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THE HULL CHARTISTS AND THE EXECUTIVE BALANCE SHEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—At a special meeting of the Hull Council, held for the purpose of considering Mr. Campbell's reply to certain objections urged against the Balance Sheet, it was resolved,—

1. "That in the opinion of the Councillors resident in Hull, Mr. Campbell's letter in last Saturday's *Star* is altogether unsatisfactory; and that the Executive have, in many grave and serious matters, departed from the plain printed rules of the Organisation."

2. "That the sub-Secretary be directed to prepare for publication the whole of the correspondence which has passed between us as Councillors, and the Executive, on this subject, and forward the same to the *Northern Star*."

In obedience to the foregoing resolutions, I herewith forward you a copy of such letters as I have found in the minute book, regretting exceedingly that Mr. Campbell's reply had not been inserted, and that owing to the circumstances in which our late worthy sub-Secretary left the district, the original of that letter, along with others, had been destroyed. I may also observe, that the first and second of the following letters refer, not to the last, but to the preceding Balance Sheet.

I am, Sir,
Yours, truly,
W. J. HOLLIDAY, sub-Sec.

Hull, Nov. 22, 1842.

TO THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Hull, July 13, 1842.

SIR,—Anxiously alive to the appreciation at its due weight of every movement in which the interest of our National Charter Society may be concerned, and believing that it will be no less your pleasure than your duty to afford all necessary information to those who have a right to ask it from you, we, the General Councillors resident in Hull, make no apology for troubling you with this letter. You will probably agree with us, that nothing can be of more consequence to the prosperity and usefulness of our Society, than that the General Council and the members generally should have implicit confidence in the Executive Committee, and that nothing can be more calculated to uphold that confidence than the existence of a perfect understanding by them of the money transactions of the Executive. Hence it is natural and right that the published Balance Sheets should be closely examined and distinctly understood; and in order to this, it is necessary that they should be made as clear and unambiguous in their details as possible.

We have had no opportunity of consulting our fellow-councillors in other parts of the empire upon the subject, but we see no reason to think that their opinion will differ from our own in this matter; and we therefore feel more directly impelled, by a sense of duty, to inform you that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet published in the *Northern Star* of Saturday last, needs much explanation to enable us rightly to comprehend it. We can have no doubt that you are perfectly able to afford that information which is requisite to make all that may be now dark and unintelligible to us perspicuous and satisfactory; and we hasten, therefore, at once to the laying before you of such hints for the improvement of your general system of keeping accompts, and such requests for information, as to several of its items, as this Balance Sheet suggests to us.

In the first place we think the Balance Sheet deficient in its general contents. Our idea of a Balance Sheet is that it should present an exact statement of the whole pecuniary affairs of the society; that debts and liabilities should appear upon its surface as well as actual cash transactions. We think the country ought to be informed, not merely what money the Executive have received and expended, but what, if anything, is owing to them by each and every locality, for cards and for their share of members' contributions respectively; and also what the Executive owe, if anything. We feel quite sure that a general and full statement of this kind would give much satisfaction and do much good.

We think also that much dissatisfaction is likely to be engendered by the fact that no dates are affixed to any of the items in the column of receipts by the Executive. This seems to be a slovenly way of doing business. We think every sum of cash received should have its appropriate date; there is doubtless some good reason why this is not so, and we should feel better satisfied if we knew that reason.

The lumping of the monies received from each locality, in one sum, seems also to be objectionable. It would be more satisfactory if the precise sources of emolument were stated; that is, if the statement from each locality specified how much was paid for cards, and when; how much for members' subscriptions, &c. We think the receipts from the *Star* office should be particularised, and not given in one gross lump. We think also that the column of cards should contain not only the number of cards issued during the quarter, but also the total number issued to each locality; and we are further of opinion that the interest of the Association suffers much from the issuing of cards without cash. We recommend that in future this practice be entirely discontinued.

Thus much we have ventured in the way of general intimation as to what, in our opinion, would make the Balance Sheets of the Executive in future more perspicious and satisfactory to the country than this one. We now draw your attention to some matters of expenditure, upon which we shall be happy to receive more information than the Balance Sheet affords.

We find the sum of £9 4s 1d. put down for postage from the 30th of April to the 25th of June inclusive, a period of no more than eight weeks and one day. Now we take for granted that all letters received by the Executive will be pre-paid, and that this sum of £9 4s 1d. is to be considered as expended in the pre-payment of letters sent. At one penny each, it will pre-pay 2,209 letters, and whether this be considered as applying to the eight weeks within the dates or to the whole quarter, it appears to us to be an amount of correspondence almost incredible.

We take for granted that, in accordance with his duty, specified by the organization of the society, the General Secretary transacts all the business-correspondence of the society; and yet we find that on the 8th of April, in the present Balance Sheet, the country is charged, in addition to the expences of the Secretary, with £1 10s. 2d. for the postages of three other members of the Executive, viz:—Mr. Philp 10s. 6d., Mr. Williams 9s. 8d., and Dr. M'Douall 10s.

We wish to know how this is? It appears to us that the country ought not to be called on to pay the postage of all the personal correspondence of every member of the Executive Committee. We wish also for an explanation of the fact that this charge occurs only once. Did these gentlemen incur no expence of postage after the 8th of April? or are their postages, after that, thrown into one lump along with those of the General Secretary? And if so, why are the people charged with any postages at all, but those of the General Secretary fairly incurred in attending to the business of the Association?

We observe that for the week between the 3rd and the 10th of June, the sum of £1 13s. 8d. is charged for postage. We remember that in that week resolutions of confidence in a late member of the Executive were passed at certain meetings in Manchester and the neighbourhood, and that to serve the purposes of his election contest these resolutions were sent in packets through the post to the various sub-secretaries and a great number of other individuals in all parts of the country. We wish to be distinctly informed whether these packets of resolutions form part of this charge of £1 13s. 8d. for that week's postage?

The plan of organization provides that a certain proportion of the expences of the Executive shall be defrayed by the country when they are employed in *breaking up new ground* for the Association; and we observe that various members of the Executive seem by the balance sheet to have been thus employed during the quarter to which it refers, as there are various charges for "agitating expences"; but in no case is it stated where the labour was performed for which these "agitating expences" are charged. We wish to know the reason of this omission. We wish particularly to know where Dr. M'Douall was agitating during the two weeks from the 3rd to the 18th of June. We wish also to be informed how it is that M'Douall seems by the balance sheet to have been *breaking up* NEW *ground* nearly the whole of the quarter, as his "agitating expences" are charged with as much regularity as his wages, week by week. We would gladly learn where he has been employed, and where these expences have been incurred. We are further very anxious to learn how it is that his "agitating expences" are charged the exact sum of 10s. in addition to his 30s. *every week*.

There are yet a few other items that we think need explaining. On the 9th of May we find charged £2 for "coach fare from London." We wish to know by whom and on what business this expence was incurred? We find also on the 25th of June, 12s. for "coach fare," respecting which we have to request similar information.

All these matters and things we find to be rife subjects of painful comment among our members here. They apply to us for information, and we are driven therefore to apply to you, from whom we doubt not that we shall have it satisfactory and in full.

Fully expecting that you will enable us to meet fairly and satisfactorily the enquiries made of us,

We are, Sir,
Your Brother Chartists,
THE GENERAL COUNCILLORS RESIDENT IN HULL.

Signed on behalf and by request of the whole,
JAS. GRASSBY, Sub-Sec.

To this letter an answer was received from Mr. Campbell, which unfortunately was not transcribed into the Minute Book, and was destroyed along with Mr. Grassby's other papers by his wife, after he left the district, on her learning that he was included in the "Conspiracy" indictment. Its general purport, however, may be well gathered from the reply annexed, in which all its points are considered seriatim.

COPY OF THE SECOND LETTER TO MR. CAMPBELL.

Hull, July 17, 1842.

SIR,—Yours of the 14th, in reply to ours of the 13th, was received; and we rejoice to say that, in some respects, your answers to some of our questions may be deemed satisfactory; but your letter, as a whole, is anything but satisfactory, and anything but what, as we think, we had a right to expect from you.

You commence with an expression of "mortification" on account of our last, and conclude with what we think to be a very ill-judged apology for the contumelious tone of your letter, a tone which we cannot think to have been merited by anything contained in ours.

You write, in apparent high dudgeon, about "suspicion" and "censure", which you seem wishful to represent as being unjustly entertained and exercised, and as being manifested in our letter. Sir, you mistake. When you have learned better how to estimate your own position and the people's rights, you will be able to see clearly that that letter breathes not the slightest intimation of either suspicion or censure. Nothing could be further from our intention than to take any position at which honest men and true democrats could be offended; and we have yet to learn, after reviewing our letter to you, that it does exhibit us in any such position, or that its contents are such as at all to justify the high tone of mingled defiance and contempt which characterises your present "long epistle".

We believe that by none of our brother Chartists have the labours and deserts of the Executive been more fully valued, and more highly appreciated, than by ourselves and our brother members resident in this locality. We desire to give the Executive, individually and collectively, all due credit; and we admit that much credit is due to them for their activity, and zeal, and perseverance in our common cause; but while we do this, we cannot for a moment admit the doctrine which the complaining tone of your letter covertly but clearly asserts—that any men, however excellent and patriotic, placed by the people's suffrages in a position so onerous, important, and responsible, as that of the Executive, *can* consistently consider their conduct above the question and investigation, and even, should it be so directed, the "suspicion" and "censure" of the people with whose affairs they are entrusted. There was nothing in our letter displacent or uncourteous. We wrote simply to request from you an explanation of some matters in the balance-sheet, of which, as we did not understand them, we had a perfect right to require an explanation; not to say that it was necessary to enable us to satisfy our brethren, the members. We gave you at the same time—we hope most respectfully—some general intimations which we thought calculated to promote the advantage of our cause. As councillors it was not merely our right, but our duty, to do that; and when you, Sir, have learned to know that the Executive Committee are what their office specifies, an *Executive* and not a *regnant* body, you will have discovered that it was neither your right, nor your duty, to receive that intimation otherwise than respectfully.

So much, Sir, for the tone of your letter; which it is our duty to apprise you does not comport with our ideas of what might be expected from a responsible functionary under democratic regulations. We turn now to the consideration of your answers to, and explanation of, the several matters embodied in the queries and observations of our last.

In accounting for the magnitude of the sum set down for postage, you say that "the cards have to be posted and prepaid", and "that every five cards cost twopence." We only know respecting this, that no cards have been prepaid to us: all the cards we have received we have paid the carriage for. We can perceive no reason why this locality should be an exception to the general rule; nor have you condescended to point us to any. If the cards generally have been posted and prepaid, we admit that this must have been expensive; and it is our duty to give a strong opinion that that expence ought not to have been incurred; but that every locality should be made to do as we have done—pay for the carriage of its own cards out of its own funds. We can see no reason why we should pay for the transmission of our cards, and also for the transmission of cards to other localities.

You state that you receive many letters unpaid. This certainly ought not to be; and might very easily be put a stop to. A single notice, reasonably worded, in any of the public documents of the Executive, pointing out the folly and injustice of the practice, and declaring their resolution to receive no more unpaid letters, would at once end the practice of sending unpaid letters and give no offence to any body whose temper and disposition are worthy of being consulted.

In reference to the postage of the other members of the Executive, we admit that the pre-payment of replies to applications for lecturing attendance ought not to fall on them; neither do we think it ought to fall on the general funds of the Executive. Every such application ought to be accompanied with a postage stamp for the payment of the answer; each locality would then bear fairly its own burden; and if that practice be not generally attended to, it is the duty of the Executive to require that it should be.

You have not informed us how it happens that Messrs. Philp, M'Douall, and Williams seem, from the Balance Sheet, to have paid respectively the large sums of 10s., 10s 6d., and 9s. 8d. for postage during the first week of the quarter *and nothing afterwards*. You do not tell us, though we asked, whether these gentlemen afterwards paid their own postage, or whether it was afterwards thrown together with that of the General Secretary, into one lump; and, in either case, why an uniform system was not observed.

Your answer respecting the Philp resolutions is satisfactory. The question was very generally, and, we think, very naturally, asked by our members; and we shall have great pleasure in apprising them, on your authority, that the transmission of those resolutions was the act of Mr. Philp, at his own expence, and not of the Executive, at the expence of the country. In the former case it was perfectly justifiable; in the latter it would have been perfectly unjustifiable.

Your answer respecting "Dr. M'Douall's extra ten shillings a-week", is no answer at all. If Dr. M'Douall has made such sacrifices for the people's cause as entitle him to claim special compensation, let his claim be put forward on its own merits. The country has never been backward in remunerating deserving public servants. But whatever may have been his sacrifices, they form no justification of the manner in which this ten shillings a week has been paid and received out of public money, without any public vote and under disguised pretensions. When Dr. M'Douall became a candidate for the Executive, he knew the amount of salary he would have to receive; and he knew, or ought to have known, the law of the society, which allows no "agitating expences" to members of the Executive, save when *breaking up new ground*. The Doctor's residence in London, and employment during the whole quarter, as your letter intimates, in the Metropolitan districts, precludes any right on his part to charge to the Association one farthing for "agitating expences." The regular weekly receipt, therefore, of 10s. under this head, in addition to his salary, is (gloss it how you may) an unauthorised and perfectly unwarrantable appropriation of public funds. And we should ill discharge our duty as councillors of the Association, to permit so flagrant a violation of its constitution to pass, without the strongest expression of censure to which we are capable of giving utterance. We are aware that "what is done cannot be undone"; but we do hope that time past may suffice for the exhibition, in the Chartist Executive, of so very close an approximation to the worst features of Tory corruption and trickery. We tremble for the consequences to the Association and the cause, should this piece of wanton jobbery be laid hold of and *publicly exposed*, by any members of the Association, in this or any other locality, more warm and less prudent in their indignation than we are disposed to be.

You are pleased strangely to misconstrue the tendency of our simple inquiry, as to the two items of railway and coach fare. We never dreamed of its being reasonable for the Executive to travel in the third class, "all weathers". The information we wished for simply was: whether these items of expence were so incurred as that the organization would warrant their being charged to the public, or whether they ought not to have been defrayed by some particular locality? This information you have not communicated.

Your 'hit' at the Hull Chartists, in the matter of Mr. Leach's lecture, is a little beside the mark! Mr. Leach *did not come to lecture at Hull*. He was passing through on his way to London, and merely gave us a lecture by way of filling up an evening that would have otherwise been unemployed. We have never yet had a lecturer coming here on our own invitation, the whole of whose expenses we have not cheerfully defrayed.

We think your explanation respecting dates satisfactory. To conclude, we cannot reciprocate your opinion that, "if there has been a fault at all, it is being remarkably niggardly in the expenses." We do not think that the expenses of the *millionaires* who compose the anti-Corn Law League are any criterion at all by which to estimate the using of the hard-earned pence of Chartists. We think it is the duty of the Executive, as far as in them lies, to enforce the observance of the rules of the organisation upon the whole society; and at all events to take care that all their own transactions be in strict accordance with these rules. We think that your letter contains abundant evidence and plain acknowledgment that they have not done so; and, therefore, though in our last letter we hinted neither "suspicion" nor "censure", we cannot close this without telling you that your answer to it leaves no room for "suspicion", and enforces on us the painful duty of reiterating "censure" in the strongest terms.

Trusting that we may not again find it necessary thus freely and honestly to express our opinions; the expression of which gives us not more pain than their entertainment,

We are, Sir,
Your unflinching Brother Chartists,
THE GENERAL COUNCILLORS, Resident in Hull.

Signed at the request and by command of the whole,
JAMES GRASSBY, sub-Secretary.

To this letter no reply was sent.

COPY OF THE THIRD LETTER TO MR. CAMPBELL.

Hull, Nov. 14, 1842.

SIR,—I am instructed by the councillors resident in Hull, to express their regret that so little attention should have been paid by the Executive to their previous communications upon the subject of the expenditure, and the loose, indefinite wording of the balance sheet. We ventured last quarter to give to the Executive some general intimations of what, in our opinion, a balance sheet ought to be; and we also took the liberty of drawing your attention to some matters in the last Balance Sheet, which plainly shewed that the rules of the organization had been most flagrantly and wantonly outraged and set aside by the Executive. We were willing to believe that the Executive were honest and well principled, that their aberrations from the strict line of their official duties had resulted rather from inattention to the rules of the organization by which they are bound, than from any purpose to set themselves above rule, and to manage the affairs and funds of the Association "on their own responsibility." We did not, therefore, like our brethren in some other places, make public our very just disapprobation of several transactions to which our attention was directed by the bald and meagre statements of the last Balance Sheet; nor did we take any public notice of the most slovenly and unbusiness like way in which that Balance Sheet proved the accounts of the Association to have been kept; and in which we regret to say they have always been kept.

We gave the Executive credit for honesty. We were willing to make due allowance for the necessary want of familiarity with the affairs of business induced by their previous occupations. We hoped that experience would make them more *au fait* in business matters; and that respectful private admonition would educe from them more deference to the laws of the Association than they had heretofore paid. We have expected this more confidently, because we had the pledge not only of yourself, but of other members of the Executive, that our admonition should receive due attention, and that the mal-practices of which we complained should be discontinued. We grieve to find ourselves disappointed. Another Balance Sheet has been issued, which, upon examination, we find may well vie with any of its predecessors for vagueness and ambiguity; and which, vague and meagre as it is, affords evidence that not only our requirements, but those of the organization, have been utterly contemned.

The only items in the Balance Sheet now published regarding which distinctive information is accorded, as to the exact purpose of appropriation, are the "wages" of the Executive, and the printing of cards; all the rest are left floating in the like mist of uncertainty which has characterized preceding Balance Sheets; and we are again compelled therefore to apply to you for distinctive information upon matters which it is your duty to make plain to us and the country. We trust that we may be more successful in this application than in our last.

We find scattered over the Balance Sheet various items, to the number of eleven and to the amount of twenty three pounds ten shillings, charged for travelling expences for different members of the Executive; to not one of which is a syllable of information appended as to the object or purport of the journeys thus charged for.

Officially, as councillors, we require you, Sir, as our Secretary, to inform us respecting each of these items; on what business and on whose authority the journeys for which they are charged was undertaken, and also under which of the regulations of the organization the country are thus charged at all for the journeys of these gentlemen. Thus much of information in regard to the general item of "travelling expences," every member of the Association is entitled to demand from you; and on behalf of the members resident in Hull, we require it.

Mind, Sir, let us have no more misconstructions! We do not at present make any charge against yourself or any other member of the Executive, for causing any journey to be more expensive than it might have been: *that* may or may not form the subject of future remark. We do not at present say that all these journeys are not rightly charged to the Association. Upon that subject we say nothing now. The plain question is, upon what business were these respective journeys undertaken? by whom were they authorised? and under what rule of the Association are they charged to the country? To those matters you will please to address your reply, in regard to each and every one of them.

Subsidiary to the above general inquiry, we wish also to ask how it happens that a serious difference of cost appears to have been incurred by the same gentleman in travelling over the same ground at different periods. Under date July 6th, we find, "Travelling from Bristol to Manchester, £1 18s. 6d." Again, under date August 6th, "Bairstow's expences to Bristol from Manchester, £2 16s 6d;" and again, under date August 20th, "Bairstow from Bristol to Manchester, £2 2s." Our members make many comments upon this discrepancy. We think this of far less moment than a satisfactory answer to our general enquiry; yet, assuming that the journeys have been performed in pursuance of the rules of the organization, it ought certainly to be reconciled.

We again draw your attention to the item "agitating expences." We find this item to occur seven times, involving an amount of £10 16s 6d. We require to be informed in reference to each of these seven distinct charges, for what "*new district*" the expences thereby indicated were incurred.

We need not, of course, tell you that the salary, or as you like to call it, the "wages" of each member of the Executive (save the Secretary) is distinctly specified in the organization to be £1 10s. weekly, *when sitting*, and that when not sitting they have no claim for wages, unless employed as lecturers; and then to be paid out of the general funds only when opening *new* districts. Of course you, whose duty it is to instruct every Sub-Secretary in all the minutiæ of the organization, know all this; we do not, therefore, presume to give it as information to you; but we advert to it for the purpose of calling your attention to the fact, that in the balance sheet now published, Dr M'Douall's wages are for the most part of the quarter put down regularly at £2 per week. We require to know upon what authority the Executive have made this deviation from the plain printed rules of the Association.

There are various other matters on which it may be our duty to trouble you with enquiries hereafter. For the present we submit to you these, in the confident expectation that they will meet with prompt attention. We have endeavoured to make them so plain that we think they cannot be easily misunderstood—so perspicuous, that we hope they leave no room for a repetition of your complaint about "suspicions," and so respectfully worded as shall give us a right to expect from you a courteous reply; while at the same time they are so pointed, that we trust they will furnish no pretext for digression; but that you will confine your reply strictly to the matters and things on which we seek information, and that no one of these will be overlooked.

Without any desire to school you in your duty, we cannot pass by the performance of our own; which compels us to remind you that a Secretary should be a man of business—that his accounts should be clear and unambiguous, and his correspondence precise and definite and yet perspicuous and comprehensive; and to express our hope that in these matters we may hereafter have fewer and less causes for that "censure" of which your former correspondence evinces much impatience.

Sincerely regretting, Sir, that there should be a necessity for us thus to write to you,

We are, in the performance of our duty,
With all due respect,
The general councillors of the National Charter Association, resident in Hull.

Signed on behalf of the whole,
W. J. HOLLIDAY, Sub-Secretary.

To this letter no reply has been received.

Chartist Intelligence.

LEAMINGTON.—At the usual weekly Chartist meeting, sixteen shillings was handed in for the Defence Fund Raffle tickets. A committee was formed to arrange for holding a public meeting to elect delegates to the Conference, and the secretary was instructed to call on our absent friends, as their attendance is particularly required next meeting night on particular business

WATFORD.—Mr. Brown, of the City of London locality, delivered two lectures here on Monday and Tuesday evening last. These were the first lectures since the visit of the London Chartists in August, on which occasion Mr. Brown was first heard by the Watford public. We are glad to hear that his present addresses have been productive of immense good, and that a General Council has been appointed to conduct the people's affairs.

THE DEFENCE FUND.—The Liverpool Council have received the sum of £1 18s. for this fund.

HAWORTH.—On Saturday evening last, at the house of Mr. Leighton, Temperance Hotel, Haworth, Mr. Dormand, of Nottingham, delivered a lecture on Total Abstinence. The attendance was very thin. We do not so much wonder at this, because the majority of the people here are so far from indulging in intemperate drinking, that they are—through circumstances—compelled to abstain by far too much from eating. There is, therefore, little cause for preaching up abstinence either in eating or drinking; for, in fact, abstinence is carried on to an intemperate degree.

WIGAN.—The Chartists of Wigan have taken the room adjoining the Waggon and Horses public house, bottom of Millgate, where they will meet next Sunday evening, for the purpose of electing a Council.

SHEFFIELD.—CHARTISM—Mr. Edwin Gill addressed a respectable audience on Sunday evening in the Big Tree-lane Room. Mr. G. dwelt chiefly upon the fast increasing distress of the country, and the duty of the people. Mr. Evinson followed, delivering some appropriate and stirring remarks.

Mr. WEST.—This sterling champion of democracy and honest advocate of the people's rights, lectured in the above room on Monday evening. The room was well filled, and at eight o'clock Mr Dyson was called to the chair. The Chartist National anthem was then sung, after which the chairman delivered some excellent remarks, and concluded by introducing Mr. West, who was received with loud demonstrations of applause Mr. W. mainly occupied the attention of his hearers by detailing his "prison experiences"—dwelling long on the impotency of prosecution; and concluding with some masterly arguments in refutation of the sophisms and slanders brought to bear against Chartism. Mr. West's description of the hellish treatment he was subjected to in the Derby torture-house was painfully sickening, and excited the strongest feelings of indignation in the breasts of his hearers; one delightful portion of Mr. West's address was the reading of two letters from the Rev. Humphrey Price, received by Mr. West while in gaol. We wish Mr. West would publish those letters that the working classes may know, and knowing appreciate, the virtues of this "honest priest," who is indeed an honour to the land that gave him birth, one of the very few who dare to preach the truth and have the honesty to practice what they preach. At the conclusion of Mr. West's lecture, Mr. Harney moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Price, and in the course of a few remarks, warmly eulogised the rev. gentleman. Mr. Gill seconded the motion. Mr. George Wright, a native of Burton-upon-Trent, spoke in support of the motion, and drew a glowing picture of the character of this excellent man. The motion was carried unanimously. Thanks having been voted to the lecturer, the meeting broke up.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday, Mr. Clissett, of Millbridge, preached two sermons in the Chartist room, Butterworth's-buildings. Collections were made for the Defence Fund, which amounted to sixteen shillings and three-halfpence.

THE CHARTISTS of Daisy-hill met as usual at their room to consider of a proper person to recommend to the Council as candidate for the office of delegate to the Birmingham Conference.

THE CHARTISTS, of Bowling Back-lane, met on Sunday, and after some discussion, recommended the election of delegates to the Conference. They meet every Sunday morning at ten o'clock.

THE CHARTISTS of Manchester-road, met on Sunday morning, when, after arrangements being made for the election of delegates, they adjourned to Sunday next at nine o'clock.

THE CHARTISTS resident in the central part of Bradford, met on Sunday morning at the Council room, when several members were enrolled. They adjourned to Sunday morning next at ten o'clock.

THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL met on Monday, in their room, Butterworth's-Buildings; after arrangements were made for the election of delegates to the forthcoming Conference, Emanuel Hutton paid 1s. 8d. for the Defence Fund. The meeting adjourned to Monday evening, when the whole of the members of the Council are required to attend, and those persons having scarfs are requested to produce them at the council meeting.

AT THE MEETING of Chartists of Great Horton, numerously attended, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That we the Chartists of Great-Horton, express our unabated confidence in Dr. M'Douall for his past services in the people's cause, and we are likewise of opinion that the weekly sum allowed by the plan of organization, to the members of the Executive while sitting, should be paid to his bereaved wife, to enable her, in some measure, to bear up under her present trying and painful situation."

NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Rigby, of Chorley, delivered a lecture in the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, on Sunday evening, on the principles of the People's Charter and the benefits that the working classes would derive by that document becoming the law of the land. Mr. R. told many truths respecting the Whigs and the Tories, and the Tyrannical system they have used every effort to maintain, and concluded by challenging any one to come forward and defend the present diabolical state of things, or show cause why industry should not have its reward, while the drones of society live upon the fat of the land. He was prepared to prove that if the principles of the Charter were carried out, the people would thereby be enabled to ameliorate their own condition, and that no other system of reform now extant can remove the present unparalleled distress until the whole people are fully and fairly represented in the legislature of this country. The spacious hall was densely crowded, but no person appeared disposed to dispute Mr. Rigby's position. Mr. Rigby was applauded throughout his whole discourse. A vote of thanks having been unanimously agreed to to Mr. Rigby for the able manner in which he defended the cause of the people, the meeting dispersed. Several names were enrolled after the lecture. Mr. William Kimpster Robson will lecture in the same hall on next Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at six o'clock.

THE CHARTISTS of Newcastle held their weekly business meeting on Monday evening as usual. Mr. W. K. Robson in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. O'Connor in reply to the letter which he was instructed on last meeting night to send to that gentleman. Mr Hebden appeared as one of a deputation appointed by the Chartists of Ouseburn to enter into arrangements for the election of delegates to the forthcoming Conference in Birmingham. After some discussion on the subject a deputation of four were elected to meet the deputation from Ouseburn, and make the preliminary arrangements for the course to be pursued by the nonelectors at the public meeting. After disposing of some local business the meeting adjourned. There was two shillings received from Chartershaugh for the Defence Fund, per Wm. Wilson, and two shillings from Radcliffe Terrace, per Mr. Dangley, for the same. The adjourned meeting of delegates from the counties of Northumberland and Durham will be resumed in the Chartists Hall, Newcastle, on Sunday December 4th, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

GLOSSOP.—DEFEAT OF THE LEAGUE.—This place and the surrounding villages were placarded, signifying that Mr. Acland, the tool of the Corn Law League, would lecture at the Universal School, on Monday last, at seven o'clock in the evening. Here I would remark, although this place was built by public subscription—the poor as well as the rich subscribed—yet it is denied the former for holding any meetings in it that might tend to rouse them from their present degraded state. On this occasion some of the manufacturers stopped their mills at six o'clock, in order to have an opportunity of attending the lecture. The room was pretty well filled, and here and there lickspittles were stationed, in order to watch who might be favourable to their views, or who might not, as most of them thought they had put Chartism down, when men's blood had been spilt, only for asking for a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; and by that party, too, who say they are seeking for advancement of their wages. Oh, but the people know too well this is all humbug. But to the question. Mr. Acland rose to address the meeting; and, as it is a well known fact, at the League meetings the lecturer acts as chairman and speaker, he was very kindly asked whether he would, at the close of his lecture, allow discussion, or answer any questions that might be put to him. After some of his usual impertinence, he gave the meeting to understand that he would. With this understanding, the meeting allowed him to proceed, and paid great attention, expecting to hear something advanced that might make them become Repealers; but they were woefully mistaken. Many of his own party went away disgusted with his arguments long before he came to a close; and, when he saw the meeting would no longer be gulled by him, he coolly bid them a good night. At this moment, Mr. Clark, of Stockport, mounted one of the forms to address the meeting in reply, in order to show the fallacy of the League; but Acland durst not stand the test, alleging that he had an engagement in Manchester. Yes, no doubt he had, as I daresay the League had to consult together to know how they must raise the £50,000. However, they did not escape without a severe castigation from Mr. Clark, who was loudly applauded throughout his address. Mr. Clark challenged Mr. Acland to meet him anywhere, or at any time he thought fit. But, no! he would not. After three cheers for the Charter and O'Connor, the meeting dispersed, giving three groans for the League and Acland.—*Correspondent.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE.

POLITICAL VICTIM AND DEFENCE FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged ...	119	9	6
Bradford, Wilts, *i.e.* J. Penny ...	0	1	6
G. White	0	1	6
J. Alderwick	0	1	6
C. Kendall	0	0	6
G. Holbrook	0	0	6
J. Fisher	0	0	3
A Friend	0	1	0
Lambeth Youths	0	2	9
T. Lee (bill sticker)	0	1	0
W. M.	0	0	6
— Bennett	0	0	6
J. Wells	0	0	6
Ladies' shoemakers, Foley-place	0	3	2½
Lambeth Teetotal Chartists ...	0	1	2
Proceeds of Lottery, Nov. 3rd, at 55, Old Bailey	11	13	0
Stratford, Essex	0	9	0
Sale of Warwick raffle tickets, by Mr. Black	0	17	0
Putney (for Ellis)	0	2	6
First dividend—City shoemakers	0	1	6
Limehouse	0	5	0
Newport, Isle of Wight	0	10	0
J. H.	0	2	6
Woolcombers, Liskeard, Cornwall*	0	6	6
Silk Hatters, Southwark, *i.e.* collected by Fisher	0	2	6
Sale of books given by Mr. Cleave	0	3	0
Ship Tavern	1	0	6
Falkirk and Grahamston ...	1	5	6
Falkirk Iron Works	0	15	0
Carron ditto	0	15	0
Stanhousemure	0	8	0
	139	7	4½
By P.O. and Postage, Falkirk	0	0	7
	£139	6	9½

FOR M'DOUALL.

Wellingborough, per Mr. Fall ...	0	10	0

BARNSTAPLE.—Will the person who took out the Post-office order for 10s. forward his name and address, and say for what fund the money is intended?

* The Liskeard Woolcombers must communicate to Mr. Cleave the name of the person who procured the Post-office Order for them, or their subscription will be useless.

N.B. Mr. Cleave requests such friends as make their Post-office Orders *payable to him* to direct the same to his own residence, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London. Mr. C. cannot hold himself accountable for Orders addressed to any other place.

HULL.—DEFEAT OF THE LEAGUE.—On Monday and Tuesday last, we were promised the "first fruits" of the £50,000 wrung from the sweat of the factory children, in the shape of a visitation from Mr. Falvey, the celebrated League lecturer, and the Chartists put off their meeting on Monday night, to hear what new nostrums were about to be propounded. At the close of the lecture, in which he retailed wholesale the fallacies of Acland and Co., he was tackled, and tightly too, by Bairstow of the Executive. In half-an-hour poor Falvey had not a leg to stand on; and at the close, challenged him boldly to a discussion on any following evening. But he had enough, far more than enough! and declined the offer. On Tuesday night, it being generally known that Bairstow remained in town, the Guild-hall was densely crowded. At the close of the lecture, which as usual treated upon every subject but the Corn Laws, up sprung Holliday, sub-secretary of the Charter Association, and moved, "that Mr. Webster, a well-known Chartist, do take the chair." The proposition was seconded and put to the meeting; at least a thousand hands were held up in favour, and only five against. Mr. Falvey protested, but protest was vain! The "League men" bawled; but their factious brawling was silenced by the thundering cheers of the triumphant Chartists. The hubbub lasted near half-an-hour, during which some of the respectables made off for the assistance of their free-trade allies—the policemen. The blue bottles arrived, and listened, apparently not ill pleased, to Falvey's receiving, at the hands of his opponent, one of the most effectual thrashings he or any other man ever met with, or in all likelihood ever will. Bairstow demolished, in terms of thrilling eloquence, every subterfuge behind which his opponent had taken shelter; shewed how the traders had grown rich at the expence of the poor, and summed up by pourtraying, in glowing colours, the avaricious, grinding, selfish nature of those who would now make us believe that they were actuated in this matter solely by feelings of philanthropy and humanity. Prior to breaking up, we had three hearty cheers for the Charter, three for Bairstow, and three magnificent groans for the anti-Corn Law League.

BIRMINGHAM.—STEELHOUSE-LANE MEETING.—The usual meeting of Chartists took place at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. John Newhouse in the chair. Mr. Emes delivered a very clear, manly, and most affectionate address on the "Moral and physical capabilities of man," and was warmly applauded. A long and interesting conversation was held on the necessity of supporting Mr. Joseph Linney, when Mr. G. White and others bore testimony to the straightforward conduct and sterling worth of Mr. Linney. A subscription was entered into for that purpose which will be continued. A discussion was then commenced on the manner in which the funds of the National Charter Association had been misappropriated by the Executive; several were for passing a vote on the occasion, but it was ultimately deferred to the following Tuesday, in order to allow all who felt interested in the matter to express their sentiments. The sub-secretary, Mr. David Potts, then called the attention of the meeting to the election of members to the General Council, which, according to the plan of organization, should take place in the beginning of December, and on the motion of Mr. A. Fussell, it was resolved to give a week's notice to the members of that locality in order that all might have a fair chance of voting. After the usual routine business was disposed of, the meeting separated.

THE PATRIOT CONVICT ELLIS.—The sorrowing, and heart-broken wife, or more properly, widow, of poor Ellis, arrived here this evening from Burslem, on her way to Portsmouth, to take her farewell of her beloved, and noble-minded husband, who is now on board a transport ship, about to bid adieu to his dear wife and children. Previous to her departure by coach to London, Mrs. Ellis read several of her husband's letters to the Chartists present at Mr. Follows, in Monmouth-street, where she was staying, the endearing, patriotic, and self-denying sentiment of which, together with the sobs of his wife, caused tears to flow from the eyes of all present. In one of them he states that he had been employed with others as a labourer, and compelled to work with a number of bad characters, in a convict dress, and with seven pounds' weight of chains on his legs. In his last letter, written from the convict ship, he requests to be supplied with some books and money, against the voyage; and as there was no time to be lost, Messrs. White, Follows, and Horsley, determined to request Mr. Cleave to supply the wants of Mr. Ellis out of the money he held, and pledged themselves on behalf of the Birmingham Chartists to make it good, in case the Chartist body objected to it. Every possible assistance was rendered Mrs. Ellis by those who were brought together during her short sojourn, and Mr. George White attended her to the coach office, and saw her safely placed in the inside of the London coach. It ought to be here mentioned that Mr. Lowe, brother-in-law of Mr. Benjamin Danks of Wednesbury has kindly consented to take charge of Mrs. Ellis's eldest girl, and from his well-known kind disposition, there is no doubt the child will be well attended to.

PETERBORO.'—The Chartists of Peterboro' and Eye met on Monday evening, at the house of Mr. Marklin, when one of the topics for the consideration of the meeting was the disinterested conduct of that noble patriot, Mr. Hames, of Oundle, who travelled at his own expence, to Leicester and to London, as bail for Mr. Cooper and Mr.

Chartist Intelligence.

BOLTON.—THORNTON'S DEFENCE FUND.—Amount of subscriptions received. £2 13s. 1d.; total expended £2 3s. 7d. Balance in hand, 9s. 6d.

LONDON.—WORKING-MEN'S HALL, MILE-END ROAD.—We had a strong muster here on Sunday evening to hear the principles of Chartism expounded. Mr. M'Grath addressed the company on the present position of society, and drew a faithful and affecting picture when contrasting the easy and affluent mode of living of the royal paupers and other drones with that of honest industry; for while the former were lolling at their ease and dwelt in splendid palaces, &c., the abode of the hard-working artisan was a small pent-up unhealthy hole, or filthy garret, or pestiferous cellar. Mr. Fussell then lectured for upwards of an hour; and frequently elicited bursts of applause. He concluded amidst much cheering, and proceeded to the Britannia, Chapman-street, St. George's, to deliverer another lecture. Arrangements were made for a public dinner, concert, and ball, to take place on Tuesday, December 6th, at Mr. Hemingway's Saloon King's Arms, Mile-end-road, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in the chair. Tickets 3s. each, including concert and ball.

MR. WHEELER lectured on Saturday, at the Gold-Beaters' Arms, Somerstown, on the past and present condition of the working classes, and their future prospects. The work progresses well in this locality. The *Evening Star* is taken every evening at the above house by the locality, and the *Northern Star* is read every Sunday evening. Several members were enrolled.

AT A MEETING of the United body of Shoemakers, at the Star Coffee-house, Golden-lane, Mr. Skelton delivered an able address to an attentive audience; after which a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer. Mr. M'Frederick moved a vote of confidence in the Executive, which was carried by a large majority.

THE SOMER'S TOWN LOCALITY met on Monday last, when the following resolutions were passed:—"That we co-operate with the committee nominated for this borough at the last meeting in John-street, Adelphi, to elect persons for the Birmingham Conference." "That this locality views with regret the conduct of the Executive in neglecting and subverting, as we consider they have done, the plan of organization. we consider the letter of the Secretary in the *Star* of the 19th inst., an insult rather than such an explanation as we required of him, and which we consider he ought to be able and is in duty bound to give; that if, as he acknowledges, he cannot give a more explicit account than his balance-sheet has done, he has neglected his duty, and we would seriously implore him to be more particular in future; that whilst we wish to avoid disunion or declamation, striking, as our object is, at the root of class-legislation, we cannot allow our public servants to act as they have done without registering our opinion of, and dissent from, such conduct, and hope we shall never see a repetition of what will ultimately, if allowed to continue, destroy our organization." The following letter has been sent to Mr. Campbell on the subject:—

SIR.—The Somers Town locality met last night, and the enclosed was carried. In reviewing the balance sheet of the Executive, this meeting feel themselves bound to state they consider it requires some further explanation, and as at present submitted, displays a wanton and wasteful disregard of the pecuniary difficulties the great majority of the members of the Association are labouring under. The portions they consider require particular explanation are as follows:—By whose authority was M'Douall's wages raised? How are the agitation expenses incurred, and do not the agitating lectures of the Executive produce any funds, as they cannot find an item in the receipts to that effect? Do the rules of the Association allow all the travelling expenses, or in what proportion? They consider them enormous, and require to know why £2 16s. is charged for the same journey which has been performed for £2 2s., and another £2 10s. which had been performed for £2 several times? They find, allowing one-third the letters you receive to be unpaid, it leaves 7s. 4d. per week, or eighty-eight letters on an average, which they consider a large number. They would suggest the refusal of unpaid letters. They wish to direct your attention to these cases, and would feel pleasure in seeing them explained in the *Star*. I remain, Sir, on behalf of the locality, yours respectfully, ROBERT LATHAM.

SHIP TAVERN, LONG-LANE.—At the usual weekly meeting, Mr. Miller reported from the delegate meeting, and the report was accepted. Mr. Snuggs reported that he paid one pound six shillings to Mr. Cleave, as per order of the council to the Victim Fund, which makes a total of three pounds, from the proceeds of this locality in a few weeks. The secretary brought forward the balance sheet for the last month, which gave great satisfaction. Messrs. Hart and Himen were appointed auditors. Four pounds five shillings has been received and expended in the last month, which makes a total of eleven pounds eight shillings in three months. It was resolved, "That a public meeting take place on Monday evening next, in the Large Assembly Rooms, at the Ship Tavern."

HORNS TAVERN, CRUCIFIX LANE.—Mr. Fussell lectured here on Sunday evening to a crowded audience, and was highly applauded.

Mr. FARRAR lectured on Sunday evening to the Chartists meeting, at the Britannia, Upper Chapman-street, St. George's-in-the-East. The lecture was well received and procured additional members to the association. Considerable local business was transacted, in which Messrs. Wilkins, Bain, Jones, and other members took an active part. It was also announced that the Bread Committee had taken a house in Grey Eagle-street, for a school, delivery of lectures, and other Chartist purposes.

CLOCK HOUSE, CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE.—Mr. Brown lectured here on Sunday evening, and gave general satisfaction. Mr. Shackleton reported from the Metropolitan Delegate Meeting. Messrs. Cuffay and others also addressed the meeting, and considerable local business was transacted—Mr. Pearce in the chair.

WORKING MAN'S HALL, CIRCUS STREET, MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Gammage delivered an excellent lecture here on Sunday evening, to a very numerous and enthusiastic audience. Several other speakers also addressed the meeting.

TILLMAN'S COFFEE ROOMS, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.—Mr. Gammage lectured here on Monday evening to a large audience. A discussion followed the lecture. Mr. Lucas reported from the Borough Council. Steps were taken to forward the views of the Committee for sending delegates to the Birmingham Conference. Mr. Lucas reported from the Deptford Arrest Committee, and read the balance sheet of that transaction. A report was received from the Committee appointed to get up harmonic meetings for the benefit of the victims, and other local business transacted.

GOLDBEATERS' ARMS, OLD ST. PANCRAS ROAD.—Mr. Wheeler lectured here, on Sunday evening, on "The past and present Condition, and the future prospects of the Working Classes of Great Britain," and was very highly complimented. Messrs. Mee, Latham, Humphreys, and others, also briefly addressed the company. A discussion took place regarding the balance-sheet of the Executive, and the corresponding secretary stated that, according to their instructions, he had addressed Mr. Campbell upon the subject. A club for the framing of the *Star* portraits was established, and several members joined the association.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING.—This meeting was held on Sunday, Mr. Mantz in the chair. Credentials were received from Mr. Heath, from Brompton, and from Mr. Shackleton, from the Clockhouse. 4s. 8d. was received from Brompton for delegate meeting; 2s. 6d. Buck's Head; 2s. 6d. Morocco Leather Finishers; 2s. 6d. Horn of Plenty, Bloomsbury, and 2s. 6d. from Clock House. 2s. 6d. was also received from Brompton, for Mason, the Staffordshire victim. A discussion took place on the non-attendance of delegates, and the secretary was ordered to write to their localities. Reports were received from various localities, and a resolution regarding the Conference from St. John's and St. Olave's districts of Bermondsey Chartists. Mr. Cuffay stated his intention of abandoning his notice of motion regarding the balance-sheets of the Executive for reasons which, without naming them, he knew would be satisfactory to the Delegate Meeting. The discussion regarding the publishing a circular, containing the addresses of the Chartist meeting houses and their days on which business was transacted was, on the motion of Mr. M'Frederick, deferred for a fortnight. The subject of the Defence Fund Committee was brought forward by Mr. Wheeler, and the Committee were instructed to take into consideration the case of Mr. Bentoot, who had been arrested during the week, in town, and committed to Chester Castle, for taking the chair at a meeting at Macclesfield, held during the recent strike. Mr. Bentoot is an old member of the Tower Hamlets body, and was treacherously betrayed into the hands of the police. A discussion then arose regarding the union of the various sections of professing Chartists to send delegates to the Birmingham Conference. Mr. Cook was of opinion that the meeting should, by a vote of confidence, sanction the steps which had been taken. Mr. Lucas explained the legal reasons why it would be impolitic for the delegate meeting to interfere in this case. Mr. Wheeler assured the meeting that he would never allow the least advantage to be taken of them or the party to which they were attached, without giving them timely notice. He believed that all parties were sincere, and that amicable arrangements would be effected. Mr. Morgan stated that several of his locality who had attended those meetings had been prejudiced against the proceedings, but were now earnest in carrying them out. Messrs. Cuffay, Heath, and other members supported the line of conduct being pursued, and the meeting appeared entirely to concur in it. The secretary was ordered to publish the balance sheet of the lottery. Credentials were received from Mr. M'Frederick, of the Star, Golden-lane, and the meeting adjourned.

AT A MEETING of the Committee for getting up the subscriptions, &c., for sending delegates to Birmingham, it was agreed that one thousand of the addresses agreed to by the public meeting should be printed, and five hundred circulars for subscriptions, and that the address should be inserted in the daily press, *Chartist Circular*, &c.

BALANCE SHEET OF LOTTERY, HELD AT 55, OLD BAILEY, ON THURSDAY, NOV. 3RD, 1842,

Receipts.

	£	s	d
For 588 tickets, sixpence each ...	14	13	0
Sale of toys	0	5	11
Total receipts	£14	18	11

Expenditure.

	£	s	d
Purchase of toys, &c.	1	18	6½
Printing	0	18	0
Harp for Concert	0	8	0
Postage and Stationery	0	1	4½
	£3	5	11
Receipts	14	18	11
Expenditure	3	5	11
Paid to Mr. Cleave	£11	13	0
Due in money or tickets	1	5	6
Returned by Winner of the Fender, and paid to Mr. Cleave for Dr. M'Douall	0	2	6

THOMAS M. WHEELER, Treasurer.

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THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION FOR 1843,

A POLITICAL ALMANACK,

Shewing the amount and application of the Taxes raised from the Industry of the Producing Classes; and containing a great amount of

VALUABLE STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

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THE Calendar, denoting, amongst other things, the various important epochs connected with Political Movements.—The Corn Returns, showing the Average Price of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, for the last seven years.—The New Corn Law Sliding Scale for Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Wheaten Flour.—The amount of Spirits and Wine consumed in each of the three Kingdoms during the last year, with the amount of Duty paid.—Important Statistics respecting the United States; setting forth the value of their Annual Productions in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Forest, the Fisheries, in Mines, and in Manufactures.—The Population of each County in England, Scotland and Wales, according to the new *census*, showing the number of *Males* and *Females* in each county; with a summary, setting forth the total population of the UNITED KINGDOM. The employment of the population; an Analysis of Occupations; being a complete refutation of the notion that the main body of the people are engaged in, or dependant on, Manufactures.—The progressive increase of the Population at each of the Seven Ten Yearly Periods since 1780.—The population of New South Wales, with an analysis of the number of Males and Females, and the number of convicts and free persons.—Table showing the annual value of Real Property in England and Wales, in 1841, distinguishing the value of Landed Property, Property in Buildings, and all other kinds of Property, *in each County*; setting forth also the amount of Poor Rate levied in each County in 1841; the area of each County in English Statute Acres; the annual value of each acre; and the annual value of Property in 1815.—Application of the in *formation contained in the said table to the question* of the "National Debt;" *Amount* of the Debt, and *how it may be paid off!!*—Price of Labour, and Price of Provisions in Olden Times; extracts from old Acts of Parliament, fixing the rate of wages and the price of provisions; proof that the LABOURER was *then* cared for, and his welfare considered; *picture of England and Englishmen* under the old laws, by Old CHANCELLOR FORTESQUE; and *picture of England and Englishmen* under the *new* laws of "*Freedom* of action," by the "great" Lancashire Cotton Manufacturers, and the Leeds Shopkeepers.—Amount of Taxes raised during the last year; and a statement of their Expenditure.—Table showing the cost of the DEBT, the cost of the Army, the cost of the Navy, the cost of the Ordnance, the cost of the Civil List, the cost of "Secret Service," the cost of Suffering Parsons, the cost of prosecuting Felons, the cost of maintaining Convicts, and the cost of all other charges, *in every year* from 1800 to 1842; with a general statement of the total amount of money spent by Government during that period. ENGLAND'S EXPENDITURE AT ONE VIEW; or a table setting forth the average cost of *each year*, and the average cost of *each reign*, OF EVERY MONARCH *from the accession of William the Conqueror to the death of the last King, William IV.*, with a statement of the *amount of debt* each monarch left unpaid; and showing also the total governmental Expenditure from the Norman Conquest in 1066 to the year 1830. ENGLAND AND HER FOREIGN TRADE; tables showing the amount of Foreign Trade for the years ending 5th Jan. 1840-41-42, setting forth the amount of British Produce and Manufactures Exported at the Official and Declared value; and table specifying the *description* of articles exported last year, their quantities, and their value; examination of the "Extension of Trade" question, and proof given that we have "extended" our trade during the last five years *more* than during any former five years of Britain's existence; and that we have *now* more trade than we ever had!—The "FREE TRADERS'" LOOKING GLASS; or a table setting forth the amount of Exports of British produce and Manufactures *for every year* from 1798 to 1841, calculated both at the Official and Declared values; with a statement of the Declared value which the Official value should have produced, *and the annual aggregate depreciation in prices*; shewing also the annual average price of Wheat in every year from 1798 to 1841, with the amount of wages paid every year for weaving a certain amount of a given quality of Cambric; also the amount of Taxes raised in GREAT Britain, with the amount of Parochial Assessments, and the number of Committals for Crime in every year of that same period,—from 1798 to 1841: being, in fact, ENGLAND'S DEGRADATION AT A GLANCE!

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19, Lisson Grove, St. Mary Le Bone.

SIR,—In recompence for the great benefit I have received from the use of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, I feel it a duty I have long owed to the afflicted with the excruciating torture of the Gout, to make your valuable remedy more extensively known.

I am upwards of seventy years of age, and have, when occasion required, used them for more than twelve years past. I have at all times found nothing to relieve me but them, and my firm belief is that they are not composed of any thing injurious to the constitution, as I always find after their use, my general bodily health renewed, and my appetite considerably sharpened.

Should you, Sir, think this statement worthy of insertion in your list of testimonials, I can with truth solemnly declare the above.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

April 16th, 1842. ANN MOORE.

P. S.—I will with pleasure answer any application in proof of this testimony.

The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness by the excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head or face, and indeed for every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, and there is not a city, town, or village in the kingdom, but contains many grateful evidences of the benign influence of this medicine.

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CONSULTING SURGEON, &c.

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Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his Agents.

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VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES,

Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,—and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed.

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What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or ignorance.

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price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that they may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

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THE YORKSHIRE CHARTIST BEVERAGE, or Breakfast Powder, the best and cheapest extant, Sixpence per Pound, made by Thompson Brothers, Wholesale Tea Dealers, Halifax, Yorkshire.

This very superior Beverage claims the custom of the Consumers on several grounds, viz:—Its first rate Quality and Price, and that a Tenth of the Proceeds of the Sale goes to the Chartist Council. Another feature in it is worthy of insertion, that they are the only makers in Yorkshire that contribute from its Sale. The Consumers of Yorkshire will do well to remember this fact, and that theirs is the best hitherto discovered, (having the evidence of Agents to prove this) that it is also the lowest in Price, (a powerful recommendation) and that every Penny in Ten is given in at the *Star* Office; therefore, ask for that of Thompson Brothers, and get your Tradesmen from whom you purchase, if he has not it in Stock, to write for it.

The Makers purposely abstain allusion to the "nutritiousness," the "digestive," the "wholesomeness" of the article, as may be seen in the advertisements of many Vendors, not wishing to tread on the Ground of the Quack Doctor. Carriage paid; and remember no License is required for its sale, not even a shop is requisite. All orders shall have best and prompt attention.

Halifax, November 17, 1842.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

"Gentlemen,—You will oblige by forwarding, at your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way she spoke.

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but over-hours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their *rancour*. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessary to their health and prosperity as their daily food.

"The next and last case which I shall mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you the fact as I have received it from his employer, and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him since his convalescence. The man is a working mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little, his disorder would have its periodical return; but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past affliction

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
"WILLIAM HICK.

"To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,—I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is generally attended with considerable danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as

Poetry.

THE PRESS.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY, ESQ., OF SHEFFIELD.

The Press! what is the Press? I cried;
When thus a wondrous voice replied:—
In me all human knowledge dwells;
The oracle of oracles,
Past, present, future, I reveal,
Or in oblivions silence seal:
What I preserve can perish never—
What I forego is lost for ever.

I speak all languages—by me
The deaf may hear, the blind may see,
The dumb converse, the dead of old
Communion with the living hold.
All lands are one beneath my rule,
All nations learners in my school;
Men of all ages, everywhere,
Become contemporaries there.

What is the Press? 'Tis what the tongue
Was to the world when Time was young,
When, by tradition, sire to son
Convey'd whate'er was known or done;
But fact and fiction so were mix'd,
That boundaries never could be fix'd.

What is the Press? 'Tis that which taught,
By hieroglyphic forms of thought,
Lore, from the vulgar proudly hid,
Like treasures in a pyramid;
For knowledge then was mystery,
A captive under lock and key,
By Priests and Princes held in thrall,
Of little use, or none at all;
Till the redoubted alphabet
Free their own great deliverer set,
At whose command, by simplest spells,
They work their mental miracles.

What is the Press? 'Tis what the pen
Was thrice ten centuries to men,
When sybil leaves lend winds to words,
Or, caged in books, they sang like birds,
But slow the pen, and frail the page—
To write twelve folios ask'd an age;
And a pet babe, in sport, might spoil
The fruits of twenty authors' toil.

A power was wanting to insure
Life to works worthy to endure—
A power the race to multiply
Of intellectual polypi:—
It came, all hardships to redress:
And Truth and Virtue hail'd the Press!

What am I, then? I am a power
Years cannot waste, nor flames devour,
Nor waters drown, nor tyrants bind;
I am the mirror of man's mind,
In whose serene, impassive face,
What cannot die on earth you trace—
Not phantom shapes that come and fly,
But like the concave of the sky,
In which the stars, by night and day,
Seen or unseen, hold on their way.

Myself withdrawn from mortal sight,
I am invisible as light—
Light which, revealing all beside,
Itself within itself can hide;
The things of darkness I make bare,
And, no where seen, I'm every where.
All that philosophy has sought,
Science discover'd, genius wrought;
All that reflective memory stores,
Or rich imagination pours;
All that the wit of man conceives;
All that he wishes, hopes, believes;
All that he loves, or fears, or hates;
All that to heaven and earth relates;
These are the lessons that I teach
By speaking silence—silent speech.

Ah! who like me can bless or curse?
What can be better, what be worse,
Than language framed for Paradise,
Or sold to infamy and vice?
Blest be the man by whom I bless;
Accursed be who wrongs the Press;
The reprobate in prose or song,
Who wields the power of right for wrong—
Wrong to out-last his laurell'd tomb,
And haunt the earth till crack of doom!

OVERLAND MAIL.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPATCH FROM CHINA.

RECAPTURE OF CAUBUL.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH CHINA.

The following important intelligence was brought to Malta on the 13th instant, from Alexandria, and forwarded to Marseilles by the Locust steamer. Caubul has been again taken, and General Pollock and General Nott have, with their troops, met in the capital of Affghanistan. Some severe fighting took place on both routes, but the British forces maintained their high character, and defeated the enemy with comparatively little loss in every encounter. A number of the prisoners detained by Akbar Khan were found in safety at Caubul, and strong hopes existed that Lady Sale and the rest would speedily be set at liberty. Akbar Khan had fled to the mountains.

In China the success has been equally complete. The city of Nankin has been captured, and the treaty of peace between Great Britain and China was signed on the 29th of August, on board the Cornwallis, a ship of the line, anchored in the river Yang-tse-kiang, under the walls of the great emporium of trade and commerce in China. The Tartar troops made great resistance. Their leader fought to the last, and on finding every hope of success or retreat vain, he shut himself up in his chamber, ordered his servant to set fire to the house, and perished in the flames.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

(From the Friend of China, September, 10.)

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. in China has extreme gratification in announcing to her Majesty's subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed with the Chinese High Commissioners, deputed to negotiate with him, a treaty, of which the following are the most important provisions:—

1. Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires.
2. China to pay twenty-one millions of dollars in the course of the present and three succeeding years.
3. The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, to be thrown open to British merchants, Consular officers to be appointed to reside at them, and regular and just tariffs of import and export (as well as inland transit) duties to be established and published.
4. The island of Hong-Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors.
5. All subjects of her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India) who may be confined in any part of the Chinese empire to be unconditionally released.
6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor under his Imperial sign manual and seal to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held services or intercourse with, or resided under the British Government or its officers.
7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both Governments.
8. On the Emperor's assent being received to this treaty, and the payment of the first 6,000,000 dollars, her Britannic Majesty's Forces to retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and the military posts at Chinhai to be also withdrawn, but the islands of Chusan and Kulangsoo are to be held until the money-payments and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed.

In promulgating this highly satisfactory intelligence, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., purposely refrains from any detailed expression of his own sentiments as to the surpassing skill, energy, devotion, and valour, which have distinguished the various grades, from the highest to the lowest of all arms of her Majesty's combined forces, during the contest that has led to these momentous results. The claims which have been thus established, will be doubtless acknowledged by the highest authorities. In the meantime, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary congratulates her Majesty's subjects in China on the occasion of a peace, which he trusts and believes will, in due time, be equally beneficial to the subjects and interests of both England and China.—God save the Queen.

Dated on board the steam frigate Queen, in the Yangtze Keang river, off Nanking, this 29th, day of August, 1842.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary
(True Copy) G. A. MALCOLM, Secretary of Legation.

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., in China has high satisfaction in promulgating for the information of her Majesty's subjects in China, the important progress and success of the expedition, since the date of the last circular on the 24th of June.

The expedition was detained by bad weather and other circumstances at Woosung until the 6th July, on which day it advanced up the river Yangtse-kiang, and on the 14th reached a military position, built on a range of hills commanding the stream, where two small recently erected batteries, mounting thirteen guns, opened the first fire since leaving Woosung, on the leading ships, but were instantly silenced, and the guns, batteries, and military buildings connected with them destroyed as soon as men could be put on shore.

At this point the main body of the fleet was retarded by adverse winds for nearly a week, during which period some of the ships of war, assisted by the steamers, got up to "Kinshan" or "Golden Island," where the whole armament, amounting to seventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th instant, and anchored abreast of the city of Chin-keang-foo.

A reconnaisance having been obtained the same evening, the troops were disembarked as early as possible the next morning. It was at this time believed, that the majority of the Chinese troops, which had been variously reported at from fifteen hundred to three thousand men, were in a camp, which was visible from hills overhanging the river, at a distance of about three miles.

Against this camp the right brigade moved under Major-General Lord Saltoun. The centre brigade, led by Major-General Bartley, was directed in the first instance to co-operate with the right one, in cutting off the anticipated retreat of the fugitives from the camp in the direction of the city, and the left brigade, headed by Major-General Schoodde, landed on the river face of the city opposite the fleet, where it was instructed to escalade the northern wall, which the centre brigade was likewise appointed to do on the southern side, after it had performed the other duty assigned to it.

The Chinese troops in the camp did not venture to stand the near approach of our men, but after firing three or four distant volleys from their jinjalls and matchlocks, broke and dispersed all over the country, which was hilly and covered with the jungle. By this time the left brigade had got on shore, when it became obvious that the Tartar garrison intended to defend the city, from the walls of which they opened a heavy and incessant fire of cannon, jinjalls, rockets, and matchlocks.

As the left brigade moved from the landing place, the Auckland (steam frigate), which had been placed in position for the purpose, threw some shells amongst the enemy on the works with admirable precision, but was obliged to cease firing, owing to the rapid advance of the brigade to the bottom of the wall which was most gallantly escaladed under a heavy fire from the Tartar troops, who behaved with great spirit, and disputed every inch of the ramparts, availing themselves with great tact, of their knowledge of the localities, to gall our, and screen their own troops.

The centre brigade got into their city (after some delay in finding a bridge to cross the Grand Canal, which runs along the western side of Chin-keang-foo, and separates the walled city from very extensive suburbs) by blowing open one of the gates; but even after the left brigade had received this large reinforcement, besides parties of marines and seamen who were landed the moment the opposition promised to be so stubborn, the Tartars manfully prolonged the contest for some hours, and it was late in the afternoon before they entirely disappeared, which it is surmised the survivors did, by throwing away their arms and uniform, and either hiding themselves till night enabled them to escape, or else mingling with the other inhabitants.

The city of Chin-keang-foo is rather more than four miles in circumference, the works are in excellent repair, and the parapet, which is so thick and solid that nothing but canon shot could have made any impression on it, is pierced with narrow embrasures, and loopholes, and flanked at a variety of spots with transverse walls.

It has hitherto been impossible to obtain anything like a precise return of the strength of the garrison, but from calculations made with reference to the extent of the works, and the Tartar troops seen on them at the same moment, it is thought there could not have been less than three thousand men. Of these it is said, that forty Mandarin's officers, and one thousand men, were killed and wounded. The Tartar-General Commanding-in-Chief, retired to his house when he saw that all was lost, made his servants set it on fire, and sat in his chair till he was burned to death. His private secretary was found the day after the assault, hidden in a garden, and on being carried to the spot recognised the half-consumed remains of his master, who was worthy of such death.

It will be readily understood, that a brilliant service, of which the preceding detail gives but a very feeble outline, could not be performed without loss on our side, and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary is sure that all her Majesty's subjects in China will partricipate in his feelings of sincere regret at the annexed returns of casualities in killed and wounded in her Majesty's combined forces.

Arrangements are in progress for placing a strong British garrison at Ching-keang-foo (which commands the entrance to the Grand Canal, and is therefore of vast importance), and the remainder of the expedition will shortly move up this majestic river, headed by the Admiral's flag-ship Cornwallis, to the neighbourhood of Nanking (which ancient capital of the empire is about forty miles distant, and is situated about three miles from the Yang-tse-kiang, with which it is connected by a variety of canals), it having already been ascertained by actual survey that there is ample depth of water, and no natural impediments.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the steam-frigate "Queen," Yang-tse-kiang river at Chin-keang-foo this 24th day of July, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

The following is the official return of casualties:—

LAND FORCE.

KILLED.—Col. Driver, 6th M. N. I., Capt. Collinson, 89th R. I. Lieut. Gibbons, H. M. 49th.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. Bernard, 18th R. I. (slight), Lieut. Badeley, H. M. 49th (dangerously) Lieut. Grant, same regiment (slight), Major Warren, 55th regiment (severely), Lieut. Cuddy, same regiment (severely), Capt. Samson, Rifles (severely), Ensign Travers, 2d E. N. I. (slight), Waddle, Madras, Artillery (severely), Jamedar, 2d M. N. I. (severely).

NAVY.

KILLED.—Major Uniacke, Royal Marines.
WOUNDED.—Lieut. Crouch, Midshipman.

MOP LAW.—A servant girl named Mary Morgan, was recently brought before the magistrate for running away from service. She had been hired at Cirencester "mop" for a year certain on the 17th of October, and went away two days after. Her excuse was, that she "did not like the ways of the house." "Why?" said the magistrate's clerk. After some coyness, and "because I don't like such ways," came out, "because I had to go through the man's bedroom to my room?" Mr. Ballingar said, "this is a common thing in farm-houses," and the girl was sent to Northleach gaol for fourteen days.—*Worcester Journal.*

WHOLESALE INFANTICIDE IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.—The inquiry into this extraordinary case terminated on Thursday. The adjourned inquest having been held at Ruardean on Wednesday, before Mr. John Cooke, the coroner of the district, several magistrates and other gentlemen of the county attended the proceedings, and the room in which the inquest was held was densely crowded. Several additional witnesses were examined, who gave similar testimony to that which has been already published, and the only difficulty experienced was the connecting the man Thomas Yapp with a knowledge of the crime, it being a rule of law that in no case can the confession of a criminal be made available against an accomplice, unless corroborated by other evidence. This, however, has been supplied by the evidence of a man of the name of Watkins, which shows Yapp, in addition to the circumstances of his having cohabited with the female prisoner during the last ten or twelve years, during which period the murders have been committed, and the finding of the bodies of five out of the six infants buried under the kitchen floor, the spot where the female prisoner says she buried them with Yapp's assistance, to have had a knowledge of the situation of the female prisoner at the time she gave birth to her last child. Watkins states that about last Christmas, he being acquainted with Yapp, was in the neighbourhood of Ruardean, and having met Yapp, was invited by him to stay and sleep that night at the house occupied by him and the female prisoner; he accepted the invitation, and slept in the same bed with Yapp in one room while the prisoner Frances Bennett slept in a bed in the adjoining room; that at about twelve o'clock at night, and from that time until between two and three in the morning, he heard a suppressed moaning as of a person in great pain in the room where the female prisoner was sleeping; that the noise kept him awake till between two and three o'clock in the morning, after which he dropped off to sleep, and did not wake again until five o'clock, when the male prisoner, Thomas Yapp, got up and went down stairs to get a light, where he appeard to be searching for some matches, but said he could not find any. Yapp then returned up stairs, and went into Frances Bennett's room, but how long he remained there witness could not tell, as he again fell asleep and heard no more. Witness never thought anything more of the circumstance, but happening to be in the neighbourhood on Saturday last, he saw the female prisoner, Francis Bennett, who, in conversation, asked him if he remembered sleeping there last Christmas,? He replied that he did, upon which she added "I deceived you nicely that night, for that was the very time when my last child was born." This closed the inquiry, and the Coroner having summed up the evidence in a most luminous manner, The Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against both the prisoners, who were fully committed for trial at the next assizes.

Chartist Intelligence.

TO THE SHAKSPERIAN CHARTISTS OF LEICESTER.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—I am glad for your own sakes, that you have deemed what I, in conjunction with others still more worthy, have done for Mr. John West to be deserving of your thanks. May he and you and all of us act ever worthy of the great cause! May we never for one moment forget that our efforts to comprise all within the constitution of our country, ought to be constitutional and legal; and that, while we profess to aim at the completing of the constitution, by perfecting the democratical part thereof, common honesty requires of us to be faithful to the just and rightful interests of the other two parts—the monarchical, and the aristocratical or Baronial parts. I myself am a true constitutionalist. I have long been induced by reading and observation, to think that the British constitution when duly balanced, will be more suitable to the situation and feelings of Britons generally, than any other sort of constitution. But, let us have this constitution duly balanced, so that the monarchical and the aristocratical parts thereof, may be duly checked, as well as cherished, by the no less important democratic part. Let every one who pays to the support of the state, and who is liable to be called upon to defend the state, have his fair share of influence in the management of the state. Let him have the Suffrage. Let his vote be secure to him—his own vote, good or bad.

To make every man's vote good, is in the power of God only; but to secure the man his vote, and to counteract its tendency if bad—is within the power of man and may be greatly promoted by the passing into a law of the document called "The People's Charter," a document in perfect accordance with the purest principles of the British constitution.

I remain, Fellow-Countrymen,
with every good wish, sincerely yours,
H. PRICE.

Needwood Parsonage,
near Burton-upon-Trent, November 12th, 1842.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

STOCKPORT.

Mr. Thomas Clark, news-agent, Heaton-lane.
Mr. Joseph Caiter, weaver, Water-street, Portwood.
Mr. Thos. Davies, weaver, Portwood.
Mr. John Glenn, weaver, Millgate.
Mr. James Mitchell, spinner, Heaton-lane.
Mr. John Ashcroft, cordwainer, Heaton-lane.
Mr. John Follows, dresser, New Zealand.
Mr. James Johnstone, weaver, Heaton-lane, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Thomas Johnstone, spinner, Hillgate, sub-Secretary.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

Mr. G. Offord, engineer, Hughes Field, Deptford.
Mr. James Wiltshire, wire-worker, Mount Tabor Cottages, Lewisham.
Mr. James Caroll, shoemaker, Regency-street, Greenwich.
Mr. Geo. Floyd, baker, Cannon-street, Deptford.
Mr. William Bennington, gardener, Regency-st., Greenwich.
Mr. William Heywood, gardener, David's-place, Greenwich, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Thomas Parrs, blacksmith, Cold Bath, Greenwich, sub-Secretary.

BETHNAL GREEN, (SILKWEAVERS.)

Mr. Edward Mantz, printer, 2, Thomas-street
Mr. Henry Gale, weaver, 8, Wellington-row.
Mr. John Hillier, ditto, 6, Wells-street.
Mr. Thomas Jones, ditto, 6, Pelham-street
Mr. Robert Watson, 11, George-street.
Mr. John Clarke, ditto, 8, Wolverley-street.
Mr. James Sheffield, ditto, 4, New King-street.
Mr. James Farley, bookseller, 1, Satchwell Rents, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John S. Sherrard, hatter, 2, Tyrell-street, sub-Secretary.

HOLMFIRTH.

Mr. William Cunningham, clothier, Boothouse.
Mr. Thomas Haddock, ditto, Underbank.
Mr. James Johnson, clothier, Underbank Top.
Mr. Abraham Gill, basket-maker, Underbank Top.
Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, clothier, South-lane.
Mr. James Hoyle, clothier, Cliff.
Mr. James Lockwood, clothier, Lane-end.
Mr. Joseph Clegg, shoe-maker, South-lane.
Mr. John Littlewood, clothier, Arranden.
Mr. Joseph Haigh, clothier, Fearnought, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Wm. Cuttell, clothier, Kippax-row, Underbank, sub-Secretary.

BALANCE-SHEET OF PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Borrowed from localities	30	19	11½
Ditto from Mr. Ridley	1	0	0
Ditto Convention	10	0	0
Ditto a friend	5	0	0
Given by localities	0	15	6
Receipts of Theatre	75	12	0
Donations	0	12	0
Received for scarfs	2	12	3
Returned Mr. Osbaldiston	5	0	0
Total receipts	£131	11	8½

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Expences of Demonstration	38	3	3
Returned to Convention	10	0	0
Ditto to a Friend	5	0	0
Ditto to Mr. Ridley	1	0	0
Ditto for Scarfs	2	6	9
Mr. Ridley, for services	1	0	0
Mr. Lucas, for ditto	1	0	0
Rent of Room	0	3	0
Expences of Theatre...	47	15	0
Total Expenditure ...	£106	8	4
Total receipts	131	11	8½
Total Expenditure	106	8	4
Balance	£25	3	4½
Due by Mr. Nagle	14	2	8½
Due by Mr. Lucas	8	2	2
Due by Mr. Maynard	2	11	9
Total Debt	£24	16	7½
Money in Treasurer's hand ...	0	16	9
Balance	£25	13	4½
Mr. Ridley overpaid	0	10	0

DUE TO MR. LUCAS.

	£	s.	d.
Per Mr. Nagle	2	14	6
Somers' Town, per Hornby	0	8	6
Wisedale, per Cater	0	4	0
Mr. Pearce	1	5	0
Clock House	1	0	0
Mr. Parker	2	6	6
Limehouse, per Regan	0	7	0
Globe Fields, per Granshaw	0	13	6
Due to Mr. Lucas	£8	19	0

DUE TO MR. MAYNARD.

	£	s.	d.
Per Mr. Standgroom	1	18	6
Per Mr. Fairchild	0	14	0
Mr. Skippee...	0	2	0
Due to Mr. Maynard... ...	£2	14	6

CHARTIST BEVERAGE.—Proceeds due to the Executive from the sale of Messrs. Crow and Tyrrell's Chartist Beverage, from October 25th to November 19th:—

	£	s	d
Mr. James Leach, No. 40, Oak-street, Manchester, and wholesale agent for Lancashire	3	0	0
Mr. Hobson, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds, wholesale agent for Yorkshire ...	0	4	6
Mr. Roddis, Kettering	0	1	6
Mrs. Yates, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries	0	1	6
Mr. Foster, Exeter	0	3	0
Mr. Wilcox, Wolverhampton	0	3	9
Mr. Thomson, Stockport	0	3	0
Mr. Sweet, Nottingham	0	3	0
Mr. Spencer, Northampton	0	1	6
Mr. Padget, Hull	0	1	6
Mr. Robinson, Derby	0	0	9
Mr. Chappell, Bath	0	3	0
Mr. Ashwell, Daventry	0	0	9
Mr. Panter, Kettering	0	1	6
Mr. Hibbard, Mansfield	0	1	6
Mr. W. Leach, Cheltenham	0	3	0
Mr. Horsfield, Accrington	0	3	0
Mr. Jones, Northampton	0	1	6
Mr. Bairstow, York	0	3	0
Mr. Barraclough, Nuneaton	0	0	9
Mr. Griffiths, Worcester	0	0	9
Mr. White, Birmingham	0	3	0
Mr. Abel, Gloucester	0	3	0
Mr. Brook, Leeds	0	3	0
Mr. Driffield, Spilsby	0	3	0
	£5	14	9

ARNOLD, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday evening, Mr. Beggs, of Nottingham, delivered a lecture on the general evils that afflict society, arising from class legislation, and most ably shewed that the People's Charter was the only remedy for those evils, and that not any thing short of that measure of justice will place man in that position in society which nature and nature's God intended he should enjoy. He gave general satisfaction to a good and attentive audience.

MANCHESTER.—DEFENCE FUND.—Subscriptions for the General Defence Fund at Carpenter's Hall, November the 13th, £2 3s. 10½d.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MR. ELLIS.—Collected amongst shopkeepers and others in Hulme and Chorlton, by Messrs Marsden, Johnston, and another friend, on Saturday and Sunday, November the 12th and 13th, £1 4s. 8d.

CHARTISM TRIUMPHANT.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester was held in the Carpenter's Hall, on Monday, to take into consideration the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons to institute an inquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger, Chief Baron of her Majesty's Exchequer, one of the judges appointed to preside at the late Special Commissions. The meeting was called for twelve o'clock, but long before that time the hall was crowded in every part notwithstanding a charge of one penny was made at the door for the body of the hall, and sixpence to the platform to defray expences. Soon after twelve o'clock, on the motion of Mr. Donavan, Mr. J. R. Cooper was called to the chair, who opened the meeting by apologising for the absence of Messrs. Duncombe and O'Connor, who were expected to be present upon the occasion, but from a letter which he held in his hand, he found that on account of important business Mr. Duncombe could not be in Manchester until late in the afternoon, and he (Mr. Cooper) thought the same reasons had prevented their friend Mr. O'Connor from being present. But although they were not present now, they were sure of their company in the evening. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Cooper concluded by reading the placard calling the meeting, and introduced Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stockport, to move the first resolution. Mr. Clark was received with repeated rounds of applause. He said that the resolution, which had just been put into his hand, was one that he firmly believed; and, he was sure that the working men of England generally believed in the resolution which he was about to propose for their adoption. But he (Mr. Clark) saw by their countenances that they were disappointed by their friends, Messrs. Duncombe and O'Connor, not being present. He was sure that there was no person there who felt that disappointment more than himself. He had walked seven miles that morning, not for the purpose of speaking, but to hear the principles of truth from the men who had done so much for the People's cause. He (Mr. Clark) hoped that this small disappointment would not damp their ardour in the cause of suffering humanity. Most assuredly not. If Duncombe and O'Connor were in the silent tomb, the people would still advocate for the principles of justice and truth. Mr. C. concluded by reading the resolution. Resolved—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that class legislation is a barrier to all political and social improvement; that it is fast bringing our country to ruin and ought not any longer to be tolerated by those who have the least love of country, of justice, or of freedom." Mr. Clark retired amid loud cheers. Mr. Littler seconded the resolution in a brief speech. The resolution was carried by acclamation. Mr. Leach, in rising to move the second resolution, was received with rapturous applause, which continued for several minutes. When order was restored, Mr. Leach commenced by reading the resolution, "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the extension of political power to all honest male members of British society by the enactment of the People's Charter, can alone introduce harmony amongst the inhabitants of the United Queendom, and remove those evils which have afflicted them with poverty, misery, and oppression, and which threaten ere long to destroy us as a nation." Mr. Leach then delivered a very powerful and argumentative speech, which occupied upwards of an hour in the delivery, and was listened to with the marked attention of the assembled thousands, and sat down amid loud and continued cheers. Mr. J. Large seconded the motion, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. C. Doyle proposed the following petition:—

"That James Scarlett, (Lord Abinger), Chief Baron of her Majesty's Exchequer, one of the Judges appointed to preside on the late Special Commissioners did deliver certain charges which as your petitioners would represent, were improper as proceeding from a Judge upon the Bench, being of an unfair, unjust, and political tendency; calculated to prejudice, mislead, and exasperate the minds of the juries to whom such charges were addressed, and by whom the individuals indicted, as participating in the late disturbances, were to be tried.

Your petitioners, therefore, most earnestly, but respectfully, pray your Honourable House to institute such an inquiry, by the appointment of a committee or otherwise, into the proceedings of the late Special Commission, as your Honourable House in wisdom and justice may seem fit.

And your petitioners further pray your Honourable House to address her Majesty, that she may be pleased to visit the before-mentioned James Lord Chief Baron Abinger, with such a mark of her Royal displeasure as may induce other judges hereafter to preserve the purity of the judicial functions unsullied by political rancour or party spirit.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Mr. Doyle went into an examination of the conduct of Lord Abinger at the late Commission, both at Chester and Liverpool, and depicted in a forcible manner the gross injustice of his Lordship towards the prisoners that were tried at the above named places. Mr. Ellinson seconded the petition. On the resolution being put from the chair, it was carried by acclamation. The thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman and the people then separated.

LASSWADE.—Chartism is going a-head here. At a general meeting of the Charter Association, it was resolved to join the National Association recently started for Scotland, and to make a most determined effort to increase the number of the Association, and to spread the principles of the Charter. It was also agreed to invite Mr. Lowery to deliver a lecture in Bonnyrigg School Room.

BONNYRIGG.—A handbill has been circulated from house to house here, during the past week, of which the following is a copy:—"Notice. The inhabitants of Bonnyrigg are informed that a meeting will be held in the School Room on ——— (No date or time fixed!) to defend the principles of the Constitution, and oppose modern Chartists." The appearance of this bill of course caused some sensation, and a good deal of speculation as to who the parties were who had issued it. It had no name or date, neither the printer's or otherwise appended to it, and as if ashamed of their work, and fearing the open day, the thing was circulated after dark. The Chartists were soon on the *qui vive*, and two hastened down to Lasswade to inform their brethren there, and to secure the services of Messrs. Daniells and Stewart, who willingly undertook the invitation to meet these friends of the Constitution, in case they showed; but, alas! poor things, their courage, like 'Bob Acres,' had evaporated! They never appeared! Were they frightened at the magnitude of their own work, or did they fear to meet the 'ignorant' Chartists? The Chartists watched the School Room that night and the next, to see if a meeting would be held, but none appeared! The people considered the thing as a complete hoax, and never left their houses; but as they could not get up a meeting, we beg to inform these Constitutional friends that we will get up a meeting for them, if they will only screw up their courage to the acting point, and meet us. Mr. Lowery will shortly lecture in Bonnyrigg School Room; then we shall be glad of their company, and it shall go hard if we do not find a Roland for their Oliver. Stand forward! ye defamers of the working men, if ye have one particle of honour, or manly courage, come forth! Do let us have the benefit of your great knowledge. Let us see how well you can defend the Constitution, and defame the Chartists come out, ye calumniators!—*Correspondent.*

BILSTON.—The Chartists held their usual weekly meeting on Thursday evening, Mr. J. Cadley in the chair. The Chairman called the attention of the meeting to the state of several parties, who at this time were endeavouring to seduce the working classes into an alliance with them, under the mask of liberality, cheap bread, plenty of work, extension of suffrage, &c. Of middle-class sympathy they had sufficient proof. The people must rely on their own energies alone if they hope to obtain the emancipation of themselves and their posterity. Mr. Thomason delivered an excellent lecture on the best means of obtaining the People's Charter. The Lecturer took occasion to point out the numerous calumnies that the enemies of liberty endeavoured to heap on Chartists, the misrepresentations of their designs—the old and threadbare accusation of physical force. Mr. T., on conclusion, was enthusiastically applauded by the audience.

SUNDAY.—Mr. Thomason lectured in the afternoon. The evening was spent in discussion, on the means to be pursued relative to the election of delegates to the forthcoming conference. The debate was adjourned. The formation of a tract society was next brought under consideration, and seemed to meet the approval of the meeting. Mr. J. Evans delivered his report of the proceedings of the delegates that had assembled that day at Wednesbury. The following resolution was handed in to the secretary:—At a meeting of delegates, held in the association room, Wednesbury, it was resolved—'That a meeting of delegates from the following places, viz., Walsall, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Wednesbury, Bilston, Coseley, Darlaston, and Birmingham be held in the Association Room, Bilston, on Sunday, the 4th of December, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the final settlement of Mr. Mason's defence fund, and to devise the best means of agitating the district.' Mr. Cook, of Dudley, is expected to attend.

BIRMINGHAM.—CHARTIST MEETING.—A meeting was held at the Chartist Room, Aston-street, on Sunday evening last, Mr. John Barratt, of Whittall-street, in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Parks in a very clever and humourous style, in which he lashed the tyrants of mankind, and was warmly applauded. Mr. George White afterwards addressed the meeting and pointed out the futility of working men expecting the middle classes to assist them honestly in the establishment of real liberty. He congratulated them on their noble conduct at the Complete Suffrage meeting, and after alluding to the treatment he had received from the authorities of Birmingham, he concluded by assuring them that he was still determined to persevere in the advocacy of "whole hog Chartism," and retired amidst warm applause. Mr. Walter Thorn brought forward the case of Mason's wife and family, upon which a collection was made for them, and the meeting separated.

MASON'S COMMITTEE.—The members of Mr. Mason's Committee met on Thursday evening last and came to the determination of getting up a tea party, concert and ball, for his benefit, on his release from Stafford gaol, and on Sunday evening it was finally arranged that the party should be held at the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, on Wednesday, December the 28th, at five o'clock in the evening. Tickets one shilling each, to be had of Mr. George White, 38, Bromsgrove-street; Mr. J. Follows, hairdresser, Monmouth-street; Mr. A. Fussell, 30, Bordsley-street; Mr. Taylor, 29, Smallbrook-street; Mr. Marsh, Britannia Inn, Peck-lane; Mr. Wright, printer, Lichfield-street; Mr. Carter, 18, Duke-street; and at the Chartist Room, Aston-street, and Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane. As the party will take place during the sitting of the Conference, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and a number of leading Chartists from all parts of the kingdom are expected to attend. An early application for tickets is therefore necessary, as the number will be limited.

UPPER WARLEY.—Mr. Wallace, of Halifax, preached a sermon here on Sunday last, in behalf of the wife of an incarcerated brother. He made a powerful and pathetic appeal to the feelings of the assembly; at the conclusion of which the sum of 4s. was collected. In the evening of the same day we had eloquent addresses from Mr. Joseph Greenwood, of West-field, Warley, and Mr. James Clayton, of Midgley; at the close of which the members and visitors left the room, highly delighted.

FATAL CONFLICT NEAR SKIBBEREEN—CALLING OUT OF THE MILITARY—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

DUBLIN, SUNDAY, QUARTER TO FIVE. P M.

I have just received the *Cork Southern Reporter* of yesterday evening, from which I copy the following afflicting details:—

We received, at mid-day yesterday, letters from correspondents at Skibbereen, giving an account of a most lamentable transaction, of which the neighbourhoood of that place was the scene, on the preceding day, and in which one man was killed and two badly wounded.

It appears there has been considerable opposition by the country people in that district to the collection of the poor-rate, and that it was deemed necessary to send out a large police force, at the head of which Mr. Gore Jones, stipendiary magistrate, and a Mr. Aylmer, the nephew and agent of Lord Carbery, who resides in that county, placed themselves in order to enforce the collection.

It is impossible to accompany any statement which has been yet received of this affair with an assurance of its accuracy, and we therefore wait for further accounts from the place, which we may receive in the course of this day. The letter which we subjoin is from a most respectable gentleman, and was written with a full reliance that what is stated in it was faithfully true; nor is there anything in it to lead to any doubt or distrust of its accuracy. Still we wait for further information:—

Skibbereen, November 17, 1842.

Our town to-day presents all the appearance of warfare. On getting into the streets this morning nothing was to be seen but magistrates, amongst whom was Mr. Gore Jones, S.M., police, foot and mounted, commanded by sub-inspectors, making preparations to proceed to the parishes of Creagh and Tullagh, to assist in distraining for poor-rates (which the farmers are determined not to pay). This moment my attention is arrested by the marching of this force past my window. I have counted seventy foot police, four horse, and two sub-inspectors, under the command of Mr. Gore Jones and Mr. Aylmer, Lord Carbery's agent, who, I understand, goes out to use his influence with the people (the greater part of whom are that nobleman's tenantry) to induce them to pay. Should any unfortunate occurrence take place I will inform you. From the bonfires which were last evening lit on all the surrounding hills I fear large masses of the people will show in the direction of the destination of the police.

THURSDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK.

Since I wrote the foregoing three hours have only elapsed, and the town is in a ferment. Intelligence has this moment reached that a most wanton firing has taken place on the people, and that one man has been shot dead, and three dangerously, if not mortally, wounded. I trust in God this may be untrue, or at all events exaggerated; but if not, the magistrates of the district should be ashamed to have permitted strangers to displace them and fire upon their neighbours, and, perhaps, their tenantry. I will endeavour to procure accurate information before I close this, and give you the particulars.

FIVE O'CLOCK.

I have this moment got particulars from a gentlemen who was at the scene, and upon his statement you may rely. One man, named Bawn, a widow's only son, was shot through the back in the act of running away, forty yards in the rear of the police, the ball passing through his heart. Two others were shot—the thigh of one dreadfully fractured, and another through the calf of the leg. This took place at almost the chapel door of the parish of Rha. The particulars are stated to be these:—

As soon as the police arrived at a place called Old Court, they were joined by a large number of country people, who shouted as they passed along, and who, as they proceeded, were joined by crowds,

MANCHESTER.

GRAND FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M. P., AND FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

A Tea Party and Ball was held in the Carpenter's Hall, Old Garrett-road, Manchester, on Monday evening, in honour of the above illustrious gentlemen. Six o'clock was the time announced for the tea to be upon the table; but long before that hour thousands were congregated around the doors, anxious to be admitted. Notwithstanding the committee had limited the number of tickets to one thousand, such was the demand for them, and the importunities of the people, that they were compelled to break through their original arrangements, and grant a second issue. The committee had neither spared trouble nor expence in decorating the room. The platform had an imposing effect upon the sight; over the front of it was erected a magnificient triumphal arch, in the centre of which was suspended the portrait of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., in a splendid rosewood frame, supported on the right by that of F. O'Connor, Esq., and on the left by the ever-to-be-lamented John Frost, in frames of the same material. Around the Hall were many small bankers bearing appropriate mottos. An excellent quadrille band was in attendance, and played several popular airs during tea.

About eight o'clock, Mr. Duncombe, accompanied by Mr. O'Connor, entered the Hall, and here enshed a scene that baffles description. The people rose upon their feet from the tables; moved by one common impulse to do honour to the men who had advocated their cause through good and evil report.

The cheering at this moment surpassed anything that we ever witnessed before. The waving of hats and handkerchiefs continued for a considerable time; in fact, it appeared as if the people thought they could not sufficiently shew their gratitude to these nobles of nature, who had done so much for the suffering sons of toil.

It was with considerable difficulty that they made their way to the platform, upon mounting which the cheering recommenced and lasted for several minutes. Order being restored, the people commenced consuming the good things set before them; and, notwithstanding 1500 persons took tea, sitting down at four different times, yet, all was conducted with the utmost decorum and good order. The people were highly delighted with the arrangements made by the committee for their comfort, and all were perfectly satisfied with the quantity and quality of the provisions provided for them. Upon the tea equipage being removed,

Mr. DIXON moved that Mr. J. R. Cooper do take the chair.

The motion being seconded and put to the meeting, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. COOPER said that he would not occupy their time by any preliminary remarks, but just observe that on account of the crowded state of the room and the lateness of the hour, it had been thought advisable to omit a large number of sentiments that originally stood upon the list, reserving only three. Yet there was one that he could not dispense with, he would read it and call upon Mr. James Leach to respond to it.

"The working classes, may they enjoy the fruits of their own industry by the speedy abolition of class legislation, and become united, happy, and free."

Mr. LEACH rose amidst loud cheers and responded to the toast in a speech which did honour both to his head and heart, and retired amid the plandits of his fellow townsmen.

Air by the Band—"Scots wha ha'."

The CHAIRMAN said that the next toast was one which all would hail with delight, it was:—

"Our illustrious guests, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., and F. O'Connor, Esq., and may they live to receive the congratulations of a free and happy people for their disinterested advocacy of their rights."

This was received with tremendous cheering, which was repeated for several minutes. When order was restored,

Mr. DUNCOMBE said—Ladies and kind Friends,—Your most excellent Chairman has truly said, if there is anything worth living for, it is to know that we have honestly done our duty to our fellow-man, and in return receive the thanks of a grateful people. The flattering reception that you have given to me, an entire stranger amongst you, has so overpowered me, and embarrassed my mind, that I feel it a difficult task to return to you the thanks which you deserve, or to find words adequate to convey to you the feelings of my heart on this occasion. But we are not strangers in reality; for although we reside at a distance from each other, yet we have fought long together against oppression and injustice—we have long been struggling in the same cause. Mr. Duncombe then said he remembered the honour the working classes conferred upon him in the last session of Parliament by entrusting to his care the National Petition—(loud cheers)—and he also remembered the manner that that Petition was treated by the House of Commons; and the language made use of by the members of that House. They had called the Chartists spoilators and destructives. But he (Mr. Duncombe) told them it was a libel on the working men of England. That petition told the truth concerning your grievances, and pointed out the only remedy—the People's Charter. That petition also prayed for your delegates to be heard at the bar of that House. But they durst not hear you—if they had, you would have told such truths as would have made them ashamed of themselves; and would have laid bare to the whole country the grievances you complained of, and at the same time the justness of your demands. Mr. Duncombe then commented in severe terms upon the conduct of the members of the House of Commons upon that occasion. He (Mr. Duncombe) thought it would have been time enough to have called them destructives, and to have cavilled about the wording of the petition, when they had heard what you had to say upon the subject. He would tell them how that petition was received by the men calling themselves the representatives of the people. When the vote was taken for you to be heard at the Bar, there were 51 out of 658, for your being heard; and if a proof was wanting to show that the House required reform, this vote fully substantiated the fact, that nothing short of a remodelling of the House of Commons would ever benefit this country. He lamented that fatal vote; he called it a fatal vote; for if the House of Commons had not come to that vote, the late disturbances would not have taken place. If they had instituted an inquiry into the distress of the country, the people would have had something to have hoped for; but by that act they doomed them to despair. Had the House done its duty to the country at that time, hundreds of families would not at this time have had to lament the death of their natural protectors. The consequence of that neglect was, that the working classes, seeing they had nothing to expect from the House of Commons, struck for an advance of wages, which they had a perfect right to do—nay more, as the law at present stands, they had a right to combine together for that purpose if they thought proper. They also might say to the workmen of another employer, "you ought not to work for that man without he will give you a certain amount of wages": further than this they cannot go. If they compel others from working against their will, then they fall a prey to the pangs of the law. And if (said Mr. Duncombe) what I read at the time was correct, I have no hesitation in saying that the law has been stretched by certain parties to suit their own purposes. Englishmen have the right to meet, peacefully to discuss their grievances; and if the assembling of a few hundred persons outside of the building where the meeting is held makes the meeting illegal, why this may be called an illegal meeting: if that is the law, the House of Commons is often surrounded by a grumbling crowd of people, and therefore their meeting must be illegal. The authorities had no right to interfere with your delegates, who were peaceably assembled together to do your business: it was their duty to see that the crowd in the street did no violence, but it was illegal for them to disperse the meeting, that was peacefully doing their business inside of a building. But that is not all I have heard since I came into town of the conduct of the magistrates of this place, remanding men day after day for thirteen days, and in one instance for nineteen days, and then discharging them, having no evidence against them. If this is the way (said Mr Duncombe) that the laws are to be administered, then farewell the liberty of the subject. Where is our boasted Habeas Corpus, the palladium of our liberties? Mr. Duncombe commented upon the conduct of Lord Abinger, and hoped the men of Manchester would follow the noble example of the men of London, and get up a petition to the House of Commons, and get it as numerously signed as possible and forward it to your representatives.—(Cries of "It's no use to send it to them.") Oh, yes, (said Mr. D) they are very respectable men.—(Cries of "They will not do.")—Well, but you must try them. He (Mr. Duncombe) would do all that was in his power to bring about the necessary enquiry.—(Loud cheers.)—Mr. Duncombe then said that the Corn-Law-Repealers thought that if the Corn-Laws were repealed that that would heal all our evils. He (Mr. D.) was of a contrary opinion. There was nothing would save this country but the Suffrage, and to that point all real reformers should rally. The Repealers were going to raise £50,000. Well, he (Mr. D.) hoped they would get it; and he would advise the Chartists not to throw any obstacles in their way. It would be a failure; they would not succeed. It would only be a foolish waste of money and time; and after that has proved useless they will come to you—(loud cheers). Gentlemen, the suffrage must be extended before any good can be accomplished—and come that must, and come it will. The House of Commons must be reformed before the Corn Laws or any other laws for the good of the people can be repealed. There are six years of the term for the Tories yet, and when you bring any thing before them, they as good as say the Septennial Act is in existence, and you may talk as you will, we are secure for the remainder of the term. Mr. D. said that he had stated in his place in Parliament, when he presented the petition containing three millions and a half of signatures, that he would never again be the means through which that House should insult the working men of England. He (Mr. D.) had very little faith in petitioning the present House of Commons—(cheers). You must rely upon your own strength. Unite together for the overthrow of oppression and injustice; and whatever little I can do towards bringing about that change so desirable at present for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, I shall feel a pleasure in doing it. Mr. Duncombe then referred to the peace with China, and said he wished it was in his power to proclaim peace between the people and those who governed them. If he had the power he would tell Her Majesty that the only way to secure the stability of the throne was to give equal laws and equal justice to the subject; and on the other hand if there was no protection for the poor man's labour, there could be no security for the rich man's property—(cheers.) Mr. D. then thanked them for the hearing they had given him, and also for the reception he had received, and retired amid thundering rounds of applause.

Air by the Band—"Auld lang syne."

The Chairman then gave the following toast:—

"The People's Charter, with all its honest advocates; may they continue to struggle in the glorious cause until its principles become the basis of our future laws, thereby giving peace and prosperity to the community."

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., then rose, amidst tremendous cheering, which continued for a considerable time. After the cheering had subsided, Mr. O'Connor said, Mr. Chairman and Brother Chartists, it is seven years this very week, if not this very day, since I first advocated the principles of Chartism to you in Manchester. You and I have fought many a battle together since then. We have passed through obliquy and misrepresentation. We have suffered persecution; they have incarcerated some, and entombed others. Though they have murdered a Clayton and a Holberry, still their spirits beckon us on to greater exertion in the cause of Chartism. Mr. O'Connor then eulogised the conduct of Mr. Duncombe, for the manly course he had pursued in the Commons House of Parliament. But he (Mr. O'Connor) differed with that gentleman when he said that he was a stranger. It was true that they resided at a distance from each other, but the people of England were not unmindful of those that dared to stand forward in the cause of the toiling millions. It was a great mistake to say that the people were fickle: if any person said that to him, he would tell him that he was a renegade, for the people never left their friends until they proved themselves unworthy of their confidence. Mr. O'Connor then gave the Plague a severe castigation, and referred to Mr. Duncombe's remark, concerning the £50,000 being a failure; and, said Mr. O'Connor, by the blessing of God, it shall fail, and soon too! He then stated that he was called a victim, and he gloried in the name; it was an honour to be a victim in a good cause. He was no conspirator; he never in his life had attended a secret meeting; he never belonged to any secret association. It was the law that conspired against him, and not him against the law. But if they imagined that they could put him down by persecution, they reckoned without their host. If they put him in prison every day of the week, and he only had Sunday left, he would agitate the one day in seven; and with that alone he would beat faction out of the field. Mr. O'Connor then called the attention of the meeting to the hubbub about the great distress that prevailed in the rural districts; they were no politicians or they would know the cause; they had no brains or they would know the reason of that distress. He would tell them what it was that produced this state of things in the agricultural counties. The late "Prosperity" was the cause; during that prosperity they were kidnapped to serve the turn of the manufacturer, until they could get machinery made, and then they were thrown by like old cog-wheels in the lumber-room. And these were the men that he (Mr. O'Connor) was to join; with men that had "plenty" on their tonnegs, but starvation in their hands—they might join them if they pleased, but he never would. John Edward Taylor, that handsome young man, (save the mark,) says that there are only 13,000 Chartists in England—but there are three millions and a half at least. (Loud cries of there are 4,000,000.) Yes, said Mr. O'Connor, 6,000,000, if we count the women. (Mr. Leach said they were ladies.) No; according to the definition of Mr. Cobden, at Liverpool, ladies were bread-breakers Now, the working men's wives were not ladies; for they had left them no bread to break. It was Peel's 3 per cent. in their incomes that was making the shopkeepers wince; and that was the ticket for Chartism. Mr. O'Connor then remarked, that it mattered nothing to the working classes what we got from China; it would not make one farthing difference to them if we got £500,000,000 from them. Mr. O'Connor then gave a glowing description of the growth of his principles in his own country, and showed in clear and convincing language the difference between Paddy and John Bull. It was simply this, that we had to live from hand to mouth—whilst Paddy, with all his poverty had, at this time of the year, four or five months potatoes in the hole, and he would live upon one meal of these in the twenty-four hours, and agitate without the fear of his employer. He (Mr. O'Connor) would never rest satisfied until he had removed that state of things which left them at the mercy of their greatest enemies. Mr. O'Connor's speech was a master piece of oratory, and perfectly electrified the audience. He was loudly cheered throughout.

Air, by the band.—"A man's a man for a' that.

The CHAIRMAN then gave,

"The democratic press, more especially the *Northern* and *Evening Stars*, and may they receive the support of those whose interests they so powerfully advocate, and be thereby stimulated to more powerful exertions in the cause of human freedom."

The toast was responded to by the repeated plaudits of the meeting.

Mr. O'CONNOR then proposed,

"The thanks of not only the men of Manchester, but the working classes of England, to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M. P., for his manly and straightforward conduct in the cause of freedom."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Leach, and carried with tremendous cheers.

Mr. DUNCOMBE returned thanks in a feeling speech; after which the two illustrious gentlemen left the room, followed by the blessings of the people.

The ball was then opened and the dancing and singing were kept up with spirit till five o'clock in the morning, when the assembly dispersed highly delighted with the treat.

THE POLITICIAN'S TEXT BOOK.

I HAVE great pleasure (and no small share of pride) in submitting the following encomium upon my little Compilation, the POOR MAN'S COMPANION for 1843, to the notice of the Public generally; convinced that the lovers of RIGHT and TRUTH will be pleased, with me, that this *three-penny-worth* of "FACTS and FIGURES" is calculated to be of use in guiding the public mind to a correct appreciation of several political and social schemes of amelioration advocated by the *advanced* sections of the Reformers. The letter, in which testimony to this effect is borne by a gentleman whose good opinion I value more than that of any other man breathing, is, as will be perceived, a private one to myself. I take the liberty, however, to use it in this public manner; satisfied that Mr. O'CONNOR will not object to my doing so, as its publication can only have the effect of accomplishing his own desire,—ensuring the increased circulation of what he deems a good and useful book; *useful*, I hope, to the Poor Man and to the Poor Man's cause.

JOS. HOBSON.

Leeds, Nov. 21st, 1842.

London, Nov. 19, 1842.

MY DEAR HOBSON,—You will see by the *Evening Star*, that I have made a good use of your invaluable little book; the very best that ever appeared in the English language, and one which has taught me that I was a fool till now. You should have called it the "*Whig Economist*." It is splendid. The tax-payers on the platform started again, when I read the extracts from it. But I have not had time to do it justice. I forget the increased expence of sending Frost and others out of the country. That item is frightful. Your book should be in every house, from the palace to the cobbler's stall. It is the very best book ever published: and I beg of you to accept my thanks for it. What labour it must have cost you in the compilation.

Yours, very thankfully,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

P.S.—Our meeting was glorious. The SHAMS are routed for ever! Not a Chartist would nibble!!

The *Poor Man's Companion* may be had at the Publisher's Offices, 5, Market-street, Leeds, and 3, Market-walk, Huddersfield; of J. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, and J. Watson, Paul's Alley, Paternoster Row, London; A. Heywood, and J. Leach, Manchester; Paton and Love, Glasgow; G. J. Harney, and W. Barraclough, Sheffield; and of all Booksellers and News Agents in Town and Country.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1842.

"THE REAL WORTH OF CHARTISM."

UNDER this head, the *Times* has published a paragraph, in which it comments, in its own way, upon the balance sheet of the Executive, given in the *Northern Star* of last Saturday but one. The object of the *Times* is evidently to allay the apprehensions of its patrons as to the growing influence of those principles of right by which the axe shall ere long be laid fairly to the root of the fell upas tree of class dominance, under whose shade the *Times* and its supporters have so long nestled.

He affects to sneer at the amount of the quarter's income and expenditure, and to regard it as evidence that the Movement to which it appertains must be contemptible. Here is the paragraph:—

"THE REAL WORTH OF CHARTISM.—On Saturday the provincial organ of Chartism, the *Northern Star*, published the 'balance sheet of the executive' for the last quarter. This 'casting up of accounts' will enable the public to judge of the extent of Chartism, and the sympathy which its advocates find in the mass of the population, better than by the 3,000,000 signatures asserted to have been attached to the 'National Petition.' From the recent disturbances in the North, it would be imagined by those who are not aware of the ease with which the unemployed and discontented workmen of that district are excited, that such a bustling place as Ashton, where Chartism boasts of having taken up a strong position, would shew a very respectable muster of what O'Connor styles 'blistered hands' in support of the Charter, and also a goodly contribution to assist in its consummation. The balance sheet, however, shows that Ashton has but sixty 'fraternising' Chartists, and that their permanent resources for the quarter amount to exactly the sum of 10s. At Birmingham, where Chartism is supposed to be, numerically speaking, stronger than in any other part of the kingdom, there are but 175 *bona fide* 'paying' Chartists; and the amount they have 'sent in' to the Executive during the last three months is 18s. 4d.:—18s. 4d., or £3 13s. 4d. per annum, from Birmingham in support of the Charter! This is sympathy indeed. Coventry adds 100 Chartists to the ranks, and 16s. 8d. to the funds. Carlisle gives £5; Darlington £5; Derby £1; Huddersfield £1 18s.; Hull £1 12s. 6d.; Halifax £1 15s. 4d.; Liverpool has 280 'communicating' Chartists, and pays £1 13s. 2d.; and Manchester, with its 524 brethren, sends £9 17s. 4d. Such are the *bona fide* indications of the strength of a faction whose noise and violence, artfully associated with the distress unfortunately so general in the north, have half 'frighted the isle from its propriety.' The grand total of the income of the executive for three months from the 3 000,000 of partisans, friends, and sympathizers, is £160 1s. 5d. The greater portion of the sum has been swallowed up by three of the principal itinerant lecturers: Dr. M'Douall's 'wages' and travelling expences for two months amount to £35 10s.; Bairstow's to £33 8s.; and Leach's to £21 10s.,—the three taking £90 18s. This is agitating to some purpose. The extent, nature, and value of Chartism may be well judged of from the fact that a laborious organization, carried on in every county in England, has enabled its various associations to induce only 11,363 persons to enrol themselves as members, at twopence per quarter, and of these 11,363 there are no fewer than 4,813 who have neglected to pay their twopences."

Thus it is that the middle and higher classes are led blind-folded, and many of them prevented from forming due estimates of things by the care taken to pervert the information which is furnished to them. This paragraph is fraught with folly as with virulence. The *Times* writes habitually for the sordid classes, whose god is Pelf, and who estimate everything, not by its right, its justice, or its necessity, but by its profitableness. He calculates, and in all likelihood, rightly, that his readers must think meanly of the powers of a Movement, national in its character, and affecting all the interests of society, of which the sum total of its income is one hundred and sixty pounds, one shilling, and five pence, for three months! The *Times* knows nothing of the potency of principle; nothing of the honest, earnest enthusiam which makes men

"Doubly active in a losing game."

He weighs power in the class-balances of money, and, at the rate of party payment finds £160 to give so small a modicum, that he becomes merry with his conceit of "the real worth of Chartism." It may be be well that we should help the readers of the *Times* to a more just mode of reckoning; one that is less likely to mislead them.

We shall do so presently, and show that this account of £160 for three months, is no statement of Chartist funds at all; and that, were it tenfold more or less than what it is, it affords no criterion whereby to estimate the power or capacity of that Movement.

But the ingenious dullness of the writer is most striking in his manner of making out the paucity of numbers devoted to the principles of Chartism. He looks down the column of cards issued during the quarter to each place respectively, and chuckles over his own blundering assumption that these figures indicate the number of enrolled Chartists in each place. Thus he cackles respecting Ashton-under-Lyne:—

"From the recent disturbances in the North, it would be imagined that such a bustling place as Ashton, where Chartism boasts of having taken up a strong position, would show a very respectable muster of what O'Connor styles blistered hands in support of the Charter. The balance sheet, however, shows that Ashton has but sixty fraternizing Chartists."

In like manner the goose gabbles of "a hundred and seventy-five Chartists at Birmingham," and of a "hundred Chartists at Coventry"!

The quantity of cards thus issued during the quarter to each place is cast up at the bottom of the column, and amounts to the number of 11,363 plain cards and 79 enamelled cards; whereupon Goosey, still reasoning from her own manufactured premises, thus further cackles:—

"The extent, nature, and value of Chartism may be judged of from the fact that a laborious organization, carried on in every county of England has enabled its various associations to induce only 11,363 persons to enrol themselves as members."

Now whether this be sheer stolidity or wilful misrepresentation, it is not the less likely to be mischievous, in causing those by whom it is read and trusted to mistake their own position, and the whole nature of the great matters to which it has reference; and therefore we take the trouble of adverting to it. It is right that those whom the misstatements of the *Times* might otherwise deceive, should be informed that those statements are erroneous; that the number thus given as the total number of enrolled Chartists in England is nothing more nor less than the number of new cards of membership issued by the Executive during the three months included in the balance sheet! and that instead of showing the total number of enrolled Chartists, *it exhibits merely the increase during that period!!*

The gabblings of the Goose of Printing House Square upon her supposed discoveries of the strength of Chartism in this Balance-sheet are really not a little amusing. She thinks that—

"This casting up of accounts will enable the public to judge of the extent of Chartism, and the sympathy which its advocates find in the mass of the population, better than by the three millions of signatures asserted to have been attached to the National Petition."

It is difficult to believe that the writer of this silly paragraph was unaware of the hollow and false character of these statements; but for the mere common credit of humanity we will presume it. Goosey infers that because only 175 cards have been issued to Birmingham, "the three and a half millions of signatures, asserted to have been attached to the National Petition" forms no criterion of Chartist strength; and that, in reality, the Chartists are a puerile and contemptible set of whom nobody need be afraid. We have shown already that her inference rests on a false basis, and is therefore worthless. But the National Petition, quoth Goosey, is no proof of the general prevalence of Chartist doctrines and principles. As we have no disposition to be captious, we shall not defend the point. We may however whisper into Goosey's ear a little fact that is proof of this so much dreaded matter. In this same town of Birmingham, where there are *only* one hundred and seventy five Chartists, and where of course the rest are all Whigs and Tories, neither Whigs nor Tories dare come honestly, boldly, and openly before a public meeting of the inhabitants to controvert any one of the principles of Chartism, for fear these one hundred and seventy-five Chartists should out-vote them! In this same town of Birmingham, where there are one hundred and seventy-five Chartists, and of the contemptible character of Chartism, in which Goosey cackles so lustily, neither of the factions ever dare to permit these one hundred and seventy-five Chartists to hold a public meeting, for the assertion of their principles, when they can prevent it. The case is similar in every town in England. Will this enable Goosey to "judge of the extent of Chartism and the sympathy which its advocates find in the mass of the population better than by the 3,000,000 of signatures asserted to have been attached to the National Petition"! Poor Goosey finds herself and her patrons in a mess, and we much doubt this blundering will not help it.

But the money! the money! the "casting up of accounts"! there is at all events no getting over that. The whole income of the Chartist movement, for a quarter of a year, has been little more than £160. And what can be done for £160? What alarm need faction have on account of any body, or any code of principles, for the sustenance of which only £160 can be raised for a whole quarter!! O! what a pity that Goosey and her patrons know so little of the indomitable spirit, the persevering energy, and the ceaseless activity infused into a people by suffering and poverty, the known consequences of injustice. To help Goosey and her patrons to some slight acquaintance with the matter, let us just look at what *has been done* by the advocates of Chartism, and the sympathy which those advocates *have* found in "the mass of the population." What have they done? They have baffled all the efforts of all Goosey's friends, whether Whig or Tory, Pro-Corn Law or Anti-Corn Law! All the wealth of the whole nation; all the power of the whole nation—as weilded first by a Whig and then by a Tory Government,—has been employed to put down Chartism. It has failed! All the blandishments of eloquence, so easily at the command of wealth, have been exhausted by the Anti-Corn Law League in attempting to persuade the "mass of the population" to give up their sympathy with the advocates of Chartism. The League has spent upon this single object very many thousands of pounds already; they have contemptibly failed; and are now seeking to raise £50,000 more to renew the effort. Failing in persuasion, they have tried jugglery and treachery; they have pretended to espouse our principles that they might lead us from them, trying thus to cheat us out of that which they couldn't cajole from us. They have failed, and are being laughed at, as they are preparing to slink from our ranks like a discovered and well-ducked spy. The "free-traders" have endeavoured to enforce compliance by starvation; they have brought down wages for the avowed purpose; they have, in many instances, refused employment to all men of known Chartist principles. Every means has been tried to induce the "mass of the population" to refuse to "fraternize" with Chartists; but in vain: their "sympathy with its advocates" was too strong to be thus overcome!

The factions then joined together for the purpose. They agreed to "sink minor differences," and make one mighty effort to crush Chartism. They played into each other's hands, the League forcing an insurrectionary movement, and the Government coming to their aid with Special Commissions, partisan Judges, law myrmidons, and all the paraphernalia of power and terrorism. The League orators, the BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS orators, the whole press of the "Establishment," the Legislators of St. STEPHENS, and the Judges on the Bench, have all concurred in describing Chartism as a dangerous monster, which, if not slain, would destroy property, and rank, and literally

"Fright the fair isle from its propriety"!

All the powers of all these parties have been severally exerted and unitedly combined to crush this same Chartism. It has all failed!! and Goosey now comes to the affray with hope to sneer it from the field, because all its mighty efforts, offensive and defensive against the power of tyranny, seem to have been made at almost no cost! "The grand total of the Executive for three months is £160 1s. 5d."!

Had Goosey not been either a very silly or a very dishonest goosey, she would have cackled otherwise. She would have said, if Chartism, with an income of only £160 for three months for its Executive, has been able, thus successfully, to defy and scorn us; if with this paucity of pecuniary resources given from the pence of starving men, Chartism holds on its way, and lives against all odds, it is surely high time to inquire seriously if there be not good and sufficient reason for it! if a system so enduring in its character, and finding such perfect and universal "sympathy in the mass of the population," be not based upon justice and upheld by truth! Had Goosey thus commended to her readers an enquiry into the merits of Chartism, instead of inspiring them with a contempt for it, her cacklings might have been regarded as approximating much more nearly those of her ancient prototype who saved the capitol.

We think it necessary, however, that the readers of the *Times* should know more about the matter than it is plain the *Times* does. The *Times* makes the gross mistake of substituting the expenditure of the Executive for that of the whole Chartist body. This it is for a goose to cackle upon matters of which it knows nothing. The Balance Sheet of the Executive has merely reference to *one* of the many departments of the Chartist agitation; and that the one which is or ought to be the *least* expensive. The Balance Sheet has merely reference to the expences of that general supervision of the whole which pertains to the Executive. Goosey seems not to know that every district, and generally speaking every locality, has its own funds; and its own staff of lecturers, tracts, meetings, delegates, and other means of agitation, by which the strength and animus of Chartism is kept up, and through which its power is made manifest. Goosey never made a greater mistake, nor one calculated to do more injury to those who trust her cacklings than in thus substituting the Executive for Chartism. We readily make Goosey a present of the inference, that if the real worth of Chartism is to be reckoned by the Executive balance sheet, it stands but at a low ebb; but we warn Goosey's keepers that her cacklings are fallacious. We point them to the fact that with an Executive receiving but £160 for one quarter, and of that small sum grossly misapplying a large portion, Chartism has yet made head against all the power of faction; and we ask them to think what must have been its position, if their remorseless cruelty had not so bound down the hands of poverty as that £160 has had to come in the shape of deductions from the half-meals of a people half-famished! We ask them to think if with an Executive grossly misapplying their funds, the people have yet made head for Chartism, what will they do when those scanty funds shall be honestly disbursed, and wisely appropriated! We ask the patrons of the *Times* to think upon these matters, and to consider whether it be not useless to prolong the contest of might against right? when according to the showing of their own organ, a struggle so momentous so peaceful, so determined, and so perfectly national, as that of Chartism against faction, is conducted at a cost so trifling that even the expenditure of an extravagant jobbing Executive is quoted by that organ as matter of contempt, because of its small amount! while we bid the people see in this another indication of their power, and another indication of the trembling fearfulness of faction, which so dreads the fair form of principle and right, that it refuses even to look upon it but obliquely, and tries to please and sooth itself, by conjuring up a creation of its own, of which to speak contemptuously as "the real worth of Chartism."

THE GREAT GATHERING.

DOOM OF FACTION.

It is with feelings of pride and pleasure that we refer the public attention to the Great Meeting—for "GREAT" in the strict sense of the term it was—held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on Thursday evening last, to pronounce "in the sacred name of the country," the strong verdict of "denunciation" on those tyrannical proceedings of the present government, which fill at this moment our jails with "Political victims," carrying desolation into the bosoms and hovels of the hard-working poor, and which have put in motion the heavy and foully concocted machinery of "Special Commissions," with a bloated, bigoted, torturous-minded "partisan judge," and "packed" and "compliant" juries to work them out; thus heaping censurable expense on the country; and, in violation and barefaced defiance of all sense of right and principle, inflicting punishment on innocence, denying justice to the injured, and carrying, on the blasted and envenomed wings of revenge, blight, misery, and ruin to the wives and "little ones" of the accused,—those poor, but virtuous-minded men, whose case was starvation, and whose only offence was their peaceably assembling to discuss their grievances, and, according to the unquestionable right of the British Constitution, to raise the voice of remonstrance against that vile system of "Class-legislation," which has produced, and would perpetuate such a state of things.

The foul and tyrannical spirit in which the proceedings of "the Commission" were carried out, demanded the meeting; and most nobly indeed did "the men of London" respond to the demand.

To say that the great room of the Crown and Anchor (estimated to hold "three thousand persons,") was filled, would be short of the description, and tame for the appearance. It was literally crammed—"crammed to suffocation"—not only women (who were there in large numbers), but *men*, being so oppressed by the heat and pressure, as to be frequently carried from the room in a fainting state; and all this, while "thousands" who presented themselves at the doors of the tavern were compelled to go away disappointed,—the lobby and staircase approaches to the great room being choked with a living mass of excited, interested, and anxious people.

In the memory of the oldest "meeting goers," no such crowded demonstration has before taken place, even within the walls of the celebrated Crown and Anchor. Even the oldest reporters of the London newspaper press,—men, be it remarked, accustomed to public meetings, and whose opinions (the result of experience and observation) are worthy the highest attention—admit that they have never witnessed any thing to equal it.

"The breath of the people," says the proverb, "is *mighty*;" and on this occasion it was not only mighty in its "indignation," but mighty in its "condensation." Ascending in imperceptible vapour, it descended from the coved and lofty ceiling in large condensed drops—a rain-like shower—indicative of the wedged and firm-set mass from whom it emanated.

And yet here are men who say that "Chartism" is dying, and that its members and advocates are falling off. Chartism dying! This great, this mighty meeting of "sympathisers," or, in the words of the immaculate and pure-minded Lord ABINGER, of "a kind of people called Chartists," looks like it—gives the answer to it.

Let the Government not be insensible to the importance of this great Meeting, in its collective form, and in its individual membership. Let it think, reflect, dwell upon, take a lesson and a moral from it. Let it be not as "the deaf adder," or "the moping owl," insensible to what is passing, and to what so deeply concerns it; but, if it have "eyes to see," and "ears to hear," let it "hear and see," and judge accordingly! Let it fling away the "oracles" and "spectacles" of the wily, willing, and ready tool, Judge "*Jeffries*,"—we beg his Lordship's pardon—Judge "ABINGER," we meant to say. Let the members who form and carry on the Government remember, that this great demonstration of men and mind was no ordinary one: that it was a mighty commentary on their proceedings; and if they would not have it a lasting, and a destroying one, let them, while they have yet time, reflect in their councils upon it, and regard it as a "light" held out by an outraged yet forbearing country, to lead them from the dark labyrinth in which they are floundering, into the highways and broadways of justice which they have so shamelessly, guiltily, unblushingly, and unprincipledly abandoned.

To the "Men of London" who constituted that great meeting—of London, "the mighty heart of the Nation"—the highest praise is due; and be the highest honour given; for the manner in which they got up, and carried out, this astounding demonstration. To the rest of the country—to every City, Town, Hamlet, and Borough, within its bosom, we would say, "Go and do likewise." The Great City has moved. Let the minor ones follow; let the Towns, the Hamlets, the Boroughs, and Rural districts follow; and in this way, without distressing any one, such a "Victim" and "Defence" Fund cannot fail to be created, as will defeat tyranny, tear the scales of Justice from the polluted hands of a Political Judge, defend the innocent, defeat the unjust, and, by putting an end to "Class Legislation," and building up the great principle of "Justice to *all*," protection to all, equality of "political rights" to all—make this country what she ought to be—"the glory and admiration of the World," free in her institutions, and happy in the independence, comfort, and union of her children.

Up! then, "Men of England!" "Be up and stirring!" Follow the noble and "soul-exciting example" of the "Men of London,"—an example which cannot fail to cheer the very "Victims" in the solitude of their cold, dismal, desolate, and health-destroying cells. "Up!" it is "the Voice of LIBERTY," from your "native hills" and "valleys," that calls upon you; your suffering fellow countrymen, in their bondage, echoing the sentiment, call upon you; "all Nature" calls upon you to be "up!" *Set your meetings going*; and without violating any law, you will, we repeat, by this course, create such a "Victim" and "Defence" Fund, as will enable you to beat the enemy, set your country and kind free, and lay the basis of a system of legislation and feeling, in which the Crown will find its protection, and the Community its wisest safeguard.—*Evening Star of Wednesday.*

The "country" is answering to this spirited and energetic call! It is responding to the challenge given it by the patriotic sons of toil in the metropolis. It is responding to that challenge most spiritedly. Look at the Manchester demonstration on Monday evening last! The large room of the Carpenter's Hall filled; and hundreds refused admission for want of accommodation. Look, too, to the answer Stockport has given; and look also to the answer LEEDS is preparing to give! The Chartists of other places are also getting ready; and, by the time that Parliament meets, we shall have, we hope, throughout the country, such an expression of indignant public opinion as will drive the "Partisan Judge" from the Bench, and compel the Government to revoke the unjust sentences he has passed.

ELECTION OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

THE eighth article of our General Organization provides that the nomination of persons to serve on the General Council for the ensuing year, shall take place on the first day in December in every year. There has been hitherto in this as in every other part, of it, an utter want of attention to the working of the Association. It is the General Secretary's business to instruct all the Sub-Secretaries, and through them the General Councillors of the Association, as to the proper mode and time of performing this and all the other duties that devolve upon them; so far as we can learn, this business has never been done; and the consequence is that abuses and disorders have abounded everywhere, and we have literally, in point of fact, had no Organization at all. Instead of having, as by rule we ought to have, a general annual election of Councillors, they have been elected in all sorts of ways; some places electing them every three months, others every six months; and some at one period, and others at other periods of the year. Nominations for General Council have been continually sent to us for publication throughout the whole year, without the observance of any rule upon the matter; so that in point of fact the National Charter Association, so called, has been no National society at all. It has been simply by the Executive's neglect of duty, a heap of disjointed local societies acting without either system or concert, and exposing all its members to exactly the same legal risks as were incurred under the old Organization without any of the benefits of the confessedly more stringent character of that Organization.

It is high time for this state of things to come to an end. Seeing that the Executive, to whom the duty of carrying out the Organisation is more peculiarly entrusted, lack either the disposition, or the ability to do so, the people must now do it for themselves. They do not need the Executive, but they do need the Organisation. That is their only effective rallying point against the enemy; and that must now be carried vigorously into effect. It must be done, as all other good things must be done, by the people themselves. Let the people but do their duty, and the members of the Executive, whoever they may be, will be speedily compelled to do theirs. There could be no such doings as have been practised by the Executive if the people did their duty. Let them begin now, then. Now is the time for the general nomination of the Councillors of the whole kingdom. This nomination is the business of the several sub-Secretaries, for be it remembered that the National Charter Association cannot legally have any existence, but in the acts of its functionaries, and the public registration of its members.

It has been very common, in several localities, for the weekly meetings to pass resolutions electing such and such men, as Members of the General Council of the National Charter Association. All such resolutions are illegal. The nomination of Councillors is the business of the sub-Secretary, and of him only.

But though the actual nomination is legally the business of the sub-Secretary, every sub-Secretary does or should take for his guidance in it the only democratic "pole star," Public Opinion.

To make this plain, we will suppose the nomination of members for the next General Council to be now taking place. The Chartists of Bradford meet in their usual place of resort, on Monday evening; among other subjects of discussion, the relative merits of nine men who have started as candidates for the General Council, and out of whom seven are to be elected, comes upon the carpet; the people express their opinion upon the matter by vote; they have a right to do so; it is a matter for public opinion; and though this expression of public opinion forms no part of the actual operations of the National Charter Association, the sub-Secretary, whose duty it is to nominate the Councillors, will of course nominate no other persons than those whom public opinion has thus marked out for him. Should he dare to act otherwise, he would, in our opinion, prove himself to be utterly unfit for his situation, and we should advise the Association instantly to replace him by a more worthy man. The people must bear this in mind, that their weekly meetings, in their several localities, are not meetings of the National Charter Association; they are meetings of the Chartists thereabouts resident in their individual capacity. The business of the officers of the Association is, to watch the current of opinion in their several departments of the Chartist world, and to regulate their movements accordingly.

We shall shortly submit a still better, and more certain mode for electing all the officers, and obtaining a general vote upon any question of importance, but there would not be time to put any new mode of action into operation before the first of December. The nominations, therefore, must all be now made in the usual way, and the chief thing of importance for the people to look to is the sort of men to be nominated. The office of General Councillor is one of great importance. They should be all men of cool discrimination, combined with a due share of zeal and firmness. They should be men of business-like habits. They should be men who thoroughly understand the Organization, and who will, therefore, keep a watch over the Executive, and over the members in their own locality; vigilantly guiding and guarding the one against, and, if necessary, restraining the other from, or at least rebuking them for, its violation. They should be such men as the Councillors of Hull. Above all things they should be out and out heart Chartists; they should have the root of the matter in them; they should not be men who *seek* office, either from motives of interest or vanity. These are the kind of men whom the people are most apt to put into office, and who are the most unfit for it. Let these men be noted; they are easily known: let them be avoided; they are dangerous. Where the people see a man, coming amongst them, who is very fond of hearing himself talk; who likes to be a forward man and a head man in every thing, and who evid

that and parts of the adjoining counties, passed strong resolutions on the subject; that these resolutions were published in the *Northern Star* at the time; and that the Executive thought proper to reply to them in a high tone of mock dignity, demurring to the right of the delegates to investigate the correctness of the Balance Sheet, and refusing to afford a single word of explanation to them. We could not admire the conduct of the Executive on that occasion; and yet we regretted the course taken by the Leicester Delegate Meeting. We thought that a courteous, private communication might possibly have induced those explanations which were refused when publicly demanded. Our readers will perceive from this day's paper, that we did not entertain these opinions singly; they will see that they were holden by the Councillors of Hull, and very probably by those of many other places. We request that they will read carefully the correspondence of the Hull Councillors elsewhere recorded. We refer them especially to the first letter of the Councillors to the Secretary, dated July 13th. They will find that letter just what we think the circumstances of the case required; courteous in its expression, kindly in its tone, neither containing, nor even insinuating an offensive charge of any description; but *simply asking for information* respecting some points of the Balance Sheet, and offering, in the most respectful terms, certain suggestions for the consideration of the Executive. It seems that the reply of Mr. CAMPBELL to this most mild and courteous letter was not entered by the then sub-Secretary in the minute book of the Association, but was preserved as a substantive document for after reference when needed. Mr. GRASSBY, the the then sub-Secretary, being one of the "proscribed," made himself scarce, and his wife destroyed all his papers, from a very natural womanish fear that some of them might be seized, and used against him, this letter being amongst them. We have, however, a perfect recollection of the letter, and of its contents. As a member of the General Council, it was seen and read by the Editor of this paper, and its tone was certainly not that which a public functionary ought to have adopted towards his constituents under such circumstances.

While it afforded explanation of some of the matters enquired about and excuses for others, it was simply waspish and insolent. This, however, did not drive the Hull Councillors to the course, which they might very properly have adopted, of publishing their letter, and Mr. CAMPBELL's reply; of fairly analizing the balance-sheet by a comparison of all its items with the rules of the organization; and of leaving the Executive, in the pretty figure which it must then have cut, to be dealt with as the members thought fit. They might have done this, and had a right to do it; but they considered not what they had a right to do, but what might best serve the cause. They knew that some members of the Executive had been eminently useful in their personal services to the cause; they were fearful lest any public notice of the matter might be detrimental to the cause, either by causing them to withhold these services hereafter, or by causing the people to appreciate them less highly, or by furnishing a handle to the enemy, n such an exposure of the mismanagement of our funds and the misconduct of our public officers. For all these reasons, the uncalled for ill-manners, and ill-temper of the Secretary's letter were passed by, and they still confined themselves to the private and kindly admonition of their second letter, dated July 17th. To this letter, the Executive, as a body, never condescended any reply. In this unsatisfactory state stood the matters of the Executive and their accounts until the National Conference on the 17th of August. That Conference was, as we always understood, called for the very purpose of entering into a full investigation of the whole conduct of the Executive. Circumstances to which we will not further now allude, prevented the business of the Conference from being even entered upon, and the Executive had for that time an escape. There being, however, a delegate from Hull present at the Conference, and also a Hull Councillor delegated from another place, Dr. M'DOUALL took the opportunity of publicly stating that the matter of which the Hull Councillors had complained had received the attention of the Executive, and should be remedied. This was understood, we believe, not only by the Hull Councillor s then present, but also by Councillors from various other places, to be a distinct pledge, for himself and his coadjutors, that thereafter the plan of Organization should be adhered to. It was believed to be given in good faith, and it was therefore naturally expected that when the next Balance Sheet of the Executive should appear it would be a clear distinct statement of accounts, showing to what purposes the hard-earned pennies of the people had been applied, in strict accordance with the Organization, which, we repeat, is the one duty of the Executive to enforce and carry out.

It is impossible, therefore, to make any excuse for them now. They have not been taken by surprise. They have had warning and remonstrance enough in all conscience; and the plain duty of the people now is, not to make the matter a subject of noisy altercation—not to suffer any considerations other than those which arise out of the plain printed rules of the Organization to influence them—and to show by their votes upon the next election of Executive Committee, their opinion of the manner in which their dearly and hardly-earned pence have been appropriated, in defiance of their clearly defined duty and the printed rules of the Organization, by these men.

There is no concealing the fact that these men have set aside the Organization—that they have acted in open defiance of their own principles as Chartists—that they have erected themselves into an oligarchy of the very worst kind—and that under the name and pretensions of democracy they have been long practicing pure despotism; that they have done this knowingly and wilfully, and have persisted, after being repeatedly admonished and reminded of their principles. It is for the people, after all this, to say whether these men be at all fit for the office they hold, and which we think they disgrace, and have—some of them, at least—long done so. As a portion of the people, we have a right both to hold, and to express, an opinion on the subject; and our opinion is, that if the people again elect these men without, at all events, requiring from them a distinct public and individual acknowledgement of their past errors, and a pledge for their future conduct, they will deserve to be robbed *ad libitum*.

We cannot leave the subject without again adverting to Mr. CAMPBELL's lame letter of last week. In endeavouring to account for the enormous sum of eighteen shillings a week put down as postage and stationery, he complains of receiving many letters unpre-paid. We do not believe it. We think it probable that the correspondence of this office will be quite as extensive as that of the Executive, and we do not receive, on an average, three letters in a week that are unpre-paid. The talk about prepaying cards by post is absurd. If it be done to any such extent as to form a serious item in the shape of postage, it only proves that Mr. CAMPBELL is utterly unqualified for the very simplest duties of his office; while the effort to eke out the item by referring to heavy correspondence at the period of their accepting office (that period being beyond the date of the balance sheet) would be really laughable, if it were not that the fun of it is spoiled by the recollection that the money in question has been literally lifted from the half filled dinner plates of starving men. We tell Mr. CAMPBELL fairly, that we suppose the greater part of the poor fellows who contributed this sum of money will regard this item as of itself, in the absence of much more explanation than he has yet given, sufficient evidence of gross and plain "jobbing," such as ought not to have been practiced by the Secretary of a Chartist Association. We imagine that not a man in the whole country will believe that that sum has been expended fairly in the postage and stationery of the Association. We regret much, for his own sake, that Mr. CAMPBELL, after the many warnings he had, did not think proper so to keep his books as to be able to satisfy the country of the accuracy of his accounts, even in so trivial a matter as postage and stationery.

His appeal to the other members of the Executive to explain their own share of the expences is still further evidence of the utter slovenly and unbusiness-like way in which the affairs of the Association have been managed. It seems from his letter that Mr. CAMPBELL has constituted himself Treasurer as well as Secretary to the Executive; and it was his duty not to pay any money to any body without knowing how and why, and for what it was due, and being fully satisfied that he was warranted by the rules of the organization in paying it.

Mr. CAMBELLL's mode of explaining his own personal expences is amusing. He singles out one item, and says respecting it:—

"I must now allude to one item in my own travelling expences, viz. £2 10s. from Manchester to London, for railway fare. The country can satisfactorily judge why the extra 10s. was charged"!

Why the question is not about the extra 10s., but about the whole sum of £2 10s. 0d.! Mr. CAMPBELL forgets to show why the country should pay any part of this, or what right he had to charge it at all. He does not show that he was going to London at that time on Chartist business at all; or that he was not going on his own private affairs. It is Mr. CAMPBELL's duty, as secretary of the Executive, to be in Manchester. Manchester is the appointed place of sitting—settled, as Mr. CAMPBELL very well knows, at the National Delegate Meeting, which amended the Organization; and is it not monstrous that because Mr. CAMPBELL chooses for his own convenience to live in London, that he may keep a bookseller's shop, and because Mr. LEACH remains in Manchester, as he ought to do, that therefore every time these gentlemen wish to consult with each other the country should be charged with railway travelling from Manchester to London!! And then the whole face of the accounts displays a laxity and vagueness, which if it had been intended to cover fraud could not have been more adroitly managed. The only items in the whole list to which a distinctive character appears are those of wages and cards printing; all the rest are left floating in a mist.

The Organization gives no authority to any member of the Executive to charge a single farthing for travelling expenses, save when employed as missionaries, and then only under stated and restricted circumstances. The organization contemplates the Executive *as a fixed body*, sitting *for a fixed purpose*, in *a fixed place*: it does not contemplate that they shall live one at Manchester and another at London, and another somewhere else, and saddle the country with their travelling charges every time they come together. The country would be much better without such an Executive than with it; for its only use would seem to be to waste the poor people's pence. The more we look at the whole thing the more completely are we sickened with it.

We must, however, pay some attention to Mr. BAIRSTOW's explanation, which we are sorry to find very little more satisfactory than Mr. CAMPBELL's. He says, in reference to his receipt of wages while lecturing:—

"I deem, of course, that employed in the West of England, where the defection of the 'Sturgites' from our movement left a wide gap in the agitation, none will object to weekly receipt of £1 10s. for wages."

This is rather a cavalier mode of dismising the matter. It is news indeed to us to hear of the West of England being classed among the new districts of Chartism. Either the Chartists of Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, and Wiltshire did pay Mr. BAIRSTOW for his lecturing services among them, or they did not. If they did, he has no right to charge his wages to the general fund; if they did not, it is a shame that these old and able localities should have a lecturer provided by the country, while such districts as Doncaster, and the East and North Riding of Yorkshire, North Lancashire, and Leicestershire, where the people are much poorer, not only pay their own lecturers, but are also, it seems, to pay the lecturer for the West of England. This is too bad.

Mr. BAIRSTOW's explanation of the £2 16s. 6d., charged for travelling from Manchester to Bristol, is a little curious; it seems he went over to Loughborough to see his sick wife, and thence to Bristol. Now, we are sure that there is no good Chartist who will not give Mr. BAIRSTOW credit for the manly feeling which took him home by the first conveyance, under such circumstances; but we cannot for the life of us discover how Mr. BAIRSTOW makes out that he has any more right than any other man to charge the country with the expenses of such a journey. Upon this principle every Chartist who being from home receives intelligence that his wife is sick should hasten to her by railway, and send in his bill for travelling to the Executive. Mr. BAIRSTOW says,

"The first journey, after my election on the Executive was from Bristol via Gloucester and Birmingham, to Manchester, to our first sitting, and was performed on Sunday evening and Monday morning; the sum stated was expended in bare coach hire and railway fares."

We fancy there is some small mistake here. We believe that that journey was not exactly to a sitting of the Executive, but to the Manchester Conference, where we recollect that Mr. BAIRSTOW stated himself to be the representative of two hundred thousand Chartists, and we think it a little too bad that those two hundred thousand Chartists should saddle the cost of their delegate upon the various other localities who sent and paid their own delegates. We like to see fair-play in all things, but we see none in this.

The fourth section of Mr. BAIRSTOW's letter describes certain journeyings to and from; but for what purpose, and what business, he does not say. One thing however is, in our opinion, perfectly clear respecting them; and that is, that they are unauthorised by any rule of the Organization, and that Mr. BAIRSTOW has no right, therefore, to charge them to the country. The plea of his being a fugitive is no plea at all; upon that principle every other fugitive should also send in his bill for travelling to the Executive, and have it paid.

Mr. BAIRSTOW says, in this same article:—

"The 'agitating expences,' Sept. 3d, were paid me as a one-half of my incidental expences for the previous two months, the localities in which I laboured having always paid me the other half."

The 18th rule of the Organization clearly decides this to be an illegal charge; as he acknowledges that the localities had always paid him all that by the rule he is entitled to. *His* explanation on the last £1 5s. is equally unfortunate, for the same rule shows that if paid at all, it should have been paid by the localities, and not by the general fund.

The whole result of the whole matter is that the more the whole thing is looked at the more glaring it appears, and the more the explanations given are examined and the more perfect is the certainty that the Executive have calculated upon their influence with the people to govern without regard to law; to do whatever they pleased, without either rebuke or inquiry; of which we can have no better evidence of than the statement of Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, that they expected, so far from any objection being made to it, that the whole country would be delighted with the naked, open, robbery perpetrated in the matter of M'DOUALL'S wages! The people may be delighted with it if they please; but we shall, at least, seeing that all other means have failed, do our duty in giving it its own name. A more wanton and more flagrant system of jobbing and living out of the people than has been practised by these men we never saw; if the people like it, and choose to permit its continuance, they have a perfect right to do so; but if they do, they have no right ever again to complain of the despotism and spoliation of oligarchic rule. We ought not to conclude, without doing justice to Mr. MORGAN WILLIAMS, who seems to have had little or no personal part in these transactions at all. His situation obliging him to remain principally at home, where doubtless his evenings and leisure hours have been devoted as well as those of other parties, to agitation in the good cause, he has not chosen to smite the country for wages while attending to his own affairs and living by his own business, though we can see no rule by which he had not as great a right to do so as any body else.

THE LEEDS CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION.

It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that the Soiree to T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., will "come off" on Monday, the 19th of December. The Committee are actively at work to make the affair that which it should be, an honour to the judgment and taste of the working men of Leeds, and to the cause of Chartism which they have so universally espoused. The tickets are now issued. We advise an early application. The room is but small compared with the recent place of meeting in Manchester; and *there* hundreds had to depart from the doors for want of accommodation.

The limited number of tickets the Committee have issued, will, no doubt, soon be disposed of: and fortunate will be those who obtain them. The proceedings of the evening will be important. The men of Leeds will have amongst them for the first time another member of the aristocracy, who has preferred the advocacy of the *cause of the poor* to the honours and blandishments of his own circle. To honour that *man for his honourable conduct is the Soiree given*; and this is a proceeding of no ordinary interest. By the advertisement it will also be seen that other gentlemen are invited; several of whom are confidently expected to be present. Their letters in answer to the invitations have not yet come to hand; or the fact of their acceptance or non-acceptance should be stated. In addition to the gentlemen named in the advertisement, the committee addressed a letter of invitation to CHARLES WATERTON, Esq. of Walton Hall; a gentleman who proved his devotion to the Chartist cause by traveling from Walton Hall to Leeds, for the express purpose of signing the NATIONAL PETITION. His letter, in answer to that invitation we subjoin; and REGRET, along with the writer, that ill-health will prevent us from having the pleasure of his company. The working men, who are bearing the heat and burden of the day, will be cheered by his expression of sympathy with their labours. Here is Mr. WATERTON's letter:—

Walton hall, Nov. 16, 1842.

Sir,—I request you will make my best respects to your committee, and say how much I feel honoured by their kind invitation. I *regret* that I shall not be able to avail myself of it.

I have had three very severe attacks of dysentry within the year. No trifle.

You may naturally suppose that a fourth attack would be productive of considerable alarm. In order to avoid this, I am ordered by my medical adviser to keep very quiet, and to avoid crowded rooms, lest I may catch cold. Thus you see it will be impossible for me to attend the public tea which is about to be given to Mr. Duncombe.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES WATERTON.

To Readers and Correspondents.

THE EXECUTIVE'S DEFENCE.—At the very last moment before going to press, we received a long document signed James Leach and John Campbell. It is impossible to give it this week; but in justice to the writers and the people, we set forth its purport. It says not one word of the "Agitating Expences." It says not one word of the "Travelling Expences." It says that in reference to Postage and Stationery they have no more to say than Mr. Campbell has said. It seems to express great astonishment that anybody should grumble at M'Douall's extra ten shillings a-week; but offers no justification for it beyond the opinion of the Executive. It occupies several pages in asserting what nobody has denied—that the Secretary is a permanent officer, and ought to have permanent wages. It occupies some pages in abusing Mr. Hill personally, because some twelve months ago, a resolution from Merthyr Tydvil, dissenting from the policy of the Executive, appeared in the *Star*, under the head, "Executive Sop." It eulogises Dr. M'Douall's patriotism, and Mr. Leach's eloquence; and affirms that the attack of Mr. Hill on the Executive is in malicious revenge *because they defended Mr. Philp*. Of course we shall give the document next week, when our readers will see that these are the only points it touches. We should have been happy to have had it in time to give it this week; for we think the sooner the whole matter is settled by the people the better: but it was received here at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and our time for being at press is four. The machine is now standing for this short notice.

MERTHYR TYDVIL CHARTISTS.—*Their resolution is somewhat singular: it views with regret our remarks upon a subject upon which we have made no remarks. We have not said a single word about the £10 to M'Douall to fly with; though we think every other man who has been obliged to fly for the same business has just as great a claim, and some perhaps a much better claim.*

OUSEBURN CHARTISTS.—*Their second resolution is altogether outside the mark: the eighteenth rule of the Organization does not say a word upon the subject; but the seventeenth does say, "The General Secretary shall be paid for his services £2 per week; and each other member of the Executive £1 10s. per week,* during the period of their sittings."

J. K.—*We have no room this week.*

R. HUNKIN *and* MYSTICUS SECRETUS *must take the same answer.*

A CONSTANT READER *must stand over for the present.*

J. ALEXANDER *writes us a long letter on the Balance-sheet, containing many excellent remarks. We have not room for its insertion. The hand-book is much wanted, and shall be published immediately.*

G. BELL, NORWICH.—*No.*

S. BIGGS, WATFORD.—*We are sorry to trouble him; but we cannot decipher the names of the gentlemen he has sent us as comprising the General Council: he has also omitted their addresses.*

J. BISHOP, CAMPSIE.—*His "acrostic" is declined.*

W. SERLE.—*His letter shall appear.*

JOHN NUTTALL.—*On newspapers to the United States of America a postage of twopence is charged. They go free to the following places if posted before eight days old:*—

Antigua	Denmark	Montserrat
Bahamas	Dominica	Nevis
Barbadoes	France	New Brunswick
Berbice	Gibraltar	Newfoundland
Bermuda	Grenada	Nova Scotia
Brazil	Greece	Peru
Bremen	Halifax, N.S.	Quebec
Bogota	Hamburgh	Spain
Buenos Ayres	Hayti	St. Domingo
Canada	Heligoland	St. Kitts
Caraccas	Honduras	St. Lucia
Columbia	Ionian Islands	St. Vincent
Corfu	Jamaica	Tobago
Cuxhaven	La Guayra	Tortola
Demerara	Malta	Trinidad.

J. STIVEN, FRANCE.—The parcel has been sent to London as directed.

T. S., SOWERBY.—Refer to the *Star*: it would be entered as sent.

A. NICOL, TILLICOULTRY.—The parcel of Plates was enclosed in Paton and Love's parcel, which left here on the 12th, as did the parcels for Edinburgh and Dunfermline. Parcels for Newcastle, Sunderland, Halifax Sheffield, Barnsley, Huddersfield, and Nottingham left on the 14th.

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
From the Masons of Orlingsbury, per J. Roddis	0	5	0
" a few friends at Chard	0	4	6
" the first division of City Women's Men, meeting at the Grapes, to which the Red Horse has contributed nothing	0	3	4
" a few friends at Gosport, Hants ...	0	10	0
" a poor woman	0	0	1
" the Chartists of Leeds, per B. G. ...	0	1	0
" a few friends at Heckmondwike, per Mr. Penny	0	3	3
" John Horsefield, spinner	0	1	0
" a friend, Hunslet, per Longbottom ...	0	2	0
" Daniel Whitaker, Wortley Lane End	0	2	6
" the Chartist Shoemakers of Sheffield	0	12	9
" John Lowery, County Mayo	0	0	6

FOR MR. ELLIS.

From a friend, Keighley	0	10	0
" the Chartists of Holme Lane, Tong ...	0	4	0
The humble offering of a Brewood student, schoolfellow of several of the "Staffordshire Grand Inquest" at the late Special Commission, who views with admiration the stand made by an aristocrat in blood, and a noble by nature, on behalf of the poor,—oppressed by an upstart son of a mechanic, and grandson of a pedlar	0	2	6

FOR MR. MASON.

From a friend, Keighley	0	5	0

FOR THE DEFENCE OF GEORGE WHITE.

From a friend, Keighley	0	2	6

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS.—DR. COFFIN.—This gentleman, who has recently taken up his residence in Leeds, has during the last few weeks delivered a course of lectures at Armley and Wortley, upon the diseases incident to humanity, and the remedies best adapted to their cure. The lectures are the same in substance as those which he delivered in this town twice during the last summer. The people of Armley have been so much gratified by the knowledge they have derived by Dr. Coffin's lectures and the benefit some of them have received by his advice and medicine, that at the close of the lecture on Friday evening, the 18th inst., they presented to him, through the medium of the gentleman who presided on the occasion, a beautiful gold ring, as a token of their respect and gratitude. And in order that the occasion might not lack *eclat*, the Armley teetotal band volunteered their services on the occasion, and escorted the Doctor from and to Providence Chapel, where the lectures were delivered.

LEEDS.—On Tuesday last, a young lad, named Samuel Davy, of Armley, was charged with having on Saturday night, broken into the dwelling-house of Mr. Oates, of that village, and stolen a quantity of children's wearing apparel. The property was seen safe on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning the kitchen window was found to have been broken open, and it was gone. The prisoner was suspected, and the stolen property was found in a well in his father's house. He was committed for trial.

STEALING HORSE HAIR.—On Monday last, two lads, named Wm. Wise and Wm. Riley, who had been for about three years in the service of Messrs. Bentley and Sons, in Water-lane, were charged before the sitting magistrates at the Court House, with having stolen a quantity of horse hair the property of Messrs. Bentley. Mr. Bentley was in attendance, and said in taking stock they had missed about sixty stones of hair; he had no reason to suspect the prisoners before Saturday, when having missed some hair after they had gone out, he charged Wise with the offence, and held out a promise not to send for the police if he would confess; this he did and implicated Riley, on which they were both given into custody, and three or four pounds of hair was found to have been sold by them at Mr. Peter Gally's, in Kirkgate. In consequence of the promise which had been the means of the confession, the magistrates decided they had no evidence on which to ensure a conviction, and discharged the prisoners with a reprimand.

SUNDAY EVENING ROBBERY.—On Sunday evening last, the house of Mrs. Lupton, in Rock-street, Burmantofts, was entered by means of skeleton keys, during the time Mrs. Lupton and her family were at chapel. One of Mrs. Lupton's sons returned home about half-past seven, and found the street door wide open and the house in confusion. On examining the premises, the following amongst other property was found to have been stolen:—A silver pint marked I. M. L., six silver teaspoons marked I. A. L., a pair of silver sugar tongs marked I. A. L., two silver salt spoons marked E. F., one silver teaspoon marked I. H., four silver table spoons marked O., and sixteen silver teaspoons not marked; a quantity of table and bed linen, marked I. E. L., two crimson leather pocket books, and a half-sovereign. We are sorry to say that hitherto the thieves have remained undiscovered.

ROBBERY.—On Friday, a young man named Frederick Gilbertson, was committed, at the Leeds Court House, to take his trial at the next sessions, charged with stealing on Wednesday night week, two parcels belonging to Mr. John Cooper, carrier between Leeds and Bradford. It appeared that Cooper, on the day in question, had received the parcels from Messrs. Cattanea and Co., of Leeds, to convey to Mr. Simpson, of Bradford. Having placed them along with other things in his cart, he proceeded on his journey, and having reached his destination at Bradford, when he came to examine his goods he found the two parcels missing. Cooper had, however, not left this town above half an hour, before the criminal party was in the custody of the Leeds police with the parcels in his possession, the one containing a gross of small embossed tin plates, and the other two dozen brass snuffers.

STEALING FROM AN EMPLOYER.—On Monday last a man named Benjamin Atha, who has been in the employ of Mr. Eastwood, auctioneer, was brought up at the Court House, on a charge of stealing money and other property belonging to Mr. Eastwood. The prosecutor has a shop in Briggate, in which he is disposing of a miscellaneous stock of hardware, glass, &c., by auction; and the prisoner was observed by a person who was attending the sale, to take an opportunity, whilst giving change to purchasers, of secreting money in his hand, which he afterwards conveyed to his coat pocket. Information of this was given to Mr. Eastwood, and the prisoner was given into custody. On searching him, about 28s were found, and on proceeding to his house, in Holbeck, a large quantity of glasses, knives and forks, chimney ornaments, &c., were found, and amongst them, a cruet-stand without a handle, which Mr. Eastwood was able to identify; but though he had no doubt of the other property being his, he could not swear to it. The prisoner was therefore committed for trial for stealing the cruet-stand.

SUICIDE.—On Sunday last, an inquest was holden at the Woodman Inn, Sweet-street, Holbeck, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Rachel Foxcroft, 44 years of age, who terminated her existence the same morning by strangling herself. It appeared from the evidence of Mary Hardy, that the deceased had for the last month resided with four children in a cellar dwelling in Moore-street, and that she had been labouring under severe indisposition, mental as well as bodily! The witness had been attending on her, and sat up with her until a little after four o'clock on Saturday morning, when deceased persuaded her to lie down (on a bed in the same room) and get some sleep, saying she herself felt comfortable, and could probably rest when the house was still. Mrs. Hardy fell asleep, and on awakening again, before five o'clock, found that her patient had tied the ends of a silk handkerchief together round the bed post, and was laid with her neck in the handkerchief, her feet on the bed, and all her weight thrown on the handkerchief, with her face downwards and quite dead. She immediately alarmed some neighbours, and a man came and cut her down. The Jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity." It was stated in the room that the deceased had not heard anything of her husband for nine years, it being that time since he left her: that she had been for some time without anything to do, except sewing a few sacks, and that she was dependant on the earnings of two of her children, who, when they were fully employed, got about 9s. 6d. per week, but that latterly they had been on short time, and had not earned so much. She had no relief from the parish, and had herself and children to keep out of this scanty pittance. She was described as a careful managing woman, and it was thought that want had preyed upon her spirits, and induced the malady under which she laboured.

DEWSBURY.—MEAT BURNING.—On Monday last, ten sheep were burnt in the Market-place, belonging to a Gainsbro' butcher, which had been seized by the constables as unfit for human food.

BIRMINGHAM.—STATE OF TRADE.—The working population of this town were never in a more distressed condition than at present. Hundreds who were comfortably situated this time last year, are now enduring all the horrors of absolute starvation, and what is worse, there seems to be no prospect of amendment.

FORGERIES AND EMBEZZLEMENT OF SAVINGS BANK FUNDS, BY A MILITIA OFFICER, AT RICHMOND, SURREY.—During the last four or five days, a strong feeling of excitement has prevailed throughout the neighbourhood of Richmond, Surrey, in consequence of the discovery of most extensive embezzlements, and several acts of forgery having been committed in the management of the funds deposited in the Richmond Savings Bank. It appears from the inquiries which have been instituted into the matter, that the delinquent is a Captain Belstead, the Secretary of the Institution, a gentleman highly connected, who, besides holding other appointments, is a Captain in the Surrey Militia, and who has hitherto maintained the highest character for probity and gentlemanly conduct. On the fact being correctly ascertained, a warrant was issued for Captain Belstead's apprehension, and during Friday and Saturday last, the local magistrates were each day engaged in investigating the charges against the accused. Two cases of embezzlement and one of forgery were only gone into, upon each of which Captain Belstead was fully committed for trial at the next Surrey sessions, and shortly afterwards was conveyed in a chaise to Horsemonger-lane gaol. In order to allay the excitement occasioned by the defalcations, the trustees of the savings bank have issued a number of placards, assuring the depositors that their demands will be met with promptness, and pledging themselves to make good the various sums abstracted by the secretary.

REMARKABLE TENACITY OF LIFE.—On Wednesday morning as the workmen were digging up the rubbish caused by the late fire on the premises occupied by Messrs. W. S. Rumsey and Co., 154, Upper Thames-street, they heard the mewing of a cat underneath some portions of a cask, which had fallen across her body, and rested against the wall. On removing these, poor Grimalkin issued from her hiding place, having been incarcerated for nineteen days, during which period she could not by any possibility have tasted food. She was immediately supplied with milk, and, though thin, appears likely to recover.

CHARTISM!

THE INHABITANTS OF LEEDS AND ITS VICINITY ARE RESPECTFULLY APPRIZED THAT A GRAND

CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION,

IN HONOUR AND SUPPORT OF THE EQUITABLE AND JUST

PRINCIPLES OF THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER,

Will be made in the MUSIC HALL, ALBION STREET, on MONDAY, the 19th of DECEMBER, 1842, when a

SOIREE

WILL BE GIVEN TO

T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ. M.P.

The Presenter of the National Petition, signed by 3,500,000 British subjects, to the House of Commons; and which will also be attended by

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ,

CHARTIST ADVOCATE.

The following Gentlemen have also been invited, and are expected to be present:—

J. T. LEADER, ESQ., M.P,
JOHN GULLY, ESQ., Ackworth Park.
CAPTAIN WOOD, of Sandal.
MR. JAMES LEACH, Manchester.
MR. J. R. BAIRSTOW, Leicester.
MR. WILLIAM JONES, Liverpool.

A Party of Glee Singers will be in attendance, and take their part in the proceedings of the Evening.

Doors open at half-past Five; Tea on the Table at half-past Six.

Tickets, 1s. 3d. each, may be had at the undermentioned places:—The *Star* Office; Mr. Brook's, Kirkgate, Corner of Vicar-lane; Mr. John Cook, News Agent, Dewsbury-road end; Mr. Robert Entwistle, News Agent, Sweet-street, Brewery-field; Mr. Samuel Dunn, Temperance Hotel, Kirkgate; Mr. Fisher, News Agent, West-street; Mr. F. Phillips, Hair Dresser, Kirkstall-road; Mr. William Scott, No. 2, Scott-street, Woodhouse; Mr. Henry Rinder, Seven Stars, Dock-street; Mr. William Mason, Grantham Arms, Dyer-street; Mr. Edward Farrar, Ordnance Arms, North-street; and at the *Times* Office.

MYSTERIOUS CASE AT DUCKMANTON.—On Friday, the adjourned inquest, with regard to the poisoning of the family of Coopers, at Duckmanton, took place before Mr. Hutchinson, at the White Swan. The body of the elder Cooper having been exhumed, the surgeons proceeded to analyse the contents of the stomach, and much interest has been felt to learn the result. The facts of the case are these:—The mother sent a girl, of eleven years of age, for a stone of flour. No one touched the flour which she had in her bag, and the mother makes that same flour into paste on the following day. She makes a dumpling, and the three individuals who partook of it were immediately taken ill. She then made some hot cakes, and the three men who partook of them were suddenly taken ill, but some of the cakes left were eaten by some of the attendants of the sufferers, who sat up with them, and no bad effects were produced on them. The old man died, but the other sufferers got rather better, and two of them, during the illness of the father, went to Mr. Thorp's, a distance of two miles, for medicine and advice. They were again seriously attacked. The son, who is worse at present, was enabled to walk about for a fortnight, and looked like a person who had had a long illness, and again grows suddenly ill. The family still labour under the effects of the disease, although it is now nine weeks since this occurrence took place. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Thorpe, of Staveley, and Mrs. Mary Cooper, the jury returned a verdict that "From the evidence before them the deceased had died by poison, but they cannot tell by whom the poison was administered."—*Derbyshire Chronicle.*

THE NEW YORK LINE OF PACKETS. Sail punctually on their regular days from LIVERPOOL.—As follows, viz.

GEO. WASHINGTON, Burrows, 600 tons 25th Nov
UNITED STATES, Britton, ... 650 tons, 1st Dec.
ROCHESTER, Woodhouse ... 750 tons, 5th Dec.
GARRICK, Skiddy, ... 1004 tons, 13th Dec.

These vessels are all first class, and have been built expressly for the convenience and accommodation of CABIN, SECOND CABIN, and STEERAGE Passengers, who will be treated with every care and attention during the passage by the officers of the ships. Fresh water is served out daily. All Passengers by these Ships will be found in 1lb. good biscuit bread or bread stuffs per day during the voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per day, if detained in port more than two days beyond the day agreed upon for sailing, according to the Act of Parliament. Good convenient apparatus for cooking is provided and ever necessary suitable for the voyage. As these ships are decided favourites, being celebrated for their fortunate and quick passages hence to America, it is requested that all persons desirous of securing good berths will deposit, by post, or otherwise, £1 each as early as possible, and passengers will not require to be in Liverpool more than one day before the day named for sailing.—Address

P. W. BYRNES, 36, Waterloo-road, Liverpool.

THE UNKNOWN.

A WEEKLY Magazine, Written and Conducted exclusively by Self-Educated Men and Women. Price One Penny.

"It abounds in amusing tales and good advice."—*The Evening Star.*

"The plan of *The Unknown* is equally novel and ingenious and will become popular."—*Essex and Herts Mercury.*

London, W. Strange, and all Booksellers.

READING FOR THE MILLIONS!

NEW WORK OF FICTION.

NOW READY, Price Fourpence, Part I. of the Illustrated

PENNY NOVELIST,

Containing a Series of Original Tales, Novels, and Romances, by the most popular Authors, beautifully Printed and Illustrated, and stitched in a neat wrapper. Sixty-four quarto pages, comprising as much reading as is contained in three ordinary volumes.

A SPLENDID STANDARD LIBRARY FOR NOTHING!

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED PENNY NOVELIST have determined to present to the purchasers of that highly interesting Publication, a series of magnificent Prizes of Standard Works, elegantly bound, to be awarded to the holders of the fortunate Numbers, on the first of every month. The first presentation will take place on the second of January next, forming a Series of beautiful NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, as follow:—

FIRST PRIZE.
The Complete Dramatic Works of the Immortal Shakspere.

SECOND PRIZE.
The Complete Poetical Works of Lord Byron.

THIRD PRIZE.
The Complete Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

FOURTH PRIZE.
The best Standard Edition of Doctor Johnsen's Dictionary.

FIFTH PRIZE.
The New Work by "Boz," American Notes for General Circulation.

SIXTH PRIZE.
The Splendid Annual, "The Keepsake," for 1843.

ALL ELEGANTLY BOUND.

The purchasers of No. 7, which will be published the week ending 10th December, will receive a ticket, bearing a number corresponding with one which will be submitted to the drawing for the prizes, and the books will be delivered on Monday, the 2nd of January, on application at the publisher's, or through the Country Agents, to the holders of the fortunate numbers, which will be duly announced in No. 9, to be published on the 24th of December.

By this means the humble subscription of One Penny Weekly for a highly interesting work, beautifully illustrated with elaborately executed engravings, by the first artists, may enable the subscriber to obtain, in addition, an elegantly bound and magnificient library of the best works by the best authors.

The particulars of the prizes of the second distribution will be announced in Nos. 9 and 10, and the tickets will be issued with No. 12, to be published January 14, 1843.

Remember!—The Illustrated Penny Novelist!!!

N.B.—As the number to be printed and tickets prepared, will necessarily be very large it is particularly requested that early orders be given to the Booksellers.

Nos. 1 to 4 are on sale, and may be had, by order, of any Bookseller.

CLEAVE, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, and all Booksellers. Orders received also by J. HOBSON, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds, and 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield

THE SPINAL COMPLAINT.

THERE is hardly a single complaint amongst the Hundreds to which the Human Frame is liable so distressing and so prostrating as *Affection of the Spine*; and there is hardly another complaint so difficult of cure. The discoverer of an almost unfailing Remedy may therefore safely be said to confer a boon upon his species; and this Remedial Boon is proved by extensive experience to have been discovered by the Proprietor of

HAIGH'S SPINAL OINTMENT.

Some of the Cases of Cure effected by it are beyond belief; and, were not the parties living, and perfectly willing, nay, anxiously ready to be referred to, and to testify to the wonderful benefits they have received, the Proprietor of the Ointment dare not mention them for fear of being charged with an attempt to practise upon the *credulity of the public*. The parties, however, are living; they can be referred to; and their testimony is of the highest importance to all afflicted with Spinal affection.

The efficacy of this invaluable Restorative has been again most abundantly demonstrated in the following two cases of cures effected within the last month. The names and addresses of the parties are given; and to the parties themselves are the sceptical referred.

RECENT CASES.

1. William Moss, son of Thomas Moss, Tailor, Northgate, Huddersfield, has been afflicted with the spinal complaint for nearly two years; and during that time has been under the medical treatment of several of the Medical Profession in the neighbourhood, but received no relief. His back was quite crooked and deformed. After using the Spinal Ointment a short time, he was completely recovered, and is now strong and healthy.

2. Mary Ann Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. Hutchinson, Clock and Watchmaker, 32, King-street, Huddersfield, was severely afflicted with the Spinal Complaint for a long period, so much so as to walk with great difficulty. Her Spine was much distorted. She had been under the treatment of the Faculty for some time, without experiencing any relief. After applying a few boxes of the Spinal Ointment, she was completely restored, and is now enjoying good health.

In addition to the above, the following

CASES OF CURE

are also given, and reference made to the parties, who, by means of this invaluable boon, have been restored to live a life of health and usefulness.

1.—Joseph Parkin, slubber, Milnes Bridge, near Huddersfield. This was a case of two Years' standing. The Patient had had the benefit of the best medical advice that could be procured, but withou effect. His finger nails were putrifying, when he began to apply the Spinal Ointment;

THE POLITICAL VICTIMS.

GREAT MEETING AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND.

On Thursday night, the men of London and its adjacent parts—the friends of humanity and justice—assembled in their thousands at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to testify by their presence the sympathy which they experienced with those noble and patriotic individuals who have been recently made the subjects of persecution at the late Special Commissions, to take into consideration the proceedings which had characterised those Commissions, and to adopt such measures as might be deemed requisite to ensure a fair, patient, and impartial trial to individuals yet to be indicted, as participating in the late lamentable disturbances in the northern and midland counties; and to afford relief to nearly 300 families, who, by the convictions and sentences already passed, have been deprived of their natural protectors, and are thereby left no other alternative than to seek refuge in union workhouses, or to become houseless and destitute wanderers through the land.

The meeting was called for half-past seven o'clock, but long before that hour the magnificent hall in which the meeting was held was crowded to excess, with a respectable and an intelligent audience. The orchestral gallery was filled with ladies, and on the platform we noticed Miss M. A. Walker, Miss Inge, Miss Miles, and a large number of the leading members of "The Female Chartist Association."

Shortly after half-past seven o'clock, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., accompanied by F. O'Connor, Esq., W. P. Roberts, Esq., J. Cleave Esq., J. Duncombe, Esq., Dr. Black, Dr. Bowkett, J. Duncan, Esq., Messrs. Campbell, Shaw, Ridley, and a host of other well-known advocates of the people's rights and privileges entered the room, and proceeded on to the platform amidst the most enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Having entered upon the platform, Mr. Duncombe was saluted with three distinct rounds of applause, so hearty and so unanimous, as could not fail to make proud the honest and deserving recipient of the people's favour.

On the motion of Mr. Cleave, T. S. Duncombe, Esq. M.P. was called to the chair.

As soon as silence was in some degree obtained, the Chairman rose to address the meeting, but the plaudits were again and again renewed, so that it was some minutes before he could proceed. At length, he said:—The truly independent and patriotic Englishmen who originated the proposition for calling this meeting, must feel highly gratified at the noble manner in which their call has been responded to. The numerous attendance of this evening must afford them the highest gratification—(cheers). But for myself to be unanimously elected, to preside upon an occasion so interesting—concerning a cause so connected with the rights and liberties, and I may say, the distresses of the working classes of this country—I consider it highly honourable, notwithstanding, that a learned Judge of the land, in his most unconstitutional charge to the Grand Jury, had the audacity to assert that three or four thousand Englishmen could not meet together for the purpose of deliberating and discussing political grievances, without such association being guilty of committing that which, in the eye of the law, or rather in the eye of the Judge, is an unlawful assembly. His Lordship said, that no man in his senses could believe, that an assembly of three or four thousand persons could be convened for any useful legal purpose—(groans and hisses). But I am perfectly satisfied that the assembly which I see before me, and which would be five times as large if the room would contain them—(hear, hear)—I say that this assembly will give a practical contradiction to the assertion of the Chief Justice; and if any difference of opinion should occur among you, you will hear with patience and attention any person who may wish to express such difference—(hear and cheers). There may be those, I trust not here, but elsewhere, who may endeavour to misrepresent our motives; but it is my especial duty to inform you of the purposes for which you are assembled, rather than express any opinion of my own—(hear, hear).—We are here not to sympathise with crime or justify any disobedience or resistance to the law—(hear, hear)—or to advocate any violence to property or person—(hear, hear, hear)—but we are here for the legitimate purpose of publicly discussing our grievances—in exercise of a privilege which is the birthright of Englishmen. And if the administration of public affairs, or any portion of that administration, deserves that condemnation, we are here, as Englishmen, loudly, firmly, and boldly to condemn it, (Loud cheers.) In the first place, you have met here to discuss—to listen to the statements that may be made, and to judge whether, in the late unfortunate disturbances which took place in the manufacturing districts, and in consequence of which a commission was appointed, strict justice, and no more, was administered—whether that commission had done its duty fairly and impartially, and whether against those who have been already put on their trial, and those who are to be put on their trial, any unfair prejudices have been disseminated, or any advantage taken of the party feelings which prevailed, in the prosecutions of such persons (Hear, hear.) Lastly, we are met to express our sympathy with the widow and the fatherless—with the 300 poor families who are at this moment in the greatest affliction in consequence of the sentences which have been already passed. Doubtless there may be some among the individuals who have suffered, and who are about to suffer, that may have committed crime, but surely even in their cases, the particular circumstances of the country should be considered, and the distresses arising from class legislation, and the sordid, narrow views of the House of Commons, and the state of misery in which the lower classes are, and for some time have been, should not be forgotten. (Loud cries of hear, and great cheering.) At all events, it is the duty of Englishmen to meet and inquire whether the laws have not been overstrained to meet their cases, and for a still more benevolent purpose, viz., to excite others to contribute to the support of, and to console the families of the poor men who are in so deplorable a condition, and to create a fund not only to meet the exigencies of the present case, but to serve as a protective fund for the liberty and constitutional freedom of the subject. (Hear, hear.) I mean, a fund so arranged and so distributed, that it might be applied to the defence of those individuals who may be persecuted by the Government, and may not have the power of coping with the Treasury—who need assistance, and who will have the consolation of knowing, that everything will be done to give them a fair and impartial trial—an honest Jury and an honest Judge. There were many instances, unfortunately too many, where oppression was practised, and should be resisted. In the disturbed districts, in South Stafford, a poor man, named John Mason, and seven other working men, were imprisoned on the representations of police constables. They were tried at the Quarter Sessions, and Mason was sentenced to six months' imprisonment; and the other workmen ordered to be imprisoned from two to four months—(groans.) But previous to their convictions, the magistrates sent to Mason and the others, to tell them that if they pleaded guilty, of unlawfully attending a Chartist meeting, the record against them would be withdrawn. But Mason and his companions nobly said, that as they were innocent, they could not plead guilty, and hence they were punished for not being base enough to tell a lie—(loud cheers and cries of 'Shame.') They said they had met in public to discuss public matters, and the authorities had no right to interfere with them. They spoke constitutionally, and the authorities acted otherwise. What was the conduct of the people of Stafford? To their credit be it recorded, the members of all classes, and, I believe I may say, parties, thought those individuals so ill used, that they entered into a subscription, which he believed still existed, for the purpose of maintaining the families of these poor men. Precedents are of great value in the House of Commons—(laughter.) This one should be so with us. I again repeat that it is our bounden duty to enquire whether the men who have been tried have been tried fairly, and whether the prejudices of others have not been appealed to and awakened in order to exaggerate their guilt—if guilty they were. A case was lately communicated to me by Mr. Roberts, a solicitor residing at Bath, which I will relate as much for the purpose of showing the spirit of fair play which actuated Lord Chief Justice Tindal, as to exhibit a specimen of the paltry prejudice by which magistrates are actuated against the Chartists. Some men were tried at the Stafford Commission for offences, or imagined offences, connected with the late disturbances. Mr. William Peplow, in order to obtain information for the solicitor who defended them, Mr. Roberts, and which was absolutely necessary for the defence of the poor men, was obliged to go in and out of the court. The second or third time he attempted doing so, he was stopped at the door, and forbidden admission. We always thought that at least into courts of justice the people had free admission, and so Peplow expressed himself to the doorkeeper. "That may be all very good," said the official, "but I have strict orders from the High Sheriff not to allow you to pass, because you are a Chartist!" Mr. Roberts being informed of the matter, communicated it to the Judge, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, who said, "Let the man go in and out as often as he thinks proper, we know nothing of Chartists here." How different has been the conduct of Lord Abinger at Liverpool and other places. With him a man has only to be proclaimed a Chartist, and his guilt was supposed; if the slightest suspicion of Chartism attached to a man, there was no mercy for him, not even the benefit of clergy. Does Lord Abinger know that formerly men as high in station as the Duke of Bedford and the Duke of Richmond were Chartists, and advocated principles which his Lordship now proclaims as rebellious and treasonable? You have all heard of that brutal and bloody Judge of former days, Judge Jeffries. There is a passage related in his life which reminds us of the mode of ascertaining the guilt of the accused in Liverpool and Manchester lately. An individual was brought before that Judge, and it appeared that the crime with which he was charged really had no foundation; but the counsel employed against him said, that the prisoner sometimes went to church, and sometimes went to the conventicle; in short, my Lord, said the counsel, he is what is called a trimmer. Oh, a trimmer said Jeffries, is he a trimmer then? Let the monster stand up until I see a trimmer. The poor man was so frightened, that he knew not what to say; in short he was condemned, not because he was guilty of the crime charged against him; but because he was a trimmer. There were many individuals now languishing in prison whose only real offence was their being Chartists. As I said before, my duty chiefly is to explain the object of the meeting, others will make such statements as suit the occasion, and are founded on truth. I feel satisfied that this meeting will give a flat contradiction to Lord Abinger's opinion, that three or four thousand Englishmen could not meet without committing the slightest breach of the law, and discuss those grievances which the Parliament or Government of the day have inflicted upon this country. The Hon. Gentleman took his seat amid the same deafening applause which greeted his rising.

Mr. BALL proposed the first resolution, but was for a length of time inaudible. He was understood to say that class legislation was the cause of the majority of the evils under which the lower classes was groaning. It was five years ago since he subscribed to the People's Charter, and then, and since then, he believed that nothing would remedy their evils, except the adoption of the People's Charter. It was useless to talk of partial remedies—there was no remedy but a fair representation. The aristocracy complained, because the people were discontented, but he told the aristocracy that the people would, and ought to be, discontented as long as their just rights were withheld from them—(hear, hear, and cheers.)

Doctor BOWKETT next arose, amid great cheering, to second the resolution. In the first instance he called upon those present to express their sympathy not only at the degraded condition of the victims at present incarcerated in the gaols, but likewise of the humbler classes of their countrymen generally. Patience was preached to them Sunday after Sunday from thousands of pulpits, but he was of opinion that their text should be "Thou shalt do no murder." When a man committed murder, the greatest horror was expressed; and if the authorities did not at once arrest him, they were considered negligent and inattentive; but he told them that by the abominable system of class legislation, thousands, aye, millions, were annually murdered, which could not be too much deprecated—(hear, hear.) Dr. Bowkett then adverted to the reports of the sanatory condition of the people of England, which exhibited the melancholy comparison between the comparative ages of the aristocratic and the working classes—the ages of the former averaged forty-three years, whilst that of the lower classes was twenty-two! (Cries of "Oh, oh.) The speaker then dilated upon this appalling fact, and gave a vivid description of the distresses of the poor; illustrating his statement by appalling instances of destitution. A shoemaker whom he knew, and who was an honest industrious man, had been recently very unwell—he advised him to exercise a little, in order to improve his health, but the poor man said his convalescence should be employed in working for his children, to save them from starvation. Dr. Bowkett then remarked that his life would be abridged if he did not exercise; upon which the poor man said that death would be a relief to him, and that the sooner he got out of this life the better, for he was weary of it. The learned doctor, in continuation of the harrowing picture which he had drawn of the working classes, and of the degraded condition into which they were brought by "Class Legislation," alluded, in further illustration of their wretchedness, to a case of individual mercenariness in his own neighbourhood, which might, for its recklessness and selfishness, be regarded as emanating from, and in keeping with, that base "Class Legislation," to which he had alluded, and which they were then met to denounce. The person who figured so little to his credit in this business, was supposed in the neighbourhood (Poplar) to be a most "exemplary and religious" man, and yet he had let a number of small "hovels" to the labouring poor, the utmost extent of those hovels being six feet by eight, and out of which, while the wretched inmates were without water-butt, or any other accommodation (they being obliged to drag water from the Thames,) he was drawing at the rate of 75 per cent.) At the end of the row of houses in question, the said individual had a "stable," the accommodations and comforts for his "horse" which were far beyond what he afforded those "human beings" his poor tenants. (Shame.) He (Dr. Bowkett) mentioned these circumstances in order to shew how little the aristocracy—and even the "reputed religious" amongst them—felt for "the poor" and how much more they thought of their horses than of their fellow-creatures. (Hear, hear.) And it was right, he felt, if such doings should not be preached against and denounced from the pulpit, that they should be told in, and go forth from, such places as the meeting which he was then addressing was assembled in. (Hear.) With these observations, regretting that they had neither "pure religion" nor "pure charity" in the country, he would content himself with seconding the resolution. (Loud cheers, amidst which the resolution was put and carried unanimously.)

Mr. O'CONNOR then arose to address the meeting, and was received with overwhelming and tumultuous cheering, which lasted for a considerable time. Silence having been restored, Mr. O'Connor spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman and brother Chartists, now I am on my legs I don't know what to say—(cheers.) I am afraid there may be some of the noble Graham Judges present—(cheers)—and perhaps, though I may in my estimation make use of language perfectly legal, some of their lordships may, by perversion of the law, construe it into constructive treason—(cheers and laughter.) I'll tell you a story—there's nothing illegal in that (cheers.) I think we were talking about Juries and Judges. There was once upon a time a man of the name of Curly Mulligan—he was an Irish Catholic and consequently an outlaw—he held about forty acres of land from a Mr. Trevors, a Protestant landlord, and Curly had raised the value of the land from about forty shillings to fifty shillings an acre, and his landlord was very anxious to get hold of his piece of land; but Curly had a little impediment called a lease; Trevers had determined, however, that that should be no impediment; and Abinger, I beg pardon, Lord Norbury, soon after tried poor Curly Mulligan; and Curly could not speak a word of English, so when they asked him whether he would submit, or whether he would traverse, he did not understand what they meant. At last, however, it was battered into his head, and he always had Travers in his mind; and he said in his native tongue, "I don't know what this Smith is, but to the devil I give Travers." (Cheers and laughter.) He was tried in English, and he was found guilty, and the first intimation that he had of what was going on was the Judge putting on the black cap, then the crier of the court told him he was guilty, and asked him if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. "What the devil is that?" says Curly. "Tell him," said the Judge, "that the jury have found him guilty, and ask him what he has to say." "Oh," says Curly, "to the devil I give the jury—I'm going with none of 'em"—(cheers and laughter.) That is my position, just *mutatis mutandis*, say what you like; but neither Judge nor jury care for what you say. But I am here not to appeal to your charity; I am here to lay before you, as Englishmen, the truth regarding a certain circumstance, and to expound to you that which cannot be kept in darkness by the Judges. I am one of the victims—(loud cheers.) This is my sixth criminal prosecution within these five years. Six of them! and here I am as large as life—(cheers.) Well! but, now, what is the object for which you have been convened here to-night? That's the question. This is a meeting of all classes—of all shades of politics—of all lovers of justice—(cheers.)—You are not here to express your approbation of any political principle, for the aiding of which your friends have been committed; but you are here to express your abomination of laws being stretched to put down the expression of sentiment—you are here for the purpose of showing, that fritter away as they may the British Constitution, there yet remains in it a spirit which no Judge can destroy, which no jury can efface!—(loud cheers.) If you pronounce me innocent, what care I for the verdict of a packed jury?—(loud cheers.) Rather would I carry the impress of their infamy into my lonely cell, being consoled with your verdict of innocence, than walk about with their verdict of acquittal whilst you pointed with the finger of scorn, and designated me "guilty"—(loud cheers.) I am a conspirator—(cheers.) I was cited to appear on Saturday last before the Queen's Bench, to answer for a conspiracy—(cheers.) Why, the law has conspired against me, not I against the laws—(cheers.) What is the meaning of conspiracy? Conspiracy means consulting together in secret to destroy what is legitimate and ought to exist. Why, I never acted in secret—I never held secret communion or consulted secretly upon politics in all my life; what I have done I have done openly—I have done boldly, for I know that I had justice on my side—(loud cheers.) But they arrested sixty-two of us, and as Mr. Duncombe observed at the last meeting at which he had the honour to preside—for though a member of that august assemblage—the House of Commons—I say it is an honour to be called on to preside at such a meeting as this—(cheers)—that there was an object in our arrest, and so there was; it was to give a tone to the subject—to give importance to the subject—an old hat is mended by cocking it; there must always be an addition to it; and what do you think that cock cost us? Why, £331. Sixty-two labourers were served with notices on Monday to appear, either personally or by proxy, at the Queen's Bench; for that they paid £5 8s. each. But there must be another cock in the old hat; that fashion would not last beyond the term; there was an invitation to appear before her Majesty wherever she might be. I was in bed when I received my invitation, and I was near about getting up and starting off for Walmer at once—(cheers and laughter.) We entered an appearance, however, and we must plead next term, and that will cost us all £5 8s. more. We must all pay our traverse fees, £600 more. Men, to avoid remaining in custody, are obliged to find bail, and their expenses are very heavy, amounting, at least, to £2,400; £2,400 before conviction! Before a magistrate, if a man is fined £2 for a petty larceny, and cannot find bail, he goes for two months to the House of Correction. How many months should we have to be in prison for the large amount of money which these proceedings have cost us?—(cheers.) The indictment charges with—what? Meteing on the 17th of August, and creating certain rows and riots on the 1st of August—(cheers.) Aye, but then you don't see this; you don't know what this means. The law has nothing to do with this. It is a political take. What do you think this new move was for? Chartism was going out of the minds of the landlords—it was going out of the minds of the Income Tax payers, and that was why we were to be prosecuted. "Halloo," says Peel, "the fires are about; this won't do; we must reconcile the Income Tax payers to the Income Tax; we must let them see what we wanted the Income Tax for; to put down the Chartists to be sure—(loud cheers.) We must keep Chartism up as a bugaboo to frighten them, and convince the aristocracy that they are all going to be murdered"—(cheers, and a voice, "The Chartists don't want that.") We do not not want you to tell us that, my friend—(cheers.) Here, then, is that wonderful charge brought against us. We met on the 16th August at Manchester, we met openly; we threw open our doors; we interposed an authority to prevent bloodshed, and we published every thing that was done. But there was a placard upon the walls—a placard of which we knew nothing; but I knew everything! at least, they said so. Roebuck said I drew up the National Petition! But there was a placard stuck up, and I declare that I never saw it, I take my oath, till it was stuck up—(cheers). It was put there by the enemies to the Chartist cause—(cheers). I am not going to appeal to the charity of you, gentlemen, at all—I am going to appeal to your pockets—(cheers). Here it is; here is the little book ("The Poor Man's Companion") These prosecutions have cost us £2,400. Now, Government prosecutions, since the year 1800 up to the passing of the Reform Bill, averaged about £50,000 a year; since the passing of the Reform Bill it has cost as much as £350,000 a year for Governmental prosecutions—(cries of "shame, shame.") And I find in every year since the Chartist persecutions, an increase of 30 per cent. in the secret service money—(shame). And every year when there is an election, the expence is doubled. So you see, gentlemen, you not only pay for prosecuting us, but you afterwards—at least the generous portion of you—pay for defending us (cheers). Now, as a matter of course, we shall be tried; perhaps we shall be convicted—What of that?—(cheers) I have been convicted before—(loud cheers).—If we go to jail, what of that?—(cheers). We will come back again—(loud cheers). And then we'll meet you here again—(renewed cheers). Aye, but we have the Whigs now; and, by the bye, our friend, Mr. Duncombe, spoke of precedent—our friend wrote on behalf of White to Sir James Graham, and Graham replied that he had not departed from the rules laid down by Russell and Normanby. Here you have them; Tories acting upon Whig precedent, and Whigs upon Tory misrule. Some people say "You have the Whigs, now is the time to form an alliance between the working men and the middle classes." I am ready—I always was ready—for that, but if we have a union it shall be a union of principle—(loud cheers). Not if it were to save my life to-morrow, much less to save myself from imprisonment, would I give up one single point of that Charter by which I have so long stood—(cheers). If the Whigs want me, here I am; they know where to find me. To them I won't move an inch—(cheers). If they think to gag me by any humbug of Free Trade, they may just as well think of turning the sun from his course—(loud cheers). If they wish to form a free trade, so that it shall be a blessing to all, let them look to us for the means of establishing it—(loud and continued cheers.) Not when I am hunted by the Tories am I to form a base coalition with the Whigs—(cheers). The Whigs prosecuted me five times, and no doubt the Tories will do so as often. (Some confusion was here caused in the body of the hall by a woman fainting.) Now, my friends, I'll tell you what—the present struggle is to mar the reality of reform. The great fault of our Legislature is, that they are never forced into a measure but they destroy the effect of it themselves—(cheers). The higher orders never wanted reform themselves, and it is we who must struggle for the true principle. Destroy Chartism, and another system of agitation springs up—for the progress of the mind of man will not be arrested till the object of that mind is gained (cheers). We ought almost to rejoice in the recent outbreaks, for they have proved that the people in the possession of power do not create anarchy—the people rose *en masse*, and no blood was shed—no greater harm was done than the pulling out of a plug or two—(cheers). Well, I thank God they have attempted to point the finger at me, and have selected a hired informer for that purpose, and have treated us with a special jury, apprehensive lest a union might take place between the Whigs and the Chartists—(loud cheers). Now we've got a special jury—that is, suppose to-morrow a kindly feeling should arise in favour of Chartism, the Crown has the power of appointing forty-eight jurors from the uncontaminated class to try us. (Shame.) I have been tried by two special juries before, and, as a matter of course, they both found me guilty of being—a Chartist. (Cheers.) There was no evidence at all required before a modern Jeffries—the modern Jeffries who deeply sympathised with the suffering people—he would like to see the streets paved with penny loaves, and to see rendered happy every weeping advocate of the poor and desolate of their kin. (Cheers and laughter.) Aye, the cause of our disorder lies not in the Tories, not in the Whigs, but, as our excellent friend has said, in class legislation. (Loud cheers.) But let them do what they can, let them judge as they please, till the great Tamworth doctor can discover by what chemical process he can make gold out of paper, he cannot keep the Chartists down. (Cheers.) He must get pure gold out of paper first, and he cannot do that. We must go on—suffer, suffer, suffer till we see an end to it; we must not dishonour ourselves in the hour of trouble by a compromise of our principles. (Cheers.) Could there be anything more inviting—could there be a moment more precious—an opportunity more seemly than the present, for me to move from my principles? But I will not—not one jot or one point. (Loud cheers.) No, no, "Whistle, and I'll come to you, my lad," won't do. They are the men that prosecuted us, and now they act upon the old system—courting the widow coming from her husband's funeral; and now they think to court the Chartists when their friends are confined. No, no, we are going to have a large augmentation to our ranks. All the shopkeepers are on the point of bankruptcy. (Cheers.) All the cotton lords are beginning to squeak—(cheers)—every man of them. (Cheers.) All those who would make cheap bread by substituting iron, and wood, and steam for flesh, and blood, and sinews—by substituting machinery for manual labour, they are coming to the dungeons like yourselves. (Cheers.) And when we are all engulphed in general ruin, then out of chaos will spring life, and shape, and form. (Loud and continued cheers.) But I am not the man to hasten that, nor am I the man to avoid it, to place you in greater jeopardy. (Cheers.) The Government will shortly be without the means of paying their soldiers and their sailors if you don't replenish the exchequer. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I have now laid before you the whole case. Everything we did in Manchester we did with open doors—we have published it all, and yet we have been stigmatised in the public press as "conspirators," and I am the man who, like the trumpeter, should be hung upon the tree. That was what the *Sunday Times* said. (Hisses.) And, my friends, whenever you go into a coffee house, and see that paper, put it into the fire. (Cheers.) Now, that is a leaf out of their own book; they told Peel to hang me up like the trumpeter, and now I tell you to put that paper on the fire whenever you see it; it is a demoralizing, beastly paper, and panders to the worst passions of its readers. The man who writes for you must write virtue and morality, for none other will receive your support. (Cheers.) I have an opportunity now of speaking to you daily. There was a good article yesterday in the *Morning Advertiser*, and I am thankful for small mercies, though they come too late. But the *Advertiser* forgot something; I have been hammering away every day for two weeks, and the *Advertiser* said that none of the press had touched upon it, whilst I have positively blistered my hands in writing upon Lord Abinger's conduct. What would you say of the press that would repudiate the idea of calling Suisse a valuable servant, and yet would refuse to animadvert upon the unjust conduct of such a servant of the public as a Judge? Why should the press take upon itself to hunt down individuals? The day is not far distant when public opinion must hold its sway, and I thank my God that I have now a shield to guard me from the weapons pointed at me by such papers as the *Sunday Times*. (Loud cheers.) I have the little terrier, and I have the great bull-dog. (Cheers.) I have the terrier that stops at the door to bark when he hears the footstep of the enemy, and I have the bull-dog to keep off the intruder. (Loud cheers) I have the pistol, and I have the blunderbuss. I have the little *Evening Star*—(tremendous applause)—and I have the great *Polar Bear*, established this day five years, sounding in their ears the thunder of democracy. (Loud cheers.) And do you suppose that in seizing us there was no intention to put down these papers? (Cheers.) The *Evening Star* is losing £80 a week, and if it lost £100 or £200 every week, all the combined powers of Whigs and Tories shall never put it down (Loud cheers) There is none of the Duke of Buckingham's money here. We receive not a farthing from the Carlton Club, not a rap of the £50,000 from the Leaguers. I dare say they would give £20 a column for a Corn Law article; but I would not give them one stickfull for the whole £50,000. (Cheers.) Now it rests with you to say whether we have committed those enormous offences which would justify the country to send us to trial without the prospect of a defence. (Cheers.) That is the question. (Cheers.) That is a moral for Chartism; that is appealing to your judgment; it is not exciting your passion, not exciting your charity, but asking for working men, who, in their attachment to your cause, have submitted themselves to be entrapped by the law, that they may be tried whether they are guilty or not. (Cheers.) They have families dear to them as the families of the aristocracy—they have wives and children depending on their labour for support. (Cheers.) I feel confident that this appeal will not be made in vain. I ask not this for myself; my defence has not cost the country a farthing, nor have I received a fraction from a living man. (Cheers.) In 1839 and 1840, I gave £300 to the Defence Fund, which has never been paid to me, and I have never asked for it. (Loud cheers.) I have now enough to do to pay for myself. This has cost me £200 as far as it has gone. I had to send my physician and attorney, and both my bondsmen down to Liverpool, and to keep them there for many days, and you may be sure professional gentlemen would not go there for nothing. If I am guilty I have paid the penalty, and if I am not, who will pay me back what I have lost?" (Cheers.) I cannot speak so long now as I used to do; I have not spoken in public for two months, and I feel that I have exerted myself too much; but I cannot conclude without congratulating the meeting and the Chartists generally, on the fact of our excellent friend Mr. Duncombe being here?—(cheers.) I do not disregard rank, title, and honour, if honour, rank, and title sit upon honourable shoulders—(Cheers). I do not honour Mr. Duncombe the less because he is not a working man, but I do honour him the more, because, belonging to a higher order of society, he can take his place amongst them, and can yet participate in the feelings of the working men;—(loud cheers) and though the proud aristocracy may attempt to point at him the finger of scorn, or may attach to his name the title of Demagogue, the honours which shall devolve upon him will be more than sufficient to shield him from their shafts, which will fall harmless against him—(loud cheers). I have now performed my part of the duty, and as it is likely that attempts will be made to form a union between the working and middle classes, I say do it not at the sacrifice of your principles. I know that there are emissaries about, I know that the police are at work, that the spies are in employment; but if in the course of ten days or a fortnight, God restore me to such health and strength as will enable me to take field once more, I will challenge the new order of democrats to an every night meeting, and will prove to them that their principles are humbug, and that nothing but the Charter will accomplish the freedom of the people. Mr. O'Connor resumed his seat amid tremendous applause, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

Mr. FUSSELL, who may be looked upon as one of the "Political Victims," having suffered persecution and incarceration at the hands of the Government, rose to move the second resolution, which he read to the following effect:—

"That while this meeting readily admit that persons convicted on true and sufficient evidence before a just Judge and honest Jury, of any real crime connected with the lamentable outbreaks referred to, were deserving of punishment, they think that such punishment should have been awarded only in proportion to the wrongs proved to have been inflicted on society, and with a due regard to that mercy with which the administration of the law should have been tempered, especially under the peculiar circumstances."

In proposing that resolution, he could not but explain what he had witnessed with his own eyes in the disturbed midland districts. He assured that meeting that the Chartists, *far from being* the fomenters or encouragers of those disturbances, employed themselves in giving advice to the people NOT to violate any law, or be guilty of any destruction of property, or injury to person, (Hear, hear, and applause.) This he witnessed with his own eyes in Staffordshire; and it was for instructing the poor uninstructed, uneducated colliers in the right path that Ellis, and most of their friends, were incarcerated. The people were uneducated, and if they violated the law, much allowance should be made in their favour. (Shame! shame!) He assured the meeting that in many instances the inspectors of police had waited on Mr. George White (referred to by Mr. O'Connor), and represented to him, that if the meeting would be allowed to be held, they would not disturb or interfere with it. But notwithstanding all this, notwithstanding that no steps were taken by the authorities to prohibit the holding of such a meeting, notwithstanding that its objects were peaceable, and that it was convened for the legitimate discussion of the people's grievances, the magistrates, on Thursday before the meeting, issued a proclamation, "That any person who should attend the meeting would be guilty of a violation of the law." (Groans, and cries of shame.) The Government had persons, police spies, and others, employed to misrepresent the actual state of those things in that district. Independent of those wrongs, their Chairman (Mr. Duncombe) had justly alluded to the case of Mason. Mr. Fussell then detailed to the meeting, whose feelings were shocked by the narration, that one of the witnesses employed under Sir James Graham, to swear away the liberty of the Staffordshire prisoners, has since been indicted for "stealing ducks." So much for Sir James Graham's witnesses. (The announcement was followed by exclamations of disgust.) The meeting would also hear with disgust, that in the case of George White, sworn to be at the meeting, although in reality he was not, the Government had employed a "vile woman" as witness against him—(cries of hear, hear)—who, it turned out, was "keeper of an infamous and notorious *brothel*. (Loud bursts of indignation.) Mr. Fussell, after some further observations, in which he explained the unprincipled causes and motives which led Sir Robert Peel to have recourse to the harsh measures of the Special Commission, and to the connection which that minister would doubtless attempt to establish between the failure of the Tariff and the disorders which led to those harsh measures which he had adopted, concluded amid loud cheers by moving the resolution, and expressing his anxious trust that a real union of all good men was about to take place for the carrying of the People's Charter.

Mr. WESTERTON, of the Parliamentary Reform Association, suggested that the speakers who were to follow him would confine themselves as closely as possible to the question, and to ten minutes in the delivery of their sentiments, for the meeting had still a multitude of business to get through. He rose for the purpose of seconding the resolution proposed by Mr. Fussell. He (Mr. Westerton) had been always given to understand that the reason why the British Constitution was called "the envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world," was, that it threw the shield of its protection over the weak and oppressed as well as over the strong and mighty. (Cheers.) But the fact, and the result of the Special Commission had led him to think otherwise. (Hear, hear.) The proceedings under that Commission, he dared to assert, were a violation of the first principles of the British Constitution. (Hear, hear, hear.) He called upon that meeting and upon the country to raise their voices in a tone of thunder against such proceedings, and, by a well-combined effort, to strike a death-blow to a system at once so unjust and tyrannical, recollecting that "he who allows oppression shares the crime." (Loud cheers, and cries of "Hear, hear.")

Colonel THOMPSON stood before the meeting to support the resolution which they had just heard read, and would engage to keep within the limited time. He once told a speaker in "another house," that he thought "two minutes" enough for any man to convey whatever he had to say in. (Laughter.) He (Colonel Thompson) was of opinion that the people were not impressed with the necessity of supporting the victims yet waiting for trial. It was a pity, that when large masses of men were cast into prison for their adherence to public liberty, as on the present occasion, the public did not arouse themselves and come forward in their support. (Hear, hear.) They had had sufficient warnings on this head in bye-gone periods of history. (Hear.) There was no worse things on earth than political judges. (Hear, hear.) No man could have a "fair" trial, no man could be considered secure, when the judicial bench was stained, and the scales of justice were influenced by political prejudice. Peace, happiness, and security, it was well known, depended upon a just administration of the law. But instead of weighing and impartially examining the evidence, political judges gave way to the worst passions. (Hear, hear.) No man would deny that there was dire and general dissatisfaction with the manner in which the law had been administered on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) What every man says must be true. (Hear.) Why should it be so? (Hear, hear.) The people were ground down, and he saw no remedy for them but the Charter. He was sure that in the assembly which he saw before him, there were scores who, for years, had been in the same profession as himself; and he would put it to those men, whether when complaints were made, they did not know that it was the officers who were to blame. (Hear, hear.) And so it was in this instance; those who were administering the affairs of the country were to blame. (Hear, hear, with loud and long-protracted cheers.) Did not the people see before their eyes that all this was the effect of class legislation? which implies in particular, those who exercise it. (Hear, hear, and cries of "True, true.") No class by itself, was fit to govern all classes. (Cries of "Bravo!") That was the great secret which men wished to learn, but had not learned yet. Men, however, were coming round—they must come round!—(Hear, hear, hear! renewed cries of "Bravo!" and cheers.) They must find it out, and it must one day, find its way into the head of the Government.—(Reiterated, loud, and long-continued cheers.) He did not despair of the Government. What, he would ask, would they think of a Government like the present, if it (even it!)—and he did not despond at present—should correct its error, and do something humane for those unfortunate men who have recently been prosecuted, and those who are yet awaiting trial! Such an act would be a work worthy a statesman—(Hear, and applause.) It would be well if the Government would hear the voice from that hall, and do something—(Hear and cheers) The people were always grateful, and would be deeply so for such an act—(hear, hear.) Would then, that the Government would, in that hour, make the experiment! would that it would redress the wrongs and sufferings of the poor men then in prison! and see whether it would not reap a glorious harvest of honour to its name—(Loud and long continued cheering, intermingled with "Bravos," amidst which the gallant Colonel concluded, intimating that he felt great satisfaction in giving his heartfelt support to the resolution.)

Mr. CLEAVE rose to move the third resolution, prior to reading which, he observed, being one of the Sub-committee, who had been concerned in the getting up of that meeting, he would let them into a secret, namely, that the committee had unanimously come to the determination of reminding every speaker that he should confine himself to fifteen or tweaty minutes at the outside (Laughter) He (Mr. Cleave had been applied to to move the resolution which he then held in his hand; and on the committee he had been appointed to another duty—that of holding a "plate" at the door—(hear, hear, and laughter.) The resolution which he held in his hand, and which he would read related to it: it was to the effect—

"That nearly three hundred families having by the sentences passed during the late Special Commission, been deprived of their natural protectors, and reduced thereby to a condition which presents no other alternative than to seek refuge in Union Workhouses, or to become houseless and desitute wanderers; and such enormous expences having been entailed upon the individuals indicted, who have traversed their trials, as to demonstrate that justice (which should be freely dispensed) to be procured, must be dearly purchased; it therefore now behoves the friends generally, of humanity, apart from all reference to individual, political, or other opinions; to testify their sympathy for the unfortunate families of the men already sentenced, and at the same time their desire to see justice secured in future, by establishing a General Defence and Support Fund."

They should remember that "friends" and "foes" would draw an indication of the public feeling from that meeting, and he (Mr. Cleave) hoped they would do their duty by subscribing that night—(hear, hear.) They would remember that every man who (acknowledging the Charter) was taken up, had done his duty—(hear, hear, hear and enthusiastic cheers.) He (Mr. Cleave) felt assured that the brave men who had taken their trial, and who were still to take their trial, would not rely on Englishmen in vain—(loud cheering.) And if there were a man in that room who was fond of "his pot and his pipe," let him, if he be poor, make a generous sacrifice of both, and by an act of self-denial, give the amount to the "Victim Fund," to such an extent as the Chancellor of the Exchequer would feel, and as would make the hearts of the "oppressors" tremble—(cheers, cries of "Hear, hear," and "Brave!")

Mr. JENKINS, in a speech replete with classic learning and allusions, displaying an intimate knowledge of the wisdom and abstruse lore of the philosophers, seconded the resolution, in doing which he remarked that he once knew of a man, who lost his liberty through consequence alone, of a want of money. He was found guilty of an offence against the laws of his country, and would have been acquitted, had he had means wherewith to get up his defence. That fact, alone, spoke volumes to the present meeting; for precisely so was it with "the victims," in the present case—(hear, hear.) It needed no rhetorical effort of speech to support the cause they were then advocating; and in that conviction he would merely call upon them as "Liberals," and as Englishmen, to support the objects which the meeting had in view—(hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. SPURR, in supporting the resolution, begged to call the attention of the meeting to the condition of the families of the men who had suffered in the cause of the people—(hear, hear.) He felt pained by stating that they were not supported as they ought to be; but he trusted that they were not to be neglected, now that their only providers were taken from them by a corrupt and inhuman system of class legislation—(hear and cheers.) He would not say to the people what they ought to do, but this he would say, that it was contrary to the law of the Creator to starve in the midst of plenty—(cheers.) He thought a man could not be guilty of a greater crime than suicide—(hear, hear.) And he thought that that crime was to be committed without cutting throats; for instance, if the industrious man was driven to starvation, he (Mr. Spurr,) would like to know whether it was his duty to starve or assist himself from the stock which he had assisted to accumulate!—(loud cheers.) He hoped every man would ask himself a few questions, upon the rights which he ought to possess, and not to run away with the blind doctrine of—no liberty, no struggle—(hear, and cheers.) He had struggled in the cause of the people, and had stood at the bar of a metropolitan police office, with all the horrors of a prosecution before his eyes, and yet he had not been diverted from the path he ought to pursue—(cheers.) He hoped every man would come forward in the great cause now at issue, and join heart and soul without bickering, which would be sure to strike terror into the enemies of freedom—(loud cheers.) In conclusion, he (Mr. Spurr) would recommend the working men not to throw away their money in defending state prosecutions, for if the Charter was to be had, it was only by suffering in dungeons that it was to be attained; and he thought if it was worth having, it was worth a struggle, though that struggle would be painful, and it may happen fatal to some—(cheers.) He thought no man should fear a prison, when that alone was the way to achieve the liberty of the enslaved English working-men; and he would advise every man to be prepared to suffer in the great and glorious cause of the People's Charter, as it was the only remedy for the great, the mighty, and overwhelming evils of his unfortunate and long unhappy country. Mr. Spurr then sat down, amid loud and protracted cheering.

Mr. ROBERTS, of Bath, after repeated calls from the v

(Continued from our Sixth page.)

evident anxiety. Now for union, whispered some upon the platform; now for the Charter, muttered those upon the floor. Mr. O'Connor could not proceed for some minutes, the applause with which he was greeted was so tremendous. Nor did he leave his audience long in doubt when he did commence. His declaration "I have suffered for the Charter. This is my sixth prosecution in less than five years; and if my suffering will carry the Charter, I am prepared for the worst; but from me faction has nothing to hope for; and those who imagine that to avoid suffering, or to make it the milder, I will form a junction with Whigs or free traders upon no better terms than lenity for myself, have made a wrong calculation of my mind and their own powers. Here is the Charter standard; here am I, rejecting none, but declining to move my standard back a fraction of an inch for the purpose of establishing a union profitable to myself, but injurious to my party." This declaration was received with shouts that made the building ring, and faction shudder. Perhaps, however, the most striking portions of Mr. O'Connor's address, were those statistical data real from Mr. Hobson's Almanack, for the year 1843, and which the speaker used for the purpose of proving to the middle classes, that they paid indirectly for Chartist prosecution. He showed that the amounts paid for the prosecution of felons for the the ten years preceding reform, varied from £59,000 in 1821 to £74,000 in 1831, while in 1833 the account opened with £147,000, and closed in 1841 with THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS, thus showing an increase in that item between 1821 and 1841 of £300,000, or the interest upon nearly £10,000,000; he also showed that the Secret Service grant had become augmented within the same period; and that the largest advances were made from that fund during years of general election, and in those years when Whig spies had been abroad. In 1833, the amount was £29,000; while in 1834, a general election, it was £49,000; in 1836, £29,000; in 1837, a general election, £45,000; in 1840, £27,000; in 1841, a general election, £37,000. But by far the most appalling item was for 1833, when the spy system was made general throughout England and Scotland, and during which period, Fox Maule admitted the fact of sending 'Inspectors to look after Feargus O'Connor, and to report upon the state of the harvest" in 1838, the winter of torch-light meetings, and just before the election of delegates to the first National Convention. The amount of Secret Service money was SEVENTY-TWO THOUSAND POUNDS, being many thousands more than in any year for the twenty-six preceding years. Another curious column appears in this invaluable little compilation, under the head '*Suffering Parsons;*' and here we learn, that the 'Dissent ministry' were not as sparing in their bequests to the parsons as they were lavish in alms of them. The item in 1831 amounted to £15,000; and in 1841, while the flock was starving, and crying out for bread, and the Dissenters bellowing "*Cheap Bread,*" this item amounted to £37,000, or had been nearly trebled. From the year 1824 to the year 1831, the annual amount paid to those suffering innocents varied from £17,000 in 1824, to £15,000 in 1831, and amounted to £37,000 in 1841; while in 1818, only £1,000 were granted to them. Now, then, here is Whig economy with a vengeance, in details too minute, and bestowed for objects too congenial for the supporters of Whiggery to condescend a glance at. Let us now balance accounts. The Whigs left a general deficit upon their balance sheet, of over £2,400,000 sterling; and if any arithmetician will take the trouble of balancing those several items of secret service money, suffering parsons' money, and prosecution of felons' money, he will find that the amount paid in the ten years, from 1832 to 1841, as compared with the amount paid under the same heads from 1821 to 1832, leaves a balance against the ten Reform years of more than £2,000,000 sterling. Now, then, we have solved a problem for the Income Tax payers, and given a solution of Whig economy, which will puzzle the best friends of Reform to answer. Of the meeting we need only say, that it was in every respect such as the country had a right to expect, and such a one as does honour to the men of London; none of the recruiting parties made their appearance, though they made their way here and there, if occasion required. London has nobly done its duty; let the country now respond. We shall do ours.

"In conclusion, we have to request that the Chartists in every locality will meet as speedily as possible for the purpose of hearing Mr. Duncombe's bold, and manly, and eloquent speech read aloud to the classes; and then let each Association at once form a defence fund committee, and remit the proceeds to the treasurer, F. O'Connor, by post-office order, made payable to John Cleave, addressed to the Publisher, *Evening Star* Office, 252, Strand."

TALES WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE "NORTHERN STAR."

BY CHARTIUS.

THE FOUNDLING OF AYR.

FROM FACTS FURNISHED BY A MASON CHARTIST.

PART II.

The morning that saw James set out in search of a livelihood, was a morning similar to that which had ushered him into life; but great was the difference between the helpless infant and the stalwart young man. With his bundle and working-tools he trudged cheerfully along, for his heart was lightened by hope; and the constant change of scene, with the prospect before him, contributed to exhilarate his spirits. But he soon found his heavy tools an incumbrance, not so much from their weight as that they chafed and made his shoulder sore. It was in vain that he shifted them from one side to the other—it was only making one ea bad as the other. He must carry them, however, for they were to be his "bread-winners." Fortunately, a good-natured rustic going with a cart for coals, gave him a "lift," which relieved him greatly, and at the end of the day he found himself in a town about five-and-twenty miles from the place of his departure. He entered a small public-house, and creeping to a corner of the room ordered himself a pint of ale, and took out a little bread and cheese, which still remained from his day-meal. He asked if he could be accommodated with a lodging, and being answered in the affirmative, he wished his bed to be got ready, as he was weary and had a long day's tramp before him on the morrow.

There were one or two smokers and drinkers, pot-house politicians, Pittites and Foxites, occupying their old accustomed seats in the warm ingle-nook. They were in high debate on the conduct and character of Bonsparte who was at that time vainly endeavouring to make an ally of England in his crusade against the crowned tyrants of Europe. "What," said the Pittite, "join with that usurper, that tyrant and murderer!—did he not poison his sick troops at Jaffa?" "No," replied the Foxite, "he did not—it was the doctor." "But," says the other, "Bonsparte gave the doctor orders to do it." "On the contrary," the Foxite replied, "it was by the doctor's advice that such orders were given—the men were sick of the plague, and the infallible tokens of that disease shewed them to be past recovery—it is a common custom among doctors to give a quietus to their patients to shorten their mortal agonies, and Bonsparte complied with this custom from a motive of humanity. "Humanity!" echoed the Pittite in a fury—"it is such humanity as I wish you and all admirers of that arch-villain could experience." "Why, you Tories," said the Foxite, calmly, "would be worse than the Turks if we were to fall into your hands—and certainly I had rather be poisoned than left to your tender mercy." "Here's Church and King," shouted the Pittite, drinking his glass with an air of exasperation, and setting it down with such a clash that it broke to pieces. "Aye, is that the way you would serve your favourite," said the Foxite—"now I would treat mine more mildly—here's Church and State! and our constitution in its purity."

James had listened during his frugal repast with considerable interest to this discussion, which now appeared to be ended, for each party having gulped down his principles with all the satisfaction that the liquor could impart, began to digest them in silence, puffing their pipes with an appearance of triumph. Whether it was that the good cheer had enlivened his spirits, or the debate had roused his latent enthusiasm, James, who had thoroughly imbibed the pure democratic principles of Paine, and consequently was no admirer of Church or State in their present corrupt and monarchical form—James could not help likewise shewing his opinions, and drank success to Reform! The magical word was no sooner uttered than the startled gaze of both Whig and Tory was turned upon our hero—the former seemed much to wonder at his boldness, while the latter eyed him with a mixture of contempt and detestation, as though he were some odious reptile that had crept into his presence.

"What!" said he, "have we Reformers here?—they are no better worth than burning—I would have them all served as the lads serve the stakes they put into the middle of bonfires, and call Tom Painers."

"Indeed!" said the Whig, "as their doctrines are destructive, they themselves ought to be destroyed."

James was surprised to find both belligerents so suddenly form a coalition against him with such terms of bitter animosity; but before he had sufficiently recovered from his surprise, he received a gentle intimation from the landlord that their beds were all full—they could not accommodate him: our Reformer was obliged to take up his bundle and walk. It was now late at night—the shops were all closed, all but a few huckesters of the poorer sort. The benighted wanderer trudged up and down one or two streets completely lost, and thought that it was hard he should be made an outcast for being a Reformer, a character that ought to be honoured and loved everywhere. As he now and then caught a glimpse through a lighted parlour window of the comfortable inmates within, sitting down to cards or to supper—enjoying every luxury because they were Tories and favoured by the system, while he was without a home or a lodging, in a strange place, he could not but reflect on the necessity of that reform of which he was an humble advocate, and instead of thinking to promote his own interest by turning Tory, he became all the more rooted in Radical principles. At length he spied a half-open door of a public house—he entered just as the last guest was quitting it. Accosting the landlord, who was about to close up for the night, he asked him if he could have a bed there. The landlord, after a scrutinizing glance, told him, no! that all were occupied. James begged hard that he might lay on a bench by the fire-side, or anywhere under cover, for he was a stranger in the town, had travelled far, and did not know where to find a lodging. The landlord still hesitating, James showed him a shilling and told him he would pay for a night's rest on the floor just the same as for a bed, if he might stay. Mine host now remembered that he had a bedstead without a bed in it which James might have if he chose. Our wayfarer immediately accepted the offer with thanks, and was conducted by the landlord to the top of the house, into a large attic where stood two beds already appropriated and the said bedstead. After bidding him good night, and leaving him without a candle, the landlord went to his own comfortable quarters, and James laid down in his clothes. His mind immediately reverted to the occurrences of the day—he thought of the young wife that he had left and bid heaven bless her!—he thought of his foster-parents, and of the mystery that shrouded his birth—of the difficulties and hardships that seemed to be in his way, and were likely to prevent the accomplishment of his wishes—but he had heard that work was plentiful in the town to which he was travelling, and all his distresses would vanish when he was able to send for his wife, and earn a comfortable livelihood for both. His mind soothed by these pleasing hopes, he was gradually sinking to sleep, when he was roused by the most dismal groans that ever mortal in the pains of death uttered. They seemed to come from an old man in one of the beds, and contrasted strongly with the deep-drawn snores that indicated the sound sleep of the lodger in the other. The dying man uttered broken exclamations and prayers between his groans, and at length all was silence. James listened awhile, but could hear nothing, save the cry of the watchman from the street, going his rounds, and his "Past one!" sounded like a knell as it died away in the distance. Half-terrified, and half-starved, he sought in vain for rest, and, with the first dawn of day, arose, and went down stairs The landlord was already up, and received the shilling with a thankye, while James took to the road—the Great Northern Road! The sun broke out at mid-day, and he lay by the wayside and slept. He was now without money, and had to beg his way; and, though it was but seldom that he received any half-pence, yet he was plentifully furnished at the farm houses with broken bread; for in those days a working man was seldom compelled to beg, and never in vain. It is not our purpose to lengthen out this narrative by minute details of the hardships, the insults, and privations which James endured, till he reached "canny Newcastle." Trades' Unions were not then established, or he (if a member) would have had a sufficiency every day allowed him for tramp-money, and, when he reached the place of his destination, his brother Unionists would have told him where to get work, if any was to be had, or given him some support. However, on inquiry at a large stone-yard, he had the good luck to fall into a job immediately, and was directed by one of the men to a street where he might find a suitable lodging. He called at the first house that had a notification in the window. The landlady, a woman of the world, asked him who had sent him? He could not tell, for he knew not the man's name. "Then, where's your bundle?" said she. "I have left it at the stone-yard along with my tools." "Go and fetch it, my canny man, and we will then see about the lodging." James went back for the talisman that was to be the "*open sesame,*" and, all being right, he was installed into his lodgings, worked daily at the yard, soon sent for his wife, and became settled in "canny Newcastle."

(To be concluded in our next.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR—If you can insert the following letter and rules in your next publication, you will confer a favour on the committee, and oblige

Yours in the cause,
ROBERT LOWERY.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF SCOTLAND.

FRIENDS.—Having received from various places an assurance that they were desirous to join the National Association proposed by the meeting at Edinburgh, but desiring to have the rules sent to them, the committee now lay them before the country through the press, not deeming themselves at liberty to print them as final until they receive the sanction of the general body of the Chartists of Scotland, when, if a sufficient number sanction and adopt them, to give a fair chance of the Association becoming national—they will then print them for general issue, to be sent to every part requesting them, after having adopted any alterations or additions that may have been generally desired.

The design of the association has been before you for some weeks—rules are here presented to you. In justice to your brethren that have taken the subject up, every place where there are any number of Chartists should meet, no matter how few they may be, and on or before the first of December transmit decisions, whether they will join the Association or not, and what number of cards of membership they will need, the number stated being deemed an order for them.

Also every place should get persons to take names down for the *Scottish Chartist Pioneer*, price twopence, which has to be the monthly organ of the Association; it is suggested that twopence be paid when the name is taken down, and the price of the next when the first number is delivered, thus keeping the payment in advance. To enable the committee to bring it out on January 1st, 1843, the orders will have to be in by the early part of next week.

The committee respectfully hope that these places that have had the addresses and have not sent in the amount due for them, will do so; and that each place that may have received them will bear in mind that there were other expences besides the mere cost of the address, and that it is but just that each place assists the committee with a little to defray those expences. All communications to be addressed,

Mr. Robert Lowery,
46, Nicholson-street, Edinburgh.

RULES AND OBJECTS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

I.—That the object of this Association be to obtain for every male of Great Britain and Ireland, of twenty-one years of age, of sane mind, non-convict of crime, and a registered resident of not less than three months in the parish he shall vote in, a right to vote for the election of members to serve in the Commons' House of Parliament; that the Votes be given by Ballot, the Election of the Members annually, No-property Qualification required of them, and they to be paid for their services; and that the country shall be divided into electoral districts for the election of those members in accordance with their population; or in other words this Association is established to obtain the passing into law the principles contained in the document known as the *People's Charter.*

II.—That all its power shall be directed to the above object, by peaceful and moral means, by agitating the public mind to the discussion of its principles through the press, on the platform, or in the House of Commons, and by the adoption of practical modes of passive resistance to the evil and injustice it seeks to remove—the object of the Association being the establishment of right and justice for all, it will repudiate acts of violence or wrong whether on the part of avowed enemies or professing friends, deeming any guilty of such acts as ceasing to be members.

III. To carry out the objects of the association every member shall take out a card of membership yearly, paying at the time twopence, one penny for the card, and one penny as one month's subscription in advance to the general fund of the association, established for general purposes, and continue to pay one penny per month afterwards to the same general fund, and that as far as possible the collection of these subscriptions should be quarterly, in advance.

IV. That this association holds no correspondence through its officers or members thereof, as officers or members with any other association, it being illegal to do so, but that in any locality where there may be other associations established for the same objects, their members may become members of this also, by taking out their cards and joining this as a distinct body, paying only the penny per month, in consideration that they pay to others for local purposes.

V.—That where there are no distinct associations, or where the members of such have abolished them to join this, all persons joining this association in these places shall pay, besides the penny per month to the general fund, whatever more the members in these places shall deem necessary for local purposes, the association leaving the fixing of those sums to every place to be guided by their circumstances, and used by them as they see best, in conformity with the objects in view.

VI.—That the management of the affairs of the Association be committed to a Council and Secretary, of seven persons, the Secretary only to be paid for his services; the Council to sit in Edinburgh, and be elected by Ballot there, except the Secretary, who shall be elected by Ballot by all the members of the Association, and paid thirty shillings per week for his services: if taken from home his expences to be paid also. That the above seven persons shall form a permanent Executive Council; and that every town or locality where there are more than ten members, shall appoint or nominate a sub-Secretary, to correspond with the Council, who shall receive and transmit to them the subscriptions for the General Fund, dispose of cards in the place, and keep a list of the names of members entered, and transmit the name and address to the General Secretary, and assist him by sending such advice and information as they may deem useful; such sub-secretaries to be elected into the Executive Council, and attend to take part in its business whenever they may think it necessary or convenient; also, that every place nominate one person for every ten members, to be elected into the General Council, and transact the business of the Association in that place in connection with the sub-secretary.

VII. That the duty of the Secretary be to conduct the correspondence, keep the books of the Association, and edit the *Scottish Chartist Pioneer*, to be established as the organ of the Association, and conducted for its benefit, to meet with the Executive at stated periods, and lay the business of the Society before them. That he and the Executive shall give and receive plans and suggestions for advancing the cause, laying them before the general body, and receiving the opinion of the members thereon—to regulate the affairs of the *Pioneer*, engage lecturers; or, in other words, execute the declared will of the Association, in consonance with its rules and objects, in as far as the members or majority make their wishes known, and furnish the means to carry them out; and that the books of the Association, with the member's names, and account, &c., shall be open to inspection when desired, and a balance sheet published every month.

VIII.—That the Lecturers engaged or recognised by this Association be men known to the public as possessed of good moral character, and talent fitted to enable them to advocate its principles effectually, or if previously not generally known to the public, have certificates of the above, from the locality they may come from; and that any locality giving such certificates, remember that if they give them from a mistaken sense of kindness to an individual, or allow a false delicacy to hinder them from refusing them when asked for, by those that are unfit, they commit an act of imposture and injustice on their brethren.

IX.—That when a Lecturer has to be engaged, it shall be notified to the members of the Association by the Secretary, and that any one may propose a candidate, and that a list of the candidates shall be published, and the whole Executive, including the sub-Secretaries, shall decide by majority who shall be the person, and that all persons thus engaged shall be members of the Council for the time being in virtue of their office

X.—That no great object affecting the general interests of the Association shall be decided or acted on by any mere section of it, either as members or officers, unless the whole body has been consulted, and a decision given in its favour through the medium of the officers appointed to ascertain the same; that any locality wishing anything adopted must communicate the same to the Secretary, and through him let it be laid before the general body, that the opinions of the majority may there be known, and decide the same.

XI.—That the Council and Secretary shall be chosen, and enter on office on January 1st, 1843, the interim ones acting until then; and that afterwards the election of all officers shall take place on the first week of every month of December: all nominations having taken place and been published by the 1st of the previous month; no member being allowed to vote that had not taken out his card before the nominations were published. That a list of the votes be kept, and should anything occur to deprive the Association of the services of any of its officers, the candidate that was next to him in the number of votes shall be called to the office, and fill it until the return of the other, or the period of office expires.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING STAR.

SIR,—Breathing the free air during the past week, and enjoying the pleasure of addressing my Shaksperians twice yesterday, have had an exhilirating and restorative effect upon me. And how shall I employ the first hours of recovered health?

I vowed solemnly to William Ellis, in the dungeon beneath Stafford Court-house, that so long as God gave me life and energy, I would not cease to proclaim his wrongs in the hearing of my countrymen, that I would, on every possible opportunity reiterate the circumstances of his unjust and horrible condemnation,—and that, if I had to walk to London for the purpose, I would, before a second imprisonment, see Mr. Duncombe personally, and lay my exiled friend's case before that honoured patriot, as nearly as possible, in the very words in which he himself would have conveyed it to Mr. D.'s ears,—in order that that unshrinking advocate of the oppressed might plead for his recal in the House of Commons.

I had never seen Ellis in my life until I saw him through the grated bars of the chapel in Stafford. Let that be marked by all who doubt about the justice of the indictments against each and all of us during the late trials. Ellis, Capper, Richards, and myself were in *one indictment* "for conspiracy!" Aye, conspiracy: although I had never seen Ellis, nor Ellis me, until, as I have just intimated, we were pointed out to each other, across the chapel of the gaol, in the month of October last, the "conspiracies," riots, &c., having occurred, be it remembered, in the middle of the preceding August. Ellis's appearance surprised me. He stands full six feet in height. His face is decidedly intellectual; and the latent fire of his eye tells you at once that he is a being capable of no common energy. We could not exchange a word until we met in what is called by the poor degraded beings who most commonly compose the tenantry of a prison,—the "glory-hole!"—a low, dingy, dirty dungeon beneath the Court-house at Stafford—lighted by a filthy, gloomy, lamp, and so unhealthily offensive to the senses, that a turnkey was sent in several times, during the fortnight's commission, with a pail half-full of vinegar, into which he plunged a piece of red-hot iron, in order to create an exhalation that might counteract infection. From forty to fifty prisoners were in this dungeon, some having received their sentences and others waiting to be called up into the Court, on the evening,—the *only evening*—that we were together. After the first shake of the hand, we did not quit each other for one moment till the summons was borne in by a turnkey, that Ellis, in company with eleven others who had received sentence, must be hand-cuffed to the gang-chain, in order to be conveyed, in the windowless omnibus, back to the jail. These three hours of converse I shall not forget, to my last moment. I found myself in contact with a mind imbued with much metaphysical as well as political knowledge—a judgment gifted with acute penetration, both of human character, and of the correctness or falsity of trains of reasoning; and, above all, a memory stored with a rich,—nay, a brilliant assortment of facts. In spite of his situation (not more than an hour having elapsed since the judge had pronounced the awful words, "twenty-one years beyond the seas," in his distracted ears)—he entered on a survey of the movement, of the men who composed it, of the prospects of Sir Robert Peel's ministry, of the people's preparation for their enfranchisement, of the growth of Socialism, (for he *is* a disciple of the venerable Robert Owen,) and of the certitude that the grand community, the *real* millenium will be one day established, and men of every clime become one equal brotherhood. I esteem it remarkable, when I find a working-man who can tell me of a book on an important subject that I have not heard of. Ellis can do this. He described to me "*Etzler's Paradise in the Reach of all Men;*" and, from his description of it, I shall feel restless until I see it. Every subject that was touched upon he could handle in a way that I was not prepared for. There was a refinement about him, too, that was strikingly unlike the manners of the sincere, but unpolished men of the Potteries. Above all, his calm but intense earnestness on every subject that was worth an interest, won upon and delighted me.

Can I fail to regard the banishment of *such* a man as a deep loss to my country—as a veritable robbery of it? Can I still indignation at the pampered tyranny which fosters titled villany and coronetted imbecility, while an Englishman, so intelligent and so true-hearted as William Ellis, is condemned to chains and a foreign strand,—leaving a deeply devoted wife and her innocent babes to weep their perpetual bereavement? I remember that your space is brief, and therefore defer the continuance of this melancholy theme till to-morrow. Besides, my Shaksperians are calling out that it is time for the lecture, after having lustily sung—

"'Twas Feargus O'Connor was diligent then.
We'll rally around him again and again."

—So ho! we are converts to some new faith, are we, at Leicester?—Ha ha!

Yours, truly,
THOMAS COOPER.

Leicester, Monday, Nov. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—To pursue the narrative of my brief and only meeting with Ellis, commenced in the *Evening Star* of Monday. So vivid was the interest he evidently took in the grand movement for human progress, that there was but one thought which drew him into sadness: it was the anguish of being separated from his wife and children. That thought seemed almost to choke him with agony, and his whole frame trembled with the effort to keep down his feelings, as he hung on my arm, and allusion was made to this dreadful affliction, while we walked to and fro in the dungeon. His eye sparkled with hope when I protested to him that I thought there was something so flagrantly unfair in his condemnation that it must excite public sympathy, and compel the government to reverse it. He then requested me to listen while he presented to me the most striking points of his trial, according to his own judgment. He had not proceeded far before I desired him to stop, in order that I might take down his observations in pencil. I have them before me; but they are too lengthy for me to copy them, word for word. The most striking feature of injustice in William Ellis's condemnation is this:—

On the evidence of one solitary witness, George Goodwin, he is declared "guilty" of arson, by the jury. And what kind of a witness? A man who swears that he was but five minutes at Atkins's fire; that during some part of the five minutes he saw a tall man standing inside the rails, with his back towards him (the witness); *that the said tall man was* NOT *taking an active part!*—that he (the witness) "somehow" got a glance at the tall man's side-face,—saw that his face was blacked, black, or "a dirty tinge,"—could not tell whether he had a hat on, or how he was dressed,—but the tall man was Ellis!

Such is the unique evidence on which William Ellis is convicted of arson by a British jury, and then sentenced to twenty-one years transportation. All this, too, in face of the facts that Jane Brooks with whom Mr. and Mrs. Ellis lodged, swears that she locked her door after she saw her lodgers go to bed, and found the door locked the next morning; and that Ellis could not go out of her house without passing her chamber-door, and disturbing her. Ann Rogers, on a visit to the house, swears that she fetched the candle out of their sleeping-room, and left Wm. Ellis and his wife in bed. Peter Rogers swears that on his return from Hanley to Burslem, Ellis was not in the room below, and his wife, Ann Rogers, informs him that Ellis is in bed in the other room. John Billington, barber, swears that he shaved Ellis the next morning; that his beard had no appearance whatever of havin been blacked; that he shaves colliers, and the razor invariably turns up some black, let them wash themselves as clean as they may. James Livesley swears that he was at Atkins's fire, and saw George Goodwin there, drunk, and knew that he was drunk, because he had seen him drunk so often. Joseph Bradley swears that he was at Atkins's fire, and saw a tall man there, who might be mistaken for Ellis,—but it was NOT Ellis,—he knew him so well.

Let this proof of Ellis's *alibi*, and the testimony of the barber who shaved him next morning, be set against the oath of a notorious drunkard, that he can swear to the identity of a man, although he only sees, at first, the back of a tall figure and then gets "a glance" at the blacked side-face of the figure; and who can fail to be filled with horror at the thought that a man must be sent twenty-one years over the sea on such strange evidence?

Above all—let it be remembered that *after* the Solicitor-General had made his reply and the case is thus virtually closed, on the Saturday night, new evidence is raked up against the poor victim on Sunday, and brought against him on Monday morning. Still Judge Tindall, the profoundest lawyer on the bench, directs the jury, as plain as a Judge can speak, NOT *to convict.* But Lord Ingestre fixes his eye on the foreman as soon as he re-enters the court, (after himself and *fellows had retired for twenty minutes*), the foreman nods significantly to his *noble* landlord, and returns the verdict, "Guilty"!!!

"Good God!" I said to Ellis, at the close of his recital, "how did you feel when you heard that fatal word?" "I was stunned," he replied; "for I previously thought it impossible that such a verdict could be returned: it seemed to me *unreal*: I felt as if I could not trust my ears for evidence of correct sounds."

Let me express a fervent hope, Mr. Editor, ere I haste again to conclude, that public opinion will soon, very soon, express itself so strongly on the horrid injustice done to our banished friend, as to compel Sir Robert Peel's administration to annul the dreadful sentence, and thereby restore the suffering patriot to his bereaved family.

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
THOMAS COOPER.

Leicester, Tuesday, Nov. 22d, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I would correct a mistake in the account of Mr. John West's bail. The Rev. H. Price's bail for one hundred pounds was at once accepted. The other bail for one hundred pounds was a most worthy man and thorough Chartist of the name of George Harris, of Sheepshead. I was much taken with the appearance and manners of this man. He was a volunteer in the cause; a plain, countrified looking person of about sixty, who said he knew nothing of Mr. West beyond what he had read of him in the *Northern Star* (which paper he takes in himself), and what he had heard a friend say of a lecture which Mr. West had delivered in *their neighbourhood.* When Sir John Cave Brownt Cave, the magistrate, asked George whether he could make oath that he was worth a hundred pounds after all his debts were paid, the honest man promptly replied, "I have no debts." Magistrate (good humouredly)—"I am glad of that; but are you worth one hundred pounds upon your oath?" George—"Yes; and a good deal more, or I should be very sorry." The magistrate then administered the oath and accepted the bail. George was accompanied by a man seemingly in the same situation nearly with himself, who was anxious to be bound for fifty pounds. He durst not go further, he said; but as his bail did not appear to be then wanted it should be ready for another time.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
A Spectator and Friend,
W. H.

Burton-upon-Trent, Nov. 21st, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—During the last twenty-seven years, crime has more than quintupled, whilst the population has not advanced more than two-fifths. By the natural course of increase the human species doubles itself in seventy years and a fraction; the increase of crime having advanced so much more rapidly than population, sufficiently demonstrates that the latter is not the chief cause of increase in the former! The most prolific sources of crime are distress and privation, of which, during the before stated period, the productive classes of the United Queendom have suffered an unprecedented portion from want of employment and reduced wages.

An "eminent" and much-admired political economist has attributed the want of employment and severe distress experienced, to a redundancy of inhabitants alone. Unfortunately, many of our "eminent" legislators and statesmen, apparantly without examination or consideration, adopted this ignorant dictum of Malthus, and stumbled upon the measure of Foreign Colonization as the most likely mode of rectifying the redundancy of workers in the United Queendom, without having counted the cost or considered the folly of entering upon such a difficult and outrageous plan. The average increase in the population of the United Queendom in the ten years from 1820 to 1830 was, upon the average, 340,000 per year, exclusive of emigration, as appeared by the census taken for that date. The increase of the first year would be about 316,700; that of the tenth year 362,300. Sir Sidney Norton stated in the House of Commons, that the expence to the Government of sending out emigrants to Canada was £22 10s. per head; at that rate of expence, 362,300 persons expatriating, would cost the nation eight millions, one hundred and fifty-one thousand, seven hundred and fifty pounds per annum, to prevent increase! still leaving the alledged evil of redundancy unmitigated!! It is therefore quite clear that it is not possible to accommodate the number of the people to the means of giving due employment to labour, by expatriations, or even to keep it stationary. The state of the nation and the poverty of the exchequer forbid it. If no other mode of relief can be adopted, the situation of the nation is hopeless in the extreme.

I suspect that the advocates of foreign colonization are alone such from not having considered its futility, the ruinous expence of making the experiment, (if it can be so designated,) and other attendant disappointments, sorrows, and sufferings that emigrants have experienced; or from pecuniary considerations for those who have obtained large grants of land abroad, and their agents, for the purpose of peopling the land and rendering it valuable. How fallacious! The All-wise and Beneficient Creator has provided an ample resource for *the employment of all* in our own soil!!! There is in the United Queendom more than twenty millions of acres of uncultivated land—by the culture of which more than ten millions of the suffering inhabitants might be rendered comfortable and contented!!! But this ready, cheap, and efficient resource *is too old fashioned, too easily attainable, too obvious to a common understanding* to attract the attention of "eminent" political economists; though the state of the country, and consequent impending danger point to the soil as the cheapest, most available, and only efficient remedy for existing evils and the promotion of permanent peace and prosperity, as with the finger of Omnipotence! In the year 1825, when such general and severe distress pervaded the manufacturing districts, my mind was deeply impressed by the probability then apparent of greater and more extensive suffering in future being caused by lack of employment for the labouring classes, if a national remedy for the apparent mighty impending evil were not adopted by the Government without delay. This turned my attention to the consideration of the unhappy consequences of the absence of such efficient remedy for the then apparent sad results which, to me, appeared inevitable, if efficient remedial measures should not be resorted to; and my mind was almost entirely occupied during several weeks, in an inquiry for the cheapest, most ready, and most efficient remedy. After being fully convinced that home colonisation and a national allotment system were the cheapest, most efficient, and easy of adoption that man could resort to, several weeks of close examination and deep reflection were exercised by me in the attempt to discover the difficult and encouraging circumstances, the beneficial or evil tendencies of these measures, and I became so fully convinced of the numberless benefits that might be rationally expected to result from them, in the improvement of the condition of the productive classes, the prevention of crime, and the creation of general good feeling, peace, and contentment they appeared so much calculated to diffuse through the community, and withal so free from objections of any weight, that I felt confident no one possessing calm consideration, a benevolent mind, and real desire for national peace and welfare, would attempt to oppose their adoption. During the succeeding six or seven years, my time was much devoted to the recommendation of these measures from time to time to the most eminent leading members of both Houses of Parliament. I have gotten petitions presented to William IV. and the Hon. House of Commons, praying for their adoption; have travelled and read lectures in several counties upon home colonisation and the garden-allotment systems, frequently with apparent promise of success; but in a few instances only with the wished-for effect. And I also got a memorial presented to Earl Grey by Thos. Attwood, Esq., of Birmingham.

Some persons may deride such persevering endeavours of an humble individual void of influence! If such had maturely considered the signs of the times, and anticipated the sad results which were almost as obvious to my views sixteen years since as they now are from demonstration, my endeavours might have been more appreciated, and have induced others to take more interest in checking the impending evils before they had so fearfully accumulated! More afflicting results yet impend, should not a sure prospect of relief be opened to the suffering millions! Hunger will break through strong walls!! I thank God, a dawn of hope gladdens my heart. J. G. Marshall, Esq. is at the present time engaged in preparing land for a considerable numbers of garden allotments; that gentleman being convinced of the diffusive benefits of that measure: and this has imparted a hope that Mr. Marshall's benevolent example will be copied by every township in the borough of Leeds, and impart its benign influence to all adjoining parishes. The plan may be said, with propriety, to be unattended with trouble or expence, as the benefits it imparts to the recipients has the effect of reducing pauperism and crime so materially, that benefit is found in the mere labour saved in the collection of poor's rates, and in their application, in addition to the value of the contentment and *good feeling invariably consequent upon the establishment of the plan.* I venture to hope, that few parishes only are so void of sufficient judgment and humane feeling as to be backward in the attempt to form an association and raise a subscription to aid and encourage the allotment tenants at the outset of the plan, (it being fraught generally with highly satisfactory and beneficent results); and to form a committee of management, to render aid to such as need it, to purchase seed potatoes, and encourage the tenants to cultivate carefully for their own benefit.

So much, Mr. Editor, on the plan of allotments of land generally. I will next give a few hints for *practice.*

A proper and convenient portion of land for each tenant would, in my humble opinion be as follows, viz.: twenty perches, or half a rood, for one without family; thirty perches to one with two children; forty perches, or one rood, to a tenant who has four children; fifty perches, or one rood and a quarter, to one with a larger family, having one or more able to aid in the cultivation of the garden. A subscription equal to ten *shillings* per lot, to aid in the purchase of manure, at the outset (if necessary) on loans, to be repaid when the crop is reaped, allowing an abatement of one-third or half the amount of the sum lent, as a premium for good management, as the case might recommend. After the first year, only a very small additional subscription would be necessary to sustain the fund for future aids, If the allotments were numbered from one upwards, and entered in a book with the name of the occupant, any gentleman who would be so kind as to take a view of the allotments occasionally, to encourage the tenants, and offer a friendly admonition to any who appear careless or negligent, would have a beneficial tendency, and might be a source of pleasing satisfaction to one exhibiting a kind solicitude for the advantage and comfort of the allotment tenants. Turning up the land early, in order that it may get the benefit of laying open during two or three of the winter or spring months, to mellow and render its being prepared for cropping with ease and advantage. The first year the whole of a lot is generally cropped with potatoes; after which only one half the lot each alternate year, the other half being planted or sown with other useful vegetables, of which few are more fruitful, wholesome, and nutritious than parsnips, as they stand the winter, and are considered in their prime when they begin to shoot leaves in spring. When the whole of the garden is cropped with potatoes, a garden bean is often put in between two potatoe sets to the number of five or six beans, at one end of the rows, and at the other end a cabbage plant between the rows; this affords a little variety and prevents the potatoes being taken for use sooner than they otherwise might be when small. The frequent turning up the ground in the winter and spring months, which both lightens the soil and tends to keep down weeds, is very beneficial. This practice, with a fair proportion of manure, ensures good crops, if not sown or planted *too rank. Room and air are essential. Nothing affects* crops more injuriously than sowing too thick, or planting too close. When land cannot be obtained in time to dig and let lay open two or three of the winter and spring months, or if it should have the sward upon it, it may be planted without being digged. This mode is much practised in Ireland, when the land lies low, is in grass, or thought too moist for potatoes. In such cases the ground is marked out in beds of from three and a quarter feet to four and a quarter or five feet, according as the soil may be considered too moist or too thin to cover the sets dropped upon the ground without being digged, with a space of from one and a half to two and a half feet broad, from which to dig earth to cover the potatoe sets placed upon the bed promiscuously, about nine inches asunder. If the land has the sward upon it a thin sod is taken from one-half the furrow, and turned with the grass downwards, upon the edge of each bed to the right and left of the furrow or trench, to prevent the earth which should be made fine as may be, from crumbling off the bed into the trench, from which only as much earth is taken as is necessary to give the potato sets a slight covering, when the shoots from the plants peep out, another slight covering withdrawn from the trench, over the beds which is called the second spit: again, when these shoots appear though the second covering, earth is digged from the second trench to cover the bed a third time, as before—which is termed the third or last spit. A few cabbage plants, or beans are frequently put in the sod at one or both edges of the bed. This mode of cultivating potatoes is quite common in Ireland, and from it large crops are obtained. The sward is pretty well destroyed by the potatoes growing over it, by the time of digging in the letter end of October.

I am,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your humble servant,
WM. ATKINSON.

November 19th, 1842.

N.B.—If the grass be not quite short at the time of planting potatoes on the sward, the beds should be close mowed by the scythe, and the grass left on the beds as manure.

MR. BAIRSTOW AND THE EXECUTIVE BALANCE SHEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

MR. EDITOR AND BRETHREN,—I should have replied in last week's *Star* to the "respectful suggestion" of the auditors of the Executive Balance Sheet, but other business filled my head and hands. I deem it perfectly legitimate in any member of the National body, of which I and my four coadjutors form the Executive, to ask for explanation on matters of expenditure; and, when couched in respectful language, to lay under obligation additionally strong the public servant so requested. But when, on the other hand, these requests are put forth in an attitude of bullying, defiance-demanding, insisting, &c, presuming a profligacy that exists nowhere but in the querist's brain, and associated with insolent dogmatism, I treat them with silent contempt.

I now proceed to an explanation of the respective items connected with myself. I deem, of course, that employed in the West of England, where the defection of the "Sturgites" from our movement left a wide gap in the agitation, none will object to a weekly receipt of £1 10s. for wages.

1. The first journey, after my election on the Executive, was from Bristol *via* Gloucester and Birmingham, to Manchester, to our first sitting, and was performed on Sunday evening and Monday morning; the sum stated was expended in bare coach hire and Railway fares.

2. The enormous additional amount charged for travelling from Manchester to Bristol may have very reasonably excited surprise; the sum charged being £2 15s. 6d. The reason was, the receipt of a letter from my father-in-law, from Loughborough, containing the painful intelligence that my

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

LONDON.—ALBION COFFEE-HOUSE, CHURCH-STREET, SHOREDITCH.—A discussion takes place at the Albion Coffee-house, every Sunday evening, at seven o'clock.

MR. GAMMAGE, from Northampton, will lecture at the Working Men's Hall, in Circus-street, Marylebone, on Sunday evening next.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Sunday evening at the Clock House, Castle-street, Leicester-square, to elect local officers for the united localities of the Clock House and the Ladies' Boot Makers of Foley-place, who have made a junction with the above body. It is earnestly requested that all members will attend. Mr. Wheeler will lecture at nine o'clock precisely.

MR. SEWELL will lecture on Sunday evening at the Goldbeater's Arms, Old St. Pancras-road, Somerstown.

MR. WHEELER will lecture on Tuesday evening, at the Star Coffee House, Union-street, Borough.

TOWER HAMLETS.—A lecture will be delivered at the Chartist Hall, Grey Eagle Street, opposite Pearl-street, next Sunday evening, at eight o'clock, by Mr. M'Grath.

MR. M'GRATH will deliver a lecture next Sunday, at seven o'clock, at Mr. Shaw's Room, 21½, Mile End Road, Tower Hamlets.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held, next Thursday evening, at eight o'clock.

A PUBLIC MEETING will take place on Monday neet, to elect a delegate to the Metropolitan Delegate Meeting.

MR. M'GRATH will lecture on Sunday evening at the Working Man's Hall, 29½, Mile-end-road.

Mr. SEWELL will lecture on Tuesday at the Working-Men's Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames.

A PUBLIC DINNER, concert, and ball, will take place on Tuesday, December 6th, at Hemmingway's Saloon, Mile-end, for the benefit of the victims. F. O'Connor will take the chair. Tickets to the dinner 3s. each; to the concert and ball 6d. each.

MR. CAMPBELL will lecture at the Star Coffee-house, Golden-lane, next Sunday. Messrs. Bolwell, Southey, and Skelton, on the three following Sundays. A general meeting of the members will take place on next Sunday, at seven o'clock precisely; all the members are particularly requested to attend, as business of great importance will be brought before them.

MR. JOSEPH GREENWOOD will lecture in the Association room, Luddenden, at six o'clock, on the evening of Sunday next.

NOTTINGHAM.—A Chartist meeting is held at Mrs. Smith's Coffee Rooms, Warser-gate, corner of Queen-street, every Saturday night, at seven o'clock. Mr. Simmonds will lecture there on Sunday, the 4th of December, at six o'clock in the evening.

ARNOLD, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—On Sunday next, Mr. Simmons will lecture in our chapel at six o'clock in the evening; and on Monday evening next, Mr. Alfred Anthony will lecture here on the Corn Laws.

MR. J. H. R. BAIRSTOW will visit the following places during the next week:—viz. Leeds, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday; Selby, on Wednesday and Thursday; and will preach in the Chartist room, Fossgate, York, on Sunday evening, Dec. 4th, at half-past six o'clock.

NOTICE TO CHARTIST LECTURERS.—Any lecturer visiting the East and North Riding district must first obtain credentials from the district Secretary, forwarding at the same time a credential from the Secretary of the locality to which he belongs, and must also give timely notice to each sub-Secretary in the towns he intends to visit, otherwise he will not be entertained.

THE EAST AND NORTH RIDING DELEGATE MEETING will be held at Selby, on Sunday, the 4th of December, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon. Those places who cannot send delegates must forward their opinions by letter before the 2nd of December, addressed to Edward Burley, 19, Bilton-street, Layerthorpe, York.

BRADFORD.—Mr. Smyth will lecture in the large room, Butterworth's-buildings, on Sunday evening at six o'clock.

MR. JENNINGS will lecture at Little-Horton at six o'clock in the evening.

MR. HAMMOND will preach two sermons in the Chartist School-room, White Abbey, at two o'clock, and at six in the evening. Collections will be made for the defence.

Mr. JENNINGS will lecture at Manningham at two o'clock on Sunday next.

THE CHARTISTS of Goodmansend meet every Saturday evening at eight o'clock, to read and discuss the best means of obtaining the Charter.

COVENTRY.—Mr. George White will visit this place on Thursday next, and will address the people in the Chartist Room, on that and the following evening; and will attend at Warwick and Leamington on the following Saturday and Sunday.

NEWARK.—There will be a tea and ball on Monday, the 28th, of the friends of the Charter: tickets 9d. each. All persons taking tickets must make early application, as there is only a limited number allowed. To be had of Mr. James Saunders, newsagent, Northgate, and Mr. Thomas Simnitt, pipe-maker, Chatham-street.

HOLBECK.—On Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, Mr. Bairstow, member of the Executive, will deliver a lecture in the association room, Holbeck-bridge. We trust the Chartists of Armley, Wortley, and neighbourhood, will embrace this favourable opportunity of hearing him.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—On Saturday and Tuesday evenings last, Mr. R. G. Gammage, of Northampton, lectured in this town, and received a vote of thanks at the conclusion of each lecture.

HOLLINWOOD.—On Sunday evening next, Mr. C. Doyle, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist room, Ralph-green, at six o'clock.

DUCKINFIELD.—The Chartists of this place propose having a dress-ball, on Saturday evening next, in their room, the Trafalgar, at the back of Mr. Harrison's, the Old General, Crescent-road, for the benefit of the wives and families of the incarcerated victims. Tickets of admission—Ladies 4d.; gentlemen 6d. each. Dancing to commence at six o'clock.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—A delegate meeting will be held in the Chartist Room, Loughborough, on Sunday, Dec. 4, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to settle the financial affairs of the district, and to consider the propriety of sending a delegate to the Sturge Conference. Delegates from every Association in the district are expected to attend.

HALIFAX.—A delegate meeting of this district will be held at Ripponden, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Delegates are expected to be present from each locality, as business of importance will be brought before them.

MR. C. SHACKLETON, of Queenshead, will deliver a lecture in the large room, Swan Coppice, on Sunday evening (to-morrow), at six o'clock in the evening.—Mr. Dickinson, the Manchester Packer, will also deliver a lecture in the above room, on Wednesday evening next at eight o'clock.

HUDDERSFIELD.—A general delegate meeting will be held on Sunday next, at the Shipwreck Inn, Yew Green, at one o'clock. It is hoped the district will be alive to this meeting, and send delegates, as business of importance will be laid before them, and it is expected that the levy will be paid in.

DEWSBURY.—A district council meeting will be held on Sunday, (to-morrow), in the large room over the Co-operative Stores, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when delegates are requested to attend from all parts of the district, as business of an urgent nature requires their attendance.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday next, Mr. Clark, of Stockport, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening.

ROCHDALE.—Mr. Christopher Doyle, of Manchester, will deliver a lecture in the Association Room, Yorkshire-street, on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock.

THE SOUTH Lancashire delegate meeting will be held in the Chartist Room, Brown-street, Manchester, on Sunday (to-morrow), when it is requested that each locality will send a delegate or instructions by letter containing the lecturer's plan.

DEWSBURY.—Mr. Isaac Clisset, of Millbridge, will preach a sermon to the Chartists of Dewsbury, on Sunday, in the Large Room, over the Co-operative Stores, to commence at six in the evening.

HOLBECK.—Mr. Beesley will deliver two lectures in the Chartist Room, Holbeck, on Sunday next (to-morrow), in the afternoon, at half-past two, and in the evening at half-past six o'clock. Collections will be made after each service.

SHEFFIELD.—FIG-TREE LANE.—Mr. John West, of Macclesfield, will deliver two lectures on Sunday, in the afternoon at half-past two o'clock and in the evening at half-past seven o'clock.

THREE FESTIVE BALLS in aid of the Defence Fund will be held in the above room, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings next.

NOMINATION OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.—A meeting will be held in the above room on Thursday evening, to nominate persons to serve on the General Council for the ensuing year.

LEEDS DISTRICT.—The next delegate meeting of this district will be held on Sunday, Dec. 4, when it is particularly requested that Morley, Churwell, Armley, Woodhouse, and all the other localities will send delegates. Place will be named next week.

LEEDS.—The following meetings will be held next week for the forming of ward committees, at the Leeds Arms, East Ward, on Monday night; in the North-west Ward, on Wednesday night; and in the Kirkgate Ward, on Thursday night. Each meeting to commence at eight o'clock.

DUNCOMBE'S SOIREE COMMITTEE.—This committee will meet to-morrow afternoon, at Mr. Dunn's, temperance hotel, Kirkgate, at two o'clock.

LEEDS.—Mr. J. R. H. Bairstow will preach two sermons to-morrow afternoon and evening, in the Large Room, Chapside. To commence at half-past two and six o'clock.

MR. WM. BEESLEY will lecture at the following places during the ensuing week:—Holbeck, Sunday afternoon and evening, Nov. 27th; Dewsbury, Monday, Nov. 28th; Bradford, Tuesday, Nov. 29th; Halifax, Wednesday, Nov. 30th; and Hebden Bridge, Thursday, Dec. 1st.

MR. BEESLEY will lecture at Blackburn, Monday, Dec. 5th; Clitheroe, Tuesday, Dec. 6th; Sabden, Wednesday, Dec. 7th; Padiham, Thursday, Dec. 8th; and Burnley, Friday, Dec. 9th.

"COMPLETE SUFFRAGE" MOVEMENTS.

The Sturge men in Leeds are feeling their way very cautiously. They have begun a series of Ward meetings in the various parts of the town, of which it seems the first was held on Thursday evening, at the Swan with Two Necks Inn, Woodhouse. Dr. Smiles, and several other Sturge men, from Leeds, attended, and the room was well filled, more than 200 persons being present.

Mr. Lapish was called to the chair.

The Doctor delivered a somewhat lengthy wishey washey lecture on the principles of Chartism, which was listened to with patience. After which a feeler was put forth as to the temper of the meeting respecting the formation of a local Complete Suffrage Union. It was discovered to be "no go," and the thing was abandoned in favour of the following resolution:—Proposed by Mr. Glover, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Fearnley—

"That this meeting approves of the principles of Adult Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Electoral Districts, Payment of Members, and No Property Qualification."

To this there could, of course, be no objection, and it passed unanimously. The party being then asked why they did not, since they professed Chartist principles, enrol themselves as Chartists. Mr. Glover delivered himself of a tirade against Feargus O'Connor, and Messrs. Hill and Hobson. He was permitted to exhaust his small stock of denunciatory eloquence, when Mr. WM. SCOTT observed that he rather suspected that Mr. Glover and his friends had got to a very bad market for the commodity they were now offering—abuse of Feargus O'Connor. However to test the matter he would submit a resolution. He then proposed, and Mr. Wm. Abbott seconded—

"That this meeting places the most implicit confidence in Feargus O'Conner, Esq., as a public leader, and begs to tender their most grateful thanks to that gentleman for his noble, manly, and patriotic exertions in the people's cause; and they hereby pledge themselves to stand by him so long as he stands true to the people and their Charter."

This being seconded by Mr. Wm. Abbott was carried, with eleven dissentients. The Suffragists, no little flabbergasted, drew in their horns, and "looked as if they could not help it." Dr. Smiles, being asked to insert the resolutions of the meeting—his own meeting—in his paper, refused to do so, unless paid for them as an advertisement!

Well done Woodhouse! The "lads" did their work well. We hope every other Ward will do likewise.

Local and General Intelligence.

GILDERSOME.—COLLIERS' STRIKE AT ANDREW HILL COLLIERY.—The Colliers at this pit have struck work on account of the masters putting in the pits riddles, without any advance. They have already to get and fill four tons and three quarters of coal per day, and remove nearly one ton of earth. It is impossible for the coals to be riddled in the pits on account of the works rising so very much; and the men defy the masters to prove that they have received more on an average than twelve shillings per week before the reduction was proposed. There is no doubt that the masters will hold forth some flattering offer to our fellow workmen, to come and help them in their base work; but do not be deceived by them. Not long ago all around here struck for an advance of wages. The men and masters then had a meeting; the masters proposed that if the men would return to their work they could manage best themselves. They have managed it to a fine tune: they have advanced the price of coals fivepence per ton, on "sheddy," and instead of using seven-eight riddles at the top, they only use five-eights, which is an advance of more than sixpence per ton on an average. But instead of advancing the men's wages a shilling a-day, according to agreement, they have reduced them a shilling. We trust the public will no longer be imposed on by the masters; for they told them that they had to advance the coals on account of having to advance the men's wages. This we deny. They have not advanced our wages, but, on the contrary, they have reduced them a shilling a day.—On behalf of the colliers, D. SWALLOW, Secretary.

SOUTHEND.—SHIPWRECKS AND NARROW ESCAPE.—The 19th instant was a most beautiful day, the wind at S.W., when about nine o'clock in the evening, it shifted to S.E., and began to blow a fresh breeze. About twelve o'clock, the rain fell in torrents, and, the wind then blowing a strong gale, boats and vessels put off on the look out. They had not to go far to find a job, for directly off Southend lay not fewer than nine ships driven on that dangerous and well-known sand, the Nore. The gale at this time had increased into a perfect hurricane, and the destruction amongst the shipping was most dreadful, some drawing their anchors, running into each other, bulwarks cracking and smashing in every direction. When the anxiously-looked for daylight came, the water was covered with pieces of yards, masts, boats, sprits, &c. A large brig, called the Robinson, was seen to be in a dangerous situation, when one of the look-out boats made to her, and remained by her but a little time, for they were obliged to hasten into the boat, and leave her, as she fell down on her beam ends, and became a total wreck in a few minutes. The boats succeeded in saving the ship's crew, eight in number, and landed them safely at Southend. The Caroline brought in a ship's longboat, a seaman's chest, two hammocks &c. There was great alarm at one time, it being feared that the men had stopped too long by the Robinson, and had gone down with her, but we are happy to state not a soul was lost. The Duke of Wellington smack, belonging to this place, succeeded in getting a schooner off the sand, and took her to London. Anchors and chains are to be found in numbers under the Nore. The yawls are coming in with coals, &c., which have been taken from the ships that have been obliged to throw articles overboard. The Dart smack has brought in a ship's mainmast and rigging, and the Southend watermen have not been so busy for some time. The James and Susan yawl put her boat off to a ship in distress, but could not make her, and was blown away for some time.—*Essex Herald.*

IRELAND.—POOR LAW AFFRAY AT SKIBBEREEN.—The following version of this sad affray is given by the *Cork Examiner*, Radical paper, of Monday evening:—"In our last we mentioned hurriedly that one man had been shot dead and three wounded. It appears that on Saturday night a second man died in the workhouse, to which place he had been removed, and was under the care of Dr. Donovan, who was anxious to have amputated his leg, but he would not submit to the operation—eventually mortification set in, and he died. There are now two dead, and five badly wounded, one of these beyond hopes of recovery. It is impossible to describe the state of alarm into which the poor people are thrown by these horrible events. Bonfires blaze on all the hills to within a distance of eight miles of the scene of this sad catastrophe every night, lighting up the darkness, and communicating the intelligence to a large district of country. On Saturday reports were flying in all quarters, that the people were assembling in masses to attack the town and raze the workhouse to the ground, in consequence of which the authorities were all on the alert, and a body of 155 of the military with six officers proceeded from Kinsale to Skibbereen, together with thirty-two more from Bandon, and troops of police from all quarters were ordered, and had marched for the town, in addition to which large force, two troops of Hussars from this city have marched to the scene of action. The General, Sir Octavius Carey, and Lord Bernard are also on the spot. On yesterday it was attempted to proceed with the inquest; however, the friends of the deceased, and those concerned for them, remonstrated against this proceeding, and it was accordingly determined that the inquest should be gone on with at ten o'clock this morning, before Mr. Franklin Baldwin, coroner for the county, who had arrived in the town for that purpose. The rate-collector concerned in the transactions, who lives one quarter of a mile from the town, was obliged to leave his residence and come into Skibbereen for protection, and twelve police-men are placed round his lodgings to save him from the fury of the people. It is said that two countrymen are taken up who were lying in wait to wreak summary vengeance upon this obnoxious functionary. There are various opinions afloat as to who the magistrate was who gave the word to fire. As this fact must be elicited this day, on the inquest now going on, we refrain from mentioning any names, but this we assert that there is one but opinion amongst all parties, the most moderate, and the most-ultra Government partisans, that the firing on the people was wholly unnecessary, and that there was a wanton shedding of blood. The affair as it stands strikes us with pain and horror, but the matter is *sub lite*, and until we have the evidence we shall not prematurely make any statements, lest we might be prejudging any party."

The last number of the *Cork Constitution* contains the following letter on this subject:—"Skibbereen, Nov. 19, 1842.—Dear Sir,—I am sorry to inform you that out of the five men wounded on Thursday by the police, four are now dead. Yours truly, A SUBSCRIBER."

SPAIN.—PERPIGNAN, Nov. 10.—A courier, which left Barcelona the day before yesterday has just arrived. The diligence of Barcelona had not reached Figueras. The evacuation of Barcelona by the troops is confirmed. The General Zavala is in the hands of the insurgents. They speak of three officers and 500 men having been killed. A popular junta had been installed. It is composed of men but little known. The President is Don Juan Manual Corsy. It had published a proclamation, which recommends to the workmen "Union and Constancy," and does not say one word of the Queen, Espartero, Don Carlos, or of the aim of the insurrection. Montjuic, occupied by the troops, fires upon the town continually. This citadel is in the power of the rioters. They write on the 17th from Valentia that troops have been sent for the Mesestrarz.

BARCELONA, Nov. 17.—The troops were engaged in the streets on the 15th, at eight in the morning. After three hours fighting and a loss of 500 men killed and wounded, the Captain-General, seeing that the windows and terraces of the houses, were occupied in all the city, by the armed National Guard, retired into the citadel with his staff and two regiments. The other regiment and the Artillery have gone to Altarrazanas. The remainder of the day was employed in making preparations on one side and the other. On the 16th there was a firing both of musketry and cannon a great part of the day. All the streets were barricaded. The garrison of the citadel was without provisions. The citadel threw shells into the town during the night. This morning before day the troops evacuated the citadel and went out of the town, leaving the place in the possession of the insurgent militia, of which the number was increased by the militia of the neighbouring towns and villages. The fort of Montjuic had likewise thrown shells into the quarters of the municipality. A junta has been formed, and it signed a capitulation with the regiment of Guadalaxara which had remained shut up in the building of the university. The general commanding the military force had asked of the junta what the intentions of the people were, and he proposed to come to an understanding, for the purpose of avoiding greater disasters, and stop the destruction of the city. The overtures thus made succeeded. They are negotiating at present. No inhabitant had been menaced in person or property. All the French inhabitants had been respected, and the Counsul had received assurance that he had nothing to fear. The royal brig, le Meleager, had given an asylum to several Spanish refugees. The commander had received on board the family of the Captain-General. It is thought that the movement, the object of which is not yet known, will spread to all Catalonia, at Saragossa and Valentia. The members of the Junta say that there is no conspiracy, and that the people had spontaneously taken up arms to defend their rights, attacked by the imprisonment of the editor of the journal called the *Republicano*, and by the orders given by the Government to submit to the military enlistment. The provincial deputation had been called by the Junta to take measures of order and security from the very commencement of the revolt. The seven constitutional Alcades had taken refuge on board the Meleager. The surrender of the Altarrazanas has taken place.

THE UNEMPLOYED.—We grieve to say that the number of the unemployed is still rising. Last week it was 7,022, this week it is 7,372; showing an increase of 350.—*Paisley Advertiser* of Saturday.

GREENOCK.—PROCESSION OF THE UNEMPLOYED.—On Friday the unemployed in Greenock held a public meeting, at which the appalling statements of distress made were of such a heart-rending description as caused those present to pass a resolution, viz., "That, as the allowance of the relief committee was only three farthings per day to each individual on the list, and that not being sufficient to keep soul and body together, this meeting resolve to walk through the town, and go from door to door and solicit charity." In accordance with the above resolution, 110 men and stout young lads proceeded on this begging mission, and at night the proceeds were divided, and found to be four-pence to each individual in the procession. To-day they assembled at eleven o'clock, and after forming themselves into procession, again commenced going from door to door collecting money. In the meantime, the magistrates are indefatigable in their exertions to procure funds to support the unemployed, but the distress is so great that shopkeepers and tradesmen of every description are in desperate circumstances, and have not the means to relieve the destitute. Trade is daily getting worse, and there is not the smallest prospect of its being better, for no one can tell the time.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

ANOTHER OF THE 24 000 SUMMARY PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED IN ENGLAND IN ONE YEAR.—Wm. Bartlett, a married man, living in Wootton, was brought up by one of the Duke of Marlborough's keepers, before the Rev. Thomas Curme, charged with having, in company with a man named Hull, chased a rabbit in a public highway called the Green-lane, and which is the accustomed road leading from Wootton to Woodstock. It appeared in evidence that Bartlett and Hull (who has since absconded) saw a rabbit in the road, and that Hull at length succeeded in capturing the prize. Bartlett admitted that he took up stones to throw at the rabbit, and should have caught it if he could. The keeper pounced upon Hull, and demanded the rabbit; Hull put it down, and it ran away. Mr. Curme fined Bartlett 15s., including costs, for being in company with the man who caught the rabbit. Bartlett being unable to pay the fine, was committed to the county gaol for a fortnight. Charles Gubbins, the Wootton constable, told Mr. Curme that Bartlett was an honest, industrious, good labourer, and had never before been brought before a magistrate.

A CANDID CONFESSION.—Among the traditions of Westminster Hall is one of a certain Sejeant Davy, who flourished some centuries back in a darker age than the present. He was accused, once upon a time, by his brethren of the coif, of having degraded their order by taking from a client a fee in copper, and on being solemnly arraigned for his offence in their Common Hall, it appears, from the unwritten reports of the Court of Common Pleas, that he defended himself by the following plea, confession, and avoidance:—"I fully admit that I took a fee from him in copper, and not only one, but several, and not only fees in copper, but fees in silver, but I pledge my honour, as a serjeant, that I never took a single fee from him in silver until I had got *all* his gold, and that I never took a single fee from him in copper until I had got *all* his silver—and you don't call that a degradation of our order."

SHEFFIELD.—ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.—At a meeting held on Thursday last, in Paradise-square, Mr. Geo. Wright in the chair, the following persons were unanimously elected to represent the town of Sheffield in the forthcoming Conference:—

Richard Abbott, Esq., elector, member of the National Charter Association.
Samuel Parkes, non-elector, ditto.
George Julian Harney, ditto, ditto.
William Beesley, ditto, ditto.

We shall give a report of the meeting in next week's *Star*.

NOTTINGHAM.—ELECTION OF DELEGATES.—In accordance with a requisition got up by a committee, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of electing delegates to sit in the Birmingham Conference on the 27th of December. Mr. John Bridges, a Chartist, was unanimously called upon to preside. Mr. Brophy moved that four delegates be elected. The Chairman then called upon Mr. S. Beggs to explain the purpose of their meeting, which he did in a clear and able manner, and concluded by reading the circular from the Council of the Sturge Association. Mr. Goodliffe nominated Mr. Beggs as a fit and proper person to represent the people of Nottingham in the forthcoming Conference. John Smith, Esq., seconded the nomination. Mr. W. H. Mott was proposed by Mr. Greensmith, and seconded by Mr. Rodgers. Alderman Frearson proposed, and Mr. J. Culley seconded, Mr. S. Bean. Mr. Culls proposed, and Mr. Edge seconded, Mr. G. Harrison. Mr. Hawson proposed, and Mr. Henry Preston seconded, Mr. R. T. Morrison. Mr. Brophy and Mr. Roberts were also proposed, but declined. The sense of the meeting was then taken, and a majority declared for

Mr. Thomas Beggs, of the Complete Suffrage Association.
Mr. W. H. Mott, of the National Charter Association.
Samuel Bean, Esq., of the Complete Suffrage Association.
Mr. R. T. Morrison, of the National Charter Association.

A vote of thanks, for past services, was given to Mr. G. Harrison, and to the Mayor, for his courtesy in offering the use of the Town Hall on this occasion, and also to the Chairman, for the impartiality and ability which he had manifested. The meeting, which was crowded to excess, then dispersed.

LONDON.—A public meeting of the Lambeth Chartist youths was held on Wednesday evening, at the Hall, China Walk. The chair was ably filled by Mr. J. Cleave. Several youths addressed the meeting, and three resolutions, affirmative of the distress of the country, the perversion of justice during the late trials, and propounding the Charter as a means of relief, were unanimously carried. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Cleave for his kindness in attending.

AT THE USUAL weekly meeting of the teetotal Chartists, held at the Britannia Coffee House, 86, Waterloo Road, Mr. G. Simms was unanimously elected sub-secretary, in the room of Mr. John, resigned. The chair was filled by Mr. Teulon.

THE BLOOMSBURY CHARTISTS met last week and voted the sum of £1 7s. 6d., the proceeds of a raffle for the portrait of the Convention, to the victims. The raffle was got up by Messrs Payne, Clinch, and Boulton, and a vote of thanks was given to them for their exertions.

GRAND FESTIVAL AT STOCKPORT.

PUBLIC TEA PARTY AND BALL IN HONOUR OF T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P., AND FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

STOCKPORT, WEDNESDAY.—The Chartists of this town, following the example set them by their Manchester brethren, held a public tea party and ball in the Hall of Science yesterday evening, for the purpose of doing honour to their distinguished leaders, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. Upwards of 1,000 persons were present, and if a room capable of accommodating treble that number could have been obtained, there would not have been a seat unoccupied, so numerous were the applicants for admission. Mr. O'Connor, we regret to state, was prevented from being present by indisposition.

At half-past eight o'clock, Mr. Duncombe made his appearance, and was greeted with enthusiastic and reiterated plaudits.

Mr. THOMAS CLARKE, a Chartist lecturer, having been called to the chair, stated that they were met not only for the purpose of doing honour to our worthy patriots, but to have liberty—and to have it at any price; that they were met to tell her Majesty's Government, in the language of men determined to be free—that the People's Charter shall and will be the law of the land—(loud cheers).

Mr. MITCHELL then came forward, and in an appropriate speech moved the following resolution:—

"That we sympathize with our unfortunate fellow countrymen who have fallen a prey to the recent cruel and unconstitutional proceedings of an anti-national Government, and firmly resolve to use every moral and legal means in our power to mitigate the unjust sentences which have been inflicted upon them."

Mr. CARTER said, they were called upon by the resolution to sympathise with those men who were incarcerated for nobly standing forward in the face of a Tory Government to obtain those rights, which, as Englishmen, they were entitled to enjoy. The question was, when would the working people of this country make the Government sympathise with such men? It was only by the union of the working classes that we could compel the Government of this country to do justice to those who produce all the wealth, and who receive but a small pittance of that which they produce. The time had come when they should tell the Government of the country, in language not to be misunderstood, that if they (the people) were to have no votes, they would pay no taxes; and when the working people were prepared to tell the Government that he would forfeit his head if they should persecute a single man of those who made that declaration. They were assembled, he hoped, not only to sympathise with those men who were suffering for the cause of freedom, but they were assembled to tell the Government that the prosecutions should stop, or else every man of us should be locked up in *quod*. (Approbation.) He trusted the working classes would show the Government, that although Lord Abinger transported our fellow townsmen, we were not to be daunted by any such persecution. Having expressed his regret at the circumstance which prevented Mr. O'Connor from attending the meeting, Mr. Carter concluded by hoping that the working men would unite and show the Government that they were not to be put down by prosecutions.

The resolution was then put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Mr. WEBB then moved, and

Mr. JOHN HALLINSON seconded, the following resolution, which was carried by acclamation:—

"That our heartfelt gratitude is due to the noble champion, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., for his noble exertions on behalf of the toiling and unrepresented millions; and that we will stand by him as long as he stands by the cause of freedom."

Mr. DUNCOMBE then rose, and was received with every possible demonstration of regard. He said it was only the previous evening, and about the same time, when he was endeavouring to thank the men of Manchester for the very kind reception which they gave him at their ball. It was now his duty to thank the good men and true—and he might add, the good women and true of Stockport, for a similar manifestation of kindness. Having passed a well merited eulogium on Mr. Leader, and also on Mr. Wallace of Scotland, for their exertions on behalf of the people, Mr. Duncombe proceeded to notice the manner in which the Chartists had been treated by the Lancashire magistrates during the recent disturbances. He said he could not express the pain and indignation he felt at statements that had been made to him with regard to the treatment not only of working men, but of men in a highly respectable station in life. Not that he thought the station of the working man was not equally respectable—(hear, hear.) He would take for instance the Rev. James Scholefield, than whom, in Manchester, there was not a more respectable and upright man. He (Mr. Duncombe) said it with the greatest indignation, and he would maintain it before the House of Commons—(Cheers)—that the authority exercised during the recent persecutions, was far beyond any power that the law conferred, either on policemen, magistrates, or judges. Indignities and degradation were cast upon certain individuals in Manchester, in consequence of their conduct during the late outbreak, which treatment was a disgrace to the magistrates of Lancashire.—(Cheers.)—It was impossible, when the House of Commons was made acquainted with the system of persecution and oppression that had been resorted to, and the manner in which the law had been strained,—or rather new laws had been made, to oppress those holding Chartist opinions,—it was impossible for the House of Commons to overlook such instances of oppression. He had heard of men being remanded for three or four days together, and being obliged to lay in the dirty cellars of the New Bailey, Salford—respectable men, whom the parties committing them knew were able to give sufficient bail in a moment; these were remanded from day to day for the purpose of gratifying party feelings. Two individuals were kept in the New Bailey prison, Salford, for nineteen days, and then released without any charge being made against them. If these things were to be tolerated talk no more to him of the *Habeas Corpus* Act; talk no more to him of that which hitherto had been considered as the safeguard of our liberties—(applause). It was disgraceful to the country where such things took place,—it was disgraceful to the country, and still more disgraceful to the House of Commons, if they did not protect the unfortunate persons who are liable to be exposed to such treatment. Mr. Duncombe then alluded to the cruelties to which paupers were subjected, noticed the unconstitutional powers with which Sir James Graham had invested the police, and affirmed it as his opinion, that nothing but the People's Charter could secure the nation true liberty or prosperity. Having noticed the efforts of the League to raise a fund for the purpose of effecting the repeal of the Corn Laws, an attempt which, in his opinion, would prove abortive, and supply an additional reason of removing the master evil, namely, class-legislation. Mr. Duncombe concluded by observing that he should be satisfied if, at the end of his career, the working classes of this country were convinced that the only motives which actuated him throughout his career, were a sincere desire to promote the happiness, improve the social condition, and extend the civil, religious, and political rights of his fellow-subjects. (Loud applause.)

Mr. JOHN HALLINSON then moved the following resolution:—

"That we view with feelings of regret the conduct of her Majesty's Government in prosecuting men for merely advocating those rights which belong to man by virtue of his existence, and therefore pledge ourselves individually and collectively to renewed exertions and continued agitation, until our efforts are crowned with success, through the estabishment of the People's Charter."

Mr. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, in an argumentative and effective speech, seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Cooper, of Manchester, and carried *nem. dis.*

BAIL COURT.—THURSDAY, NOV. 24.

IN THE MATTER OF THE STAFFORDSHIRE RIOTERS—APPLICATION FOR A CERTIORARI.

Mr. PRICE applied in this case on behalf of several prisoners now under sentence of transportation for destroying by fire certain houses, for a certiorari to remove the record into the Court of Queen's Bench. The Learned Gentleman stated that the present application arose out of the trials of certain rioters, who had been tried and convicted before Lord Chief Justice Tyndal at the late Special Commission. The offence for which they were convicted was, that they had destroyed and pulled down certain houses by fire, and the objection which he took was that they ought to be indicted for firing the houses. Fire was not an agent which would demolish or pull down houses, and there was no remedy for these convicts if, after returning from transportation, they were taken and tried for burning houses.

Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN inquired whether the indictment was bad on the face of it.

Mr. PRICE said it was not, for if otherwise he would move for a writ of error. When the presise offence charged, is not borne out by the evidence, the indictment cannot be sustained. All he required at present was to remove the record, he would then have to make another application.

Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN remarked that the application to remove the proceeding into the Court of Queen's Bench was entirely unprecedented. There was no instance of such a course. In many cases parties have been dissatisfied with the evidence against them, but there was no instance of a certiorari being granted. The point which has been raised was for the Judge who tried the case.—Application refused.

RELEASE OF THE CAUBUL PRISONERS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY OF THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1842.

Head-quarters, Simla, 5th Oct., 1842.

Since the public notification of the 30th ult., the Governor-General has received the gratifying intelligence of the safety of all the European prisoners but one, in the following extract from a *communication from Major-General Pollock*, C.B., dated the 21st ultimo:—

Extract from a letter to the Governor-General from Major-General Pollock, C.B., dated Camp, Caubul, 21st Sept., 1842.

"My Lord,—It gives me great gratification to be enabled to state that the whole of the European prisoners are now quite free from the hands of Mahomed Akbar, except Captain Bygrave. I will make my official report on this subject whenever they reach my camp, which will no doubt be to-morrow. I sent a lightly equipped force, under Sir R. Sale, to meet them; and the whole of the party is with him, with the following exceptions, who have already reached my camp:—

"Major Pottinger, arrived this morning.
"Captain Johnson, ditto.
"Mrs. Trevor and eight children.
"Captain and Mrs. Anderson, and three children.
"Captain Troup and Dr. Campbell.
"One European woman and four privates.
"By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India,

(Signed) "T. H. MADDOCK,
"Secretary to the Governor of India, with the Governor-General."

THE LOSS OF THE RELIANCE.

The following is a correct list of the passengers and crew who perished in the Reliance, with the names of those who left the vessel in China, as well as of some who shipped in that country:—

Thomas Green, commander; J. S. Walsh, chief mate; John Green, second ditto; N. T. Martin, third ditto; Thomas Griffin, fourth ditto; William Gray, sixth ditto; James Catanach, surgeon; Charles Simmons, boatswain; William Falkner, boatswain's mate; William Till, gunner; William Finucane, captain's steward; George Hares, ship's steward; Jerry Knight, ship's cook; Robert Shearer, captain of forecastle; John Collier, Trumble Crummil, Matthew Lane, Lawrence Beatty, Andrew Wilson, Peter Anderson, Francis Eagle, David Schrider, Richard Thomas, Richard Coleman, Wm. Edwards, James Woodrow, William Leary, Wm. Anderson, John Pearson, William George, William Lettis, Martin Johnson, Andrew Nicholson, Henry Thomas, John Lawson, John Daly (all common seamen); John Hyde, of Cork, shipped at Whampoa; Richard Letter, of Gravesend, ditto; Thos. Munroe, of Newfoundland, ditto—also seamen; John Handless, cooper; George Atkins, butcher; Alexander Morier, armourer; James Shafe, armourer's mate; John Lehnberg, sailmaker; Richard Crabtree, midshipman's steward; William Makepeace, cuddy servant; John Mouling, ditto; John Toorney, officer's servant; Henry Houlton, caulker; Wm. Loveday, quartermaster; David James, ditto; Daniel Smith, ditto; James Woods, ditto; Wm. Worster, joiner; twenty-seven Chinamen, who joined the ship at Whampoa, and seventeen Manilla men, who shipped from Macao.

Midshipmen.—Messrs. Curran, Sepper, Blake, Herring, Dodman, Lakes, Ford, and Legge.

Passengers.—Captain Tucker, R.M.; his servant, a youth; an old man-of-war's man, named Kelly, from Her Majesty's ship Rodney; a cabin boy, invalided, from the same ship; John Lee and John Winstall, from Her Majesty's ship Blenheim; and a merchant seaman from the hospital at Macao.

Henry Kutingham, seaman, died in Macao; John Weide, seaman, died three or four days before the wreck.

Willam Marsh, fifth mate; Peter Fisher, baker; Wm. M'Gowan, captain's servant; David Fraser, boatswain's mate, were left in Bombay; and James Hardy, seaman, in China.

The names of the survivors, which have been already given, though somewhat incorrectly, are—Robert Dixon, carpenter; William O'Neill, seaman; John Anderson, a native of Norway, seaman; Charles Barz, a Prussian, seaman; and three Manilla men.

The Reliance left Gravesend on the 15th of June, 1841, having on board 70 Englishmen and 60 Lascars. The Chinamen and Manilla men above alluded to supplied the place of the Lascars on the homeward voyage.

It has been mentioned that one of the mates promised the crew just before the vessel struck that they should be in the Downs in the morning, and on the afternoon of the 10th, about thirty six hours before the wreck, so fully did the captain expect to be shortly in the river, that the royal yards were sent down, and every preparation made for running up to Gravesend. The British Consul (Mr. W. Hamilton) whose prompt assistance to the sufferers, and kind and unwearied attention to their wants, have given much satisfaction to the English at Boulogne, has offered a reward for the recovery of the bodies of Captain Tucker and Mr. John Green, third mate. The burial of those whose bodies have been recovered took place in the cemetery at Boulogne, and was conducted in a manner that reflected much credit on the consul, under whose directions the arrangements were made.

A valuable case of watches belonging to Mr. Griffin, fourth mate, has been lost in the Reliance. Mr. Griffin was a person of good property, and took them out for the Chinese market, but was unable to dispose of them. Captain