Route for the next Fortwants and feelings and interests of the people.

Night.—On Standay, the 11th, at Wimslow, for (Long-continued cheering.) The people com-These were heavy matters of complaint against the present system of electoral representation, but there was one which very far outweighed them all, and to this crowning grievance he would now direct attention. They complained of non-representation-(great cheering)-they complained that the damning brand of slavery was imprinted on their brows-they complained that they were subject to laws in the enacting of which they had no voice or power—that they were taxed for the upholding of a system which they disapproved, and by the operation of which their interests were sacrificed, and pavilion erected for the O'Connor Demonstration. Cloud and long continued cheering. They were be considered that the afternoon at two o'clock, and at six in the evening.

Mr. Mason's Route for the O'Connor Demonstration. (Loud and long continued cheering.) They were there to demand that the artisan should be no longer extending your Royal elemency to such of the unhappy shut out from the pale of the constitution;—(loud behaved well all in their unfortunate situations, would be at these thingsno longer. (Loud and long continued cheering.) They were the seven to your loyal subjects a Prince Royal, by extending your Royal elemency to such of the unhappy shut out from the should no longer be excluded behaved well as the constitution of the subjects a Prince Royal, by extending your Royal elemency to such of the unhappy shut out from the should no longer be excluded behaved well as the constitution of the should be not constituted behaved the should be not constituted by the constitution of the should be not constituted by the should be not cons interests he was at all times called upon to defend. (Cheers.) They were there to demand that the pledges of the middle and upper classes, who in Monmouth, before three of your Majesty's Judges;

pledge that the proceedings of the meeting should speaker said the Whigs had sacrificed the interests not be continued after dusk. Notwithstanding, how- of the country for their own selfish purposes : they had confessed that the power was in the people, and is compelled to admit that the hall was densely they had been carried into power by the people, crowded. It was, indeed, densely crowded, and no after promising what they would do for them in mistake; and would have been so had it been capa-ble of accommodating a much greater number. A the people were made worse off than they were before, and England, instead of being the envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world, had, under their rule, become a bye-word and a represent. (Hear, and cheers.) After alluding to the distress existing in the country, Mr. Healey con-

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

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

Mr. WEST, the late West-Riding lecturer, who was present, also addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, and in reply to some observations which had fallen from Mr. Burns. Mr. West spoke for nearly an hour, in the most effective manner, delighting, no: only the working classes, but the middle classes also who were present, by whom he was listened to attentively and loudly cheered throughout. The principles of the Charter were never more clearly explained, and a powerful effect was produced on the minds of all present. An outline of his speech, garbled as it must necessarily be, would not convey to our readers its real worth, and part of the Board, to make the necessary preliminary to give it entire is beyond the limits of space at our

command. The resolutions were then put to the meeting by the Chairman, after having been read by the Town Clerk, and every hand in the crowded assembly was held up in their favour-not a dissentient voice was

The Rev. WILLIAM HILL, Editor of the Northern Star, moved the second resolution, for the adoption of the petition. He read the National Petition at length, and concluded by moving that it be the petition of the meeting.

Mr. William Hornsby seconded the resolution,

heard.

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

tollows :-"That this meeting pledges itself to an unceasing perseverance in every species of lawful and peaceable agitation for the principles embodied in the People's Charter until they be recognised as the law of the

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

tures of the inhabitants. This being the last resolution, the Chairman va cated the chair, which was taken by Mr. S. Healy, this discourtesy it was not, of course, for him to say; and, on the motion of Mr. Peck, seconded by the Rev. W. HILL, thanks were voted to Mr. Jackson, for his unwearied exertions in the cause of freedom, and his worthy conduct in the chair on that oc-

The motion was carried by acclamation.

SOIREE AND BALL. That no part of the day might be lost, and that Cheapside, on Saturday night, "On the fallacies of opportunity might be afforded to those whose en-Town Hall, to testify their abidance in the principles asserted there by the town's voice, arrangestration, that an immediate repeal of the Corn Laws ments had been made for a soirce and ball, at the Chartists'-room, Freemason's Lodge, Mytongate, where a most pleasing and well-pleased company spent a delightful evening. We have no official statement of the numbers, but suppose that about On Sunday afternoon, a numerous meeting was 1250 ast down to too mile the control of the Corn Laws would neither be just, politic, or conducive to health, happiness, or liberty. At the conclusion, the lecture earnestly invited opposition and discussion, but did not obtain either. 250 sat down to tea, which was of the best, and accompanied by an ample supply of all the etceteras requisite to elegance and comfort, got up by the activity and kindliness of a Committee of Female Chartists, to whom no small credit is due for their share of the business. After a due discussion of and Mr. Hill having been called to the chair, reminded them that, in the midst of their rejoicings, they should remember always the Christian duties of patriotism and neighbourly love, for the exhibition of which he was happy to find that the Comof divine mercy on her behalf, by the extension of notice the patriot convicts, Frost, Williams, to the petition.
and Jones; and a memorial had therebeen prepared which would be now, he believed, submitted to them for adoption, praying that her Majesty would include those injured and outraged patriots in the list of those who on this occasion might experience the royal favour.

This announcement was received with great cheer-Webster, Lundy, and Jones. This done, the Chairman vacated, the musicians ascended the platform, and healthful hilarity and peaceful merriment was the order of the day for the remainder of the night. The vocal amusements, under the excellent management of Mr. Webster, were divided into two parts, of which the following is a programme:-

PART I. Song, "The Outlaw," Mr. Hodgson. Recitation, "Tinker and Gazier," Mr. Webster. Song, "I remember," Mr. Hodgson. Recitation, "Will Clewline," By a Stranger, Song, "Hall to the Tyrol," Mr. Hodgson.

PART II. Song, "The White Squall," Mr. Hodgson. Song, "Philadelphia Lawyer." Mr. West. Song, "Kathleen O'Meore," most beautifully sung by Lady.

Recitation, "Mario Bozzaris," Mr. Webster. Song, "Scarlett Flower," Mr. Hodgson. The songs and recitations gave great satisfaction to the company, and were very heartily cheered, they were interspersed with a variety of dances, quadrilles, country dances, waltzes, &c., so as to lease all the tastes and capabilities of the parties. B. Smith, who attended in his capacity of chairman

delighted. Thus ended what may justly and properly be termed a high day in Hull for Chartism.

MEMORIAL. The following is a copy of the Memorial:-To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of

Kingston-upon-Hull, HUMBLY SHEWETH, That your memorialists having heard with pleasure and delight that it is the purpose of your tion of which their interests were sacrificed, and Majesty to signify your Royal sense of the preserthey were there to tell their rulers in a voice of vation, by Divine Mercy, of your Majesty's life thunder, that they would bear these things no longer. from his fair share in the Government of that respectfully solicit your Majesty's attention to the country whose wealth he created, and whose fact, that John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and obtained the power to vete by the assistance of the that an objection was taken to the proceedings by labouring classes, should be now redeemed by the the counsel of the prisoners, which, in the opinion extension of that same power of voting to the labourers. (Loud cheers.) Who carried the Reform Bill? Not the aristocracy; not the middle classes. Bill! Not the aristocracy; not the middle classes.

The people carried the Reform Bill for the middle the said prisoners from punishment; that the said Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about to emi-The people carried the Reform Bill for the middle classes, and was it now to be said that the middle classes would not come forward to assist the working classes in carrying the Charter! the only measure which could redeem the country from its distresses, and preserve the middle classes from the ruin which now seems to await them. (Hear.) If any class were entitled to be represented it was the poor; and that your memorialists thinking them, there entitled to be represented it was the poor; to be fit chiects for the exercise of your royal.

The people carried the Reform Bill for the middle classes, and was it now to be said that the middle prisoners from punishment; that the said classes. Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about to emitted said says themselves the expence and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, and only very superior qualities answered, the exact day of sailing and the amount of Passage-money told them; and by remitting one Pound each of the Passage-money to Liverpool, and that your memorialists thinking them, there are the said prisoners from punishment; that the said prisoners were, notwithstanding such objection, transported for delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, and only very superior qualities answered, the exact day of sailing and the amount of Passage-money told them; and by remitting one Pound each of the Passage-money to Liverpool, by a Post Office order, Berths will be secured, and only very superior qualities and the said John Frost, and prisoners were, notwithstanding such objection, grate may save themselves the expence and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, and will be immediately and the said John Frost, and prisoners were, notwithstanding such objection, grate may save themselves the expence and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, and only very superior qualities.

The prisoners were, notwithstanding such objection, grate may save themselves the expence and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, and only ver fore, to be fit objects for the exercise of your royal it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool and recal them to their homes.

ever pray.

BRADFORD .- NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .see that the stamp has "Dr. John Armstrong's Liver Pills" engraved on it in white letters, and to let no one put you off with any other pills.

N.B.—The Pills in the boxes enclosed, in marbled paper, and marked B., are a very mild aperient, and are particularly adapted for sportsmen, agriculturiss.

Thouse of Parliament, with a view to its amendment, by which all were represented except those who were the Mayor convened a meeting of the inhabitants of the inhabitan contain no mercury or calomel, and require neither hall for an evening meeting, and exacted from the that Jack should have all the shot, and the officers William Wood, Wapping, and Mr. Jonas Sutcliffe, confinement to the house, nor restraint in diet. deputation of requisitors who waited upon him, a all the prize-money. (Cheers and laughter.) The Spring-street.

BRONTERRE O'BRIEN AND THE SOCIALISTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR, -On the other side I send you a copy a letter, forwarded by the Ce tral Board of the Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists, to Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, and shall feel obliged by your having it inserted in the Northern Star, as the Board are desirous of removing any differences which may exist from a want of full explanation between two parties, whose ultimate objects are so nearly similar as those proposed and wished for by the Chartists and Socialists.

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

MR. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN.

My DEAR SIR,—It having been reported to the Central Board of the Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists, that you have in many instances made charges against the proceedings of the Socialists, and the Board being desirous that the fullest information should be given to the public on the practical measures they have in progress for the relief of all classes, I am requested to inform you that the Board are ready to appoint an agent to meet you in Marchester at your earliest convenience, to hold a friendly discussion on their measures, and to answer the charges you have to bring against the parties appointed to carry those measures into effect.

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

arrangements. By order of the Board. WILLIAM GALPEN. (Signed) General Secretary. Central Board Office, U.C.S.R.R., London, 57, Pall Mall, Dec. 9th, 1841.

Chartist Entelligence.

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

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

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD .-- At a weekly meeting of Chartists the following resolution was unanimously agreed to. That ten shillings be sent to the proprietors of the Dundee Chronicle, by way of loan, and a subscription be opened in support of that paper, and a committee appointed to superintend the same. The following resolution was carried unanimously :-That the Chartists of Sutton-in-Ashfield do not cel satisfied with the recommendation come to at the delegate meeting held at Nottingham on the 28th ultimo, and therefore recommend a general election throughout the whole district." which a congratulatory address to her Majestv. praying for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all political prisoners was agreed to.

BEVERLEY .- Mr. Jones, the newly chosen East and North Riding lecturer, delivered an excellent address in this town, on Tuesday evening. He is spoken of as a highly talented young man.

LEEDS.—It having been announced that Mr. gagements had precluded their attendance at the sexes attended. The lecturer was listened to with

> On Sunday apternoon, a numerous meeting was held in the above room, when Mr. Stallwood gave a most interesting account of his tour through the East and North Ridings, shewing the progress of Chartism, and pointing out what was necessary to be done in our future progress.

On Sunday night the above room was so densely crowded that the lecturer could with diffi-culty force his way to the platform. The chairman announced that Mr. Stallwood would lecture on the necessity of a change. Mr. S. then stepped to the front of the platform, and rivetted the attention of mittee appointed to conduct the day's proceedings, his densely wedged audience for an hour and a half, had afforded them an opportunity. It had been stated in the London newspapers that on the occasion of the baptism of the Royal Prince, the Queen this would be the last time Mr. Stallwood would would testify her sense of the recent manifestation have the opportunity of appearing before them for perhaps some time, he should move a vote of thanks the royal pardon to such offenders as could be re- to him for his services generally, and particularly commended to her for good conduct while enduring for his splendid lecture that evening. Mr. Swaine the punishment of their respective crimes in the seconded the resolution. Every nand in the assembly the dockyards or elsewhere. It had been thought was held up in its favour, amidst the most tumultuthat the people ought not to permit this opportunity ous applause. Ten new members were enrolled, and market to-day, but of sheep it was better. The de to escape without bringing under her Majesty's a large addition of names was announced as added mand was pretty good, just sufficient to clear the

Holbeck.-The good denizens of Holbeck being desirous of forming a Chartist locality in their district, and Mr. Stallwood being in Leeds, gave his assistance. The School-room in the possession of Mr. Ward was engaged, which was crowded. Mr. James Chambers was called to the chair. Mr. Stallwood, in an argumentative speech of consider-The memorial was moved, seconded, and supported in short but appropriate speeches, by Messrs. The best order prevailed. Mr. Stanfield, an old veteran of thirty years' standing, also addressed the meeting. A considerable number of names were received to form a locality; a liberal collection was On the Monday immediately preceding the gratialso made to defray expences. Another meeting Christmas market, which will be held on the like was announced in the same place for Tuesday next.

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

WOODHOUSE.-A public meeting called by the Chartists was held at this village, at the Swan with cies. From Scotland about 60 Scots and 100 since Two Necks, on Wednesday evening, to take into came to hand in fair condition. In calves scarce consideration the conduct of George Allen. Mr. G. Thompson read over several of the charges, and briefly addressed the meeting; after which Mr. T. | Quiry. The amusements were continued to a late hour, and to the Mason's Strike Committee, delivered a the company separated, every one very highly powerful address on the rights and duties of working men, which elicited marked tokens of approbation. After the address, a collection was made in aid of the Mason's Fund.

> UPPER WORTLEY.—A public meeting was held here on Monday evening, on the subject of the masons' strike; after spirited addresses by Mr. Henry Shan, chairman, and Messrs. Thompson, Melson, and T. B. Smith, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting consider that the conduct of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, and that of their foreman George Allen, to be tyrannical and unjust, and that the masons are justified in the course they have adopted." A collection was made at the door, in aid of the funds.



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LOCAL MARKETS. LEEDS CORN MARKET, DECEMBER 7th.-The rivals of Grain to this day's market are no smaller than last week. There has been very alteration in the price of Wheat from last we fine qualities have been scarce. Fine Barley

alteration; other descriptions continue in limited demand and ls. per quarter lower. Oats Beans much the same.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WA ENDING DEC. 7th, 1841. Oats. Rye. Beans. Wheat. Barley.

Qrs. 149 £ 8. d. £ 8. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ 1 3 5 2 1 11 111 1 3 31 0 0 0 2 1 21 0 7 LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—The limited demands manufactured goods, which we noticed last we still continues, and no improvement is now and pated until after the turn of the year. Heavy god which were in most request, are now scarcely quired after, and it may be presumed that for finer descriptions, there will not for some time. any urgent demand.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TURSDAY, De 7.—Our market this day could scarcely have be worse, were it even wished, for, according to the authority, there was scarcely a buyer in the A many who brought their goods took them be without unpacking them.

BRADFORD MARKET, DEC. 9TH .- Wool-There no indication of any increased activity, but mid and low sorts of full bred Wool continue in the request at late prices. The finer descriptions of combing are dull of sale, and prices are dispress. tionally reduced. Yarn-There is no altered in ture in this branch of trade in either demand prices. Piece—This being our Winter fair, we have had a great influx of people attending our many but few of these have been buyers of manufacture goods, and only a limited business has been done and that chiefly in Merinoes, low Figures, andla ters, of which there is but a small stock in the ket. Prices without alteration.

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

HULL CORN MARKET, DEC. 7.-A great deal rain has fallen during the week, and the land it much saturated that what remains of the wheat m sown, will have to wait until spring. There is mon confidence shown in the trade; and although the business passing in old foreign wheat continued tremely limited, yet the quotations are fully mintained when sales are made. For spring or there has scarcely been an inquiry during the well Therehas been a slower demand for both rape a linseed, and the top quotations are with difficulty made, even for the best qualities; while secondary runs are difficult to quit. Linseed cake in fairds mand, and at rather improving prices. Rape at lower and but little doing. Bones are taken as the arrive, at full prices. For to day's market the shew of farmer's wheat, although not large, is more about dant than last—the condition generally very indiferent-low qualities are bad to quit, but any parel that are in good or decent condition are taken at fully last week's prices. More firmness is shown by holders of old foreign, and the best parcels are held at rather improved rates. Oats and beans are both dull, and lower prices would have to be taken could sales to any extent be made. The few parcels of really fine malting barley that are offering being fully last week's prices, and are sought sta by our town maltsters; secondary qualities, of which the great bulk offering consists, are almost unsile able. To-day the weather is fine and dry.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 6TH .- With the exception of 5,800 loads of Oatmeal from Ireland, the arrivals of Grain, &c., to this port during the past week have been of very moderate amount. On foreign produce the duties have declined is. per qu for Wheat, 7d per barrel for Flour, and Is 6d or quarter on Rye, Beans, and Peas. A tolerable his business has been transacted in free foreign What; in addition to moderate sales to the town's miller and dealers, several purchases have been made for shipment to Ireland, and for the general runs the full prices quoted on this day week have been paid whilst for choice qualities these have in some in stances been rather exceeded. Flour has met only limited sale at 35s to 36s 6d per barrel for United States, 35s to 36s for Canadian. Home manufature has been neglected, a remark applicable also is Irish new Wheat. Oats must be noted 1d to 1d per bushel cheaper, at which reduction a few parch have gone off the market. For Oatmeal there has been a speculative demand: about 10,000 loads have probably thus changed hands at 27s. to 28s. or 240 lbs. In Barley little passing, though offered 2 per qr. lower. There are buyers of Egyptian Ban at 30s, but holders generally are demanding 32s per 480 lbs. Peas have moved in retail only at about last week's rates.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8-There was much about the same supply of cattlet market, and at prices varying little, if any, from those of last week.—Best beef, od to 64d, middling, 51d to 6d; best mutton, 62d to 71d; ewes, &c. 81 to 63d per lb.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD HIDE, SKIN, AND TW LOW MARKET, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8 .- Short horned Hides sold this day at 21d. per lb., Irish ditto, 34 per 60 to 701bs, and large ditto 33. to 5s. per 72lbs; Irish sheep skins 3s. 9d. to 5s.; Cheviots and halfbred 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Scotch 2s. 6d. to 3s. Tallow 4s.9d. per stone of 14lbs. LONDON SMITHFIELD MARRET, MONDAY, DEC. 6-

large arrivals of beasts are usually anticipated; but those fresh up to-day, were, en the whole, limited for the time of year, though of considerably improved quality, especially as relates to the Devons, Here fords, and Scots, the two former rival breeds being again in the ascendant, much to the credit of their owners. The prevailing unfavourable weather for slaughtering, and most of the salesmen siming higher currencies, caused the beef trade to be much less than might have been expected. We noted not the slightest variation from the rates of las week, and a good clearance was readily effected There was only a small show of sheep, the best of which sold from 4s 10d to 5s per 81b; but the middling and inferior qualities (which formed the bulk of the receipts) many of them being extremely lame, were slow in sale at barely stationary correscies. From Scotland about 60 Scots and 100 shoop anything was passing, but the late advance was maintained. Pigs were quite as dear, with a ready in-

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

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, DEC. 4 There was but a slender attendance of buyers at our market this morning, and few transactions reported in any article. In the value of Wheat no change

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