The Northern Star,
AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

My dear Friends,—After six long hours' hard work in your service this morning, you must not expect a long letter from me; however, one subject demands and shall have an observation or two—I mean the Birmingham Conference.

You will recollect that when the subject was first broached, I attached so much importance to it, that during the sitting of the Convention, I devoted my nights to procuring funds for the purpose of aiding you in sending delegates. I now proceed to lay before you the state of our finances. At Cheltenham there was collected £1 11s. 8d; at Southampton, £1 9s. 4d.; at Northampton, £1 13s. 6d.; at Derby, £2; at Manchester, £4 17s.; which sum I received last night by post-office orders. When the Conference was abandoned, I received instructions from Derby to dispose of the £2 there collected as follows:—£1 towards defence fund; £1 to the Executive; which sums I paid, handing over £1 to Mr. Campbell and debiting myself with £1 as treasurer to the Defence Fund. You will find that there is now in my hands £9 11s. 6d. towards defraying the expences of delegates, £4 17s. of which, without applying for, I received only last night. Now that small sum cannot be efficiently and satisfactorily distributed between the several poor localities from whence delegates may be sent upon the one hand, nor can I undertake to dispose of it upon the other hand. Therefore, as it can be as well applied at Birmingham as anywhere else, what I propose to do, with *your concurrence*, is to hand it over to a Finance Committee at Birmingham when Conference meets, and they will no doubt find ample use for it and apply it to the most beneficial purposes. Meantime, I cannot pass over this fitting opportunity of saying a word or two with reference to the forthcoming Conference. It is quite clear that chances, many chances, are against Chartists sending delegates; and the greatest of which is poverty; whereas no such impediment will stand in the way of the other parties. This, instead of disheartening us, should make us work the harder: and what I propose is, to raise a fund, for which I shall be security, of £150, to aid in sending Chartist delegates; of this sum, London will raise £125; and thus we shall have escaped all those snares that the wealthy set for the poor. I have no doubt that the fallacious hope of going snacks in the contributions raised generally for defraying the expences of delegates, has led to compromises which would not otherwise have taken place. There it is that the poor Chartists saw a benefit in co-operating, as the only chance of being at all represented. *This is folly*, because their *friends* would not have made the bargain, if advantage had not been anticipated. Now, I will insure £25 to London, and so in proportion where districts are too poor. Great attempts are being made to swamp us in those places where Complete Suffrage is understood to mean philosophical Chartism; but when we assemble, the mask will be thrown off, and the parties will stand as Chartists and with Chartists. We, should then, rely upon those places where the pure principles of Chartism are understood for our majority. Sunderland has made a base compromise, which is only in part relieved by the return of our now excellent legal adviser, Mr. Roberts, and to whom, in future, all applications by those who are to be tried are to be addressed. We cannot afford to have a solicitor for each case. However, to the point. I shall next week state the easy, and, I trust, satisfactory, means by which I mean to raise a fund of £159. Meantime, we must look to Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Midland Counties for a great, a glorious response to the Chartist call. Cooper and his brigade have been shamefully treated, as have our friends in other places. *The good men of the north and Midlands will*, as they ever have done, do their duty, and we shall have nothing to fear.

My Friends, I have been elected to that Conference without my knowledge, and I shall go there with a firm resolution to bring about a union of all friendly to our principles, as defined in our Charter, and a resolve to publish every word spoken and every resolution passed and proposed, so that the whole case shall be before the public. But if any man thinks that I am going to play expediency at the expence of principle he will be deceived. *I will not do it;* and while I am determined not to be factious upon the one hand, I am as determined not to be over-soft on the other hand. We must come back with our work to our masters, and be able to render an account of our stewardship. I have already this morning been six hours reading and writing for you. I do the same every day without further reward than your thanks; and now I require to straighten my back, but I cannot conclude without one word about our new and dazzling luminary. Just imagine if we had had such an organ when our Convention sat, what a difference it would have made; and just imagine how it would shine if you did your duty, by compelling every landlord whose house you frequent to take it in. Now, if you, without spending one farthing, chose to set about it, you could by Thursday week furnish a list of three or four, aye, of ten columns of places where the *Evening Star* would be read. Just now set about it, and let the great ones know what a union can effect. You ask for support, and how can you more cheaply purchase it? See what London, and Oldham, and Sheffield have done. The *Evening Star*, when established as the glorious *Northern Star* is, would be the jolly boat of Chartism, and would save us thousands a-year in expensive agitations. Let us now make a rally for it. Eighty pounds a-week is too much for a stranger to lose, and all for your indolence, apathy, and neglect. I never said one word to you about the *Northern Star*, and therefore you will not consider me actuated by self when I tell you that your compliance will only increase my work. You cannot imagine the change that this little *Star* has produced in London, and nobly are the poor fellows doing their duty. Let none suppose that the success of the little *Star* can damage the big one, neither let him care whether it does or not, if the cause of the people is thereby served.

Ever your faithful friend,

Feargus O'Connor.

P.S. In order to explain to you the unequal manner in which voluntary taxation presses upon the generous, I may merely add that the collection of the £9 11s. 6d. in my hands as treasurer to the delegate fund, cost me, besides five nights travelling and fatigue, the sum of £22 15s. 0d. Whoever comes to Birmingham with his honest principles on his back, shall not have a hungry belly, and shall owe no one thanks for his support. Now, my beloved friends, set to work in downright earnest, and repair the past by redoubled exertion in the future. As to the mode of conducting your elections, and selecting your delegates, I need not add one word to the excellent advice already given to you by the Editor of the *Northern Star*, to every word of which I most cheerfully subscribe my assent, and for which I tender him my best thanks. We'll do yet, my lads; but damn this money, it's a plaguy thing to want.

Yours, F. O'C.

PROPOSED MEMOIR OF ELLIS—PROPOSED EMENDATION OF THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—I trespassed on your valuable space to such an extent in my last, that I would not venture again so soon—only I remember that March is approaching, and that then my opportunities of redeeming my pledge to poor Ellis will be curtailed. The *Northern Star* of Saturday last contains the following lines, on its first page, under the head of "Steelhouse-lane," (Birmingham.) A member of the Society of Friends handed in one shilling for Mrs. Ellis, and promised to continue it weekly. *He stated that Mr. Cooper's letters had caused him to act in that manner.* O how my heart swelled with thankfulness when I read that line! "God bless that good Quaker!" I exclaimed, while a band of my Shaksperians smiled. I had but a few minutes before, been reading the murderous, lying, attack upon me in the *Leicestershire Mercury*. "Thank God!" my heart said, "there are a few green spots in this barren wilderness—all goodness is not fled from it,—although evil and malice abound." I pray that that good Quaker may be blessed with competence sufficient to the end of his days to enable him *to give that weekly shilling to the end of life* for the solace of the exile's widow and her *fatherless* children. What a store will that good Quaker thus lay up *for himself* "where rust doth not corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal!"

But to business; a letter caught my eye, in the *Northern Star* of Saturday before last, signed by *a woman*—God bless her!—breathing earnest feeling for the poor exile, and recommending that a brief life of Ellis be drawn up, and put into circulation, for the benefit of his bereaved ones. I wrote off immediately to the Potteries, requesting materials for assisting me to draw up the proposed memoir, feeling it to be my natural duty, after my solemn pledge in the dungeon. I am happy to say that Mr. Moses Simpson has already written me to promise his assistance in the collection of materials. I trust himself, with my venerable and beloved friend, John Richards, with the rest of the Hanley Chartists, will bestir themselves to collect me dates and facts, and send them to me forthwith.

Yesterday, much to my gratification, I received the following brief letter from poor Mr. Ellis herself:—

"97, Leyland-street, Lambeth,
"December 9th, 1842.

"Dear Friend,—I have received yours, forwarded from the Potteries, and shall feel it a great pleasure to forward you the required account, in the course of a day or two. I am now with the only brother of my dear husband, and he has promised to assist me, so that you may expect your very kind offer to meet with due attention.

"Accept my best wishes for yourself and Mrs. Cooper.

"Yours,
"Emma Ellis.

"P.S. I received poor Ellis's last letter from the seas, yesterday. You shall have a copy."

I trust, therefore, soon to be put in possession of the requisite records for moulding a short and popular memoir of the injured exile. I have promised Mrs. Ellis to lose not an hour in getting it ready, and that I will immediately forward it to London to be printed, *the profits arising from the sale to be for her benefit*. I have not asked before I made this promise, but I know, without asking, that John Cleave's heart will feel pride and pleasure in attending to the printing of this little manuscript.

But one more paragraph, and I have done. I observe that Mr. Hill has honoured me with his recommendation of the few hints I gave as an outline of an amended plan of *organization*; and I likewise observe, that our brethren at Salisbury have honoured me with their approval of the same—adding a recommendation that the proposed monthly penny for the "General Fund," be made a binding payment on the part of each member. So minute a difference I would not contend about for one moment, if the majority of my brethren think with the Salisbury friends; but I assure them, most respectfully, that, in starving Leicester, the remark will not apply—"however poor a person may be, he may afford one penny per calendar month." I never cross a man out of our register, even when he goes to the Bastile. No—I would lose my fingers first. And how can a man in the Bastille pay a penny? Besides—think of sickness lack of work for weeks, nay *months—as is the case with hundreds* of our poor stockingers! "And unless the monthly penny be paid by every member, it will be impossible to ascertain our number of members correctly," add the Salisbury friends. My constant plan in Leicester has been to reckon all as members who, either in the open air, in the presence of hundreds, or in my own house, when they came for the express purpose, gave in their names as believers in the principles of the Charter, as members of the National Charter Association. My only request to each has been—"Buy a card as soon as you can, and pay a penny per week to the district collector when he calls, if you can; but remember you are not disfranchised as a member because you cannot pay, while you are sure to pay when you can, if you be a real Chartist."

In my judgment, the sub-secretary's act of enrolling the name in the register or yearly class-book ought to be the only required test of membership. A card cannot make a Chartist: poverty cannot unmake one. Let us show ourselves above the principles of the old, beggarly, worn-out world! Let us be bold enough to proclaim that we acknowledge and reckon every one among our number who is manly enough to offer us his name—and that while we receive it, we trust him confidingly, with the proviso, "if he can afford it." Let us prove that we can outstep the bad world which girds man round with jealousy and distrust, and that we can confide in the honour of every man, however ragged and despised, who offers his name as a Chartist—without attempting to *kick him forcibly* down to give us the *dirty proof* of his sincerity comprised in paying a copper!

I feel as confident as I do of my own existence that our National and local funds would, in every place, augment incalculably if this really democratic method were taken. One thing I frankly declare: no rule would compel me to leave any association so soon, as a provision that no one whose name was enrolled as a member, should vote for the officers of such society if he did not pay. Yet I have to endure the pain and vexation of hearing "Chartists" contend for such a rule, again and again? Yes—"Chartists" contend that *poverty ought to disfranchise a man from choosing the government of his own association!*—What a monstrous idea of Universal Suffrage!

Having received these approvals of my "outline," I shall, forthwith, Mr. Editor, draw up *an entire plan*, embodying the "outline," with such parts of the present plan of organization as it would leave unaltered. I propose to submit this (with the humility which becomes so unimportant a member of the general body as myself,) to the opinions of either the delegates soon to assemble at Birmingham, or such other deliberate council as my brethren may appoint. Let me but see a sound, workable plan of organization, put into operation, ere I am once more caged, and I, for one, shall return to captivity, solidly satisfied with the belief that Chartism will thenceforth grow into a mighty and uncontrollable machine for overthrowing tyranny and elevating the toiling slave to his rightful and proud position of equality.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
Thomas Cooper.

Leicester, Monday, Dec. 12, 1842.

APPROACHING FESTIVITIES.

Christmas is now very near at hand. Preparations are being daily made for the reception of the squire and his family at the old English mansion, where Christmas times were wont to be celebrated with good old Christmas fare. The ponies, and the dogs and dolls, and the toys of the children of the upper and the middle classes are being got in readiness for the coming of their little owners. Play-house managers, wild beast men, shopmen, toymen, and the old household domestics are one and all upon the look-out to add their share to the expected joy. We do not find fault with this; we love it; we rejoice to see the young heart prance with joy at the sight of old friends, and the anticipation of new amusements. Nothing can be more touching than the graphic and admirable sketch of the scene by Geoffrey Crayon. In short, Christmas is a time when all should be glad and rejoice. But, good Heaven! merciful Providence! what, upon the other hand, are the preparations that the poor are making for the coming festival. Upon every side we see gaunt misery staring us in the face. We cannot stir without being met by groups of men and women, driven by hellish machinery to seek a precarious subsistence by singing in rags through our streets, our lanes, and alleys, until, to a foreigner visiting the metropolis, or indeed any large, aye, or small town, England must be presented to him as a nation of strolling naked singers. For debtors who may, or who may not, have cheated their creditors, great sympathy is felt at this season; but for the poor man who has been robbed, and to whom the State owes every thing, there is nought but revilings for his poverty, and contempt for his condition. The working classes hear and read of our success in China and Central Asia, of the Spanish revolt and declaration of hostility to England, of the success of their plunderers in the collection of £50,000 squeezed from their bones, of the feastings of the landlords, and the resolutions of the cotton and fund lords. They hear and read of royal pageants, and royal fetes, and aristocratic freaks, for which honest men would be transported; of the debauchery of their *natural* guides and instructors. They hear of 21,000,000 of dollars and an Income Tax. They hear of "numerous reductions" in the prices of *food*: they hear of five ports being opened for traffic with China; they hear of cold-blooded murders by assassinations in Ireland, and scarcely less cold-blooded murders by law in England. In their poverty they see scores upon scores of men, who, some twenty years ago, belonged to their own order, and who received as weavers, spinners, slubbers, or warehousemen, good wages; and who are now, not by industry, but by chance, enabled to subscribe hundreds for the accomplishment of a favorite object. They see all these things, while they are literally in rags, and cold and hungry. One tells them that it is this man's fault, and another that it is that man's fault. One invites them to rely for redress upon this measure, another man upon that measure. One faction says, you have brought poverty upon them, while the other faction says you have done it; and thus are the people used by their political leaders just as soldiers are used by military commanders, as tools to fight their battles. We will now show, that upon the subject of general distress, and a desire to relieve it, the press of this country is vicious and deceitful. The power of the press is great, and is acknowledged to be so. The press—every portion of it—has acknowledged the existence of general distress among the working classes, while the people have been complimented upon their forbearance, in the midst of poverty, by all parties. Can any man in his senses think that the press is sincere in its desire to remove the distress, when it is well known that the press alone could effect a remedy in a single week; while the press and the people, unitedly, could force such change upon Government, as in their wisdom they saw fit? It is at periods like the present, that the press becomes of paramount importance. When Parliament is not sitting, it is the national courier, communicating between mind and action. It is the staff of the community; and when it sees difficulties, which of itself it cannot overcome, it can force the commanding officers to meet in consultation. It could convene Parliament in a single week, if it was sincere in its sympathy for the people's distress, and anxious, as it professes to be, for redress. Herein then we see the wiles of faction. The press does not represent the people, it represents those who live upon the people. The organs of those in power would use a portion of the people to uphold that power, while the organs of those looking for power would use them to assail those in possession. The press is the representative of the upper and middle classes; and it is to the disunion in those bodies, not to the disunion of the working classes; that we attribute the power of the ruling few to trample upon the rights of the misgoverned many. You may speak, says the Tory, provided you speak for me. You may speak says the Whig, provided you speak for me. But you shall not speak, quoth they unitedly, if you speak for the people. I am worried, says the Cotton Lord! and I am being worried, says the Landlord. Your machinery has been the cause says the Landlord. Your protecting duties are the cause, says the Cotton Lord. Want of the means of exchanging labour for food is the cause of the low price of your produce, says the Cotton Lord. Low wages and substitution of mechanical for manual labour, and the consequent poverty of the people, is the cause, says the Landlord. And now, who is right? for that, after all, is the question. The land we have at home; and the landlords, without any legislative enactments, have it in their power to make it subservient to man's purposes, and capable of supplying the whole people's wants. We have that valuable admission even from prize essayists, and anti-free-trade landlords and farmers. Therefore have the Landlords convicted themselves out of their own mouths, as the great monopolists and primary cause of existing distress. This is their position.—They say, we know that the land, by proper cultivation, which can only be a consequence of proper leasing, and improving arrangements, can be made to produce as much and more than the whole people could consume; but then we have been induced to rely upon high prices for short supplies; always secure against ruinous competition, to running the chance of low prices consequent upon over production. This is the pure Malthusian principle, and grievously will the landlords suffer for its adoption. Upon the other hand, the supporters of free trade are now beginning to admit the great capabilities of the soil if unshackled of those restrictions which the landlords impose upon their tenants. Hence, we see the free traders' conviction in the fact, that a junction with the people would compel the landlords of England and Ireland to remove all those barriers standing in the way of supply; while, instead of joining for that purpose, they merely use the follies of the landlords, as arguments in favour of a measure, which would not accomplish their ends, as well, as surely, as safely, or as speedily. If the real object of the Corn Law repealers was to give the people cheap bread, plenty to do, and high wages, they would at once open the only market where those things could be had (*the Land*)—no, but foreign connections, think engagements, foolish notions of keeping possession of all the markets of the world, by means of cheap production, have driven them mad, and in grasping at the shadow they have lost the substance. The landlords must now many and many a time think of the warning of the more than ever immortal Cobbett, when he told them, not once or twice, but in his every speech upon the subject that "this measure (the Poor Law Amendment Act) will be the means of confiscating your estates, and will lead to a revolution." Much better would it have been for England that the poor-rate, under the 43rd of Elizabeth, had been £20,000,000 a-year, so long as it upheld agricultural wages, and preserved the principle of the pauper's right. It was the 43rd of Elizabeth that rendered it safe to arm your militia, and your yeomanry, and your volunteer corps, in 1793, for the preservation of the joint property of the landlord and pauper. It is your amended Act, that renders it now insecure to trust the industrious classes with arms in their hands. It was your amended Act that enabled the Malthusian speculators so long to enter into, and to continue in, ruinous competition by low wages. It was your amended Act that snapped the link that bound the people to you through your joint-title to the land. Had you kept the pauper parish trade open, under the 43rd of Elizabeth, it would not now be glutted with an unnatural supply of a free trade surplus population. The robbery of the people by Henry the Eighth caused all but revolution, which the 43rd of Elizabeth suppressed. The robbery of the Irish 40s. freeholders by the Emancipators, is now producing a similar effect in Ireland; and the more recent robbery of the poor by the "Poor Law Amendment Act," is the main cause of the destitution, want, distrust, and discontent, which now present themselves, as well in Christmas times as through the year.—*Evening Star.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE.

POLITICAL VICTIM DEFENCE AND FAMILY SUPPORT FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged	153	4	11
Miss Grey, Berkshire	0	5	0
Kingswood, near Bristol	1	0	0
Mr. J. Dogherty, Winterburn	0	2	6
A few flax-dressers, Spring-garden mills, Aberdeen	0	5	0
A Corn Law Repealer ... M	0	0	7
H. Russell	0	0	6
Collected after sermon by Mr. R. K. Philp, at Whilton, near Daventrey	0	5	2
J. Newton	0	0	6
F. Brian	0	0	6
W. Bench	0	0	6
G. Walker	0	0	6
J. Marr	0	0	3
G. Whiter	0	0	6
J. Stapleton	0	0	1
R. Clayton	0	0	6
Devonport	0	9	6
An enemy to tyrants	0	2	0
E. Reynolds	0	1	0
Temperance Hotel, New Market-place, Bolton	1	12	0
	£157	11	6

FOR M'DOUALL.

	£.	s.	d.
Whitson, near Daventry	0	1	0
Collected after lecture at Kittering, by Mr. Philp	0	16	0

Note.—The above is *less* in amount than in any previous week's list of subscriptions received by Mr. Cleave. This, surely, is not as it should be. The people will be guilty of grievous *wrong* if they relax in their exertions, as the time of "trial and tribulation" for the persecuted asserters of "the right" approaches. As Cæsar was *forewarned* against *his* "ides of *March*," the friends of the people should be *forewarned* against *theirs*. They *must* be provided with the "sinews of war" against despotism. Our "modern Jeffries" must not be allowed to gloat his own vengeance, and that of his empoyers, on *undefended* victims. The wives and children of those who have bravely contended for freedom must not be left to starve, or be forced into our union bastiles. The people will, at least, spare themselves *that* shame. Let them, therefore, devote themselves with *increased* vigour to the good work of justice and humanity; let "each and all" contribute as his own means will best afford, and the necessity of the case require, to the "Victim Defence and Family Support Fund." Let this duty and that of demanding from the Legislature the dismissal of the "unjust judge"—Abinger, be performed without further delay.

Chartist Intelligence.

ALEXANDRIA, Vale of Leven.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this Locality, was held on the evening of Saturday, the 10th inst., when Mr. Con Murray, of Glasgow, was duly elected their delegate to the Birmingham Conference. On the question of his instructions, there was considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Glenn, M'Intyre, Montgomery, Kirk, Roberts, and other gentlemen took part, after which the following was carried by a majority, moved by Mr. Peter Glen, seconded by Mr. J. Moody. "That this meeting of the inhabitants of the Vale of Leven pledge themselves to stand by the Charter, in name, principle, and details; and instruct our delegate to support that document as the proposed bill from the Conference, believing that it would go far to unite the working classes in one determined body, against the common enemies of injured labour, besides bringing about a union of sentiment and a union of action, between them and the shopkeeping class whose interests are one and the same."

GLASGOW.—"The League," the "bloody and brutal" Whigs.—A meeting called by advertisement headed, "A meeting of clergy, bankers, merchants, and other inhabitants to consider the corn and provision laws," was held on Monday, the 12th instant, in the Trades Hall, at twelve o'clock. This hour was fixed on, no doubt, for the purpose of preventing the working classes from attending, and the bill calling the meeting appeared but on Sunday morning, and that only in very few places, and in that part of the town where few, if any, of the working men live, and so careful were the faction against giving any alarm, that this bill was so worded that no one could suppose their meeting was to be a public one. Shortly after twelve their committee made their appearance, when on the motion of Charles Gray, James Oswald, M.P., was appointed to the chair. The first motion, condemnatory of the Corn and Provision Laws, to which they attributed all the misery of the working population, was moved by Walter Buchanan, Esq. As the learned chairman was about to put the motion Mr. J. Moir rose and said he had an amendment to propose. This was the signal for uproar and abuse from the League men, and cheers from the Chartists. When the noise had a little subsided, he said, in justice to a great portion of my fellow citizens.—(Cries of "sit down," confusion, and cheers.)—In justice to a great portion of my fellow citizens—(hisses, cheers, and general confusion for some time.) Gentlemen, your best plan is to hear me,—(howling from the League men, and cries of "who brought you here," and confusion) I will stand here till twelve o'clock at night before you prevent me being heard—(howling from the League.)—You are mistaken if you think you will put me down by your beastly bellowing.—(*A fellow in broad cloth*, "sit down, who brought you here.) Mr. M., warmly, hold your tongue you brute, and obey the chair. He (Mr. M.) in justice to a large portion of his fellow citizens who agreed with him on this subject, considered it his duty to propose for the adoption or rejection of the meeting a resolution very much like what was called the usual amendment, and which embodied what they believed to be correct, and required to be realised before the least shadow of justice could be done or obtained for them—(Cries of "Put him out," cheers and confusion.)—Chairman: The amendment appeared to him to be foreign to the object of the meeting; therefore, he did not think it his duty to submit it to the meeting.—Mr. Moir wished to know whether he was refused a hearing.—Chairman: No.—Mr. Moir: If they were met for the purpose of considering in what way the Corn Laws could be most quickly repealed, he could not understand the decision of the chair; but if they were met only for the purpose of talking about them, he had no objections to talk about the thing itself, if there were to be no resolutions proposed or any steps taken by which to compromise the public—(hisses and cheers.)—Chairman: He would submit to the meeting whether the amendment should be put.—Mr. Proudfoot seconded the amendment.—*The Chairman declared he would not put the amendment.*—Proudfoot: Mr. Chairman, I think you are erring most egregiously.—Chairman: I will allow no man to dictate to me. The Chairman then took a vote upon whether the amendment should be put, when a majority declared *against* its being put. As Mr. Moir was about to sit down, Mr. Kidd rose and said, he had an amendment to move. To this the Chairman paid no attention, but took a vote on the motion, which was carried. The Chairman then called on Dr. King to move the second resolution. Mr. Kidd all this time continued on his legs, and insisted on his right to move his amendment. The Chairman seeing Mr. Kidd determined not to give way, called on Capt. Millar to do his duty. Kidd was then dragged—yes, ferociously dragged out of the meeting, and sent off to prison, at the instance of the Whig M.P. The subject was made known to Mr. George Ross, who immediately went and bailed out Mr. Kidd. As to the meeting, Dr. King did not get a single sentence spoken, and the rest of the proceedings were conducted in a great part in dumb show. The best legal advice was immediately secured in Mr. Kidd's case. On Tuesday morning, Mr. Kidd appeared in court, accompanied by Messrs. Moir, Ross, Proudfoot, Pitkethly, Henderson, Con Murray, &c. On the case being called, the sitting Bailie (Hastie) said, that having been present at the meeting yesterday, and seen the whole concern, he did not wish to try the case; he would rather the case might be tried by some other one of the Borough Magistrates. It was fixed that the trial should take place on Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock. We hope the country will rally round Mr. Kidd. It is a national question. The Whig tyrant M.P., we trust, will be made to answer to a jury of his countrymen *for his conduct*, as well as to the House of which he is a member. We promise the Whigs they shall have a Roland for this Oliver. Question, is it legal to shut the door of a public meeting, either at the command of a chairman or the police? At two o'clock, the door of this meeting was shut, no doubt for a very obvious reason, to keep out the people who wished to attend in the meal hour. Having gone out, along with Kidd, to see after bail, we were, among a host of others, refused admittance. We attach no blame to the officers at the door; the grievance rests at the door of a higher source.

HAWICK.—On Monday last, a public meeting, called by requisition, was held in the large Hall of the Commercial Inn, to elect a delegate to the Conference at Birmingham; Mr. Thos. Scott, confectioner, was called to the chair, in opposition to Mr. R. Michie, currier, vice-president of the Complete Suffrage Association. After a series of out-and-out Chartist instructions had been agreed to by the meeting, Mr. C. Hunter, president of the Chartist Association, proposed Mr. Thomas Davies, as a fit and proper person to represent the meeting in the Conference, which was seconded by Mr. R. Purdie; and Mr. James Murray proposed, and Mr. R. Michie seconded Mr. William Munro, Independent Minister, and *president* of the Complete Suffrage Association. After hearing both candidates, who each of them declared his approval and acceptance of the instructions voted by the meeting, the vote was taken, when the Chairman declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Davies. This decision was disputed by the Complete Suffragists, who demanded a division, and tellers were appointed. The room was so crowded that it was found absolutely necessary for the whole to go out. The result was, a majority of sixty-four for Mr. Davies, who was declared duly elected amid great cheering.

STOCKPORT.—The good cause goes on well here, notwithstanding the trickery and intimidation of the "plague" manufacturers. On Sunday night last, Mr. C. Doyle, of Manchester, delivered an able and eloquent address on the subject of "war and taxation." The audience were highly delighted, and listened with breathless attention; and at the conclusion recorded a unanimous vote of thanks in favour of Mr. Doyle. Thirteen shillings and sixpence was collected towards the expenses of two degates to the Birmingham Conference.

SAWLEY, (near Clithero.)—The Chartists of this village met on Sunday night last, in their room which was crowded to suffocation. An interesting discussion took place in which several friends took part, and was handled in a manner that did great credit to their abilities. At the conclusion, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That we hereby express our deep and unfeigned sympathy for our incarcerated and other friends, who have been arrested, committed, and imprisoned by a tyranical government, for their just advocacy and diffusion of our righteous principles." "That the best thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby given to Wm. Roberts, Esq., of Bath, for his noble and praiseworthy exertions on behalf of the victims at Stafford." A collection was made for Mr. Beesly's defence, which amounted to 2s. 3d. Thanks being returned, the meeting separated highly delighted with the evening's proceedings.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Chartists met on Sunday morning, at the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, Mr. B. Humphries in the chair; delegates from the following localities in and near Nottingham were present:—Democratic Chapel, Robin Hood, Dove and Rainbow, Peacock, Nags Head, Union Coffee House, Feargus O'Connor, and from New Radford. Moved by Mr. Wm. Dalling and seconded by Mr S. Boonham, "That the money for defraying the expences of the delegation to Birmingham Conference be brought in from the various localities on Sunday morning next, by eleven o'clock, and paid into the hands of Mr. Joseph Greensmith, the treasurer." A public meeting also took place at the above chapel, on Monday evening, Mr. B. Humphries in the chair; when the subject respecting the Executive occupied a considerable time. At length it was proposed by Mr. James Simmons and seconded by Mr. Charles Roberts, "That the question stand adjourned till after the Birmingham Conference has taken place." Proposed by Mr. John Skerrit and seconded by Mr. George Rodgers, "That it be recommended from this locality, that Dr. P. M'Douall receive £1 10s. per week during his exile for his indefatigable exertions in the Chartist cause."

The Shakspearean Society of amateurs, meeting at the Rancliffe Arms, have paid into the hands of Mr. Sweet, £1 10s. 6d., the proceeds of a performance got up for the benefit of the Local Defence Fund.

NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. Brown preached two sermons here on Sunday last—the first in the Market Place to a numerous audience, and the second in the Association Room. At the conclusion 8s. 6d. was collected for Mrs. Holberry.

BURY.—A public meeting was held on Monday evening, called by requisition, Mr. John Lommas, a working man in the chair. Mr. Michael Roberts moved and Mr. James Schofield seconded a resolution, "That we, the people of Bury, do send two delegates to the forthcoming Conference, and that we do hereby instruct our representatives to abide by the principles laid down in the People's Charter whole and entire, name and all, as the only means whereby the evils of this country can be remedied; likewise to uphold the amended Plan of Organization." Carried unanimously. Mr. Thomas Kay, an elector, and member of the National Charter Association, Bury, and Mr. Edward Murless, No. 4, Butler's-buildings, Birmingham, member of the National Charter Association, were duly elected without opposition. After the business of the meeting, Mr. C. Doyle, of Manchester, gave a very interesting and instructive lecture, and was listened to with breathless attention till a late hour in the evening.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday last Mr. John Wright, of Stockport, delivered an address in the Chartist room, on the principles of the People's Charter, to a very attentive audience. Mr. Wright is without work, and destitute of house or home—he has a wife and four children, the eldest only eight years of age; he is forced to go from town to town, in order to get a scanty subsistence in the shape of charity, being made a victim by class-made laws.

PRESTON.—Another defeat of the League—This town was placarded, announcing a public meeting to be held in the theatre on Friday evening last, to take into consideration the benefits that would arise from a repeal of the Corn Laws, and the adoption of Free Trade. This being the first meeting that the Anti-Corn Law party had called in Preston, the Chartists were determined that they should not have it all their own way, and accordingly they wrote for Mr. Dixon of Manchester, to come over to Preston upon the occasion. The placards calling the meeting stated that R. Cobden, Esq., M.P., and other distinguished friends of the cause would be present and address the meeting; and also that the public would be admitted to the gallery free, and to the pit by giving a donation—but the sequel will shew how much faith the public can place in the honour of this party. Mr. Dixon attended according to the request of the Preston Chartists, and arrived by the seven o'clock train. He called upon the friend who wrote, and with whom he went immediately to the place of meeting. When they presented themselves at the door that leads to the pit, the donation had become a direct charge of *three-pence*. Mr. Dixon's friend objected to this stating that the bills said it was to be a donation and offered them a penny—but no, they would not take it. He still persevered, and was determined not to give more, as by giving that sum he was doing all that the placard required of him. But their motto was to get money honestly if they could—but to get it any how; and in order the better to carry out their base plans, they had a number of the "Blue Force" in ambush, which was called upon by the door-keepers. Three of them rushed forward in an instant, and seized him by the collar, and dragged him out of the place like a dog. Mr. Dixon followed and told the police that his friend was not to blame, for he had done all that the public announcement required of him, and therefore, it was the other party that was to blame for acting contrary to the public notice. They then let him go, on condition that he would not make any more to do about the matter there, but seek redress elsewhere. No one will be at a loss to know the reason that they made this change. It was to prevent the working classes from being present, as they had got to hear that an individual was coming from Manchester to prevent them from gulling the natives, and they knowing that if the working classes were present they would not have the chance of having things all their own way. They also knew that the manufacturing operatives were not likely to have threepence in their pockets on the Friday night. But notwithstanding the "fustians" were in attendance; the meeting was a bumper of the right sort, the theatre being crowded in every part; there could not be less than three thousand persons present. Shortly after eight o'clock, the three big guns of the League made their appearance upon the stage, namely, Cobden, Col. Thompson, and Bright, of Rochdale, followed by a number of small fry, composed of J. Livesey, of "Struggle" notoriety, master manufacturers, &c., &c. On the chair being taken the Chairman stated that it was not their intention to bring any resolutions before the meeting, therefore he hoped they would listen to what the speakers had to say without interruption. This was an "artful dodge," but it would not do, for the Chartists knew that they had the resolutions ready cut and dry, and if they did not bring them forward it was because they were afraid of certain defeat; and also if possible to prevent the Chartists from having the opportunity of taking any part in the proceedings; but in this they were deceived, to their great mortification and considerable loss. The Chairman introduced Mr. Bright first, and Colonel Thompson followed; but our space will not admit of their speeches. The Lion, Cobden, wound up the proceedings; but the Lion proved to be only a sheep upon this occasion. His speech was a mass of scurrilous abuse, contradictory statements, and erroneous conclusions, with the exception of the begging department,—and Mr. Cobden certainly is an adept at that business. When Mr. Cobden sat down, Mr. Dixon rose, amid loud cheers, and said—By permission of the Chairman and the meeting, he had a few observations to make upon certain statements made by Mr. Cobden. He, in the first place, differed with that gentleman in his opinion of the duty of persons attending public meetings. He was at a loss to know where Mr. Cobden got his ideas concerning such meetings. If he (Mr. Dixon) knew anything of the nature of such meetings, it was that the free expression of the people might be made known upon the question or questions that might be brought forward. And as to Mr. Cobden saying that no one had a right to take part in the proceedings but those that paid the rent of the place and also for the gas,—was that anything like freedom of opinion? No, it was to bind down all to any party who thought proper to take a room, and lead the public mind astray with impunity. But he was determined—notwithstanding Mr. Cobden's opinion to the contrary—to exercise the right of an Englishman; and where he thought the people were led astray he would give his opinions freely and fearlessly. He was at a loss to know from whence Mr. Cobden drew his conclusions about paying for meetings when the fact was the people almost in every case paid for them themselves. When he came to the town he saw large placards announcing this meeting—admission to the gallery free; persons going into the pit would be expected to give a donation. But judge of his surprise when they demanded threepence at the door, and because his friend demurred he was dragged out of the place by the police. Much had been said about the Chartists and their conduct, but the Chartists had never committed such dishonourable acts as were perpetrated upon the people of Preston that night. Here a most disgraceful scene took place upon the platform, the Leaguers crying out "question, question; order, order; chair, chair;" &c., as loud as their lungs would allow, which was answered by the workies in gallant style, that it was the question, and tremendous cheers, "go on, Dixon, lad, thou art hunting them and they don't like it." When order was restored, Mr. Dixon answered Mr. Cobden's observations at great length. In conclusion he said, it was then near twelve o'clock, and the working men present would want to get to bed. But before he sat down he wished to tell them that the next evening he would deliver a lecture upon the Corn Laws and the principles of Free-trade, and he challenged any of the gentlemen to meet him in discussion upon the subject. This announcement was received with loud cheers. Mr. Cobden then came to the front of the platform and attempted to speak, but it was no go, he was received with the most terrific yells, groans, hisses, and hootings. This worked him up to a state of frenzy; and he poured out a torrent of abuse; and concluded by saying, "I denounce Feargus O'Connor and the whole Chartist body. Mr. Dixon has done his work well; he has accomplished his object; he has prevented us from getting £500, and we have not got a penny." This was more than the working classes could bear—the open acknowledgement of the defeat of the League by Cobden made the cheering of the people commence and continue for several minutes. A vote of thanks was then moved to the Chairman, but was lost to make way for an amendment—three cheers for the People's Charter, which was followed up in glorious style with three for O'Connor, and three for Frost, Williams, and Jones. Thus ended a glorious triumph of principle over humbug. The Repealers are down in the mouth: they thought they could do what they liked in Preston. On Saturday, one of them told a friend of ours, that it was the worst job that the Chartists could have done to bring that Dixon; for they had been out nearly all day, but had met with very bad success. Mr. Dixon delivered a lecture in the Association Room, on Saturday evening, to an intelligent audience, in which he replied to the arguments made use of on the previous evening, and proved to all present that a repeal of the Corn Laws under the present system would not benefit the people. The chairman, Mr. R. Marsden, asked if there was any person that wished to ask any questions, or enter into a friendly discussion? They were at liberty to do so. No one appeared willing to enter the lists. The thanks of the meeting was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

BELPER.—According to previous announcement, there was a delegate meeting held here on the 11th instant, when the following delegates were present:—Messrs. Johnson and Moss, from Derby; Vickers and Bell, from Belper; Luthbury and Cook, from Ilkeston; and Smith and Lebbeter, from Matlock. Mr. Vickers was called to the chair, and Mr. Moss appointed to be the secretary. The chairman opened the meeting in a forcible and lucid style. When the various reports, by the delegates, of the healthful state of the constituences was gone through, they were found very encouraging. After its being determined that a number of delegates should be sent to the Birmingham Conference, it was moved by Mr. Johnson, and seconded by Mr. Luthbury, and carried unanimously:—"That the men of Derby should nominate and send their own respective delegates to the Birmingham Conference." Moved by Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Smith—"That one or more delegates be nominated and sent to the said Conference, to watch over and assist in devising for the extension and securing of the rights of the people, as detailed in the People's Charter." Moved by Mr. Cook, and seconded by Mr. Lebbeter—"That in consideration of the number of Chartist victims who are to be tried at the Derby March assizes, namely, Messrs. West, Higginbottom, Wildgoose, Sidebotham, &c., we feel a duty incumbent on us, to call the attention of the friends of Chartism to support the Defence Fund, with their utmost liberality, that the best legal assistance may be obtained for the defence. We therefore recommend that the Chartist females, of whom there are not a few, be requested to have the towns and villages divided into districts, and occasionally collect from the inhabitants for the same." The subject of the Executive deviation was a subject of much lamentation; we wish truth and justice to be vindicated and maintained, and hope that discord will soon cease, that prosperity may abound. A vote of thanks being given to the Chairman and Secretary, the delegates returned to their respective localities with renewed vigour resolved for the Charter and no surrender, it having been a meeting of a most social character. The same evening the Association resolved, "That a requisition should be got up, and be presented by a deputation to the magistrate to call a public meeting on Monday, the 19th, for the election of one or more delegates for the Birmingham Conference."

New Pellon.—Mr. Dickenson, the Manchester packer, delivered a very interesting address in the New Pellon Chartist room, on Saturday evening. On Sunday afternoon he lectured to the scholars who are taught in the above place on the advantages that are to be derived from sound education. In the evening of the same day, he preached a sermon from the parable of the "Prodigal Son."

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Samuel Parkes delivered an eloquent and interesting address in the Figtree-lane room, on Sunday evening last.

HUDDERSFIELD.—District Delegate Meeting.—On Sunday last the delegate meeting of this district was held by adjournment, in the association room, Kirkheaton, when the following delegates were present,—Holmfirth, Messrs. Thomas Haddock and William Cuttall; Honley, Messrs. John Roberts and Charles Boothroyd; Yew Green, Messrs. William Howard and David Gledhill; Huddersfield, Messrs. Ambrose Chippendale and Joshua Hobson; Almondbury, Messrs. James Broadbent and John Lodge; Kirkheaton, Benjamin Jamieson and John Broadbent; Thurstonland, Mr. John Pollard; Dalton, Mr. David Roebuck. Mr. Wm. Cuttall in the chair. The usual business of the district relative to the lecturers and Executive fund was discharged, and the business of the Conference delegates was introduced, when the following resolutions were agreed to. "That four delegates be put in nomination as candidates to the forthcoming Conference at Birmingham." Monday, the 19th instant, was appointed for the public meeting to be held in the Philosophical Hall, but in consequence of the hall being engaged the meeting will take place on Wednesday, the 21st in the same place. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock, when it is hoped the labouring classes will be at their post. It was also resolved:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that owing to the peculiar circumstances under which Dr. M'Douall is placed, without reference to the late differences, he ought to receive his wages." After other business the meeting was adjourned to Sunday, the 25th instant, to be held in the Chartist room, Honley. Chair to be taken at one o'clock. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman and the meeting broke up.

DUBLIN.—Irish Universal Suffrage Association.—On Sunday last, the great rooms, 14, North Anne-street, were thronged in every part, from an anxiety to hear the question discussed—can the union be repealed without an extension of the Suffrage. The meeting was opened by Mr. Dyott reading the minutes of the last days' proceedings, and the objects for which they assembled in that room. Mr. O'Higgins not having taken his place, Mr. Dyott spoke at considerable length with great fluency and power to the principles of the Charter. He demonstrated that they never got any thing from Whig or Tory save when those factions wished to render themselves popular for their own purposes and to spite one another. He reverted, in order to prove the poisonous influence of faction, to the almost incredible fact that Daniel O'Connell from his predilection for the rascally Whigs, had been led into voting that £50,000 a-year should be given the Queen's husband for performing light and pleasant duties, such any young Irishman in that room would willingly undertake for "the run of the kitchen" at Windsor—(loud cheering.) After daring any individual to impugn the political creed which they had determined to adhere to, despite the swerving and aberrations of any man, no matter whom, Mr. Dyott resumed his seat amid unanimous applause.—The meeting was next addressed by Mr. Denny, who, though a member of the Repeal Association, had joined theirs, because, though he wished to assist his fellow-countrymen of the Corn Exchange, he could not help feeling that there was an aristocratic association, in which no man could open his lips until he had first paid the fee of £1—a sum beyond the reach of many an honest, patriotic, and talented tradesman—(hear, hear.) On that ground he rejoiced at the banding together of the honest and hard-working democrats of Dublin in the Irish Universal Suffrage Association; and he knew well, and so would the people generally soon know, through the exertions of such men as he saw around him, that nothing short of the electoral right would guard their interests even in what they so ardently desired—a domestic legislature—(hear, and cheers.) Mr. O'Higgins resumed the question of how the Union could be repealed. He shewed that there was no parallelism between Emancipation and Repeal, as there were in existence at the time of the former's achievement 300,000 honest electors, who had mainly contributed to that event, and who had been basely betrayed to the enemy as a bribe to obtain places and endowments for Catholics of the upper classes—(hear, hear, hear.) As an imperfect and liberticidal municipal bill had afterwards been taken to secure civic honours, cocked hats, gold chains, a bauble mace, and a Brobdignagian sword, for the Catholic grocers and tailors of that city, who now sent their half-fledged and ill-mannered offspring, well-clothed and over fed with the people's money, to insult and disturb the people's honest and patriotic assembly. Mr. O'Higgins proceeded at great length, and with powerful effect to describe the delinquencies of the "base, bloody, and brutal Whigs;" proved them to have been the founders of the National Debt, and the greatest bloodsuckers of the people whenever they could fasten upon office. He said that they, in that room, had equally repudiated all connection with either of the factions—their party was the people—their cause justice—their means constitutional, and he feared not for the result. Mr. O'Higgins resumed his seat amid loud cheers. A Mr. Kelly, Repealer, next addressed the assembly. He said he felt ashamed and distressed at the conduct pursued by some men calling themselves, "Repealers" in that room. And for his part he would have any man who persisted in malicious and unmeaning interruption forcibly ejected, though perhaps the way in which the association dealt with them was better. Such creatures and such conduct must soon fall into total contempt, while truth and reason would prevail—(hear, hear.) For his own part he agreed with every proposition of the Charter—(cheers) He could not for the life of him see how any Repealer could come to any other conclusion. His only fear was one founded on the experience of history which proved that the English had never kept faith with the Irish—he meant the English when Catholics as well as when Protestants. Mr. Kelly then referred to several periods when he considered faith to have been broken, treaties infringed, &c. He said that was his only objection to the design of that Association whose general principles he approved, and what he wished was first to see the Union repealed and then the Suffrage extended. Mr. O'Higgins replied, he should show completely that the gentleman who had last spoken, erred in jumbling the English aristocracy and the English people together, whose sentiments and interests are so dissimular. The English people had petitioned in vast numbers—their petitions exceeded greatly those sent from Ireland—for Catholic emancipation, while their landlords and the clergy opposed it—(hear, hear.) So was it now—the English people desired to assist the Irish in compelling the masters and tyrants of both to yield to the latter their rights. There were 3,500,000 repealers in England; and were his countrymen so mad, so prejudiced, and so ungenerous, as to assert that the people of England were not sincere?—(hear, hear). Or were they so little instructed by all that happened as to desire to bring an irresponsible Parliament—a House of Commons returned by a fraction of the people, home to their very doors—to perpetuate corruption, pillage, and tyranny, and throw away the chance, the certainty which now presented itself, of obtaining by a junction with the English nation, that power which could alone make this Parliament an honest, effective, and productive one?—(loud cheers). After a very powerful summing up of his various arguments upon the matter, which made a deep impression on heretofore uninstructed men, Mr. O'Higgins sat down amid general cheers. Four or five members were admitted and notice given for the admission of others. A vote of thanks was given to Mr Moran, the chairman, for his impartial and gentlemanly conduct, and the meeting separated, giving three cheers for free discussion, with three and one cheer more for the Charter.

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Leeds.—At the *Times* Office, and of Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate.
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And Notice is hereby also Given, that all Appeals not previously disposed of will be heard at the opening of the Court, on Thursday, the Twenty-ninth day of December instant, and that all proceedings under the Highway Act will be taken on the first day of the Sessions.

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CAPTAIN WOOD, of Sandal.
MR. JAMES LEACH, Manchester.
MR. J. R. BAIRSTOW, Leicester.
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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 convalesence. 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 I am now in better health and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant.

(Signed)
"W. MOAT.

"Witness—John Hough, Cheadle, carrier.
"Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills."

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases would be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills, for Life Pills they were to him, they had done him so much good, in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma.

"Another said they were worth their weight in gold! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them.

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, it was quite as well as the other.

"A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken PARR'S LIFE PILLS he was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at 1s. 1½d., and 6 dozen at 2s. 9d.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
"JOHN HEATON.
"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842.

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

Another most extraordinary case of cure, communicated by Mr. Moxon, of York:—Mrs. Mathers, of that city, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be a cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states, that she is now almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine—Parr's Life Pills. N.B. Any one doubting the accuracy of the above statement, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authenticate its truth.—York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

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(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and are of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row,) Birmingham, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principle Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.

Sold by Mr. HEATON, Briggate, LEEDS

PEEL'S TARIFF OUTDONE

THE COFFEE TAX REPEALED!

MESSRS. CROW AND TYRELL beg to call the attention of the Chartist Public to the BEVERAGE prepared by them, as a Cheap and *Wholesome* substitute for TAXED Coffee. Its nutritious qualities are equalled by none in the Market; while its mode of Preparation renders it vastly superior to the *Trash* offered for Sale by those who regard not the health of the Consumer. As a means of supporting the "Executive Committee of the National Charter Association," and as a means of crippling the Governmental Exchequer, it may be made a ready and powerful weapon in the hands of the Sons of Toil.

A single Trial will prove its superiority over other Preparations of like pretensions.

Prepared and Sold by the Proprietors, 81, Belgrave Gate, Leicester.

The Proprietors have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. HOBSON, Publisher of the *Northern Star*, has become GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENT for the CHARTIST BREAKFAST POWDER, for the District of Yorkshire. He has now a large quantity in Stock, both at Leeds and at Huddersfield, from which he is authorised to supply the Associations and other Retail Vendors at the same Prices as the Proprietors themselves. Orders addressed to him will meet with prompt Attention.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

THE PROPRIETORS OF KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS, find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against an imitation, by a person of the name of SMITHERS, and calling herself the Grand-daughter of the late Widow WELCH, but who has no right to the preparing of them, the Original Recipe having been sold to the late G. KEARSLEY, of Fleet-street, whose widow found it necessary to make the following affidavit, for the protection of her property, in the year 1798:—

AFFIDAVIT.

First.—That she is in possession of the Recipe for making Welch's Female Pills, which was bequeathed to her late husband.

Second—That this Recipe was purchased by her late husband of the Widow Welch, in the year 1787, for a valuable consideration, and with a view for making the medicine for public sale.

Third—That she, CATHERINE KEARSLEY, is also in possession of the Receipt signed by the said Widow Welch, acknowledging the having received the money of the said Mr. GEORGE KEARSLEY, for the purchase of the absolute property of the said Recipe.

C. KEARSLEY.

Sworn at the Mansion House, London, the 3rd Day of November, 1798, *before me*,

ANDERSON, *Mayor*.

These Pills, so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar Virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every Lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most Gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine, in effectually removing Obstructions, and relieving all other Inconveniences to which the Female Frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of Exercise and general Debility of the System; they create an Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and are eminently useful in Windy Disorders, Pains in the Stomach, Shortness of Breath, and Palpitations of the Heart; being perfectly innocent, may be used with safety in all Seasons and Climates.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by most respectable Medicine Venders in Town and Country, at 2s. 9d. per box.

N.B. Ask for Kearsley's Welch's Pills; and observe none are genuine unless C. Kearsley is engraved on the Government Stamp.

KERMAN'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS OF SPECIFIC MEDICINES,

Under the Sanction and by the Recommendation of Eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty and the Afflicted.

SPECIFIC PILLS for Gout and Rheumatism, Rheumatic Headaches, Lumbago, and Sciatica, Pains in the Head and Face.—1s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per Box.

PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE PILLS,

For both sexes. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious Complaints, Attacks of Fever, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Worms, Gravel, Dropsical Complaints, &c.

ANTISCORBUTIC, SCROFULA, AND LEPRA PILLS AND OINTMENT,

For the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indolent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers; Glandular Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, Ringworm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, Ulcerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years standing), Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases; also an infallible Remedy for Sore and Diseased Eyes. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. per package; the Ointment can be had seperate, 1s. 1½d. per Pot.

UNIVERSAL OINTMENT,

Price 1s. 1½d. per Pot.

These Medicines are composed of Plants which are indigenous to our own Soil, and therefore must be far better adapted to our constitutions than Medicine concocted from Foreign Drugs, however well they may be compounded. These Preparations are important Discoveries made in Medicine, being the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency throughout the whole Human Frame.

☞ Read the Pamphlet to be had of each Agent GRATIS.

No pretensions are made that any of these Medicines form a PANACEA for all Diseases; but they are offered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders, and for all Complaints closely allied to them; not claiming the merit of universality as is frequently done by all-sufficient pill proprietors.

The CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS, prepared by the Proprietor, GEO. KERMAN, Dispensing Chemist, &c., can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincolmlee, and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall,) HULL, or of any of his accredited Agents enumerated; (for which see small placards on the wall,) who have each an Authority (signed by his own hand) for vending the same; or through any respectable Medicine Vender in the Kingdom. Each Packet bears his Name, in his own hand thus—"*George Kerman*," to imitate which is Felony.

The attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the undercited cases, and the most rigid investigation into their authenticity is courted:—

SEVERE CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

"To Mr. George Kerman, Druggist, Wincolmlee, Hull.

"I, Samuel Naylor, cooper, of Broad-square, Machell-steet, Wincolmlee, Hull, do hereby certify that I have had many severe attacks of rheumatism; some of them of even twenty weeks duration; (brought on at first, I think, by being in the fishin-countries.) I have taken great quantities of medicines on all these occasions, but have experienced very slight benefit from any but the medicines I have had from you, which afforded direct and almost immediate relief.

You may make what use of this written declaration you please. It is now five years since I took your Rheumatic Pills, and I have since had no new attack. It was in January, 1836. A regular medical gentleman attended me during that attack, but I derived no benefit from his attentions; on the contrary I grew daily worse till I began to take your medicines. I have also found great benefit from taking your "Purifying Aperient Restorative Pills," which I have, ever since then, occasionally used as a family medicine.

"SAMUEL NAYLOR."

CASE OF CHRONIC RHEUMAMISM OF TWENTY YEAR'S STANDING.

Mr. Kerman.—Sir,—You can make this known in whatever way you think to be of service to yourselves and the afflicted. I have laboured under a severe rheumatic affection for more than twenty years, attended with severe swelling in my joints and dreadful pain in my limbs. On some occasions the most swollen parts broke out and pieces of limet like matter separated, which my medical attendan- attributed to the severity of the pain. I have tried the best medical advice which this part of the country can afford; and never during twenty years have I been free from more or less of pain until I took your invaluable medicine, I had lain in bed with agony of pain for months previously; your medicine freed me from all pain! This is a fact of which I shall be happy to bear real testimony to any one who will call on me at the Old Foundry, Sculcoates, Hull.

"WILLIAM WALES.

"Hull, May 7, 1841."

"Mr. Kerman,—You really deserve great praise for the introduction of such a medicine as you sent to me. It is wonderful how it relieved me from the most excruciating pains. I most gladly give my name in such a case: I see it needed for the benefit of my fellow creatures.

"JOSEPH MANGHAM.

"Near High Flags, Wincolmlee, Hull, August, 1841.

AGENTS.—*Leeds*—John Heaton, 7, Briggate; Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T. B. Smith, Medicine vender, 56, Beckett-street, Burmandtofts; Stocks & Co., Medicine venders, &c. 5, Kirkgate.

Poetry.

RALLY AGAIN, BOYS.

Come rally again, boys! we must not resign,
But each storm we encounter, let's nobly brave;
It is better to perish at Liberty's shrine,
And the last drop of blood in her altars to lave.

Oh! yes, it is better, far better to die
In a glorious cause than to pine beneath chains;
For the heroes that fall there's a tear and a sigh,
Whilst a kindred heart on the earth there remains.

Then let's rally again, boys, and never despair,
Ev'ry onslaught of faction we'll boldly resist,
Tho' the vaults of the dungeon we're destin'd to share,
Yet until we have conquer'd we'll never desist.

For awhile they may torture and murder the brave,
But the blood of each martyr will spring into life,
Till the footsteps of every tyrant and slave
Are wash'd out, and no longer pollute the fair earth.

Then let's rally again, boys, there's strength enough yet
In the ranks where the embers of liberty glow;
The blood they have shed, let us never forget,
But strike for our freedom one vigorous blow.

Tho' they baffle, they cannot subdue us for long,
When united in one mighty phalanx we be;
When our hearts they are firm as our arms they are strong,
The tyrants will tremble, "the oppress'd will go free."

Then let's rally again, boys, we never will rest,
For the tyrants who bind us no peace shall there be,
Till each slave is unfetter'd and freedom has bless'd
The land of our birth, and proclaim'd "we are free."

Oppressors may put to the rack the oppress'd,
Their murderous hands in our blood they may drench;
But the fire that burns in each patriot's breast
For glorious freedom, they never can quench.

Then let's rally again, boys, prescription we'll brave,
Until liberty's banner on high is unfurl'd,
And the standard of freedom o'er tyranny's grave
Shall be planted in triumph all over the world.

J. W. C.

Bristol, Dec. 5th, 1842.

TYRANNY AND OPPRESSION.

Tune,—"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

The press of London's been at war
In spreading base designs afar,
Until the little *Evening Star*
Came sounding liberty.

For now's the time, and now's the hour,
That we should round our standard show'r,
Show Whig and Tory Chartist pow'r,
Determin'd to be free.

And hail the *Northern Star* so bright
Midst Tory plots it braves the fight,
In advocating Chartist right,
Unflinching stands the test.

And did support our noble cause
Against the Whigs' tyrannic laws;
O'Connor's name shall gain applause,
By working men opprest.

That wishes no vile tyrant knaves
To keep us bound as despot slaves;
Our country calls, our country craves,
No more to bend their knee.

So let the *Stars* pursue their course,
The leading path to freedom's source,
Still agitating moral force,
To let the world see.

We wish no weapon now to wield,
No fiery steed, nor battle shield,
But firmly stand, and keep the field,
Until we gain the day.

They try to crush our cause with fear
Of guns and bayonets, sword and spear,
Those weapons soon shall disappear,
And fall into decay.

See Holberry and Clayton too,
The people's rights they did pursue,
Till mar'd by that accursed crew,
They met untimely graves.

In dark, damp dungeons chain'd did lie,
Lie worse than felons left to die,
Still loud on democrats did cry,
Such tyrants for to brave.

Those base designing knaves shall dread
With quaking fear when life has fled,
The rising spirits of the dead,
When justice shall appear.

Before that awful power above,
That sits upon the throne of love,
Both judge and witness for to prove
Each tyrant's case severe.

Their children weep and widows moan
For those two martyrs dead and gone,
While millions of our country groan,
And sigh for liberty.

When thus refus'd our just demand,
Let us unite, go hand in hand,
From despot slavery break the band
That binds our country.

Arouse from lethergy's repose,
And watch those keen bloodthirsty foes,
With might our legal rights oppose,
By cursed tyranny.

In strength of union now we see
The females join in unity,
And shares in struggles to be free
From bonds of slavery.

Aloud shall freedom's trumpet sound,
Where basest tyranny abound,
No more oppression shall be found
To cause this land to wail.

Should freedom glow within your breast,
Let not our cause for justice rest,
But feel for them that are opprest,
And freed from chains or bail.

Think on the cells where martyrs died,
Shrink not from those soon to be tried,
Let victims' funds be well supplied,
And gain the victory.

Now onward, Chartists, onward press,
Relieve our brethren in distress;
Their grievous wrongs we shall redress,
And proudly set them free.

From chains and filthy dungeons shun,
No more the tools for despots' fun,
But the cause so well begun,
Then liberty shall smile.

And *Stars* like eagles' wings so free
Shall spread and root out tyranny,
And reign alone triumphantly
Throughout the British isle.

J. Bishop.

Campsie, Nov. 8th, 1842.

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS.—Sudden Death.—On Monday morning, Mr. Blackburn held an inquest at the Court house, on the body of an old man eighty years of age, whose name was said to be Thos. Brown. He came from York by railway on Saturday, and stopped at Mr. John Taylor's, who keeps a coffee and lodging house, in the street leading from Hunslet-lane to the railway station. He stated there that he was going to his parish at Rothwell, but that he had to wait until a box came from York. He had some refreshment and went to bed between four and five o'clock. He was found dead on Sunday morning by Mr. Taylor, who immediately sent for Mr. Ruddock, surgeon, by whom a *post mortem* examination of the body was made, from which it appeared that the old man had died in a fainting fit, from exhaustion; the muscles of the heart being so attenuated as to be bereft of power to impel the circulation. Verdict—"Found dead in bed from natural causes."

Child Burnt.—On Monday morning, an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Elizabeth Carran, a little girl seven years of age, who was burnt to death on Saturday night. The mother of the girl is a widow, residing in a cellar, in Steadman's Court, Lisbon-street, and obtains a livelihood by hawking. She had gone to market on Saturday night, leaving her youngest child in bed, and the deceased to take care of the house. After being left alone, it would seem that the girl had locked herself in the house, and had made a bed across some chairs in front of the fire, and fallen asleep. A coal from the fire, or some other cause, set the clothes on fire, and when discovered by the neighbours, who had to break open the door, she was literally burnt to a cinder, every rag of her own and her mother's clothes, on which she had been laid, being consumed. She lingered in dreadful agony for a few hours, and then died in the Infirmary. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Beastly Conduct.—On Saturday last, a man advanced in years, named Robert Needham, who resides near Quarry Hill church, was charged before Henry Hall, Esq. at the Court House, with having, at various times, exposed his person to females, whom he met in the fields near Pontefract Lane. Two charges were proved against him by three respectable women residing at Osmondthorpe, and on each of these he was sent to Wakefield House of Correction for three months. There was also a charge of criminal assault on a young girl preferred against him, but there not being in the magistrate's opinion sufficient evidence to convict him, this was abandoned. Mr. Hall, however, in sentencing him to his six months imprisonment, cautioned him as to his conduct when he should be once more set at liberty.

Thespians in Trouble.—On Monday last, the Court House was crowded to excess by parties anxious to hear the charges which it had become known would on that day be preferred against a company of Thespians, who had for some time occupied and performed in a building in East-street, near Crown Point, which they have denominated the "Royal Haymarket Theatre." The party, who consisted of John Dakin, John Rhodes, Jeremiah Lister, Benjamin Beal, Maria Armstrong, Henry Whimp, Joseph Swallow, John Chapman, John Firth, John Emmerson, Jane Atkinson, Wm. Preston, George Lawrence, Benjamin Grimshaw, and Wm. Butler, were apprehended on Saturday night, in the Theatre, all dressed in character, on a warrant granted by John Clapham, Esq., on the information of Mr. Superintendent James. It was a "much-ado-about-nothing" affair altogether; but if all we have heard about the "capture" be true, there was as much "pomp and circumstance" attending it, as ever there was in the marching of a military force to attack an enemy's camp. We do not hear that the "cutlasses" were buckled on, but we believe that to secure these daring outlaws, two parties of the police force, each extra drilled, and under the command of a subordinate officer, the whole under the direction of Mr. Superintendent James, were employed. Mr. James having arranged the attack, one half of his force was ordered to advance along the Calls, in order to attack the place in the rear, whilst the other half proceeded along Kirkgate, and took possession of the regular audience admission door. Just imagine the consternation that would ensue when the poor theatricals found themselves surrounded by such a formidable squad—nothing awkward about them, of course. Why, had they been real, instead of assumed "kings, conquerors, banditti," they never could have expected such an enemy. But here they were in the very act of presuming to amuse an audience of their own class, by performing a play. Aye, this was "the head and front of their offending!" The information of the "trap" charged them with keeping a certain house or room in East-street, for stage plays and dramatic entertainments, into which admission was obtained by payment of money, and was laid under the 240th section of the far-famed Town Council Improvement Act, which is as follows:—

"That it shall be lawful for any justice by order in writing to authorise the head constable or any superintendent or inspector belonging to the police force in the borough, with such constables as he may think necessary to enter into any house or room kept or used within the borough for stage plays or dramatic entertainment, or for any public show or exhibition, into which admission is obtained *by payment of money*, and which is not a licensed theatre or a room or place authorised by the mayor to be used for that purpose, at any time when the same shall be open for the reception of persons resorting thereto, and to take into custody all persons who shall be found therein without lawful excuse; and every person keeping, using, or knowingly letting any house or other tenement for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, shall be liable to a penalty not more than twenty pounds, recoverable before any two justices, and in default of payment of the penalty awarded and costs, may be committed to the house of correction, with or without hard labour, for a term not more than two months; and every person performing or being therein without lawful excuse, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than forty shillings; and a conviction under this Act for this offence shall not exempt the owner, keeper, or manager of any such house, room, or tenement from any penalty or penal consequences to which he may be liable for keeping a disorderly house or for the nuisance thereby occasioned; provided that the onus of proving that such place is a licensed theatre shall be upon the person keeping the same."

After this statute had been duly pointed out to the Magistrates on the bench, Griffith Wright and Richard Bramley, Esqrs., and the several defendants had been arranged in order, Mr. Wright asked who proved the charge against them, when two police officers deposed to the capture, and to the party having all been dragged through the streets in theatrical costume, in which they were detained in prison until Sunday, when they were admitted to bail; but on being asked if they could prove the receipt of any money they were at once at fault. Mr. Wright first asked one and then another if there was any proof of money having been paid for admission, but the officer in command, in his hurry for the honour of the capture, had forgotten this first and most important point, and a blank was visible on the countenances of those who wished for a conviction. Well, then, said the magistrate, if you cannot prove this, there is an end of the case. The chief constable—"I believe it cannot be proved, sir." Magistrate—"Then go about your business, all of you." A tremendous cheer from the audience followed this announcement, and the court was very soon cleared. Mr. Charles Naylor, solicitor, appeared for the defendants, but the sudden termination of the case left him without an opportunity of "finding a flaw."

On this subject we have received from the Company themselves the following observations:—

The Haymarket Theatre, East-street, near to Crown-point, in Leeds, was opened on the 19th of December, 1840, and has been carried on ever since, without any interruption from the authorities of the town, until Saturday evening, the 10th December, 1842, when, without any previous notice or intimation being given to the members, a body of police, headed by Superintendent James, entered the Theatre, took into custody seventeen individuals found there, and conveyed them, handcuffed as common felons, to the Police Office, under (as was afterwards stated) the authority of a magistrate's warrant, but which was never shown or read to them, where they were searched and everything found upon them taken and detained in custody, without having the privilege of being admitted to bail, although it was tendered by respectable tradesmen on behalf of several of the parties, until one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when bail was accepted to the amount of eighty pounds.

Two females, in particular, (one having an infant only three months old) were apprehended and also undressed and searched (even to their chemise) and although a surgeon, through necessity, was called in to attend one of such females, and he stated that it would be dangerous for her to remain in custody, liberation was refused to them, although bail was offered to the amount of £100.

The female having the child, not having any milk at her breast, requested of Mrs. Lancaster the favour of a cupfull of milk and a small portion of bread, for the use of such child, and even this was refused.

Until the very moment of apprehension the members were not aware that the Theatre was not carried on under the sanction of the authorities, inasmuch as shortly after its opening an application was made to Mr. Read, the Chief Constable, to allow a police officer to attend the Theatre on each performance night, to preserve order, which he promised to do, and also to visit the Theatre personally, for the purpose of ascertaining how it was conducted and carried on, but which he never did. Since that time different police officers have been in the nightly habit of visiting the Theatre, and have at various times received pecuniary benefit therefrom, amounting to upwards of £1 5s. In addition to this, Inspector Child has at different times made personal applications for tickets of admission, which have been furnished accordingly, and members of his family have attended the Theatre therewith. Mr. Read now states that various complaints have been made against the Theatre, and that he has given the members warning thereof, but which is incorrect, they never having received the least intimation thereof, and it is confidently believed that no complaint whatever has ever been lodged against the company, inasmuch, as no party appeared before the magistrates, at the time of examination, to give any evidence in support of any such complaint. It is currently supposed and understood, that the apprehension has arisen solely from the officiousness of one of the police force, inasmuch, as one of such has since stated that the parties might be thankful he had not the opportunity of appearing against them from the circumstance of his being suspended until the Watch Committee's next meeting. The members have never had the least desire to continue the Theatre against the wish of the authorities, as a proof thereof it may be stated, that when the disturbances took place in the neighbourhood of Leeds in August last, they (in compliance with the notice or request issued by the Mayor and Magistrates for publicans, shopkeepers, and others to close their houses and shops, &c., by eight o'clock in the evening) although bills had been issued announcing two performances, the Theatre was forthwith, closed and continued so until the town was restored to quietness.

The Theatre has, in a very great measure, been supported by contributions as although money may have been accepted (when voluntarily offered) from parties visiting it, the amount thereof has been barely adequate to discharge the expence of actresses, rent, gas, printing, rates, and musicians and the members have never received any pecuniary or other benefit further than the gratification they have derived from it as a source of amusement and employment for their leisure hours, and many of them proudly and gratefully acknowledge that it has been the means of great intellectual and educational improvement to them.

Great care has always been exercised in conducting it, so as to prevent any interruption from the public authorities, inasmuch as previous to accepting any party as a member, particular enquiries have been made as to his being an apprentice, or having the consent of his employer or parents to become a member, and in cases where it has been proved that parties had become members, contrary to the consent of their parents or employers, they have been immediately dismissed from the company.

The occupiers are subject to the different rates, and have paid all such as have been demanded of them up to the present time. The company also some time ago gave a performance for the benefit of the Leeds General Infirmary, and the surplus receipts, amounting to £2 10s 0d., were handed over to the treasurer thereof; and the same parties also gave a performance at the Leeds Theatre for the benefit of the unemployed poor, on which occasion they handed over to the treasurer of the fund the sum of £22 0s. 0d.

In addition to the annexed information the members are in possession of a document, a copy of which is hereto attached, signed by resident householders in the neighbourhood and vicinity of the Theatre, certifying that they have never suffered or received any annoyance, interruption, injury, or molestation of any description whatever from the members, or visitors of the Theatre, and that they have not at the present, or at any time heretofore, had any cause to complain of any nuisance arising therefrom.

As a proof of the estimation in which the members of the Theatre are held by the inhabitants of the town, may be adduced the circumstance of a very great number of highly respectable tradesmen attending, perfectly unsolicited, at the Police-office, on Sunday noon, and offering bail for the liberation of the parties.

(COPY.)

"*To the Worshipful the Mayor, and Magistrates, of the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York.*

"We the undersigned, being resident householders in the vicinity or neighbourhood of the Haymarket Theatre, East-street, near to Crown Point, in Leeds aforesaid, do hereby respectfully certify that we have never suffered or received any annoyance, interruption, injury, or molestation, of any description whatever, from the members or visitors of the said Theatre; and that we have not at the present, or at anytime heretofore, had any cause to complain of any nuisance arising therefrom.

"As witness our hands this Eleventh Day of September, 1842.

"John Williams	"John Robinson
James Preston	William Crampton
Thomas Shores	Ann Westwood
John Phillips	John Watson
Hannah Jenkinson	Saml. Swithenbank
John Dean	Josh. Greenwood
Joseph Hodgson	Jno. Williamson
William Graham	Wm. Wright
Robert Bilton	James Bull
John Best	William Beck
James Straker	Jno. Thompson
Ann Robinson	John Peaker
Thomas Clubley	George Rainton."

CARLETON.—Incendiary Fire.—On Thursday morning one of the most awful and destructive incendiary fires that has ever occurred in this part of the country, broke out in a farm yard, situate about half a mile from the town, and a considerable distance from any house, belonging to Mr. Cheeseman, tallow-chandler. The fire was first discovered about three o'clock in the morning, by Thomas Peters, the night collierman, who instantly gave the alarm through the town, when a great part of the male inhabitants arose from their slumbers to render assistance in the extinquishing of this dreadful conflagration; but, unfortunately, without success, for the fire had made such a ferocious progress from the wheat stack, from whence it appears it originated, to the adjacent stacks and buildings, that all attempts to save any of the property were vain; there being but little water to supply the engine, all, therefore, was literally consumed. A large wheat stack, a bean stack, and hay stacks, which it is said were insured for £500, were burnt to ashes; and all the buildings, consisting of a barn a granary, a hovel, stabling, &c., shared the same fate. Four very valuable horses, which were locked in the stable, were burnt to death, as were also upwards of fifty-five fowls, which were roosting in some of the buildings. Some cats, shut in the barn for the purpose of destroying vermin, and a dog that was usually shut in the building as a guard, fell sacrifices to the devouring element. Nothing can be assigned for the perpetration of so horrible a deed, as Mr. Cheeseman bears a most excellent character, as being a kind and generous friend and good master, consequently, generally beloved and esteemed by his workpeople, and all who know him.

Suspension of Enlistment in the Navy.—An order has been issued upon Dr. Bell and Lieutenant Green, of the Tower division, not to pass any more men for the navy, until fresh directions are issued by the Admiralty.

Explosion of Fire Damp.—We regret to be obliged to announce another fatal explosion of fire-damp at the colliery of Messrs. Russell and Co., at Risca, which took place on Thursday evening last, by which two unfortunate individuals, named Walker and Phillips, lost their lives, and five or six other persons employed in the works were more or less wounded. We understand that the said catastrophe arose solely in consequence of the gross negligence of the unfortunate man Walker, who was watchman in the pit, and who used a candle after putting aside the Davy's lamp with which he was supplied.—*Monmouth Merlin.*

The Monument.—Perilous Feat.—Wednesday morning a crowd of persons were assembled in the neighbourhood of the monument, their attention being drawn to a man standing on the summit above the gilt part, which is intended to represent flames. It appeared that some portion of the iron work at the top required repair, and some workmen were sent up to do it, when one more venturesome than the rest, got through the trap door, and after shutting down the opening, stood upright at the top, to the astonishment of the spectators. He remained there for some minutes, and then descended in safety.

The Present State of Moscow.—The Russian journals give some details relative to Moscow, which are not without interest. Towards the end of the 17th century, manufactories of cloth, silk, cotton, glass, porcelain, and crockeryware, were established in this city, but without any decided effect until 1822, when, in consequence of the protective system adopted by the Government, Moscow became the centre of a vast number of manufactories, all in the most flourishing state. At present there are, in and about the city, not less than a thousand of these establishments sending forth goods to the amount of 40,000,000 silver rubles a year. Upwards of 40,000 workmen are employed in those manufactories, besides 30,000 in various trades. The prosperity of the city has, in fact, *increased to such a point*, that all traces of the terrible catastrophe of 1812, by fire, are entirely effaced.

Fatal Accident at Carn Brea Mines.—We have very great pain in having to announce the occurrence of an accident at these mines, attended with loss of life to one of the miners, and very serious bodily injuries to a great many others; besides a destruction of property variously estimated at from £800 to £1000, the principal part of which loss falls, we understand, upon the labouring men. There was a large shed on the mine, in which the men change their clothes previous to going under ground, and again when they leave work. The apartment was about 150 feet long and twelve feet wide, within the walls; but as there was a row of lockers, or cupboards, on each side of about two feet in depth, the shed was narrowed to eight feet; and this space was still further lessened by large iron pipes carried along the centre for the purpose of warming the place by means of steam. There were nearly 400 of these cupboards, in which the miners locked up their wearing apparel, tools, candles, and powder. In consequence of the men having been very frequently robbed, there were no means left of getting in or out of the place but through a narrow door at the side, and within five or six feet of the end. At six o'clock on Wednesday morning, about forty or fifty men were in the place, preparing for going under ground, when a young man of the name of John Waters, whose locker was very near the door, was pouring out gunpowder from a quarter of a hundred cask into a small canister, which he was to carry underground, his candle, which he had stuck upon the iron pipe above him, fell, or dropped a spark upon the powder, and produced a terrible explosion. Waters appears to have been shattered so much that when his remains were collected, it was only from the certainty that no other person was missing that they could be known to be his. His father, who had been standing near him, was also so much injured by the explosion, that it was doubtful if he would live to reach his home in Crowan Church Town, where he was immediately removed. The explosion appears to have set the lockers, on both sides of the house, instantly in a blaze; and as there was distributed among them upwards of 10 cwt. of gunpowder, and a very large quantity of candles, the flames spread rapidly, occasioning a constant succession of explosions, which might be seen for several miles around. As the fire originated near the door, it may easily be perceived that the situation of all the men in the house was imminently precarious, and several in endeavouring to escape by the door were terribly mutilated, and we understand that three or four of the sufferers are in a very dangerous situation. Nine men, besides those named, were seriously injured, and several others slightly so. At length, when the heat and smoke had become almost suffocating, openings were forced in the wall and roof at the inner end of the building, and the remainder of the men escaped. The names of the nine sufferers are Harvey, Wm. Hockin, John Cock, Thomas Cock, Samuel Marten, and son, Thomas and John Nicholls, brothers, and Thomas Michell. Messrs. E. and R. Lanyon, of Camborne, and J. Richards, of Redruth, surgeons, attended on the sufferers, and dressed their wounds, after which they were carefully removed. The loss of property to the men has been very serious. Some who were underground have had their wearing apparel destroyed, and hundreds more the flannel dresses which they wear at their work. About four hundred men have in this way sustained an average loss of £1 per man; besides the tools and materials, for which also they are responsible. The loss to the adventurers consequent on the destruction of the building, and the suspension of labour which has occurred, and must still, in some parts of the mine, continue, may be roughly judged at nearly as much more. Many of the poor men, for want of clothes, or the money to purchase them, will be unable for some time to resume their labour, and we shall rejoice to hear that a subscription has been entered into for their relief.—*West Briton.*

The rate-payers of the county of Worcester are arranging a determined opposition to the rural police force. Petitions are preparing in various parts of the county for presentation at the forthcoming Epiphany sessions.

Christmas Holidays.—As Christmas falls on a Sunday, the industrious people, assistants, apprentices, &c., will have no holiday, unless the shopkeepers should agree to close on the Monday following. We hope they will do so. Giving the people a release from business occasionally is a good old custom, and a day in addition to the present stinted compliment of holidays once in six years is no great sacrifice on the part of those who reap the advantage of their services.

Loss of a Ship by Fire.—The following communication has been received at Lloyd's:—"The James Wearne, which arrived off Lisbon on Saturday, the 26th of last month, reports having, on the night of the 18th, 26 leagues S.W. of Scilly, come up with a vessel on fire. Upon first being observed by the crew of the above vessel, the flames appeared to have commenced in the after-part of her, the mainmast had been destroyed, and had fallen overboard, but the foremast was standing, with double reefed topsails and foresail set. They made an attempt to ascertain her name, but were unable to do so, owing to the severity of the fire, which continued to rage the whole of that night until ten o'clock the following morning, when she disappeared beneath the ocean. Those belonging to the unfortunate brig, for such she proved to be, are supposed to have escaped by taking to the boats; no tidings, however, have yet been received of their fate."

The Dead Alive.—Mr. Hill, of Olatrim, whose murder was circumstantially recorded in a late number of the *Limerick Reporter*, has written to the editor of the *Nenagh Guardian*, to say that he is still alive and well. Mr. Hill complains of the trouble and expense his relatives have been put to by the report in question, some of them having come from distant parts of Ireland for the purpose of burying him. "On the day (continues Mr. Hill) the *Reporter* says I was shot, I, with 60,000 of my fellow-countrymen, attended the great meeting at Dunkerrin, to hear the Rev. Mr. Nolan, eloquently and emphatically exhort us to pay obedience to the laws, and to aid in suppressing illegal societies. Now, Sir, I hope that you will contradict the vile report of my death, for if I was shot at and wounded on the day in question, I could not be at the Dunkerrin meeting, and if I was dead I couldn't write this letter."

Louth.—Sale of a Wife prevented.—We are sorry to have to record that another of those disgraceful ebullitions of public depravity, the sale of a wife in the public market (happily prevented from being effected by the vigilance of the police), occurred on the 30th ult. The offending parties, followed by a vast crowd, were brought before S. Trought, Esq., who investigated the affair. The Magistrate said it was intolerable to witness a wife dragged into the market for sale like a brute beast, and it was the determination of the Magistrates to put an end to a system which subjected the happiness of the domestic circle to the libidinous propensities of every designing knave who chose to interrupt it. The parties had had a narrow escape, as, had the sale been effected, he would certainly have fully committed them to the quarter sessions to take their trial for so gross an outrage; as it was, he would bind the parties in £5 each to keep the peace in future. On their liberation, they were chased round the church by the mob, and it was not until the protection of the police had been obtained, that they were enabled to effect a safe retreat to their proper homes.—*Stamford Mercury.*

Attempted Murder and Suicide.—On Thursday evening last, the inhabitants of Kilwinning were alarmed by the intelligence that an attempt had been made to murder a female, named Margaret Gardiner, by an individual who had formerly been her lodger. The man in question, James Marshall, a mason, had been residing in Kilwinning for a considerable time past, but had lately left for Ireland, where he had been for a short period, and only returned on the same evening when he attempted the life of his victim, and sacrificed his own. He met her with great seeming kindness, and afterwards invited her a few yards away, from the house, when he drew a knife and stabbed her in the lower part of the abdomen. Fortunately, the weapon came in contact with the busk of her stays, and was thereby diverted from its intended course, else, no doubt, the wound would have proved fatal. She shrieked "Murder," and ran into the house, and medical assistance was immediately sent for, and the wound dressed. We are glad to say that she is rapidly recovering. In the meantime Marshall made his escape, but, on the search being instituted by the police and others, he was found lying in the garden, and taken to a place of security. He soon after exhibited signs of being extremely ill, and confessed to his having taken a strong dose of arsenic. He expired, after enduring great agony, on Friday at noon. The unfortunate man was about 60 years of age—some say nearly 70—and previous to his death stated that he had come all the way from Ireland with the sole intention of perpetrating the deed that has been so providentially frustrated. He had been previously three times married, and love and jealousy combined are said to have been the incentives to the commission of the rash act. He is also said to be the last of the line of the celebrated gypsies of the same name.—*Ayr Advertizer.*

Passes to Vagrants.—On Saturday a young man, apparently in a very bad state of health, applied to the sitting magistrate at Greenwich under the following circumstances:—He said, that he had been committed to Maidstone Gaol a week before, and the other worthy magistrate (Mr. Jeremy) had directed that he should be furnished, on leaving the prison, with a county pass, so that he might have some relief, from parish to parish, to help him on his way to Hull. He had, however, been turned out of prison and was destitute. Mr. Grove asked for what offence he had been committed? The applicant said, he had been admitted into the Greenwich Union and had refused to work in order that he might be sent to prison, for he was so far from home and he was too ill to work. Mr. Jeremy (who was present) said, he remembered the case, and that he had made a special memorandum on the commitment recommending a pass, and he could not think why the visiting magistrates had not granted one. One of the officers said, they never did in such cases. Mr. Jeremy—I do not think they act legally: they have no right to turn a man out of prison destitute, so that he will be a vagrant in the next parish he goes into; it was impossible he could go any distance without begging. Mr. Groves said, that in Middlesex and Surrey they granted passes, and it was a most excellent plan, and the police magistrates frequently committed persons who were deserving objects to prison for a day or two to entitle them to a pass. The poor fellow had 2s. 6d. given him from the poor-box.—*London Times.*

Attempted Suicides through Distress, and being refused Relief from the Parish.—On Friday morning week, a poor man, named Seaward, who resided near Weymouth terrace, Hackney-road, was brought to the London hospital, with his throat cut in so frightful a manner that very little hope was entertained of his recovery. It seemed that the poor man, who is about fifty years of age, and his two children, had been reduced to a state of great distress, which compelled him to apply to the officers of Shoreditch parish for relief but they, according to his statement, refused to do anything for him, and, in a fit of despair and desperation the unfortunate man cut his throat in a shocking manner. On Thursday, a young man, aged nineteen, named John Black, was brought to the same hospital, having previously swallowed two-penny-worth of arsenic. It appeared that Black, who was by trade a French polisher, used to work for his brother, in Hoxton, but having quarrelled with him, they parted, and he had not been able afterwards to obtain any employment at his trade, and was, in consequence, reduced to the greatest possible distress. He purchased two-pennyworth of arsenic at a chemist's shop, saying it was for the purpose of destroying rats, and brought it to a common lodging-house, in Wentworth-street, where he mixed it up in a cup, with some water, and swallowed it. Two other lodgers, named Jones and Fowell, observed him, and suspecting he had taken something, called in two policemen, 22 and 36 H, and they removed him to the hospital.

Murders at Great Yarmouth.—The town of Yarmouth was last week thrown into excitement in consequence of two murders having been committed last Saturday night. The particulars are as follows:—It appears that on Saturday two ferrymen, named Ward and William Mann, having to settle about some fish which they had brought to market, and Mann not giving full satisfaction to the other, a quarrel ensued, and Ward knocked Mann down, saying, "Now I will do for you!" and gave him a kick in the abdomen; the poor fellow never spoke afterwards, and expired in about an hour. Ward was apprehended the same night, and was taken before Mr. S. Palmer (the Mayor) and a bench of magistrates on Monday, when, after a lengthy investigation, he was committed to Norwich Castle to take his trial at the next assizes. On the same night, or early on Sunday morning, a soldier (who was on leave of absence, and who arrived in Yarmouth only on the Thursday, on a visit), on going up Charlotte-street, accompanied by an old comrade, were saluted by two girls, who asked for some gin. The soldier said he would give them some if they knew where to get it, upon which they took them to the Green Man and Boot public-house, in the same street, where the soldiers called for some gin, which the landlord said came to 6d. On the soldier paying the money, he remarked that he could get as much for 2d, which exasperated the landlord, who after using some very violent epithets, flew on the soldier and endeavoured to strangle him by pressing his knuckles in his throat, he then threw him with great violence on the stones, and the man's head came in contact with the kerb with such force as to render him insensible; from this state he never recovered, and lingered up to Thursday morning, when he expired. The deceased had just arrived in England from India, and had been in the service twenty years. Moor (the landlord) has been taken into custody.

Jordan, the clerk who absconded with the money of the London Joint-Stock Bank, has returned all the sum taken, with the exception of £40.

An action was brought in the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, by Dr. Carpue, the eminent surgeon, against the London and Brighton Railway Company, to recover compensation for injuries inflicted upon him by the dreadful accident which took place on the Brighton line, near the Hayward Heath Tunnel, about fourteen months ago, and by which four persons was killed, among them two female servants of the plaintiff, who were travelling with their master and his daughter. Mr. Carpue himself, who is seventy-two years of age, was so severely injured as to be confined to his bed for six weeks after, and he had been obliged to give up the exercise of his profession ever since. The damages were laid at £1000. Among the witnesses examined were Baron Rothschild, who deposed that the train was going very rapidly at the time, and Lieut.-General Sir F. Smith, inspector-general of railways, who had examined the line, and thought it in good order. The evidence as to the speed of the train was contradictory. Lord Denman, in summing up, said that the *onus probandi*, the proof that the occurrence was no fault of theirs, lay with the company, and the jury returned for the plaintiff—damages £250.

The Unemployed in Paisley.—The number of the unemployed is now upwards of 10,000, and is still on the increase. The scanty pittance allowed them is this week reduced one-half, owing to the weekly remittances from London having become less, and the committee (now, it is said, clear of debt), are unwilling to guarantee a further allowance. What step will be taken in this exigency we cannot tell. Perhaps, the country gentlemen would do something to alleviate the distress. At their last meeting, they resolved to raise £3,000 by voluntary assessment over the county; but it is agreed on all hands that not more than £500 will be derived from this source—a sum altogether inadequate. Paisley, Greenock, Kilbarchan, Johnstone—all are suffering. Even in the Mearns, according to the statement made by the minister in the presbytery, the distress is very great, 500 additional having lately been thrown upon him and a few others for support. Renfrew and Lochwinnoch, as well as Barrhead, according to their repective ministers, are likewise suffering severely. Let the ministers and others unite in the crusade for free-trade; for to us it seems that that is the only means whereby we can expect permanent relief.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

Atmospheric Changes.—Although changes in the temperature are more prevalent in the temperate zone than in other latitudes, there is scarcely a spot to be found where such great differences exist as in Great Britain, varying in a few hours some twenty degrees or more. The effect of such rapid changes on the bodily health is very afflicting to many thousands of persons, especially those in the middle and more advanced ages of life, causing attacks of those painful disorders, Sciatica, Gout, and Rheumatism. Happily, for those who are afflicted with those painful diseases, chemical science has produced that excellent medicine, Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

Daring Outrage.—A daring and barbarous outrage was committed in the neighbourhood of Shanagolden last Sunday night, when, at the early hour of seven o'clock, an armed party of marauders, whose faces were blackened, attacked the dwelling house of Mr. Gerald O'Connor, near that town, and broke his doors and windows, robbed him of a bluderbuss and case of pistols, broke his desk, and took what money it contained. Not being satisfied with their booty, as they did not find Mr. O'Connor (the object of their vengeance) at home, they beat and cut Mrs. O'Connor severely, and inflicted a ghastly wound with the butt-end of a musket on the head of Charles M'Donnell, who was on a visit in the house, and had resisted the savages when breaking the door. Young Mr. O'Connor, too, received a severe beating, notwithstanding which he gave the alarm to constable Lilly, who with a party of only two, pursued the sanguinary ruffians, but they escaped, with the advantage of an early start, and the night being very dark. Mr. O'Connor lately set up a public car between Shanagolden and Limerick, and thereby reduced the fare considerably, and, possibly this may be one cause of his being obnoxious to some persons.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Richard Oastler.—At length, as we learn from the last number of the *Fleet Papers*, the late act for the regulation of the Queen's Prison, and the abolition of the prison of "The Fleet," has been carried into effect with regard to the person of our esteemed friend Richard Oastler. It appears that on the 12th of November, in pursuance of a general warrant from Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Oastler was removed from the Fleet Prison to the Queen's Prison; and that he is now located in room No. 2, staircase, No. 16. Mr. Oastler was committed to the Fleet Prison, at the suit of Mr. Thornhill, on the 9th. of December, 1840; so that he has been incarcerated two years; and as his means of payment are no greater now than they were at that time, it is to be hoped that Mr. Thornhill will soon be of opinion that he has suffered sufficiently. We observe that since Mr. Oastler's removal he has addressed his little "Fleeters" to Sir James Graham, Bart., instead of to Mr. Thornhill.

Melancholy Case of Seduction and Suicide.—An inquest was held on Monday, before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Skinner's Arms, Hart-street, Paddington, on the body of Emily Churchill, aged 22, who committed suicide under the following melancholy circumstances:—Mary Jackson, of 10, Hart-street, widow, stated that the deceased had lodged at her house for about four months. She had a child with her, and said that her parents were the owners of a very large farm in Yorkshire; that she had left home about two years ago, in consequence of some differences with her family, and about eighteen months ago got into service in London, and very soon after was seduced by a gentleman, under a solemn promise of marriage. If she went home she said she feared her father and mother would not look at her, and she thought her seducer was going to be married to another, and if he did she would not be long for this world, for she could never afterwards be happy in it. Witness had frequently seen a gentleman call on her; the last time was on Monday. On Thursday he sent deceased a letter, and she afterwards told witness he was going into the country for a few months. The deceased remarked that was only an excuse, and she believed he was going to get married the next morning. On the Friday, finding that the deceased did not come down to breakfast as usual she went up to her room and found her hanging by a rope from a nail in the wall. The poor child was lying in bed asleep. Witness went for a surgeon, who, on his arrival, said she had been dead two or three hours. By the Coroner—The gentleman appeared to behave most kindly to her, and she never wanted for anything. Witness added, that a letter was found on the deceased's table; it was unsealed, and was to the following purport:—"My dear Charles: I cannot bear up with my misfortunes and troubles any longer. You know you have so often promised to marry me. I could never bear to see my father and mother again unless you keep your promise, and now you are going to get married to another. It is more than I can bear, dear Charles. I did not think you would have so deceived me, after your sacred promise; my mind is quite distracted. People in this world will laugh at me, and I shall be pointed at by every one. I am resolved to make away with myself, and before you receive this letter I shall be no more; but I pray God you will take care of my dear little Emily, and do not desert her as you have me. I hope God will forgive me, and my dear father and mother. Once more I pray you to take care of Emily. Adieu, dear Charles, and God be with you! Your once truly affectionate lover—Emily Churchill." After the summing up of the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of "temporary insanity."

United States.—By the ship Hottinguer, Captain Bursley, which arrived at Liverpool on Friday, we have received a *New York Herald*, of the 20th ult. The Hottinguer has brought home a large number of those unfortunate emigrants who have left this country in the hope of bettering their condition, but are, from some cause, disappointed in finding a home in the United States, and have returned in worse condition than they started. She has not less than two hundred on board. Mr. James W. Webb, the editor of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, was brought up for judgement on the 19th, for leaving the State some time back with the intention of fighting a duel with a gentleman known as the Hon. Thomas Marshall: he pleaded guilty, and was sent to prison, the Court deferring sentence for a few days, apparently to give the Governor of the State opportunity to grant a pardon; should he not do so, Mr. Webb must be imprisoned for not less than two, or more than five, years.

Portugal.—We have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 5th inst., brought by the Royal Tar steamer. There had been dreadful gales on the coast of Portugal by which two English vessels were driven on shore. On the 26th ult., at Pedras Negras, 25 miles south of Figueira, the ship Chatham, Sargent, Master, from London to Sydney with a general cargo and ten passengers, was stranded, and three seamen with two passengers perished. The barque Wexford, from Newport to Malta, with coals, ran ashore inside the bar of St. Ubes, crew all saved. Hopes were entertained of saving the cargo of the Chatham; but it was very doubtful whether either of the two vessels could be got off. The municipal elections at Lisbon and Oporto had terminated in favour of the Government; and throughout the districts of Douro and Aveiro the general result, it was believed, would be the same.

Spain.—The Paris *Moniteur* of Saturday announces the capitulation of Barcelona in the following dispatch, addressed to the French Government:—Perpignan, Dec. 6.—Accounts from Perthuis, received this morning, state that Barcelona capitulated the day before yesterday. The inhabitants of Girona, who were marching on Barcelona, returned home on hearing the news. There are neither letters nor passengers from Barcelona.

Laconic Correspondence.—We find the following correspondence in a southern paper:—"Dear Son,—Come home; a rolling stone gathers no moss.—Lucy Muggins." To which he replied:—"Dear Mamma,—Come to Texas; a setting hen never gets fat.—John Muggins."—*American paper.*

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Mr. Howard, Stockdale's attorney, in his fourth action against the Messrs. Hansard during the celebrated privilege struggle, obtained a verdict, with £100 damages, against Messrs. Gossett and Bellamy, officers of the House of Commons, and two other persons, for a trespass in the execution of the Speaker's warrant to search for the person of Howard.

Cheap Pork.—When pigs is scarce, there's plenty o' way of filling the pork barrel for them Britishers. You know there's young porpesses, seals, an slick dogs, as well as bears an possums, an there's plenty of bones o' them pigs that died in murrain time to put along with um. Them ere pigs wa'nt a no use then—but now, we know better—we sha'nt throw away nothing. But man, it a'nt lawful to put no young children in pickle.—*American paper.*

A case of rather singular character came on before the Vice-Chancellor of England, on Tuesday, on the question whether Mr. John Gildhart, described as late of Liverpool, a gentleman born deaf and dumb, but of sound mind, could acquire a vested interest in the freehold and copyhold estates devised by his father, on the ground that the father had, in his will, appointed trustees for the disbursements for his son's maintenance, although he was then thirty-two years of age, and also for the education of his children, if he should marry. Sir L. Shadwell said that the testator had evidently contemplated the contingency of his son's marrying, and he did not see how he could have considered his son capable of exercising the discretion of disposing of himself but not of his property, and therefore declared the reversion vested in the deaf and dumb man.

Arrival of Major Malcolm with the Chinese Treaty for the Signature of the Queen.—Major Malcolm, of the 3rd Dragoons, Secretary to the Legation at China, and Captain Richards, of her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, 84, arrived at Devonport on Friday morning from China in the Locust steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander Lunn. Major Malcolm is the bearer of the treaty of peace concluded by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir H. Pottinger, with the Emperor of China. It bears the signatures of the three High Commissioners deputed by the Emperor and sent to Nankin to arrange the terms, &c. Major Malcolm brings a letter of assent from the Emperor himself, solemnly engaging to ratify the treaty as soon as it shall be returned to him with the signature of her Majesty attached thereto. Captain Richards has despatches for the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, the naval commander-in-chief of the Chinese coast. The Blonde frigate, 46, Captain Bouchier, had sailed from China for England with two million and a half of dollars of the Chinese compensation money. The authorities of this port having especial orders to admit the Locust to pratique as speedily as possible should she touch at Plymouth, she was very soon relieved from quarantine, and Major Malcolm was enabled to land at Mutton Cove on Friday, at eleven o'clock, a.m., when he proceeded immediately to London by express. The Locust has brought and landed an Indian mail, but the contents have in a great measure been anticipated by the Oriental, *via* Marseilles. The Locust has been twelve days on her passage from Malta. She was despatched to England from Malta in consequence of being the only vessel available at that port when Major Malcolm arrived, for the other steamers were under repair. She is comparatively of very small power, and incurred delay on the voyage by being obliged to touch at Gibraltar and Vigo for coals.

Singular Case.—An inquest was held at the Lord Nelson public house, Bolton-moor, on Thursday evening, upon the body of Ann Heywood, a pauper in Great Bolton workhouse, 73 years of age, who, it was alleged, had received cruel treatment from the nurse in the hospital. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had had a fall last winter, and since that period had been confined to bed. On Wednesday evening, the nurse, Mary Davenport, who is addicted to liquor, and was then not very sober, fancying that the poor old woman was dead, proceeded to have her dragged down stairs, on a bed; and, after washing her, placed her in the deadhouse, upon a stone. A rumour got out that the old woman was still alive, and the governor of the workhouse, on being informed of what had taken place, opened the deadhouse door, and found that that was the fact. He immediately had the woman conveyed back to her room, but she expired immediately afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by natural decay," accompanied by a severe censure upon the nurse, and a recommendation that she should be discharged. At the meeting of the board of guardians yesterday the recommendation of the jury was carried into effect.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Desperate Attempt at Murder and Suicide.—Shortly before one o'clock on Tuesday, a most determined attempt at murder and suicide was committed at the tap of the Auction-mart Coffee-house, Throgmorton street, by a young man named William Cannell, about twenty-one years of age, and who was potman at the house. His intended victim is a female about forty, a confidential servant of the name of Magnus. From the few particulars that could be obtained, it appears that for some time past there has been considerable jealousy shown by Cannell, owing to the conduct of his fellow-servant, and he has often been heard to use threats towards her. Last evening they went to the theatre together, in the absence from home of Mr. Baker, the proprietor, and his family, and on their return a slight altercation took place between them, and on the unfortunate woman reaching the passage, on her way to bed, Cannell fired a pistol at her, the contents of which entered a little below the shoulder, on the left side. The report of the pistol brought some persons from another room, when Magnus was found lying in the passage, weltering in her blood, and Cannell was in the act of cutting his own throat with a razor while standing inside the bar. He was, however, prevented from accomplishing the last part of his desperate intention, although he had inflicted severe wounds on himself. The female was quickly attended by Mr. Salmon, surgeon, of Broad-street, who, on examination of the wounds, was of opinion that no immediate danger was to be apprehended. Cannell was taken to the station-house, and thence to the hospital, in a very exhausted state. It could not be ascertained how he possessed himself with the weapons, but it is supposed that he must have had them in his possession the whole of the evening.

According to the Irish newspapers, an action for breach of promise of marriage, of rather a singular character, is about to occupy the Dublin bar, in which the plaintiff is a gallant captain, and the defendant a young lady with a fortune of £50,000. The whole affair is highly curious. Captain Goslin, of the 84th regiment, was the suitor of the lady in question, Miss Harding, with the warm approbation and recommendation of her father's friends and executors, but, as it would afterwards appear, with only the lukewarm assent of the heiress herself. However, this seemed so far secured, that the gallant captain was summoned to his bridals at Dublin from his regiment at Chatham, the dresses were made, and the hour was fixed. But fate, which controls such events, intervened. The almost bride was returning from a walk alone, when she met at her door her former lover, Mr. Featherstone, upon whose addresses the executors, with hearts of mill-stone, had put a veto. What passed at the interview is not fully reported, but expostulations, eloquent with sighs and warm pleadings, are said to have been indistinctly heard, and the result was, that on what should have been the Captain's wedding morning, the bride was not to be found, but a note only made known to her astonished friends, that she was away with her "Jock o' Hazledean," and was married that morning. It is intimated that the Captain at first invited the more fortunate lover to an interchange of shots; but the latter, who, in his new and happy position, had his own views on the subject of "satisfaction," very naturally and wisely declined the invitation.

Suicide of Colt, the Murderer at New York.—Politics, commerce, currency, finance, and all the usual topics of American excitement are almost passed over in the New York papers, to make room for details connected with the rather remarkable suicide of John C. Colt, a prisoner ordered for execution for murder, and who was married and destroyed himself on the day on which he was to have been hanged. As the circumstances altogether are peculiar, we shall give an abstract of their principal features. It may be in the recollection of our readers that the charge on which Colt was tried was that of having murdered a Mr. Adams, whose body he packed in a case, and addressed to a port in the Southern States. The case was actually on board the packet when the discovery of its contents was made, and Colt's conviction was the consequence. After his condemnation, offers of large rewards were successively and ineffectually made to the several turnkeys of the prison, on condition at their conniving at his escape in female's clothing, a woman with whom he had cohabited having offered to exchange dresses at one of her visits. To this very woman Colt was married on the morning of the suicide, and of the intended execution. He appeared to be quite attentive to the exhortations of his spiritual attendant, was shaved, and prepared for the last fearful scene, and left by himself for a few minutes. When the officers again entered the cell he was lying dead, having stabbed himself in the left side with a knife, which was conveyed to him by some person unknown. Oddly enough, at the very moment of this discovery, a fire broke out in one of the departments of the gaol, and which did considerable damage before it was extinguished. One of the journals remarks that this circumstance might have led to the escape of the prisoner had he not already consummated the act of self-destruction. The sensation created by this occurrence is nearly equal to that which existed in London at the time of the Thurtel and Greenacre affairs.

TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM IN IRELAND.

A public meeting of the Chartists of Dublin to be held at one o'clock on Sunday, the 27th ultimo, having been duly announced by placarding the city on the previous Saturday, and on Sunday morning a placard was hung out in the front of Mr. O'Higgins' house, No. 14, North Anne-street, where the meeting was to be held. Police Sergeant M'Dowal, D No. 13, watched his opportunity to steal the placard. Mr. O'Higgins having discovered that the placard was stolen, applied to the policeman on the "bate," to ascertain if he knew anything about it. The policeman, D 74, said that he had taken it away by order of Sergeant M'Dowal. On the next day, Monday, Mr. O'Higgins applied to the magistrates at Henry-street police office, to take his informations against the police man for the felony. The sitting magistrate, Mr. Studdert, refused the information upon the grounds that the police were authorised by law to remove all things which they deemed to be the cause of obstruction. Mr. O'Higgins took several exceptions to this interference of the law, all of which were overruled by the sapient magistrate. Mr. O'Higgins then announced his intention to have a motion made in the Queen's Bench for a Mandamus to compel the magistrate to take his informations. He also applied to the magistrate to have his property restored to him, and in doing so said that his object was to get the placard for the purpose of placing it again in the same spot from whence it was stolen. This was also refused. Mr. O'Higgins then said that the withholding of his placard would have no other effect than that of putting him to the expense of a new board for the placard.

Upon this subject the *Freeman's Journal* of the 1st contained the following spirited remarks, and also the subjoined letter from Mr. O'Higgins.

"Then there is a third case, of which our paper of yesterday contained the particulars. Mr. O'Higgins, a respectable householder of Dublin for many years, thought proper to affix a placard to his house. It is not pretended that the placard contained anything illegal or contrary to moral propriety, and yet a policeman, in the exercise *of his* judgment, thought proper to carry away Mr. O'Higgins's property from his house! Was there ever heard of an outrage more wanton than this? And was there any redress afforded when Mr. O'Higgins complained to the magistrate? Was there any caution or reprimand given to the constable who had thus violated private rights? Was there any promise made that the violation should not be repeated? By no means. On the contrary, the constable was commended for his attention to public convenience, in depriving a citizen of his property, and we heard it propounded from the magisterial bench that

"'A police-constable has an undoubted right to remove anything which, *in the exercise of his own judgment, he considers* to be calculated to occasion an obstruction in the public streets!'

"This is most extraordinary doctrine, and most tyrannical also. We do not say that the tyranny arises from the magisterial interpretation of the law, but we say it does arise from the state of the law itself, which can have left in doubt so serious an aggression upon private rights.

"Mr. O'Higgins, however, has expressed his determination to try the law as administered by Mr. Studdert, and the fact as perpetrated by Sergeant M'Dowal. We are glad of it. In our apprehension the constable will find that he has exceeded even the extravagant powers which the new Tory police Act has conferred on persons of his class; and we apprehend, too, that Mr. Studdert will be shown that if he gave an honest citizen redress for a gross violation of his private rights, he would be quite 'as worthy of the seat he held,' as when he permits a policeman to act as M'Dowal has done, without even the fomality of a reprimand.

"But cannot the citizens of Dublin see the consequences to which the powers assumed by the police-constable may be stretched? Whose premises can be safe—whose property can be unaffected if such a principle be recognised."

POWER OF THE POLICE TO REMOVE THE CAUSES OF OBSTRUCTION IN THE STREETS.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

SIR,—It must be, and no doubt is, obvious to every man of common sense that Mr. Studdert's interpretation of the law with regard to the power of the city police to remove causes of obstruction in the streets, is not very profound. In the case which I was forced to bring before the magistrates of Henry-street Police-office, yesterday, and which appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* this day. Mr. Studdert said, and in fact decided, that the police are by law authorised to remove anything whatever which they in their judgment may deem to be the cause of obstruction, and that therefore police-serjeant M'Dowal had a just and lawful right to take away, without my knowledge or consent, a placard which was hung upon a hook in front of my house, announcing to the public that the hour of meeting of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association was changed from six o'clock in the evening to one o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour it would be held every Sunday during the winter, and until further notice; and that the entrance to the meeting was by Ball's-lane. The taking of the placard in the way in which it was taken, and the decision of Mr. Studdert, magistrate, upon the case, involve very serious consequences to the shopkeepers of Dublin. It is clear that, in the event of the opinion of the worthy magistrate, Mr. Studdert, being legal, and that it turns out, when brought before a higher tribunal than the police office, that the police have authority under the police act to remove the cause of obstruction whether remote or immediate, it follows that they have a right to enter a shop and take away a fine painting, a handsome vest, or a piece of Irish-manufactured cloth, with the prize medal upon it, as a just reward of the excellence of the fabric. It is for the very purpose of attracting notice and exhibiting their goods that the shopkeepers of Dublin have, to their credit, gone to such enormous expense in fitting up their shop windows with plate-glass.—And is it to be supposed or endured that, if a few individuals, male or female, or both, crowd round a shopwindow to see what they should like best before they enter the shop to buy it, that any policeman may, in the exercise of his discretion, enter the shop and carry away the goods out of the windows under the pretence of those goods having been the cause of the obstruction? If this be the law, the police will soon have cheap superfine coats on the backs of all their relations, as well as cheap watches in their fobs. The decision and opinion of the experienced Mr. Studdert, who had been a shopkeeper himself, and consequently knew the value of displaying goods in a shop window to the best advantage. but from the trouble of which he like many others was relieved by the blighting effects of the baneful union, must lead to the conclusion that if it be lawful for Police-sergeant M'Dowal to take away the placard from the front of my house, because a certain number of people stopped to read it, it is equally lawful for Sergeant M'Dowall to enter any shop in Dublin, and take away any goods or pictures which may attract public notice, and have been placed in the windows for the very purpose of attracting public notice. The picture of the Missourium, in Great Britain-street, causes a very great crowd to gather opposite to it—so great that passers by are forced into the street, off the flag-way. Have the police authorities sent Sergeant M'Dowal, or any other sergeant, to remove the picture which is the remote cause of the obstruction? No. The pictures of the moose deer, in Parliament-street, which is one of the most leading thoroughfares in Dublin, attract vast crowds to look at them. Has Police sergeant M'Dowal watched his opportunity to remove these portraits of the moose deer, in the absence of the owner, and without his knowledge, because they are the cause of the obstruction? No! When the *Evening Mail* exhibits a large placard in front of the office in Parliament-street, announcing, as a glorious victory, the bloody butchery of innocent and harmless men, women, and children in China, because they would not submit to be poisoned by opium for the profit of the East India Company, did Police-sergeant M'Dowal steal that placard, and lay it before the authorities, with a view to a criminal prosecution for a libel upon Christianity? No! But he took away the placard from the front of my house privately and stealthily, not because it obstructed those either going to or coming from the Catholic church, but because his practised old eyes saw, and his keen nose smelt sedition and treason in the awful words on the placard, the "PEOPLE'S CHARTER." This was the reason why he of election notoriety in the old police and of boxing notoriety in the new, took away the placard from my house on Sunday last. "Now," said he, as he seized the offending placard, "I shall make as much of this piece of sedition and treason as will enable me, now in my old age, to retire from these busy troublesome, and bruising scenes in which I have been unprofitably engaged for the last twenty years. I have caught a Chartist in the meshes of the law at last." And so you have caught a Chartist, which you and your masters—the wise protectors and grave fathers of the citizens of Dublin—shall discover before you have done with him.

The placard was taken away in the hope of its being seditious, and for the purpose of prosecuting those whose names were affixed to it; but, finding that it was not unlawful—that the meeting was not unlawful—that the association was not unlawful—the parties at the station-house offered to restore the placard on Monday, which offer was refused; and then the pretence set up at the police-office for stealing it was, that it was the cause of obstructing the people on their way to mass on Sunday. Well, well, miracles will never cease! Who would have imagined some ten or fifteen years ago that M'Dowal, the policeman, would help the citizens to go to mass on Sunday, and that Mr. Studdart, the magistrate, would be found cheering him on. Sir, it is ridiculous to suppose even for a moment that the legislature would be guilty of such a monstrous absurdity as to pass a law authorising policemen to remove every cause of obstruction in the streets, remote, or immediate. The immediate cause they are authorised to remove: but over the remote cause the law gives them no power directly or indirectly; because if the law gave such power to the police, it would be the most odious tyranny that ever existed in any country, which would inevitably lead to robbery and plunder, and ultimately terminate in anarchy and revolution. Mr. Studdert's interpretation of the law reminds me of the conduct of a London magistrate when the act was passed regulating the conduct of hackney coachmen in that city, and compelling the coachowners to affix copperplates, with the number of the coach upon the panel. The act set forth that in any case wherein the driver should extort or be guilty of any infraction of the law, the number of the coach should be taken down in order to bring the offender to justice. A city magistrate hired a coach for a set down, Jarvey sought for double the fare, the magistrate proceeded to take down the number of his coach, but how did he do it? Not with a pen and ink, but with a ripping chisel and turnscrew took the copperplate which contained the number off the coach. The coachman was fined for the extortion, but the magistrate was punished for the damage done to the coach!

Perhaps some learned barrister will be kind enough to define the difference between Mr. Studdert's definition of the law and that of the London magistrate.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

No. 14, North Anne-street,
Nov. 30, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

SIR,—By a report in this day's paper I perceive that Sergeant M'Dowal, No. 13, D, was accused of stealing a placard from Mr. O'Higgins' house in North Anne-street, on Sunday last; and in the course of the investigation Mr. O'Higgins said that police-sergeant M'Dowal was a very violent and ill-tempered man, and that he had seen him stripped boxing in the street opposite Mr. O'Higgins' hall door, which Mr. Sergeant M'Dowal denied. Now, the fact is so, for it was myself he was boxing at the time, for no reason at all except striving to protect the windows of my shop, which he and the crowd his ill-beheviour gathered round my house was breaking. The riot which was caused by Sergeant M'Dowal, and the noise which he made breaking my windows, so frightened my wife, who was in a state that I need not mention, that she did not recover from the effects of it for thirteen weeks after, which the doctor who attended her can vouch for if necessary.

I am, Sir,
Your obidient servant,
THOMAS LENNON.

North Anne-street, Nov. 30th, 1342.

On Sunday, the 4th instant, a placard, of which the following is a copy, was hung out of Mr. O'Higgins' drawing room window, and beautifully surmounted by a handsome wreath of laurel, emblematical of the victory over the ridiculous conduct of the Police Commissioners and the Magistrates:—

"*A Policeman having stolen the Placard, last Sunday, this one is hung up here out of his reach.*

"IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

"At a meeting of the committee of this Association, on Tuesday, the 22d November, at No. 14, North Anne-street, it was moved by Mr. Henry Clark, and seconded by Mr. Edward M'Mahon:

"'Resolved, that the hour of meeting of the Association be changed, during the winter months and until further notice, from six o'clock in the evening *to one o'clock in the afternoon.*'

"That the Irish Universal Suffrage Association has been founded for the purpose of obtaining, by legal and constitutional means, and by such means only, the following objects, which are advocated by our Chartist brethren of Great Britain, and contained in that magnificent document known as the People's Charter, namely, Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Electoral Districts, Abolition of the Property Qualification which amongst other blessings will relieve some Members of Parliament from the disgrace of swearing that they have a real estate of £300 a year or £600 a year, of their own, to which it is well known that they have neither right, title, nor interest of any nature or kind. Payment of Representatives, and finally for a Repeal of the Union, which would be valueless without these Radical Reforms. That these are the principles of Chartism, and that he who says they are not, speaks in ignorance or affirms that which he knows to be untrue.

"PATRICK O'HIGGINS, President.
"W. H. DYOTT. Secretary.

"Mr. H. C. Wright, of New York, will deliver a lecture to the meeting.

"The question for discussion is, Can the union be repealed without the extension of the Franchise?"

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1842.

THE NECESSITY OF THE PEOPLE'S LOOKING TO THEIR OWN AFFAIRS.

NOTHING more incontestibly proves the inherent selfishness of human nature than the fact that no principles however holy or benevolent—no cause however great or universal—and no movement however national and important, has yet escaped its withering influence. At the same time nothing can prove more conclusively than this same argument, the validity and truth of those general principles of policy by which, as Chartists, we seek to take from individuals and from classes, the power to enrich and to aggrandize themselves unjustly at the expence of the many.

All history and all experience proves that, wherever sections of the people have the power to make laws for the government of all, the people are oppressed. Monarchic, oligarchic, and aristocratic despotisms are but so many different phases of the same evil. Classes and individuals alike seize upon the circumstances which immediately surround them, and use them as they see best for the advancement of their own purposes. This is a principle so universal in its operation that it admits of no exception. And hence the absolute inutility of all checks on the abuse of power save that of responsibility to all, *duly and rigidly enforced* by the people themselves.

The very nature of society itself evinces that in all states the people have once had this power; and that all the abuses, political and social, under which they have been grown, have resulted, when traced to their primary origin, in the neglect of its due exercise.

Apathy is but that form of selfishness which induces us to decline active exertion unless when impelled to it by some immediate sense of interest. This is the selfish principle in its passive form; in which men regard the call of duty as an insufficient stimulus to activity, unless it be sustained also by the call of *present* and apparent interest; and from this passive form of selfishness all the activities of that evil principle derive their power. No evils could ever have become so general in their operation, and so mischievous in their effects, as those which now afflict society, if men had always eschewed apathy and been quick to the exercise of the powers for checking evil which they possessed.

This general reasoning might be easily supported by arguments adduced from illustrations furnished in abundance by the whole course of past history and present observation. We bring it now before our readers for the purpose of showing them how fully, and how deplorably they have themselves exemplified it in the matter which they have suffered to become a source of pungent regret, through their own culpable inattention to their own duties. In the prosecution of our righteous and necessary struggle against rampant class legislation, it was seen clearly that we could do nothing effectual without Organisation. It was an easy matter to organise; to lay down plans of mutual operation for the guidance of our energies; but the Government had foreseen this, and had fenced round the whole system of corruption with a hedge of laws which, like a quickthorn hedge, threatened the impalement of all who should assay to overtop them. The people considered about what was to be done for securing such an organization as could be worked out without infringing the law, and yet secure oneness of operation and design in all their movements, while it husbanded as far as possible their scanty resources. They selected from among them men in whom they had confidence for wisdom, to frame such a plan. A plan was produced. It was proved to be insecure, and open to the assaults of faction. The people again selected men of experience and deep thought, and sent them to Manchester, when, on the 20th of February, in last year, the plan was so revised and amended as to be made legal and effective if duly carried out. The people then appointed five men in whose honesty they had confidence to carry out this plan. Their duties were defined and clear; their emoluments were fixed and certain: and the people then, supposing, it would appear, that they had no more to do with the matter, left all in their hands and bid them do the work. Now the people, having by their suffrages adopted the Organization and appointed the committee to execute it, ought to have complied with its requisitions themselves and to have excercised a careful vigilance over their committee. They have done neither of these things. In very few localities has the Organization been fully carried out by the people themselves; in very few localities has anything like due watchfulness been exercised over those who were appointed by the people to carry out its provisions. They have been permitted to assume to themselves a legislative instead of an Executive power. They have been permitted without remonstrance or enquiry (or with remonstrance and enquiry so feeble—coming from but one or two places—that they ventured to despise it) to set aside and neglect the enforcement of the minor details of the organisation; they have been permitted to play with the people's funds unchecked; their balance sheets creeping on from one degree of vagueness to another; until at last they ventured openly to set aside all authority, and act as they please, directing the people's movements, and appropriating their funds, without even the semblance or pretence of authority of any kind. This matter is of no new growth; it has been creeping and growing for a long time. And now that it has assumed a form which no longer can be trifled with, and that the people's attention has been seriously aroused the old expedient is resorted to of fixing it as a personal quarrel upon the Editor of the *Northern Star*. And while the various members of the Executive exhaust their respective funds of invective and blackguardism, their friends in several parts of the country revive the cuckoo cry of "denunciation" and affect to "regret the unhappy differences which have arisen between the Executive and the Editor of the *Northern Star*." Others state that Mr. HILL ought not to have taken up the matter editorally; that it was his duty to have betaken himself to the consideration of the question, not as an Editor, but as a member of the Association. This is a most unfair and dishonest mode of putting the thing. It is not a personal matter between Mr. HILL and the members of the Executive, or any of them; nor will we permit it to be so represented—at least not without protest. Mr. HILL did in the first instance take up the matter as a member of the association. He was most careful to avoid all mention of it, and all allusions to it in the *Star* until the Executive themselves forced it on him. And he did all that he could in justice do to prevent others bringing it into the *Star*. And at last of all it was not Mr. HILL who brought the matter into public discussion at all, but Mr. CAMPBELL. In the first editorial notice of the Balance Sheet given on the 12th ult., there was no opinion given or even hinted. The people were merely asked to read it along with the Organisation. They did so—and the metropolitan Chartist delegates perceiving its non-agreement therewith, censured several of its items. Mr. CAMPLELL replied. He sent that reply to the *Northern Star* for insertion. The report of that meeting and the reply of Mr. CAMPBELL to the delegates were as much public documents as the reports of Parliamentary discussions; and they were far more important to the people. It was our duty to comment on them; and we should have deserved to lose the people's confidence if we had permitted them to pass without comment. Indeed, had they been permitted thus to pass, no parties would have been so ready to "denounce" us as those who now censure us for having commented.

But who are they that keep up the howl of denunciation? who are they that cry out, while they admit that the Executive have deviated from their duty, and that they have misappropriated the funds "the Editor of the *Northern Star* had no right to interfere; he should not have told tales; he should have kept all snug!" Is it generally speaking the people who hold this language? Not at all. It is just a small clique of local leaders, who look anxiously for the Executive's cast slippers; and who see in our recommendation of an *unpaid* Executive an end to all their hopes of money-fingering. We warn the people to look well to this. We warn them that it is not for nothing that a few of the local councillors in one or two places, especially in Leeds and Bradford, have such a marvellous sympathy with the Executive, who in every defence they have yet made, have admitted all our charges. The remedy we have suggested is worse than the disease complained of; as it not only censures past, but puts a stop to all *future* peculation. O! we can readily appreciate the open-mouthed virulence of the "job"-seekers while fraternizing with the "jobbers." We had a very pretty sample of these gentlemen during the last week at Leeds. There is usually in the small room in the Fish Market a weekly meeting of such members as choose to attend to hear and confirm the minutes of the previous Council meeting. As it commonly happens that there is no lecture on that evening and that the business is merely that which we have named—the attendance is generally very thin. Mr. HILL had expressed to a friend during the last week his purpose of attending the next meeting of this sort, for the purpose of asking one of the councillors a question. He was informed in Hull on Monday that he would not be heard if he went. This he could not credit; and therefore took no notice of it. He went and found as usual a very small company, though much more numerous than usual. No public notice of the meeting had been given, and no business was expected to be done at it save reading and confirming the minutes of Council. There were not 100 persons in the room. However, the "expectants" having heard of Mr. HILL's purpose had "whipped up"; the O'Brienites and every enemy of the *Star* from whatever cause had mustered to a man; and they mustered exactly fifty-five. A person who is agent for the *Statesman* had been voted into the chair previous to Mr. HILL's entering the room—and after the spending of two mortal hours by about a dozen speeches in abuse of Mr. HILL personally—all sorts of wilful misrepresentations and falsehoods being unscrupulously resorted to, Mr. HILL rose to reply, and was met by a resolution "That Mr. HILL be not heard;" the reason assigned by the person who moved the resolution being that it would be dangerous to hear him, as he might produce an impression! The resolution was actually put and carried by a majority of twelve persons! Now, if the Chartists had attended to their own duty instead of leaving every thing to a clique, this disgraceful exhibition could have been made in their name.

Again we tell the people that they must do their own work; that the inherent selfishness of human nature renders the best men unfit for an undue amount of confidence; and that if that selfishness be mischievous in its activities, as manifested by those in whom power is invested, it is not less mischievous in their own apathy and neglect of exercising their own due powers of control. Had the Executive been properly held in check from the beginning, and made constantly to render strict reckoning and keep clear accounts both as to money and all other matters; had they been watched by the people, and reminded on their first straying from the line of their official duties; had their first effort to make themselves governors instead of Executors of the people's will been repressed by the people, the painfully unpleasant duty which has in the last few weeks fallen upon us would have been spared to us; the disgraceful exhibitions that have been made would have been avoided; their characters might have remained unimpeached; and they have still been active, useful, and energetic public servants.

Why do we say all this? To deprecate the censure of some half-score of either designedly interested or short-sighted, simple people? By no means. While ever we occupy a public position we shall seek not to please the people, but to serve them: this we have ever done, this we shall ever do. Our object has ever been to lift the people out of leadership; to make them independent of all leaders, whether general or local, by forming in them habits of attending to their own business, and of thinking for themselves. We again tell them they must do this or they will never better their condition.

For want of this, factions and classes have been able under the present system to tread them down; the want of this would alike make them the prey of faction, even if the Charter were obtained. They must manifest their fitness for national government by looking to their own. It ill becomes them to complain of peculation and despotism in the Whig and Tory factions, while they permit it to be practised and praised in their name by their own leaders. We again advise that the matters of preventing Executive abuses in future be referred to the people's delegates at the forthcoming Conference; we are glad to perceive that several localities agree with our opinion, we hope all will consider it.

THE CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

WE last week called upon the people in those localities where their Councillors had entered into any compromise with the Sturgites, to interpose their right, at the public meetings for the election of delegates, and to do their own business, and to do it well by electing out and out Chartists as their representatives at the forthcoming Birmingham Conference. We did so because we conceived that the utmost vigilance, always necessary, is more so now; seeing that the enemy has put on the face of an "angel of light," in order effectually to beguile the unwary; and that consequently, this new move is more likely to turn aside unreflecting leaders, and to open a wide "gap" for the designing. A strict surveillance, on the part of the people, may be somewhat galling to those who are either "wise in their own conceit," or who intend to betray their trust; but it will be no annoyance to the truly wise and honest. It is, at all events, imperative upon the people to do, at all times, their duty by themselves and for themselves. No assumption by local leaders of oligarchical power and controul, ought to be allowed for a moment; because the mischief which it is sure to do, sooner or later, is incalculable. It tends only to puff up the mind, and engender strife even between friends.

Wherever our advice has been acted upon, and men of the right sort have been returned, every effort should be used to raise sufficient funds that *all* the *Chartist* Delegates may be sent without fail. It should be seen to that these funds be impartially appropriated; that the decision of the public meetings may not be defeated by any counter decision, on the part of the Councillors, to pay only those nominated, by themselves. If the people neglect this they might just as well have never interfered at all. We hate faction, and wherever a factious spirit shows itself, it must be overruled and crushed, or it will crush the movement. We are the more urgent, because the "card" to be played at Birmingham is of the last consequence to the cause of Chartism, and will, in all likelihood, end either in the increased union of our "forces," and consolidation of our strength, or in dividing and scattering us abroad to the four winds of heaven.

For a perfect exhibition of the Sturgite's wish for union, and of the real character of their whole movement, and the fellows by whom it is sustained, we refer to Mr. COOPER's letter elsewhere. Nothing could have proved more satisfactorily the perfect accuracy of our conception of this movement and its purpose than the treatment by the Sturgeites of Mr. COOPER's kindly-meant, but short-sighted efforts at "conciliating" those whose game is anything but conciliation—the devouring locusts of the middle class profit-mongers. COOPER's letter needs no comment, but we beg it may be read.

MIDDLE CLASS LOVE OF LIBERTY.

On the 4th inst., we received for publication in our current number, a document purporting to be a printed copy of "Regulations to be observed at Ayr Colliery." It was enclosed in the following letter, which we give entire, excepting the name and date:—

"SIR,—I presume to use the liberty of here inclosing for insertion in the *Star*, that which ought to have appeared to the public long ago; but which could not be done, as I shall afterwards show. It appears that these articles were ready cut and dry for any emergency that might take place.

"Upon the Strike taking place, a man whom Mr. Gordon's emissaries thought a proper tool to make a *knobstick* of, being induced into the affair, was shown the regulations, and all sorts of chicanery resorted to to get his compliance; but that would not do, as at this time the *man* assumed to have a mind of his own as well as Mr. Gorden, and dared to use it, by *stating* that the offer required consideration and a perusal of the rules, a copy of which, with reluctance, was given on promise that they should be returned, which has not yet been fulfilled.

"Sir, as you are already aware of the extent of the Strike and the lamentable occurrences following, from the *Kilmarnock Journal*, (which you would, no doubt, perceive leaned much to the side of the masters) and the two Ayr journals, refused to insert the inclosed copy; the former, on the ground of non-interference between master and man; the two latter for want of room. However, the colliers employed a printer in Johnston, Renfrewshire, who printed a few copies, which accounts for the absence of the printer's name from the bill.

Sir, if you can find space in your next week's journal to insert the inclosed, with a few of your own remarks, if you think necessary,

"Will much oblige,
"A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE STAR."

The following is the document alluded to:—

"*Regulations to be observed at Ayr Colliery, and to which every man or boy employed at it, shall be understood to be bound, whether he has signed them or not.*

"1.—I hereby declare that I have renounced being a member of any union or association of working men, and bind and oblige myself never hereafter to have any connexion with such.

"2.—That if in violation of the above rule, any one should be found to belong, at any time, to any such union or association, he shall not only instantly be compelled to renounce it, but shall also forfeit one month's wages, and be liable to pay the proprietor £5.

"3.—That there shall be no meetings of colliers or oncost, held above or below ground. If there be any grievance to complain of, each collier or oncastman is to complain to the manager for himself alone.

"4.—That no man or boy who may be employed at the works, is under any obligation to pay entry money, or give drink to those who were at the work before them; and to prevent such being asked, the person or persons who ask it, shall be fined at the discretion of the master or his manager; and any person giving it voluntarily and being thereby the means of keeping the men from their work, shall be fined in the like manner as above.

"5.—That no notice either from the master to any of the men, or from the men to the master, shall be required when the men shall be dismissed, or when they choose to leave the work; except in such cases as may be otherwise provided for under written engagements. And likewise, no notice will be given with regard to rise or fall of wages.

"6.—That every man shall give, as he hereby engages to give, regular and steady work, and not less than ten days per fortnight: and he engages to work by night or day, and in whatever pit or pits his services may, from time to time, be required, he being paid for his work the same rate of prices as shall be paid then to the other colliers in the pit or pits he may be put into; and if any collier does not give ten days' full work per fortnight, he not being prevented by illness or interruption in the pits, then for every day of that number he does not so work, he shall forfeit one full day's wages, if the manager choose to exact it.

"7.—That, to prevent loss of work, if any man or boy begins a day's work and does not finish the same or produce a reasonable excuse, satisfactory to the master or his manager, he shall forfeit on account, and in payment of the Oncost Expences placed in the Pits, a full day's wages.

"8.—That every Collier shall be bound, in the absence of Putters, to assist in putting the coals of his pit, whenever the Overman shall require him to do so, he receiving sixpence per day above the ordinary putter's wages, for the time being; and failing his doing so he shall be liable to forfeit, at the discretion of the manager, one full day's wages.

"9.—That no collier shall be allowed fire, unless he has wrought ten full days in the fortnight.

"10—Any collier exceeding the bounds allowed him to work in, shall be fined at the discretion of the manager, and all turns to the trams &c. to be regulated by the Overman of each pit.

"11.—Any man or boy taking away the tools of another shall be fined two shillings and sixpence for every such tool, and if the loser of the tools is thereby deprived of his day's work, the two shillings and sixpence is to be paid to him; but if it shall appear that he returns the two shillings and sixpence, or any part of it, he shall likewise be fined two shillings and sixpence; but if such person did not lose his day's work, the fine shall go to the poor's fund.

"12.—Any man or boy lifting his hand and striking another in the pits, or on the road to and from the pits, or at the pit's head, shall be fined two shillings and sixpence first offence, and five shillings for the second.

"13. That in regard to proving any offences mentioned above, for which fines or forfeitures may be imposed, the master or manager shall be the sole judge; and if he is satisfied that the offence has been committed, there shall be no appeal to any party or court whatever.

"14. Any man or boy committing any depredation on the crops or fences in the neighbourhood of, or leading to or from, the pits, shall be fined at the discretion of the manager.

"15. That for any offences not specially mentioned, the master or manager shall have power to impose fines.

"16. All fines imposed under the above regulations, shall be paid in by the manager to the poors' fund, kept for behalf of the distressed about the work."

We could not find opportunity for attention to this matter before our present number. We never see the *Kilmarnock Journal* to which our correspondent refers us. Will he or some one who knows all about the matter, send us a brief clear statement of the history of the Strike, the extent and character of the works, the number of hands employed at them, what other works of the like kind there may be in the immediate neighbourhood, the rate of wages usually given, and whether that rate be *on par* with the wages given at other works; also whether any other works have any such code of "regulations;" we shall then have a word or two upon this infamous affair.

THE ELECTIONS.

By a reference to our pages of to-day it will be seen that the Chartists in nearly every part of the kingdom are acquiting themselves like men, in the matter of the Birmingham Conference. They are electing to it "good men and true." Every thing at present bids fair that the voice of the people will be *there* fully represented; and we indulge in the hope that the measures to emanate from that representation will tend to the consolidation of our ranks, and the infusing of a new and better spirit amongst us.

There are, however, some Chartist localities which have not yet moved. It is time they did! Where is Halifax, with its right to send *four* delegates? Where is Keighley, with its right to send *two*? And where are Dewsbury and Barnsley, with their right to send *two* each? And where is Lancashire generally?

At this time we should have no backwardness, no supineness! Let every shoulder be put to the wheel! Representatives from every place will cause the decision of the Conference to be more generally binding, and more influential upon the public mind. Let our friends, then, see to it. The *expense* we know is heavy; but the plan we pointed out last week will obviate a good portion of *that*; and there is just as much reason why Chartists should elect Chartists resident in Birmingham, as there is for "Complete" men electing Birmingham "Complete" men. The latter *is being done*; let our Chartist friends see to it that they do likewise!

There is now not a moment to lose! The meetings must be held, and the *returns* in the hands of the Birmingham Complete Suffrage Council, by the 23rd inst. The 23rd is Friday next. To it, then! Stir! stir!

Leeds is to have its meeting on Monday. A requisition, signed by some fifty persons, six members of the town council among the number, has been presented to the new Mayor; and though he has declined to call the meeting, he has granted the use of the Court House for its session, when convened by the requisitionists themselves. It will be holden some few hours before the *Soiree* to T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., who will most probably arrive in Leeds before the close of the first meeting, accompanied by Mr. O'CONNOR. The Huddersfield meeting is called by the Constable for Wednesday next, at eight o'clock in the evening. *There* it is determined to place *four* Chartists in nomination; the contemplated compromise having been given up. But it will behove the "lads" to be on the alert. We hear of "much dissatisfaction" and "loud complainings" that it is so given up: and care should be taken by the people that a march is not after all stolen upon them. Be in time at all the meetings. Watch the appointment of chairman. Show the *traffickers* that you *will neither be sold, nor even bargained for*. The times are big with importance. If you now sacrifice yourselves never complain again!

To Readers and Correspondents.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICES WERE ACCIDENTALLY OMITTED FROM OUR LAST.

HOLLINWOOD CHARTISTS *have written us, through their sub-Secretary, in reference to the charge against them, at the South Lancashire Delegate Meeting, of not sufficiently remunerating the local lecturers for their services. They give every lecturer coming from Manchester,* 1s. 6d., *which they state to be more than, by the rules of the South Lancashire District, they are ensitled to.*

SUSANNA INGE *suggests that every locality should have the plan of organization, printed, framed, and hung up in a conspicuous postion in the meeting room, that all may have opportunity to see and know it; that the bye-laws and rules of the locality be read at every meeting before the commencement of business; and that if any officer of the Association fail in his duty, a special meeting of members be called to investigate the matter, and that private remonstrance be first used before calling to it public attention for the purpose of displacing him. The suggestions are all good. We hope Susanna Inge will read Mr. Hill's letter to the North Lancashire Delegates.*

JAMES ANDREWS *thinks the next Executive would do well to spend a little money in getting printed a large impression of the plan of organization, and supplying all the sub-Secretaries with them for the purpose of giving a copy to every new member who may be enrolled. He would also have every lecturer plentifully supplied with them.*

DAVID SWALLOW.—*We did not know or recollect him, and we are sure, therefore, that he will rather respect than be angry with our caution. We do not now remember the tenor of his communication; being rejected, it would be destroyed at the time—for we do not keep these things by us; and we are, consequently, under the necessity of troubling him for another copy. if he wishes to have it published.*

JAMES HALL.—*We have sent his letter to Mr. Cleave, who will doubtless set it right. We think it is merely hurry of business.*

LARRY TOOLE.—*Thanks for his letter. He can have the Plate for 7½d.*

QUEENSHEAD.—*We have received a letter from some person, of whom we know nothing, containing what purports to be a list of nominations for Council; and a blackguard paragraph, purporting to be the resolution of some Chartists at that place. As we are quite sure that no Chartists ever so far disgraced themselves as to pass any such resolution, we of course do not insert the nominations, believing the whole to be an impudent hoax.*

CROYDON CHARTISTS.—*Their resolution about the* Weekly Dispatch *should, in all fairness, be first sent to that paper for insertion. We know nothing of the statement complained of, as we never see the* Dispatch.

WILLIAM DANIELLS, *of Lasswade, begs to suggest to the members of the Birmingham Conference, the propriety and importance of their drawing up, during their sitting, a* National Petition, *and a Memorial to the Queen, in favour of the Political Victims. Also to appoint two days of holyday: one for the public meetings throughout the whole country to pass said Petition and Memorial; and one for signing the same. This, if properly carried out, would give an interest and nationality to the Petition that would much advance the good cause, and show the enemies of liberty that we are neither dead nor sleeping.*

MANCHESTER YOUTHS *have not given the residences of their Council.*

DEMOCRATE.—*We might receive his former letter, but do not recollect. The song he now sends might do to sing, but will scarcely bear printing.*

GEORGE LINDSAY.—*We thank him for his letter: we have no doubt he means well; but he evidently does not comprehend the matter upon which he writes.*

JAMES MASCAD.—*We advise him to marry at the Registrar's office.*

THE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.—*Mr. Wm. Cotton, of Birmingham, a "whole-hog" Chartist, writes us that he is willing to serve any Chartist locality who wish a delegate, but are too poor to send one,—but only as a thorough Chartist.*

R. C. S., NOTTINGHAM.—*His letter contains nothing but what we have told the people a hundred times over. We think, by this time, they should know it by heart.*

JOHN BLANCHFIELD.—*We cannot interfere.*

J. THOMPSON *sends us some verses, and wishes us to insert them, or say "why." We cannot print them. He had better let the "why" alone: he won't like it if we give it him.*

LEICESTER SHAKSPERIANS.—*We have received an anonymous letter addressed to this body, and containing several complaints and suggestions about the committee, &c. We cannot print it. The proper course would have been for the writer to address the committee. We have sent the letter to Mr. Cooper.*

F. CLARKE.—*Thanks for the pamphlet. It may be useful.*

LAMBETH YOUTHS *mus really excuse us. We cannot for the life of us read their Secretary's writing. The names he has again sent us we cannot make out; and if they wish to see them in print, they must get somebody to draw them up who can both spell and write.*

NEWCASTLE.—*Will Mr. Sinclair, before Tuesday next, send us a regular list of the Council at this place, with their residences?*

GEORGE FERGUSON, ALEXANDRIA.—*We should have been glad to have made use of his report had it arrived a day earlier. The meeting he reports took place on the 7th, and we only received it on the 15th.*

JOHN HENDERSON, BELFAST.—Yes, they were sent to Mr. Cleave's, 1, Shoe-lane, London, together with ALL the Plates for Ireland, on Sep. 27th.

W. HAMER.—Send 4s. 6d.

DAVID HARROWER, JUN.—For 1s. each, and the expence of sending.

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
From George Howgate, Sheffield	0	2	0
— the Bristol Youths, per Jacobs	0	2	6
— the Chartists of Worsbro' Common	0	11	4
— the Edinburgh "Star" Club, per J. Nisbet	1	0	0
— ditto, ditto, per J. Nisbet	0	11	4½
— ditto, ditto, per G. Gellis	0	11	10
— ditto, ditto, per Thomas Blackie	0	8	6
— ditto, ditto, per John Ritchie	0	5	11½
— two brothers at Brosley	0	1	3
— Raffle of Petition Plate, Coalbrook Dale	0	2	1½
— ditto, ditto, Dawley Green	0	1	8½
— Collected	0	1	2
— Chalford, Hiscox	0	1	6
FOR MRS. ELLIS.			
From John Rodgers and a friend, Sheffield	0	2	
— the Chartists of Alva	0	14	6
— a Chartist, Alford, Lincolnshire	0	1	0
FOR MR. BROOK.			
From Thomas Hunt, York	0	1	6
— the Chartists of Somers Town, London	0	5	0
FOR MR. PEDDIE.			
From Thomas Hunt, York	0	1	6
— the Chartists of Somers Town, London	0	5	0
FROM THE CHARTISTS OF SOMERS TOWN, LONDON, Five Shillings each for the following persons:—			
MR. MASON, of Stafford	0	5	0
MR. P. FODEN	0	5	0
MRS. CLAYTON	0	5	0
MRS. JONES	0	5	0
MRS. WILLIAMS	0	5	0

THE EXECUTIVE AND THE PEOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

The following are a few, out of scores of letters, which we have received:—

SIR,—As one of those who was present when the Plan of Organization was finally agreed to; as likewise one of the Leicestershire Delegates, when the conduct of the Executive was taken into consideration, not from factious motives, but from a conviction that it is wrong to allow in ourselves, as a body, that which we condemn in the Government, you will permit me to bear testimony to the correctness of your remarks on that Plan, in the *Star* of last week, and to state that the people in this part are very much disgusted with the departure from the same, and trust that effectual means will be taken to prevent its recurrence, as they consider it unfair for one locality to have the services of one of the Executive, as a lecturer, to be paid out of the general fund, while others have to pay for their lecturers; others there are who wish to know if the parties who have made such heavy charges have not been receiving money at the same time from the various places they have visited.

Trusting that in future the cause will be carried on with honesty and faithfulness,

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.
JOHN SKEVINGTON.

Loughborough, Nov. 23, 1842.

P.S. You may use your own discretion about publishing the above.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to see that you are of a similar opinion to myself respecting the Executive. I do not know how any one can blame you for watchfulness, which implies truth and honesty to the cause. It is certainly very unpleasant to be told that our "head-men" are not trustworthy, but it would be worse for us to be deceived by them any longer. They are not charged without an opportunity of vindicating themselves, if they can. In my opinion they have failed to do so, and our thanks are due to you for detecting and exposing them. I trust you will adhere to your declaration to spare neither friend nor foe when the good of the cause is in question. This will make men honest, or keep them so, and I hope that there will be none found among the Chartists like the lazy maids in the fable, who killed the cock that awoke them to their duty. Encroachments are best stopped at the beginning, for if suffered to go on who knows where they will end. If the Executive deemed one of their members worthy of ten shillings a week more, they might next deem themselves worthy of a like advance and draw on the funds of the people *ad libitum*. We should endeavour to do our work at as little expense to the association as possible; and I am glad that Morgan Williams proved himself an exception to the spirit that seems to have actuated the rest. How many tracts might have been published and distributed by the money lavished on M'Douall.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours in the cause,
A MEMBER OF THE N. C. A.

London, Dec. 6.

THE LOUGHBOROUGH CHARTISTS AND MR. BAIRSTOW'S EXPLANATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—In the *Northern Star* of last week, we, the Chartists of Loughborough, have taken particular notice of a letter from Mr. Bairstow, respecting your observations on that precious document called the Executive balance-sheet.

Sir,—The Chartists of Loughborough are much dissatisfied with that precious document, and beg leave to make a few remarks upon it; as they consider the members of the Executive have drawn money when they were not entitled to it, for they see that Mr. Bairstow has drawn his salary, while at Loughborough on his own business, in July; and though we were at as high a state of enthusiasm for the Charter as we ever were, holding meetings every night of from seven hundred to a thousand persons, generally in the Market-place, yet he aided us not with his council, nor would he address the people, or come near our meetings, though repeatedly solicited to do so.

We likewise perceive, that after the Manchester Conference, at which place, we have been given to understand, by different parties, that he promised to visit Birmingham, which he did not do, but hid himself, and was drawing his salary, while others were labouring for nothing.

Mr. Bairstow came to Loughborough on Tuesday, August the 23rd, and though it was the day on which friend Skevington was liberated, he never came near him to congratulate him on his return, or came near us to give us his advice, but was hiding himself, I suppose, with Mrs. Bairstow, at a public house, next door to the house of his father-in-law, at whose house, the same night, a magistrate was sitting, surrounded by numbers of policemen, and special constables, and prisoners, and after nine o'clock the same night, the said magistrate convicted, and sent for various periods, nine or ten poor fellows to Leicester County Gaol, for begging, having been arrested by scouting parties.

We believe Mr. and Mrs Bairstow left Loughborough next day, to go to hide himself somewhere, and we likewise perceive that he charges, on the 27th of August, £2 for agitating expences. Again on the 3rd of September, £1 6s. Again, Sept. 10th, 18s. 6d. for agitating.

We think these sums ought to be explained, for we have heard that, at the time when these sums of money was drawn, he was staying with Mrs. Bairstow, at an inn, in Northamptonshire. In fact we think that himself and colleagues, who drew pay the whole quarter, ought to give an account of where they were, and what they were doing, each day, for the satisfaction of the Chartist body.

True, through our poverty, and having to pay our own lecturer, we have not been able to contribute much to the fund; but still, we think, we have an interest in the proper management of the cause, and hence I have been requested to notice the above.

WM. SUTTON, Sub-Secretary.

Moire-street, Loughborough,
Dec. 7th, 1842.

P.S. Mr. Bairstow promised us he would preach poor Holberry's funeral sermon, on the 17th day of July. After we had sent the notice to the *Star*, and to the villages, he came not, and numbers came, and were disappointed.

W. S.

THE METROPOLIS AND ITS NEGLECT OF THE EXECUTIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I perceive in the letter of Messrs Campbell and Leach, in reply to your strictures on the Executive Balance Sheet that there is a complaint made that the Chartists of London did not pay the Executive for lecturing during their stay in that city, and its environs. Now, Sir, in reply to this it may be fairly asked, were they invited thither, or did they proceed there upon their own accord? I well remember during the time I was acting for Mr. T. M. Wheeler, while he was incapacitated by the accident on the Great Western Railway, receiving a note from Mr. Secretary Campbell to the following effect:—

"Mr. Campbell will lecture at 55, Old Bailey, on Sunday week, and Mr. J. Leach at the Working Man's Hall, Marylebone."

Here was no invitation given, no request made, but the lecturing business was a voluntary act of their own, and surely, if this be the occasion alluded to, neither Campbell or Leach have any just ground of complaint, on the score of non-payment. On the last occasion Messrs. Leach and Bairstow came to town, Mr. Leach, I think, did not attend one public meeting, or deliver any lecture, but returned to Manchester immediately. Mr. Bairstow delivered a lecture or two during the few days he remained in town.

The practice in and around London is to defray the expenca of carriage, or conveyance of lecturers to and from the place of meeting. Persons residing in or near London are not supposed to lecture or agitate on the points of the Charter from "selfish love of money," but for love of the principles therein enumerated; hence many of the lecturers work at their ordinary callings all day, and walk five or six miles to lecture at night. But these are not Executive men. Sir, we are told of the great labours of the Executive, in bringing out the trades. Now, I believe that Mr. WATKINS, though less ready, perhaps, to brag of it, did at least one man's share in that business. I know something of one who laboured most zealously in getting up and bring out the weavers to the great meeting at which Feargus O'Connor presided. I am quite sure it was not Dr. M'Douall.

I know also who lectured to the shoemakers at the "Star Coffee House," Golden-lane, and caused the large meeting to be held at the Hall of Science, City Road, when Mr. O'Connor attended, and addressed them. It was not Dr. M'Douall. And Mr. Cuffay can tell who it was that delivered lectures at the Doves, Red Lion-street, to the tailors, prior to their great meeting at the Social Institution, John-street, at which Feargus O'Connor also attended. I do not believe the lecturers were members of the "Executive Committee."

Then, Sir, we are told of the arduous labours of our Secretary? Sir, I speak from my own observation. Mr. C. has plenty of time to attend to his own business as a bookseller, news agent, &c. also to edit the *Penny Democrat*, his only assistant being a little boy of twelve years of age.

Next we are told of the Doctor's poverty on thirty shillings a week! Why, Sir, Dr. M'Douall professes to be the representative of the working classes. The best paid among that order, when fully employed, after deducting wear and tear of tools, do not average that sum, yet they manage to be decently clad. And the whole of his time was by no means taken up by his duty as a member of the Executive, as his Florida Medicine Pills will abundantly testify.

Then, Sir, *no new ground has been broken up by the Executive in or around the Metropolis*. No; they have confined themselves to the already organised localities. As a proof of this, I may refer you to Mr. Secretary Campbell's own letters in the *Northern Star*, (I mean some previous letters), wherein he thanks by name the persons who have been most active in this business.

I think it was in the letter of "An Exile," as well as in the speech of Mr. Leach, at Manchester, that I read that a private conspiracy existed to get rid of the Executive. Why, Sir, I do not believe for a moment this will gain credence with the Chartist body; for this reason: a reference to a file of the *Northern Star* will show that I was the first publicly to call attention to them in a letter in that journal, just after the late Convention was held in London, shewing that we had no Executive, the time for their holding office in accordance with the Organization having expired, and requesting a time to be specified for the election of a new one. When we are told that Leeds and Hull conspired, allow me, Sir to state, they were not the only complaining places. The Hammersmith locality, through their sub-Secretary, forwarded a note to Mr. Campbell, requesting the Executive to answer the questions put by the Leicester delegates; Then, Sir, in the last *Star* appears a letter from Mr. Beesley, recommending a committee of inquiry. Can it be possible that Mr. Beesley can have read the plan of Organization himself? if so, I think it impossible he could have suggested such a committee, for any one who reads it will see at once that it has been broken, first—in giving an extra ten shillings per week wages; secondly—in members of the Executive receiving wages when paid for lecturing by the localities or districts; thirdly—by holding office after the time had expired, as fully and clearly defined in the Organization; fourthly—in their neglecting to cause nomination to be made for a General Treasurer at the same time as the Executive.

Sir, perhaps you will now allow me to ask Mr. Bairstow did he not receive wages frm the Chartists of Cheltenham for his labours in that vicinity, (as I perceive the Bristolonians paid him,) and how much?

Sir, I was at Cheltenham a few days prior to the sitting of the Convention, and I believe the first day of the Sturge Conference in Birmingham sitting—there was no defection then; and during the sitting of our Convention, it will be borne in mind, that one of the largest demonstrations ever held in the County of Gloucester took place on Mr. O'Connor's visit to that place; this does not look like defection. I think in justice to the men of Cheltenham I am also bound to state that I WAS LIBERALLY REWARDED FOR MY SERVICES during my stay in that town,

Yours,
In the cause of Democracy,
December 5, 1842. EDMUND STALLWOOD.

MR CAMPBELL'S PUNCTUALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR—From what I have seen in the *Northern Star* about Mr. Campbell's Balance Sheet, I think it right to inform you, as far as we are concerned at Royston,—you recollect his making a tour through Lynn, Norwich Wisbeach, Cambridge, and Royston, in the Balance Sheet—there is no account given of the monies he received at the different places only for cards. We gave him fifteen shillings to pay his coach fare from here, which is only ten shillings; Cambridge friends brought him here at their own expense, and gave him money, *but what I cannot say*; you can assertain by asking in the *Star*. I am afraid he pocketed all the money given to him, and charged his expenses to the people's funds.

P.S.—Sir, we feel the greatest confidence in your searching out the things that are wrong; and please to accept our best thanks for your services in the cause.

I remain.
Your well wisher,
W. CAMAS, bootmaker.

Royston, Dec. 6, 1842.

THE NOTTINGHAM CHARTISTS AND MR. CAMPBELL.

TO MR. JOHN CAMPBELL.

SIR,—In looking over the columns of the *British Statesman*, I find therein a long letter from the General Secretary, reflecting upon the characters of the Rev. Wm. Hill, George Julian Harney, and others, charging them with being traitors to the cause, as well as being traitors to the men who have to take their trial. Now, John, the vile and slanderous manner in which you have treated the characters of these individuals—the way in which you have daubed your reputation, with self-laudations, induces me, as a member of the National Charter Association, and a keen observer of men and things, to say a word or two relative to the question at issue. You say that the recent exposure of your conduct is not more than you expected, owing to the manner in which you defended Mr. Philp. Now, John, you know that Philp was arraigned at the bar of public opinion. He was tried by the people. A verdict was returned; such an one that appears did not suit you. You complain of Mr. Hill. Why not complain of the people. You could not sanction denunciation, whilst in the same breath you denounce Hill for what the people had done. You confess that Leach, M'Douall, and yourself denounced him (the Rev. W. Hill) Leach, though a mild and temperate man, called the Rev. Gentleman a political assassin; and yourself at a meeting said that you expected the Rev. Gentleman was one of the "Black slugs." You speak of the votes of confidence being given to Philp and the Executive, at large meetings in Lancashire. You did not forget to let the people know that you got slips printed with the resolutions, and sent them to all parts of the country, canvassing for support. You were challenged with this mean contemptible trick by a sub-Secretary of Nottingham. You acknowledge it; yet, with all this aspirant lost his office. I very much question the truth of your statement when you say that these votes were passed at large and influential meetings, not composed of ten or fifteen persons, but of two or three thousand. Why the fact is, you gave in the returns after the election, and he did not muster as many in all England and Wales. You seem to feel very sensitive about the welfare of your colleagues, Leach, M'Douall, and Bairstow; but I know, and so does Bairstow know, that you are the greatest enemy he ever had: but it is characteristic of you to sloam men over in public, and stab their reputation in private. You echo the names of Hill, Cooper, Harney, and White in your pamphlet as apostles of Chartism, to serve your selfish purpose by their vending your trash, whilst, at the same moment you strike the dagger in their character. Avaunt, you two-faced coward—you hell-like fiend, how have you treated those four London patriots, who came forward, willing to brave every danger by supplying your places when you were arrested. Their's was no envious undertaking; they came forward to perform your duties gratuitously. You now charge them with having two objects in view; you charge the person whom you highly eulogised whilst you were incarcerated with wanting to step into your shoes before you were dead. What base inconsistency. You threaten to expose O'Connor on his trial; there is no fear but what you would if you knew anything that would injure him. For my part, I should not be surprised at what you resort to to serve your own base purpose. Whilst you hold Mr. O'Connor forth in one part as a political saviour, in another part you designate him a damned scoundrel; but the head and front of your dislike to Hill and O'Connor is, they have been the two persons who have made the Chartists independent of such men as you. They have seen that the country is about to shake hands with two-faced John Campbell.

SAM. BROONHAM.

Nottingham, Dec. 14, 1842.

P.S. In the same letter you complain about not having half your incidental expences paid; I can only state this—you called at Nottingham last February,* on your way to London to meet the Executive. The Nottingham Chartists paid your expences for two days, and gave you £1. You called at Loughborough and Leicester, and from the knowledge I possess of those localities, the Chartists would not require you to pay your own expences. *[Let the people refer to the date in the Balance Sheet published in the *Star* of the 9th April, 1842, and they will find Mr. Campbell's "wages" and "agitating expences" regularly charged to them, and no account whatever given of the money he received.—ED.—*N.S.*]

MR. HARNEY AND MR. CAMPBELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Dear Sir,—I request that you will do me the favour to publish in the *Northern Star* the following letter to "plain" John Campbell. I am aware that I ought to have sent it to the *Statesman* instead of troubling you with it, but as I would give "no quarter" to the conductor of that paper, so neither will I take any, and therefore will not ask him a favour. *If* precedents are worth anything I may remind you that when "plain" John was attacked in the *Statesman* you allowed him to defend himself through the *Star*, trusting that the same favour will be extended to me,

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY.

TO "PLAIN" JOHN CAMPBELL.

SIR,—In the *British Statesman* of last Saturday, Dec. 10th, is a letter with your signature, a postcript attached, contains the following:—

"Julian Harney, of Sheffield, attended the Conference, and promised to do his best to extend the strike, instead of which he went back to Sheffield, and used all his exertions to prevent it; and not only did he do worse than the Old Chartist in preventing the strike-but also in giving up the names of the authors of the address; aye, my friends, at the very moment that one of my worthy colleagues was in prison, another a fugitive, and a price set on the head of another. G. J. Harney gave up all our names in his speech, and laid the blame on us. He can bear witness I refused to shake hands with him in the dock. I little imagined that G. J. Harney, the paid servant of the *Star*, should promise to act a man's part, and go afterwards and behave as a traitor. But I have been told that after the Conference broke up he went to Leeds to see his employer, and take his instructions from him. The Sheffield Chartists showed their indignation at his conduct, by hunting him out of his house like a wild animal."

You tell the Government that I promised to do my best to extend the strike. Many thanks to you. Griffin simply identified me as having been present at the Conference; there, so far as I was concerned, his evidence ended. You go a step further—you have substantial reasons no doubt. But, sir, no bullying, no lying on your part, shall induce me to enter into this subject, though this was undoubtedly your object,—enough, sir, that you know that your villainy or madness in the Conference, had no support from me. As to my conduct after my return to Sheffield from the Conference, the Sheffield Chartists, who should be the best judges, approved of it at the time, and every explanation necessary to be given to the country at large, was published in the *Star* of of September, 3rd. You did not challenge the statements of that letter and I shall not waste my time in repeating its contents now.

I did not give up the names of the authors of the Address. *I don't* know who wrote the Address, though I could wager a trifle that *you* was *not* its author—don't *you* feel any alarm about that. If Sir James Graham has been in the habit of reading your epistles in the *Northern Star, Statesman, &c, &c*, particularly your Balance Sheet vindications, it will never enter into his head that you could by any possibility write anything worthy of a Government prosecution. But supposing I had, in the speech you allude to, "given up," as you artfully and falsely express it, the names of the authers of the Address, what then? Yourself and others have laboured hard to impress the Chartist public with the idea that the authors of the Address were men "up to the mark," prepared to "do or die;" had I then known their names I would only have been giving honour where honour was due, or at any rate, where honour has of late been insisted on, the grounds of the claim being based upon such daring feats as, "riding in first-class carriages," "travelling *incog*," &c., &c., &c.

In the dock you did not shake hands with me, affecting to see a vast deal of mischief in the speech above spoken of, and further affecting to doubt my honesty. You know what followed, and in less than five minutes you were all professed friendship. On being removed to the room or cell where we found Scholefield, Leach, M'Cartney, and others, you said "give us your hand, Harney." I refused; telling you, that as you had pretended to doubt my honesty, I would not shake hands with you until I had proved, beyond doubt, whether I was the man I had always professed to be. *From* that day, up to the hour of my leaving Kirkdale, my brother victims know that you was hand and glove with me; if you considered me to be a traitor, what a base hypocrite you was to profess, as you did, the most sincere friendship up to the hour of my parting with you at the gate of your prison yard. I shall come presently to your conduct towards me since your liberation.

What a fool you are to talk of my going to Leeds for instructions, &c. If you mean by my employer, the person by whom I am appointed correspondent for the *Star* for this district, you, of course, mean O'Connor. You know O'Connor was not in Leeds at that time. But I suppose you mean the Editor of the *Star*, I *was* at Leeds on Sunday, August 21; my business at Leeds is not your business; enough that I did not see Mr. Hill. Let me add, that I rode in a third-class, not a first-class carriage—I had to pay the expense out of my own pocket.

Your last falsehood, that the Sheffield Chartists hunted me out of my house like a wild animal, admits of but one reply. I challenge you to appear before a public meeting in Sheffield, and I promise you the Sheffield Chartists will brand you LIAR to your teeth.

I have replied to your calumnies; it is now my turn to carry the war into your own camp.

You promise to publish a pamphlet; so we are now to have your *windy-cation*. By way of assisting you in the getting up of your "elegant extracts," allow me to commend to your attention a few more matters.

After your liberation you wrote to me one or two letters (I forget which) couched in the most friendly spirit, enclosing copies of the first numbers of your *Penny Democrat*, the sale of which you wished me to promote. I replied I would do all I could for it, and in your "Notices to Correspondents," you publicly thanked me. In the letter I wrote in reply, I commented at some length upon the infamous conduct of a certain person whose name appears below. (That letter you would do me much pleasure by publishing *entire* in your pamphlet.) In the course of a few days I received the following, which I copy verbatim, with all its literary beauties, from the original:—

"180, Holborn, Saturday.

"DEAR H.

"What a pithy letter yours is the E. Star office has handed you over to me to commence sending you 3 papers daily will it fit you have been hard on O'Brien and justly are you prepared to defend McDonall Leach Bairstow and myself from the attack of the Revd Parson Hill I ask you have you moral courage to do that tis easy to pitch into a man who is not popular and who is I enclose you a Democrat glad you are well also Mrs H. "Yours truly,

"J. CAMPBELL."

It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to understand what you would be at, in your "Who is not popular and who is;" but, as the Scotch say, "I ken your meaning by your mumping." You know the answer you got: do publish that along with the above in your forthcoming bomb-shell. It was, I suppose, in the receipt of that answer that you discovered I was a traitor—then was put an end to all your "Dear H's," "Yours truly," and all the friendly solicitude previously shown by you for the health of myself and Mrs. H.! There is one consolation, now that you stand self-unmasked, exhibited in your "plain" character, your evil aspirations in lieu of your good wishes—your hatred instead of your friendship will always be welcome to the writer of this,

Is there no "plotting" in the above letter, Friend Leach?

You remember writing your "Chronicles of the Democrats," in the New Bailey, Manchester. You remember how you lauded the writer of this whom you now dare to call "traitor." The whole of your "Chronicles" you have not published; but in the third number of your "Democrat" you publish me as one of the twenty-four APOSTLES OF CHARTISM; yet, according to your letter in the *Statesman*, you all the while regarded me as a "traitor." Are you not a two-faced JANUS?

Your letter in the *Statesman* is ostensibly a "Defence of the Executive" on the balance-sheet question; but independent of your postscript, on which I have been commenting, you contrive in the said letter to fill two columns of the *Statesman* with abuse of the Editor of the *Northern Star*, before coming to the only sensible portion of your "long yarn;" that where you acknowledge that the Executive "may have acted wrong," and that "if the Executive have offended—if they have overstepped the bounds of prudence," you are "extremely sorry for it." Had you confined yourself to these acknowledgments, instead of abusing and slandering all who are connected with the *Northern Star*, your conduct would have been that of an honourable man, and the Chartist public would have treated you accordingly. But you could not follow this honest course; on the contrary, you raise a hullabaloo about the tyranny and treachery of others, hoping thereby to conceal your own delinquencies. But it won't do John.

You boast that eleven thousand members of the Association recorded their votes for you at the last election of the Executive, but they are greater dolts than I take them to be, if they register their votes for you the next time you solicit their suffrages.

In conclusion, let me ask you how it is that you pour out the full measure of your petty wrath upon the Editor of the *Star*, George White, Wheeler, of London, and the writer of this—"the paid servants of the *Star*;" but do not dare to attack the proprietor of the *Star*? True you can spit your venomous slanderer on him in private—(vide the *Statesman* of Nov. 19th.); but attacking O'Connor openly is another matter. *You dare not*, your influence, such as it is, would be immediately annihilated—you would politically perish within a week; well you know that, hence your lie in private when you dare not assail in public, But even this rascality will not long serve you; the Chartist body are beginning already to understand that your poisoned shafts flung at "the paid servants of the *Star*," are in reality aimed at the proprietor of the *Star*. But go on Sir, the unveiling you have commenced has been long needed; it is time the jobbers and middle-class panderers were driven from the movement which they have long disgraced. Aye, let us hope the day *is* approaching, "when the noble and virtuous shall be respected, and the base and cowardly detested."

With feelings of contempt and scorn, I shall make no effort to conceal.

I am *not*,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. JULIAN HARNEY.

Sheffield, Dec. 13th, 1842.

P.S. As you have set me the precedent of a postcript, I suppose you will not grumble at my following (in this matter) your example. I am informed that one of your "worthy colleagues," Mr. Bairstow, has, at Leeds and elsewhere, stated that at the meeting held in Paradise-square, on the 22d of August, at which the question of the "strike" was decided so far as Sheffield was concerned, that there was a majority in favour of the strike, but it was agreed upon between myself and George Wright, the chairman, that he should give his decision to the contrary. If Bairstow has said this, I ask friend Leach whether this is not "plotting"? I don't say that Bairstow has invented this lie (for lie it is, as hundreds in Sheffield can testify); but if he was told it, why, I ask him, had he not the manliness to challenge me with it, before he grasped my hand in *seeming friendship, as he did when I* last saw him. Such was not wont to be the conduct of Bairstow before he had a Campbell for a teacher, but, alas, "evil communication corrupts good manners," or, what is worse, corrupts good hearts.

CALLS ON THE EXECUTIVE TO RESIGN.

LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—At a general and crowded meeting of the Somerstown locality on the 12th instant, after the ordinary business of the locality was disposed of, Mr. Humphries brought forward his motion on the conduct of the Executive. But one opinion was expressed, which is embodied in the following resolution, which was carried unanimously. "We consider the Executive have broken the rules of the organization and misappropriated the funds of the association, and are unworthy of our future confidence." It was moved and seconded—"That we recommend to Mr. Hill the necessity of ceasing the present paper war with the Executive on the receipt of the opinions of the majority of the localities." An amendment was moved and seconded, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Hill for his exertions and conduct on the occasion. A long discussion ensued: the principal arguments adduced were, that the agitating the question had driven many members away, and decreased the sale of the *Star*—that the parties having been exposed, no further good could arise from the question—that the prolonged discussion of the question increased a factious and party spirit in our ranks—that the localities had taken the question up—and that Mr. Hill had but performed his duty in connection with the Chartists' paper, and as a member of the Chartist body and a councillor. The original motion was carried by a small majority. It was then moved, "That we call on the Executive to resign their trust: and we consider the Association can dispense with the services of a paid Executive; and that an active secretary, with an assistant, would be sufficient to carry out the object of the Association,"—which was unanimously carried.

Some other business of no general interest was then settled, and the meeting adjourned.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT LATHAM.

Somers Town, Dec. 14, 1842.

SHEFFIELD.

THE EXECUTIVE.—At a meeting, on Monday evening last, of members of the National Charter Association, Mr. Bullos in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Moved by Mr. Morton Royston, and seconded by Mr. George Evinson:—"We, the members of the National Charter Association, meeting in Figtree-lane, having been appealed to by the Executive for our opinion of their past conduct, are obliged (though reluctantly) to acknowledge that they (the Executive) have broken the rules of the organization, and we therefore suggest the propriety of their resignation (of course the present Executive being eligible to be re-elected) as the best method of obtaining a national approval or disapproval of their conduct."

PETERBOROUGH.

At the meeting of the Peterborough and Eye Chartists, held at the house of Mr. Marklin, on Monday evening last, the charges laid against the Executive were read and their reply to the same, when Edwin Scholey moved, and Christmas Scholey seconded, the following resolution, which was carried without a dissentient—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Executive have exceeded their duty, by not conforming to the plan of Organization which it was their duty to enforce; and for the neglect of such duty it is our opinion they should be called upon to resign their office, and that Mr. Hill is highly commendable for *laying their conduct before the public*."

SUSPICIOUS DEATH FROM POISONING.

On Thursday forenoon, a long enquiry took place at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq. and a respectable jury, touching the death of Sarah Scholes, who died from poison, at an early hour on Wednesday morning. She was the wife of Mr. Joseph Scholes, who for some time was in the employ of the Leeds Water Works Company, but was discharged, we understand, in consequence of his conduct towards his wife. The woman's death caused a great sensation in the neighbourhood of their residence, Meadow-lane, and indeed in every part of the town where the parties were known. For two years, it seems, Scholes had had another woman, a Margaret Dowie, whom he took out of a brothel, living with him, and during part of this time his wife has been compelled to occupy the same bed with this woman, Scholes sleeping alone. They had no family. Rumours were rife that the poison had been administered by Scholes and this woman. The following evidence was adduced:—

Moses Long—I am manager of Mr. Smith's mill, and reside in Barstow's Buildings, Meadow Lane, near to Scholes's. I have known the deceased some weeks. There was another woman, named Margaret Dowie, residing in the house with Scholes and his wife; Mrs. Scholes has slept at our house; she did so, I understood, because they had only one bed. I was called into Scholes's on Tuesday night, a few minutes after twelve, by Margaret Dowie, who said Mrs. Scholes had had something in a bottle, which she had drank off, and they did not know what it was. She seemed much agaitated and alarmed. I went to Scholes's, and found Mrs. S. laid on a bed in a room up stairs; she never spoke, nor moved, except some contortions about her mouth. She was insensible. Mr. Craven, surgeon, was sent for; he said the woman was dead, and he could do nothing for her. Her husband said nothing, but that it was a bad job. Margaret Dowie said she had given the deceased some water, when she was crying out for it. There was some water in a pot, which Dowie tasted, but I do not know that it was the same. Margaret Dowie told me that she had more claim on Scholes than his wife had; for that she had borne three children to him; and deceased had not had any. Margaret Dowie complained to me of her troubles.

Mr. Robert Craven—I am a surgeon in Leeds. I was called in to see the deceased about a quarter past twelve on Tuesday night. I found her laid upon a bed, dressed; she was in a dying state; as we went her husband, who came to fetch me, told me she had taken poison. I asked him how he knew, when he replied that she threw a bottle on the floor, and immediately exclaimed, "*I am poisoned; I have taken* prussic acid." He said he was in bed at the time, but got up and dressed and came for me directly. His respiration was much hurried. The deceased had all the appearance when I saw her, of having taken prussic acid. Her eyes were immoveable and peculiarly bright; and I could smell from her breath that she had taken prussic acid. I got the bottle out of which she had drank; there were a few drops left, which I tested, and found it had contained prussic acid. It was a good phial bottle, about an ounce, and had been evidently made to contain prussic acid. It had no label on. I told Scholes if he would go with me I would give him the quarter points of a watchman, so that he might give immediate notice of the death. He did do so. His whole conduct, in my opinion, was consistent with innocence. I have since made a *post mortem* examination of the body; the visera I found all in a healthy state; the whole body was full of the odour of prussic acid; I removed the stomach entire, and *from the slight tests* I have applied I have no doubt that it contained prussic acid. I am of opinion that the death has been caused by poison.

By a Juryman.—She would be very likely to ask for water after having taken prussic acid. It has a very disagreeable taste. The operation of the acid would in some measure depend on the state of the stomach and the strength of the poison. The deceased could not get the pure acid; it is only kept for chemical purposes, and would not keep its strength twenty-four hours.

By the Coroner—The deceased was laid on her back on the bed; her dress was not in the least disordered. Her husband told me she had done it in a fit of jealousy.

By a Juryman—I did not hear where she had bought the acid; I inquired, but could get no information.

Jane Long—I am the *wife of Moses Long*. I have known the deceased a few weeks; she has been at our house, and I have been at theirs. I have been at their house when her husband has been there, and Margaret Dowie has been there at the same time. I never was present when there was any quarrelling; when I have been in their house they have generally been on friendly terms. Scholes carries on no settled business. [The witness corroborated her husband's evidence as to their being called up, and going to Scholes's house on Tuesday night.] I asked Scholes what he had been doing, and he said he had been doing nothing; she had done it herself. I think the deceased lived about half an-hour. Margaret Dowie told me that they were all going quietly to bed on Tuesday night; that she (Dowie) had *got into* bed, and the deceased stayed down stairs. until the candle was nearly burnt out, when she called to deceased to ask if she was not coming to bed. Deceased made no answer, and she (Dowie) then went down, and told her, if she did not come to bed, she would make her. She (Dowie) wished to feel in her pockets, as she said she had suspicions that she had something in her pockets. Deceased told her never to mind her pockets, as she had nothing there belonging to her. Scholes then, on hearing the noise, called out, and desired the deceased to come to bed. Deceased then said she would go, and soon after put the candle out, went up stairs, drank something out of a bottle, threw herself on the bed, and said, "I am poisoned; the Lord receive my poor soul." Dowie has told me several times lately that she would not let Mrs. Scholes sleep with the master.

Mrs. Barrows—*I live opposite* to Scholes's. I was called up about half-past twelve on Tuesday night by Margaret Dowie, who told me that Mrs. Scholes had taken some thing; I went into the house directly with Mrs. Mortimer. We found Mrs. Scholes dying; I stopped with her until she was dead. Saw the pocket of the deceased searched, but there was nothing found in it but some keys. Mr. Scholes asked me to go with them into the sitting room, where there was a work box belonging to Mrs. Scholes. Mr. Scholes gave Dowie one of the keys which had come out of the pocket of Mrs. Scholes, and she opened the work box; there was a small bottle in it containing laudanum. Dowie took the bottle out and handed it to me. Dowie then locked the box and took the keys.

By a juror—When I got into the house Mr. Scholes had gone for the doctor. Margaret Dowie said nothing, but fret very much. Mr. Scholes also seemed much distressed.

By the coroner—I have not been in the habit of going to their house, nor do I know anything of their habits.

Thomas Spiers—I am a policeman. I examined a work-box in the house of Mr. Scholes, and found a paper containing some arsenic. It was wrapped in two papers, the inner one of which was labelled "Poison—poison."

[The sister of the deceased (Elizabeth Robinson) was called, and proved that the writing on the paper was that of the deceased. She also stated that the deceased and Scholes had lived very uncomfortably together for two years.]

Margaret Dowie was then sworn—I have lived with Scholes about a year and three-quarters. His wife was living there also; *she fetched* me to live with them. I was lodging in Union-street, when I first got acquainted with him. I went to his house first with his wife; Scholes kept me before that. Scholes told his wife that he had done wrong, and did not wish to use me ill. I had not seen Mrs. Scholes before she came for me; I did not know that he was married when I first became acquainted with him. I left them afterwards, and learnt the dressmaking business; and then went to live at Mr. Cookson's, at Chapeltown. I passed as their niece, when I lived with them before I learned to be a dressmaker. They lived at Cross-Green when I went to live with them, but afterwards we removed to Barstow-street. Mr. Scholes afterwards fetched me from Chapeltown; I had been ill, and been attended by the Headingly doctor. Scholes took me then to lodgings; after which I went to live with them again; I then went home to Scotland, and stayed there about four months, when he wrote and sent for me back again. I came back; it might be about six months ago; his wife and him had separated, I believe on my account. He told me his wife was at home. She used to come to me when he was not gone home; I told her I wished her to come back again, and let us live comfortably together again. She came back about two months back, and I then left and went to live at Eccup, near where he was working.

The Coroner.—Really, gentlemen, this is a most disgraceful statement; I have scarcely patience to hear it.

Witness continued—I am aware that Scholes and his wife had been separated, and that he agreed to allow her something per week. I went to live at Mrs. Robinson's after I came from Eccup; and he came to see me there. Mrs. Scholes and her husband have not slept together during the last two months; he has slept in a turn-down bed in the room where his tools are. I deny distinctly that I ever said I had a greater claim on him than his wife; I have said that I had had a child to him.

The Coroner—Well I think the Jury perfectly understand the terms on which this man, his wife, and you have been living for the last two or three years, and a more disgraceful exhibition I never heard. You will now tell us as to the proceedings on Tuesday night.

Witness continued—I had been out on Tuesday night, and when I returned, I found Scholes and his wife having some words. I wanted to know the cause of the quarrel and they both refused to tell me. On Tuesday morning, Scholes left the house at ten o'clock; we had all breakfasted together. I went out just after Scholes, and his wife went with me; her and I went together as far as the Church, when she went towards the Victoria Bridge and I proceeded along Meadow-lane, and to Hunslet. I was looking into a milliner's shop, and then the deceased came to me. I then left her and went with a young woman whom I knew, and did not see her again until I got home at night. I got my dinner with a Mrs. Manning, at Hunslet: it was about half-past seven, when I got home at night. There was nothing said when I went in then; her and I sat in the house, and he went out. There was no quarrelling between us; I had not seen Scholes during the day. Scholes returned home about half-past nine; Mrs. Scholes and I were getting supper. He would not have any; after we had done, and soon after ten o'clock, Scholes went to bed, and his wife went with him; she came down after he was in bed, and fetched some water, which she left up stairs, and came down again; some time after, we both went up stairs and went into his room; I saw she was not inclined to go to bed, and so I took the candle and went and left her sitting on a box in his room. I left the candle burning, and the noise of shutting the door, when she took the candle away, awoke me from the sleep into which I had fallen. I then heard no more of her and fell asleep again. I awoke very shortly after, and not finding her in bed, I got up to see if she had gone to his bed. I found her still sat where I had left her. I asked her if she was not going to bed. She said "No; you go to bed. I am not hindering you from going." I wanted her to go to bed. She never had been undressed. I said to her twice, "Why don't you go to bed to-night as well as other nights?" I never said if she did not go I would make her. Her husband then awoke and asked her why she did not go to bed, and she said she would not go for either of us. Her husband then got up and she ran out of the room, was out a very short time, and then returned and threw herself on his bed, and cried out to the Lord to have mercy on her. Her husband removed her to the other bed whilst I was out calling the neighbours. He was supporting her when I went out, and she drank some water which she had taken up for him. Scholes said to deceased, "Oh Sarah, what have you drank?" He told me he had seen her with a bottle to her mouth, but I did not see it. I am quiet sure there was no quarrelling between us on that night. The deceased and myself had our suppers together, and were just as comfortable as usual.

By a Juror—I have never heard the deceased say she would poison herself if I did not leave the house.

By the Coroner—I was not aware that she had either laudanum or arsenic in the house. I had not observed that the deceased was in any way low spirited.

By a Juror—Scholes told a sister of the deceased yesterday, that he had *once destroyed a dog* with the same sort of stuff as the deceased had taken.

By the Coroner—I deny distinctly that I ever said to any person I had a greater claim on Scholes than the deceased. I will swear that Scholes has not said anything to me since his wife's death about being married. I have never said to any one that he had said he would marry me if she was dead. I tried to go away several times, but could not; I could not forget him.

Samuel Healey—I know the witness Margaret Dowie; I have known her nearly twelve months. I have had conversations with her. I remember her telling me (and my wife) that Scholes had said if Mrs. Scholes was to die, he would then marry her.

Dowie, after this, still persisted in denying that ever she had made use of the words attributed to her.

Mr. Healey stated the circumstances under which the statement was made, and from remarks by different jurors it is evident that the conduct of both Scholes and the witness Dowie had been such as to cause frequent rows in the neighbourhood in which they resided, the "stang" having been ridden for him very frequently.

Joseph Scholes, the husband, was next examined. He said—the deceased was my wife; we have been married about fourteen years. She is forty-three years of age. I know Margaret Dowie; she has lived with me about two years. I kept her at Samuel Thorpe's, in Merrion-street, before she came to live at my house, which is about eighteen months since. It was my wife's wish that she should come. I had told my wife the connection which existed between us. My wife fetched her, and gave as her reason that she wished to *reclaim* her. She lived with us until last February; she went to Scotland. My wife and me separated at that time there was an agreement drawn up by an attorney. I sent for Dowie back, and she came in May. I at that time contemplated a permanent separation from my wife, and Dowie lived with me. My wife came back about six weeks since, and we have all lived together. My wife seemed right enough, and though I have no doubt it would hurt her feelings she consented to it. I left the house about ten o'clock on Tuesday; no quarrel had taken place between us; I got home again about five o'clock. My wife was then at home. Dowie came in after I had got my tea. I left the house about seven, and the two women were then in. I got home again at near ten, and went to bed about half-past. Nothing unpleasant had occurred. I went up stairs, and my wife followed me; she went down stairs after I had got into bed. She and Dowie came up again soon after; Dowie then went to bed, and my wife sat in the room where I was. I fell asleep and awoke about twelve; my wife was then sat in the chair, and Dowie was talking to her; I asked what was amiss, and why they were not in bed. My wife said "nothing", and I said if they would sit up, we might as well all sit up together. I then got up, and she ran out into another room, and returned directly and threw a bottle and herself on the bed. I was not aware that we had any poison in the house; I know what prussic acid is; I poisoned a small dog with it in May last. My wife had a box in the other bed room, but I do not know where she got the bottle; when she threw herself on the bed she said she had taken prussic acid, and begged on the Lord to have mercy on her soul. I told Dowie to call some neighbours up, and I removed my wife on to the bed in the other room. I had not observed any thing different either in my wife's spirits or conduct that night. I fetched a surgeon. My wife asked for a drink of water, and reached the pot off the stand herself and drank. The quantity of prussic acid I bought was two pennyworth; I had perhaps half a tea spoonful. George Kay and Joseph and William Adamson were present when I gave the acid to the dog. I gave it to the dog on purpose to destroy him. I might tell my wife, but am not certain. There was no label on the bottle; I broke it as soon as I had given the dog the acid. My wife has talked about destroying herself, but that was seven or eight years since, before I knew Dowie.

By a Juror—During the time that Dowie was at Chapeltown and Eccup, I paid for her board and lodging. I had seen my wife on Tuesday, at Headingley. I was at Mr. Beckett's, at Kirkstall Grange, all day. She was not in the habit of coming to see me at my work; it was about half-past twelve when I saw her. She said she thought a man had taken my dog, and asked me what time I should be at home at night. I told her I could not tell.

By the Coroner.—She was not with me more than a few minutes; I did not notice that she was low-spirited. She did not say anything to me on Tuesday night about Margaret.

By a Juror—When my wife came back to live with me, she requested me to turn Margaret out. I told her I would turn neither of them out; whichever of them liked to go might go.

By the Coroner—I refused to turn Margaret away.

Coroner—If you had acted as you ought to have done, you would have turned Margaret away; your wife had the only claim upon you.

In answer to further questions, the witness said he was unwell at the time his wife came back, and Margaret asked him if he would like his wife to come back.

By a Juror—My wife knew it was a house of ill fame at which Margaret was living when she fetched her to our house.

By the Coroner—My wife went of her own accord to fetch her. I said I should like her to live with us, and then we might get her a situation. I went with my wife when she went to fetch her. I went into the house and fetched her out; my wife was at the door. It was near eleven o'clock at night.

By a Juror—From that time to the time of our separation, my wife ceased to sleep with me.

By the Coroner—I am sure my wife went of her own accord to fetch Margaret. I did not compel her to go.

By a Juror—I do not know that ever I said I would marry Margaret if my wife were to die. I do not know if I have said so, but I have thought so. My wife was always a steady sober woman.

By the Coroner—I have not told Margaret since my wife's death that I would marry her. She is still living with me.

Margaret Dowie recalled, and in answer to further questions she stated now that it was Scholes, and not his wife, who fetched her out of the house in Union-street. Mrs. S. was at the door, and said to her "Come away home with us, lass," which was the cause of her going.

Sarah Mortimer.—I live neighbour to the deceased, and saw her, on Tuesday forenoon, go into her own house about eleven o'clock. I saw her again at near one; I think it could not be after one, as my son had just gone out after his dinner. I saw her again at four o'clock. I did not notice that she was distressed in her mind. I saw no difference in her.

Hannah Groves—I live in Lower Brunswick-street; the deceased came to me on Tuesday afternoon, about half-past one; she said she had come direct from home, to see me, and could not stay long. I asked her where the woman was, and she said she had followed her to Hunslet. I am sure she said she had come direct from her own house; she staid with me about two hours. She seemed in good spirits.

A long conversation here ensued as to some difference in the evidence of Scholes and his paramour, and Dowie was again called in but nothing material transpired. The discrepancy of Scholes's statement, also, as to his wife being at Headingley at half-past twelve o'clock, and at her own house at near one, as stated by Mrs. Mortimer, was commented on by some of the jurors, who expressed themselves as not being satisfied with the evidence they had heard.

The CORONER said they had three questions to consider:—First, as to how the woman came by her death, and of this he thought they could have no doubt; second, as to the party by whom the poison was administered, whether by other persons or by herself; and third, if by herself as to the state of her mind at the time she so administered it. He put it to the Jury whether they had sufficient evidence before them to lead them to a conclusion then, or whether they would wish to adjourn to see if further evidence could be got.

A majority of the Jury being in favour of an adjournment, it was agreed to, and the further inquiry was postponed until Thursday next, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

BELPER.—ORDER OF DRUIDS.—A Lodge of the above Order was opened on Saturday, the 10th inst., at the house of Mr. John Jenninson, the sign of the Railway Tavern. The ceremony of opening and installing them in the mysterious rites of Druidism, was judiciously performed by A. D. Siddell and Secretary Godbes, with V. A. Booth, and the officers of the Olive Branch Lodge. The evening was spent in great conviviality and decorum. This new Lodge is opened with very favourable auspices. There are now three Lodges of the Druidical Order in Belper, all in a state of considerable prosperity.

LEEDS.—OBSTRUCTING THE STREET.—On Monday last, two men, named Samuel Wainwright and John Riley, were charged at the Court House, before Griffith Wright and Richard Bramley, Esqs., with having on Saturday night, obstructed the streets in the neighbourhood of Vicar's Croft, by allowing a cart, in which they were hawking cheese for sale to stand in the street, after having been warned of the consequences. They were fined under the Improvement Act, 5s. each and costs. Riley was further charged by Mr. Hanson, inspector of weights and measures, with having in his possession three fraudulent weights—one of 8lbs., and two lesser ones. For this offence he was convicted in the penalty of 50s. and costs.

DEATH OF LORD HILL.—This veteran expired on Saturday morning at his seat, Hardwicke Grange, near Shrewsbury. He was born in 1772, entered the army at the age of sixteen, and remained in it till the time of his death for the benefit of himself and his posterity.

A MANCHESTER BALL IN THE LAST CENTURY.—The following announcement appears in an old number of *Harrop's Manchester Mercury*—"Manchester, May 17, 1754.—By particular desire of several Gentlemen and Ladies, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, *being the last day of the cocking*, will be a ball, in the New Assembly Room. Tickets to be had at the *cockpit*, at 5s. each. To begin at seven o'clock in the evening."

TWO SPRIGS OF NOBILITY appeared in the Courts, on Monday, in the same character of broken and dissipated spendthrifts, Lord Huntingtower and Lord George Loftus, the former in the Bankruptcy, and the latter in the Insolvent Court. The liabilities of the former, who is only 25, are stated to be about £225,000, to meet which the assets are almost *nil*. The creditors in this case are, many of them, dealers in bills, about as reputable as the noble bankrupt himself.

MRS. CROMPTON, of Smedley, near Manchester, the lady who was so frightfully mangled a few days ago, by some machinery in a paper mill, of which she was the owner, died on Monday last. She has left three orphan children to deplore her lamentable end.

ON WEDNESDAY week, Mr. Henry Spinks, an old man of 69, at Mile-end, fell a sacrifice to the dense London fog which prevailed so much last week. The deceased, who was asthmatic, had gone out of a warm room into the "fog and filthy air," which produced congestion of the lungs and sudden death.

HUMBUG.—The following precious *morceau* appears in the advertising columns of the London *Times* of Wednesday last:—"TO THE LORD'S PEOPLE.—A dear Christian tradesman, who about four months ago drew from the savings' bank, £60, his all therein, to give to a fellow-Christian who urgently required that sum, 'thus lending and hoping for nothing again' but from a bountiful 'God, whose name is Love,' is now in want of forty pounds to pay all demands upon him ere he accepts a call to the ministry of the Everlasting Gospel, which he believes his Heavenly Father is about to make known unto him. A lady, his friend, in Christ the Lord as revealed, in the power of God, the Holy Ghost, thus ventures *in simple faith to try the door of Providence in his* behalf, and would leave the issue in the hands of Him who has heart, hand, breath, and purse of men at sovereign command. The smallest help will be gratefully acknowledged by the advertiser."

GLASGOW.—FALL OF A GRANARY.—On Thursday evening, about twenty minutes past seven o'clock, the people residing in York-street, and to a considerable distance around that locality, were startled by an extraordinary crash, produced by the fall of a lately-erected grain store, situated to the rear of the elegant and substantial bonding warehouses in York-street, and to a considerable extent, being four stories in height, and about forty-six feet in length, and at the time the casualty took place, contained a large quantity of grain, such as wheat, barley, peas, and oatmeal. The loss must be very considerable; and we have heard it estimated, altogether, at between £4,000 and £5,000. Upwards of £2,000 will, it is stated, be required to restore the building. Fortunately, no person was injured. The store, we believe, is the property of Messrs. A. and P. Rintoul.—*Glasgow Argus.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—A frightful accident happened on Thursday last to the Aylesbury up-train upon the London and Birmingham Railway, by which one person was killed and three others dangerously hurt. The train had quitted Aylesbury at eleven o'clock, and consisted of four carriages only, namely, one second-class carriage next the tender, then two first-class carriages, and lastly another second-class-carriage. As it was proceeding down a slight inclination near Northchurch, a village about a mile from Berkhampstead, and between the latter place and Tring, some of the passengers became aware that all was not right, by hearing the stoker raking out the fire from under the engine. The axletree had in fact broken, and the stoker, with great presence of mind, took this precautionary step to prevent the boiler from bursting; the next minute the fore wheel flew off, and the engine and tender were thrown off the line and smashed to pieces. The first carriage was hurled from the road, and rolled down the embankment, a depth of fifteen feet, and the two first-class carriages were forced athwart the rails. When the passengers who had escaped ran down the bank to assist the unfortunate occupants of the first carriage, the latter were insensible, apparently dead. One of the Company's overlookers, who had been in the first carriage, was, in its descent, thrown out at the window, and left upon the embankment. The stoker was found to have received a severe concussion of the brain; and an old man and woman were found lying with their bodies literally doubled together inside the ill-fated carriage. Upon being removed with some difficulty, both were found to have suffered dreadful injuries of the scalp. The two last-mentioned sufferers were conveyed to Northchurch, where the unfortunate woman, whose name is Bye, and who was nearly seventy years of age, died on the Friday morning. On examination of the broken axletree, the iron of which is four inches and a quarter thick, was found to be defective, its great appearance of strength being quite fallacious. The loss which will accrue to the Company from the damage done is estimated at £2000. An inquest was held at Northchurch on Saturday, on the body of the unfortunate woman, Mary Bye. *From the evidence* of the foreman of the engineering department at Wolverton, it appeared that the axle of the engine (one of twelve made for the company by Mr. B. Hicks, of Bolton,) had suffered a fracture some time ago which could not be detected unless the wheels were taken off, and of course was not visible to the engine driver, on his daily examination of his engine. The axle was made of bar iron, and had run 40,000 miles. The engine was a four-wheeled one. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, with a deodand of five shillings upon the engine, with a strong recommendation to the London and Birmingham Railway Company to place in future an empty carriage or luggage van between the engine and the passenger carriages, a precaution which they considered would have prevented the present fatal accident. Mr. Creed, the secretary, intimated that such was the intention of the company.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—About eight o'clock on Saturday night last, the utmost alarm prevailed in the town of Abingdon, Berkshire. It appears, that a short time previous to the above hour, the Cheltenham van, on arriving near the market-place, unhappily broke down, and the body with its contents, falling against a small house on the road side, *did considerable* damage to the frontage, and the unfortunate driver of the van very narrowly escaped being killed upon the spot; as it was, he sustained a dreadful fracture of the thigh, together with other serious injuries, and lies in a very deplorable state. Several articles of various descriptions, which the van had contained, were strewed about the road, and before they could be removed, a tandem, driven by two Oxonians at a rapid rate, came in collision with the heterogenous mass, and an upset was the consequence. The driver fortunately escaped unhurt, but their groom, who was seated behind, was thrown with considerable force to the ground, and when picked up, it was discovered that his right arm was fractured between the elbow and shoulder joints. The vehicle having got entangled with the wheels of the van, was shattered to atoms, and the shaft horse much injured. A few days previous to the above, a female lost her life near the same spot, by being driven over by two persons driving a tandem; they, however, have hitherto managed to elude detection.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, the 12th inst., at St. Michael's church, Spurriergate, by the Rev. Robert Sutton, Mr. Wm. Joy, tailor, of York, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Barker, of Kiplin Lodge, near Catterick.

On Sunday, the 11th inst., at the Registrar's office, Helmsley, by Mr. Rowland, superintendent registrar of the district, Joseph Snowden, of Kirbymoorside, to Elizabeth Harding, of Craike, in the county of Durham.

Same day, at the Superintendent Registrar's office, Westgate, Otley, Mr. James Slater, of Yeadon, to Miss E. Emmett, of Rawden, near Leeds.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., at the parish church, Otley, Mr. James Hanby, solicitor's clerk, of Ripon, to Catherine, fourth daughter of Mr. Richard Blakeborough, clock and watchmaker, Otley.

DEATHS.

On Sunday last, aged 77 years, Mr. John Phillips, of this town, joiner. His end was peace.

On Sunday last, at Weldon, Francis Gilby, miller, aged 28 years; also Nathan Morriss, blacksmith, aged 59 years.

On Sunday last, at Azenby, near Ripon, aged 30, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Fowler Smith, of that place.

On Saturday, at Littlethorpe, near Ripon, Francis Glew, Esq., aged 74, much respected.

On Friday, the 9th inst., after a painful and protracted illness, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. R. Hiley, Queen-square Academy, Leeds.

Same day, in his 78th year, J. F. Smith, Esq., of Wakefield, formerly of Dunstan Hall, Derbyshire.

Same day, aged 50, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Booth, dyer, Woodhouse Carr.

Same day, aged 35, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Fawcett, of the Temperance Hotel, Swan-street, Leeds.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.—A meeting of journeymen bakers was held on Saturday evening, at the National Association Hall, Holborn, to form a union of the whole trade for a redress of grievances. Mr. Crow was called to the chair, and briefly opened the proceedings. Mr. Williams moved the first resolution, "That in order to redress any grievance that may hereafter exist in our trade, it is the opinion of this meeting that the best and most effectual means to be resorted to is a legal and constitutional union with our fellow tradesmen, the operative bakers throughout Great Britain and Ireland, as such a salutary measure will also have for its objects the laudable and humane opportunity of assisting each other in time of need." The journeymen bakers were stigmatized as an ignorant and dissipated class of men. He acknowledged they were ignorant, but it was oppression and slavery that rendered them so. They had no time allowed them to cultivate their intellectual faculties; they were compelled to work in bakehouses worse to inhabit than the condemned cells of Newgate; they were compelled on an average to work twenty hours out of the twenty-four. There had been societies to emancipate the dogs which drew their barrows, but alas, there were no societies to emancipate the poor journeymen bakers. He should not propose any resolution pledging them to a strike, but lay the case before the public and their employers, and he had no doubt that their employers would see their interest in supporting such a union. Mr. W. then alluded to the conduct of the press in representing that their employers were making rapid fortunes, and complained that with the exception of the *Evening Star* the press would not contradict the groundless assertion, their employers he asserted were fast sinking into ruin through the effects of the present system. Mr. E Blackmore seconded the resolution in an able and eloquent address. He was sorry to hear the previous speaker state that, the bakers were an ignorant class of men, they were possessed of the same faculties as their fellow men, and had only to make a vigorous effort to emancipate themselves and they would speedily rise in the scale of social and political society. Mr. Blackmore then highly eulogised the *Evening Star* as an advocate of the rights of labour, and sat down loudly cheered. Mr. Watson, a master baker, in an extensive way of business, supported the resolution in an animated address. It was evident to all that the journeymen and master bakers of London were suffering indescribable sufferings, more so than any other class of persons in the metropolis. The *Times* newspaper has scandalously misrepresented the trade, and the profits derived from the present price of bread in the metropolis; such was the effect of competition at the present time that both master and journeymen were sinking into an irretrievable gulf of ruin. Mr. W. then alluded to Sunday baking, and stated that for years he had not allowed his men to work on the Sunday. He then entered into the question advanced by the clergy of the metropolis, that the employment of journeymen bakers to cook dinners on Sundays allowed an immense number of persons to attend places of worship who would otherwise be deprived of the opportunity, clearly showed its fallacy and injustice, and advised them to charge their employers five shillings for every Sunday on which they were so employed. Mr. W. then alluded to the wretched state of payment given to the journeymen, and the absence of all union by which persons who had not served an apprenticeship were admitted into the trade. An apprentice to a baker was a thing almost unknown in the Metropolis; such had been the prejudice created by the *Times* newspaper, that persons in the West End, were actually dictating to respectable masters at what price they should serve them. He had received several letters to that effect. He was proud to see the good feeling that existed among them towards their employers. He knew that the meeting would effect great good; many of the masters were favourable to their views, and in fact a society among the masters was being formed to ameliorate their condition, and to establish lectures, reading, registration, and other rooms, which would give mental employment, facilitate them in procuring situations and keep them from the debasing influences of the public-house; this was to be effected by means of an annual subscription of five shillings from the journeymen, and one guinea from the employers, aided by a benevolent public. He advised them to cultivate a feeling of good will and charitable feeling towards their employers, and unite in one bond for the purpose of benefitting the trade collectively. He felt assured that if the British public were made acquainted with their claims, every man, woman, and child would exclaim against their wrongs; it was a system which was destroying both body and soul of both men and masters—(great cheering). Mr. O'Brien, a journeyman, stated that before they formed a union, he should wish the precise terms of the union to be defined. Mr. Blackmore explained that the Committee would prepare a plan to lay before them at any future meeting. Mr. T. Murray, delegate from Dublin, lodging in the house of Mr. Dyott, secretary to the Irish Suffrage Association, addressed the meeting in support of the advantages of union to the trade, and also the formation of a committee, consisting of one from each club house to carry out its objects. Mr. Blackmore, in an eloquent address, seconded the resolution for the formation of the committee, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Crow, delegate for Dublin, ably addressed the meeting, and stated that they had effected a complete union in Ireland for the abolition of night work and the redress of other grievances in the trade. They had also corresponded with the trade in Scotland and intended petitioning the Legislature to enact a law abolishing night work. They had formed a union of the trade in Manchester, and he trusted that the men of London would not be deficient in spirit in effecting their emancipation. Mr. Wilkie, delegate from Liverpool, also ably addressed the meeting. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and delegates and the meeting separated.

CLOCK HOUSE, CASTLE-STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE.—Mr. Preston, an old veteran in the Radical ranks, a friend and disciple of Horne Tooke, lectured here on Sunday evening, to a good audience, upon the swindling funded system, and gave great satisfaction. A resolution was passed deprecating the interference of the delegates at the Birmingham Conference with the organization, and leaving the conduct of the Executive to be decided upon by the votes given at the next election. A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Ridley, Cuffay, and Wheeler, was received, and laid before the meeting business connected with the approaching Conference. A committee of ten persons was appointed to assist in collecting subscriptions, &c. Mr. Skelton laid before the meeting the resolutions agreed to by the committee for getting up a local hall, &c., the resolutions were unanimously approved of. A deputation from the shareholders of the Old Bailey attended and urged upon them the necessity of taking up shares in the Central Hall. A collection was made for a person in distress, and the meeting adjourned.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of 55, Old Bailey, in conjunction with other friends, have taken extensive premises in Turn-again-lane, Skinner-street, city, for the purpose of converting them into a Central Chartist Hall. The premises will accommodate between one and two thousand persons, in addition to a shop, coffee, and reading-rooms, &c. Shares can be taken at any Chartist locality, 5s. each, payable at 6d. per week. It is earnestly entreated that every friend to the cause will assist in this undertaking, the committee having engagements to the amount of between two and three hundred pounds to make good within a limited period to defray the expense of the lease, fitting up, &c.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING; Mr. Mudge in the chair. Credentials were received from Messrs. Christopher Shackleton and Skelton, for the West End Shoemakers. The granting of credentials to a person who was lecturing in the country, and who had applied to the secretary for the same was discussed at considerable length. The granting of them was ultimately delayed until certain explanations had been given, and the secretary was ordered to write to the individual to that effect. The correct addresses of the Chartist meeting, time, &c., having been procured, Messrs. Wheeler and Cuffay were instructed to get five thousand copies of them printed for distribution, and five hundred large coloured copies to hang in Coffee Rooms, Public Houses, &c. Reports were received from various localities relative to the *Evening Star*, and the best means of increasing its circulation. Mr. Dron reported from the observation committee. Mr. Simpson obtained leave to have the standing orders suspended, and moved the following resolution:—"That the delegate meeting empower a committee of seven of its members to examine the books and accounts of the Executive, in order to bring the present unfortunate discussion to a close; that a meeting of the Executive and the Committee, for this object, should be held on the 1st Jan. next: and that timely notice be given to that body." Mr. G. Humphries seconded the motion. Messrs. Wheeler, Cuffay, and Rose objected to the motion. They had no power to compel the Executive to attend the meeting of their committee, neither would the Executive, in their opinion, be justified in putting the country to travelling expences, &c., to attend such a summons. Mr. Rose moved, "That the localities be requested to take into their consideration the affairs of the Executive." Mr. Dron seconded the motion. He thought the Delegate Meeting should repel the insult offered to them by Mr. Campbell; but it would be best first to bring the subject before the localities. Several delegates stated that their localities had fully made up their minds upon the subject. Messrs. Knight, Lucas, and Maynard admitted that the Executive had neglected the organization; but were of opinion that the language of Mr. Hill in the *Northern Star* was too violent, and calculated to do injury to the sale of that journal. Mr. Christopher defended the conduct of Mr. Hill, and expressed his sentiments upon their unreasonableness in not allowing Mr. Hill to express his sentiments once a week, whilst they freely expressed their own upon the same subject every hour of the day. He was sorry to see that persons should, because the line of policy adopted by the Editor differed from their own views, attempt to injure the circulation of a journal that had done so much for the cause. Mr. Cuffay should oppose both the resolution and the amendment. He had previously intimated his reasons for not persisting in his vote of censure, and he would not be taunted by any parties into adopting a different line of conduct. Mr. Cook thought it was wrong to agitate the subject while the trials were pending. Messrs. Pelling, Mills, W. Knight, and others, spoke in favour of the subject being referred to the localities; after considerable discussion the amendment for recommending the consideration of the subject to the localities was carried by a considerable majority. Mr. Dron while speaking upon the conduct of Mr. Campbell, contradicted the statement of that gentleman that the attendance of delegates was very limited in number on the previous discussion of the "Balance Sheet;" it was the very reverse of the fact. Several delegates confirmed Mr. Dron's statement. Mr. Knight laid before the meeting a notice of motion relative to the impropriety of attending at meetings of the Anti-Corn Law Party, for the purpose of opposition. The notice was founded on a resolution passed by the Chartists of Finsbury. Messrs. Wheeler, Cook, Dron, and others, defended the line of conduct adopted by the Chartists, and the meeting adjourned.

AT A MEETING of the locality of the united body of Chartist Shoemakers, held at the Star, Golden-lane, on Sunday last, Mr. C. Bolwell delivered a lecture on the Science of Government, which gave great satisfaction to the meeting. After the lecturer had concluded, he received a unanimous vote of thanks for his able and instructive address, and the meeting separated highly gratified.

OUSEBURN.—The Chartists of this locality assembled as usual in their Room, East End of the Railway-bridge, on Sunday morning. The treasurer's Balance Sheet was read, which shews a surplus in hand, and was adopted unanimously. Mr. J. Hall gave a report of the Delegate meeting held in Newcastle, which gave satisfaction, and received a vote of thanks.

NORTHWICH.—On Thursday week Mr. C. Doyle delivered an eloquent and interesting lecture on the subjects of Taxation and War, to a very attentive audience. He clearly proved that those evils are the effects of class legislation, and that the adopton of the Charter is the only secure means by which the people can effectually exonerate themselves from the unmerciful burthens beneath which they groan at the present time. At the conclusion of the meeting an unanimous vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

MOSSLEY.—Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester, delivered a lecture here on Monday evening last, to a good audience, on the evils of the present system, and the remedy to restore us to a more healthy state of society, which he handled in a masterly manner, to the great satisfaction of the meeting.

SOUTH SHIELDS—*Election of Delegates.*—The committees of the Chartists and Complete Suffragists met to consult on the propriety and practicability of electing delegates to represent them in the forthcoming Conference. The Complete Suffragists proposed that the two parties unite to send one delegate to represent both. No bad joke, but we, ungrateful dogs that we are, would do no such thing, but declared our readiness to pay an equal share of the expence in calling the meeting, and that we would propose two candidates, that they might propose as many as they chose, and whichever party was successful should pay their own delegates. To this they decidedly objected, and left the Chartists to their own resources. We next presented a requisition to the Chief Magistrate, signed by thirty-six householders, requesting him to call a meeting for the above purpose, which he most graciously declined; we therefore placarded the town, calling a meeting for Wednesday night, Dec. 7, in Mr. Eaglea's Long Room, Scarborough Spa, King-street. At the hour appointed the hall was crowded. Mr. Elliott, a working man, was unanimously called to the chair. The Chairman, after reading the bill announcing the meeting, called upon Mr. Willis to propose the first resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting, deeply convinced of the necessity of being represented in the Conference to be held on the 27th of December, at Birmingham, do immediately proceed to elect two men for that purpose, and that they be instructed to use their endeavours to bring about a solid union of the middle and working classes, also in framing a bill which shall embrace a full and free representation of the whole people." Mr. Gilfillan seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Dobson proposed, "That Mr. David Potts, of Birmingham, be requested to represent us in the Conference." (Great cheering.) Mr. White seconded the nomination. Mr. Curry then proposed "Mr. Charles Ashton as the other fit and proper person." Mr. Strackland seconded the nomination. The chairman then asked three times if there was any other candidate to propose, when no one appearing, a show of hands was taken separately, and unanimously agreed to amidst great cheering. The chairman then rose and said, I declare David Potts and Charles Ashton duly elected to represent this borough in the forthcoming Conference, to be held at Birmingham, on the 27th of December. Mr. Chapple, of Sunderland, being recognised in the meeting, was loudly called for and made his way to the platform amidst loud cheers, when he delivered a speech which occupied above an hour in the delivery. Three cheers were then given for Dr. M'Douall, three for the *Evening* and *Northern Stars* and three for Feargus O'Connor, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated highly gratified.

ROWELL.—The inhabitants of this place determined upon calling a public meeting by requisition, which was drawn up in the usual form, and presented to the High Constable of the place; but he refused to call the meeting on the ground that he knew nothing of the requisitionists, nor nothing did he want to know of them. They said, if you do not call the meeting, we shall call it ourselves. Well, said he, you may do as you think well, only don't trouble me, but go off about your business. Accordingly the meeting was called for Tuesday last, at six o'clock in the evening, Mr. John Roddis in the chair. Mr. John Rowlett proposed Mr. John Wilmot as a fit person to represent them in the forthcoming Conference, to be held at Birmingham; seconded by Mr. William Ashton. Mr. Wallis afterwards addressed the meeting; after which the proposition was put, and Mr. Wilmot declared to be duly elected. He addressed the meeting, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

EXETER.—At a public meeting held at the Corn Exchange, on Tuesday week, the first gentleman that was proposed and elected was James Plators, Wilkinson, Esq., wine and spirit merchant, the only gentleman in Exeter, in his sphere of life, who comes out boldly and nobly, and advocates the rights of the poor and the oppressed. We can depend on Mr. Wilkinson. He is sincere and honest in all his intentions—a man which every poor man is able to call his friend, he is beloved and respected by all that know him. The other delegate is Mr. Davy, of Crediton, who will represent that town as well.

CARLISLE.—PUBLIC MEETING TO ELECT MEMBERS FOR THE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.—On the evening of Tuesday last, a public meeting was called (by beat of drum) in the Beaming Machine Room, Water-lane, for the purpose of choosing persons to represent the working classes of this place, in the forthcoming Birmingham Conference. At the time appointed, a number of persons assembled, when it was discovered that the meeting had not been called in accordance with the Sturge circular calling the Conference; so that it was considered proper to get up a requisition to the Mayor, requesting him to call a meeting for the above purpose. On Monday last, a deputation waited upon his worship with the requisition, when he told them that it was quite illegal for him to call any meetings except for choosing members of Parliament. The deputation urged that their proceeding was strictly legal, and that the Mayor was either at liberty to call the meeting or not, as he thought proper; but in case of his refusing to do so, they would consider themselves at liberty to do so. Arrangements are being made for calling the public meeting, when we expect the working men will, by their numerous attendance and orderly demeanour show themselves worthy of exercising those rights, for the possession of which they are struggling. We believe the Council of the Chartist Association have been corresponding with Mr. White, of Birmingham, on the subject of getting two proper persons to represent the working classes of this place in the conference, which proceeding will be attended with much less expense, than by sending men from this locality, indeed the present state of the funds will not admit of it; though we have no doubt if active exertions were made, that a sufficient sum might be raised for the purpose, indeed we have a proof of it in the election of a delegate to the late Conference at Manchester. On that occasion the money required for the purpose was all raised in the course of a few hours, by appointing active collectors to the various districts of the town. We should much prefer sending a man from amongst the people to represent them, for he must necessarily be much better acquainted with the condition of the people than a stranger can possibly be; however, if this cannot now be accomplished there is no alternative, (if the people are to be represented at all) but that to which the council have resorted. In the mean time money will be wanted even for this purpose so that every good friend to the cause ought to exert himself in his own locality to raise the necessary funds. We shall send a full and accurate report of the proceedings at the public meeting.

THE CARLISLE WORKING MEN'S MENTAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—The members of this society continue to increase, and several additional works have been placed in the library. A very animated discussion took place at their room, No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate, on the following question:—"Are we progressing towards a happier state of human existence?" It was contended by Messrs. Harker and Armstrong, that we ARE progessing towards a happier state of human existence, in proof of which, they took a retrospective view of the history of this and other countries, and pointing out in a somewhat striking and interesting manner the barbarous and superstitious state of the people in former ages; the progress of civilization; the great and important discoveries; and the rapid improvements in arts and sciences. They were opposed by Mr. Bowman, who took a very comprehensive and extensive view of the question in all its bearings. He admitted the correctness and cogency of the reasoning of those who had preceded him. He admitted it was beautiful in theory, but he was much afraid that it would not bear the severe test of practical experience. It was an easy task for poets to sing and philosophers to write their themes of imaginary human happiness; but it was just as difficult to point out the means of practically enjoying that high state of human enjoyment of which they have been writing. We may be pleased, (said Mr. Bowman,) nay even delighted, with the poet's song and the philosopher's theme, and rise from their perusal with eager hopes and high expectations; but alas! no sooner do we enter the troubled ocean of human life than we behold misery, destitution, wretchedness, and want meeting our gaze on every side; and we feel chagrined and disappointed, and fully convinced that we have been perusing a parcel of day dreams and utopian theories. Mr. Bowman then proceeded at great length to pourtray the present state of society, as compared with former ages of our history, and contended that just in proportion as improvements in machinery had taken place, in the same proportion had the comforts of the working man decreased, and his labour increased. To bear him out in this view of the question he read several quotations from Mr. Hobson's "POOR MAN'S COMPANION AND ALMANACK," and also from Mr. Cobbett's history of the Protestant Reformation. Mr. Bowman continued—are we progressing towards a happier state of human existence, when the man who stands forward at a public meeting, and exposes the corruptions of the state and the villainous robberies which are committed on the poor; and who proclaims in a voice of thunder the immutable rights of man, which pierces the hearts of tyrants, is seized by some blue liveried ruffian, thrown into a prison—tried on the perjured evidence of this scoundrel, and doomed to a dungeon's gloom, or banished from his country, his home, and his family for ever? In the words of a great and eminent poet, "Woe to thee England, shame and sorrow to thee England, when the walls of a prison house are the only reward of the asserter of public right; but it is said, this is to secure peace and tranquility. Yes! but it will be the peace of the grave, the tranquility of slaves; it will be found only in the triumph of despotism, the destruction of public liberty and the prostration of the subject; it will be found only in the tomb of England's liberty." Are we progressing towards a happier state of human existence, when the judgement seat is desecrated by a corrupt and partial judge, who directs a prejudiced jury to find all men guilty of sedition or high treason who profess certain political opinions? Alas! our once happy country! The seeds of reformation may have been sown, but the fruits have not yet appeared; the star of freedom may have arisen, but its enlivening and cheering influence, has not yet shone upon us; the Goddess of Liberty may have sounded the requiem of tyranny and injustice, but the welcome sound has not yet reached our shores. Mr. Bowman then dwelt on the various remedies proposed for removing the present distress, and concluded as follows:—Restore to the people their natural and constitutional rights of choosing their own representatives to make the laws, and we will stake our existence that in a few years the most salutary changes will take place. We shall speedily effect the total destruction of monarchy with all its train of corruptions and abuses; we shall have a revision of the pension list, and a great reduction of the salaries of all public officers; we shall have a just appropriation of church property, in taking away the power from those who unjustly possess all the patronage; we shall put an end to non-residence, sinecurism and pluralism; and effectually check the rapacious maws of the present clergy; we shall literally destroy and sweep away the Protestant church as it at present exists in Ireland, where it is not only a monstrous nuisance, but a gross oppression; we shall, of course, take away the present immense revenues of the crown; we shall revise, or rather dispense altogether with the civil list, and all hereditary revenues; we shall reform the courts of law and judicial administration—the funding system, and other departments of public business; we shall most effectually do away with all monopolies, and secure to the people a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

EDINBURGH.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was held in Dr. Ritchie's church, Potter-row, on Monday, December 5th, to consider the propriety of sending delegates to represent the citizens of Edinburgh at the forthcoming Conference, to be held at Birmingham, John Dunlop, Esq., of Brocklock, was called to the chair, who read the placard calling the meeting, and made a few preliminary observations. The Rev. D. Robertson then addressed the meeting, and concluded by moving a resolution, that the meeting agree to send six delegates to that Conference, about to be convened for the purpose of preparing the draft of an act of parliament, embodying the principles of Complete Suffrage, and of deciding on a fit and proper person to bring it into the House of Commons. The motion was carried unanimously. Six candidates were then nominated, namely:—Rev. Dr. Ritchie, J. Dunlop, Esq., Joseph Sturge, Esq., T. S. Duncombe, Esq., Henry Rankin, and Robert Lowery, Esq. The chairman was proceeding with the election when Mr. Cumming, an old Chartist, and councillor of the Edinburgh Chartist Association rose and said he had some questions to put to the candidates. He asked Mr. R. Lowery, should he be sent to the Conference if he would support the Charter in all its leading points and details, name and all. Mr. Lowery rose and said, he did not know of such a document as the People's Charter. It was an act to amend the representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament, which some persons called the People's Charter. He would not support its details as expressed strong disapprobation of that part which excluded persons convicted of crime from the elective franchise. He also objected to that part which assigned certain duties connected with elections to parish clerks. Mr. Cumming then rose again to test Mr. Lowery still further. A great uproar ensued, the Complete Suffragists hissing and yelling so as to make it impossible to hear a word. It was then moved, "That it be not allowed to catechise the candidates." The Chartist party, however, insisted on their right to question any candidate. Mr. Cumming again attempted to proceed, but was bullied and browbeat by the Sturgites, and assailed with cries of "Put him down." "Turn him out." The Chairman at last succeeded in restoring quiet. Mr. Cumming then advanced to the platform, and appealed to the audience, as lovers of freedom, to allow him a hearing. He condemned the objections of Mr. Lowery as weak, paltry, and a mere subterfuge and cover for ulterior design meditated and sought in conjunction with the middle classes to be put in operation for the destruction of the existing Chartist machinery and organization. He animadverted severely upon the inconsistency of Mr. Lowery in voting at the meeting of Scottish delegates, held lately in Whitfield Chapel, to send a delegation from Edinburgh to the Conference on the principle originally laid down by the Birmingham Council, which excluded the non-electors from taking any part in the election of one half of the members, to attend that Conference; and gave an equal number of representatives to 600,000 electors, notwithstanding their immense disproportion in numbers to the working classes, in the very teeth of the principles of Universal Suffrage, and equal repsesentation, which he made it his business to teach. He said he could not place confidence in Mr. Lowery, and he proposed Mr. Cochrane in his place. This was the signal for another uproar, so that the speaker found it impossible to go on, and retired, saying the best thing they could do was to make a present of Mr. Lowery to Joseph Sturge. Mr. Peters seconded the nomination; but Mr. Lowery had the majority on a show of hands being taken. Mr. Lennie proposed a resolution, binding the delegates to sanction no compromise with the Free Traders, which was lost. Mr. Blackie next moved that the meeting pledge itself to raise subscriptions to defray the expences of the delegation, which was carried unanimously. Dr. Ritchie then addressed the meeting; and Mr. Lowery being called for, spoke for some time. He ridiculed the idea of sticking to the past, as obstructive and detrimental to the political advancement of the people. The meeting was then dissolved.

DALKEITH.—A public meeting was held in the Mason's Hall, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on Friday, to hear a lecture from Mr. Robert Lowery, upon the necessity of union amongst all Reformers, to remove the demoralization, and to prevent the destruction of property, anarchy, and bloodshed, arising from aristocratic legislation. The lecturer handled the subject in his usual talented manner. The meeting was also called to elect a delegate to the Birmingham Conference, but as the proper notice—four days, had not been given of the meeting, on the advice of Mr. Lowery, that part of the business was postponed. It was then agreed to call a public meeting of the district on an early day, when the meeting broke up.

LASSWADE.—A lecture was delivered in Bonnyrigg School-room, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Fraser, late of Leeds, which gave great satisfaction. His glowing account of the oppression practised in the English manufacturing districts, by those tyrants who are crying out for union with those they are oppressing caused much sensation.

LEICESTER.—That the severe policy pursued by the "Shaksperian Brigade," towards all *new-movers*, was the only correct policy, has just been proved, in Leicester, to a demonstration. Mr. Cooper, since his liberation, has been endeavouring to effect a union with such of the middle-classes, in that town, as have long borne a reputation for uprightness and philanthropy,—such of them, especially, as have been in the habit of proclaiming that their "arms were bared for Universal Suffrage;" and the approaching Sturge Conference seeming to offer an opportunity for coming to an understanding with sincere men, Mr. C., commissioned by his "Brigade," offered terms of union. The hypocrites, however, called a secret meeting to elect their own men, and thereby raised the gall of the workies. In another part of our paper, Mr. C. himself opens the whole of this matter,—and the result of it has been the entire frustration of the deceitful purposes of the Sturgites. Mr. Cooper delivered two discourses in the amphitheatre, last Sunday,—subjects: "Characteristic earnestness of the disciples of Truth," and "Omnipotence of Truth." On Monday night, Mr. George White, of Birmingham, delivered a thoroughly democratic address, in the same building, amidst the frequent and enthusiastic plaudits of the Shakspereans. It was a night of great enjoyment. White is a spirit of the right sort for the Leicester lads. "The Lion of Freedom" was sung at the commencement, in chorus, and "When Britain first by heaven's command," by Mr. Cooper, with "Spread the Charter" as chorus, at the conclusion, both at George White's request. A social party was kept up, at Mr. Cooper's coffee-room, till midnight, where Mr. Johnstone (a very noble and effective tenor) gave the old Commodore's "Brave *Northern Star*." Mr. Duffey gave the comic Irish melody "O'Brannigan." Mr. Cooper gave the melody of "The Holy Clerk of Copmanhurst," in Ivanhoe, "The Barefooted Friar," fixed, by himself, to an old Lincolnshire air,—and other members of the "Brigade," contributed to the enlivenment of the evening.

STOURBRIDGE.—A public meeting was held in the Infant School Room, on Monday last, for the purpose of electing two delegates to the National Conference. Mr. Ellery was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Morgan, Baptist Minister, moved the first resolution, embodying the six points of the Charter. Mr. John Chance seconded it; and it was carried unanimously. Mr. Joseph Sturmey nominated Mr. Morgan as delegate. Mr. Bill seconded it. Mr. Wm. Morris nominated that tried Chartist, Mr. John Chance. Mr. Edward Cassidy seconded it. Both delegates were carried unanimously. Mr. Morgan moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, seconded by Mr. John Chance, and carried with acclamation.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

ALMONDBURY.

Mr. James Broadbent, weaver.
Mr. Charles Booth, ditto.
Mr. Joseph Sykes, ditto.
Mr. John Botheroyd, ditto, Castle-hill.
Mr. Joseph Lodge, ditto.
Mr. George Hogley, ditto.
Mr. Thomas Brook, ditto.
Mr. William Sykes, ditto, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. William Broadbent, ditto, sub-Secretary, No. 190, North-gate.

BURY.

Mr. John Jones, labourer, West-street.
Mr. Christopher Cronshaw, woollen weaver, Huntley-brook.
Mr. John Schofield, mechanic, John-street.
Mr. Daniel Corlett, joiner, North-street.
Mr. James Corlett, green grocer, Hornby-street.
Mr. Thomas Franckland, calico-printer, Red Lion-yard.
Mr. Michael Roberts, watch-maker, Butcher-lane.
Mr. Martin Ireland, shoe-maker, Hornby-street, and Mr. Jonathan Bury, Cross-tons, sub-Secretaries.
Mr. Robert Booth, gentleman, Bolton New-road, sub-Treasurer.

MANCHESTER.

Dr. P. M. M'Douall.
Mr. James Leach, bookseller, Oak-street.
Mr. J. R. Cooper, ditto, Bridge-street.
Mr. Thomas Heams, cordwainer, Gould-street.
Mr. T. H. Lowe, draper, Brook-street.
Mr. John Murray, bootmaker, Brook-street.
Mr. Edward Clark, cabinet-maker, 37, Henry-street.
Mr. William Walker, block printer, Islington.
Mr. Daniel Donevon, weaver, Cropper-street.
Mr. James Wheeler, printer, 9, Whittle-street.
Mr. Jeremiah Love, weaver, George Leigh-street.
Mr. William Boyle, ditto, Islington.
Mr. John Smith, carder, 30, Pickford-street.
Mr. John Pullen, weaver, Red-bank.
Mr. William Dixon, reporter, 11, Nelson-street.
Mr. Robert Gray, weaver, John-street.
Mr. George Marsden, spinner, 20, Phœnix-street, Hulme.
Mr. Maurice Donovon, operative, Cropper-street.
Mr. M. Metcalf, ditto.
Mr. James Wood, weaver, 3, Pine-street.
Mr. Edmund Linnie, hatter, Marshall-street.
Mr. Christopher Doyle, weaver, 3, Prie-street.
Mr. John Holt, cabinet-maker, 2, Jones-street, Chorlton.
Mr. George Powle, spinner, Salford.
Mr. Thomas Davies, carder, 44, Jersey-street.
Mr. John Northcott, printer, Dych-street.
Mr. Joseph Court, operative.
Mr. Robert Holmes, ditto, Billington-street.
Mr. Paul Fairclough, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Arthur O'Neill, 12, Little Pitt-street, sub-Secretary.

MANCHESTER—CHARTIST PAINTERS.

Mr. John Skene, Back Queen-street.
Mr. Wm. M'Gee, 55, Silver-street.
Mr. James Porteus, Taylor's-court.
Mr. Peter Cameron, 44, Royton-street.
Mr. Richard Wilson, Jackson-row.
Mr. Edward Hall, 53, Brook-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Charles Taylor, 20, Stamford-street, sub-Secretary.

WORCESTER.

Mr. Thomas Turnbull, gardener, Quay-street.
Mr. John Bevan, cordwainer, Foundry Hill, Blockhouse.
Mr. John Mayglothlin, tailor, London-road.
Mr. Thomas B. Morgan, carpenter, Meadow-row, Blockhouse.
Mr. John William Blackwell, Lindon's Buildings, opposite Mr. Bardins's School, Friar-street, where all communications for the Chartists of Worcester are to be addressed.
Mr. Martin Griffiths, shopkeeper, St. John's, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. George Henry Young, cordwainer, Park-place, London-road, sub-Secretary.

LONDON SILKWEAVERS.

Mr. Henry Gale, weaver, 8, Wellington-row.
Mr. John Hillier, weaver, 6, Wells-street.
Mr. James Sheffield, ditto, 4, New King-street.
Mr. Henry Thornbury, sen., 7, Bonner's-lane.
Mr. Thomas Jones, ditto, 32, Pelham-street.
Mr. Robert Watson, ditto, 7, George-street.
Mr. William Clark, news-vendor, 8, Wolverly-street.
Mr. Robert Wells, weaver, 6, Busby-square, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John Silk Sherwood, hatter, 2, Tyrell-street, Hope Town, sub-Secretary.

ROCK LOCALITY, LISSON-GROVE.

Mr. Thomas Beaden, Cochrane-terrace, St. John's Wood.
Mr. John Inglis, 70, Harrow-road, Paddington.
Mr. Richard Sladden, 8, Exeter-street, Lisson-Grove.
Mr. Duncan M'Gregor, 13, David-street, Baker-street.
Mr. J. Metcalfe, Hope Coffee-House, Lisson-Grove.
Mr. George Landsdown, 35, Earl-street, Ditto, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John Trumsn, 11, Earl-street. Ditto, sub-Secretary.

SOMERSTOWN.

Mr. Wm. Ritchie, plasterer, Sutton Gardens, Maiden-lane.
Mr. George Humphries, cordwainer, 63, Collier-street, Pentonville.
Mr. John Fussell, jeweller, 13, Northampton-buildings, Clerkenwell.
Mr. Wm. Davoc, schoolmaster, 2, Platt-Terrace, St. Pancras-road.
Mr. John Holman, cordwainer, 4, Bull-Cresent, Somerstown.
Mr. John Harris, cordwainer, 20, Little Brook-street, Hampstead-road.
Mr. William Bird, labourer, 10, Spencer-place, Maiden-lane.
Mr. John Hanby, cordwainer, 80, Saffron-Hill, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Robert Latham, cabinet-maker, 9, Perry's-Terrace, Somerstown, sub-Secretary.

HAMMERSMITH.

Mr. Thomas George, beer-shopkeeper, Brook-green-lane.
Mr. Joseph Newell, shoemaker, No. 7, Brook-green-lane.
Mr. James Millwood, builder, Brook-green.
Mr. Henry Cullingham, carpenter, King-street.
Mr. Edmund Stallwood, news-vendor, 6, Little-vale-place.
Mr. James Briant, carpenter, 17, Brook-street.
Mr. Walter Reed, nurseryman, 4, Portland-place, North-end, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Henry Dobson, market-gardener, Angel-lane, sub-Secretary.

LONDON—BRITANNIA, UPPER CHAPMAN-STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST.

Mr. N. Cannon, bootmaker, 3, William-street.
Mr. John Roberts, ditto, 16, Star-street, Commercial-road.
Mr. R. Thomas, ladies' shoemaker, 24, Star-street.
Mr. W. Bain, ditto, Flying-horse Court, Moorfields.
Mr. George Hall, cabinet-maker, Ely-place.
Mr. Docksey, bootmaker, 5, Bake-street.
Mr. Robert Charles, ladies' shoemaker, Gander-place-row.
Mr. W. H. Wilkins, 14, Norfolk-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. J. H. Knowles, shoemaker, 6, Windsor-street, Bishopsgate, sub-Secretary.

CROWN AND ANCHOR, WATERLOO TOWN.

Mr. George Cooper, shoemaker, 2, Rosemary-Court, Fashion-street, Spitalfields.
Mr. Edward Pickersgill, weaver, 6, Pelham-street, Spitalfields.
Mr. James Granshaw, weaver, Grey Eagle-street, Spitalfields.
Mr. John Durbridge, tailor, Thomas-street, Bethnal Green.
Mr. George Wilson, weaver, 11 New York-street, Bethnal Green.
Mr. James Tall, milkman, 19, Winchester-street, Bethnal Green.
Mr. William Wright, weaver, 8, Lower Pelham-street, Mile End.
Mr. William Simpson, weaver, 2, Pedley-street, Bethnal Green, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Frederick Lefevre, weaver, 7, Hunt-street, Mile End, sub-Secretary.

BLOOMSBURY.

Mr. Henry Page, shoemaker, Abbey-place, Russell-square.
Mr. Stephen Page, shoemaker, ditto, Russell-square.
Mr. Charles Page, shoemaker, 5, ditto, Russell-square.
Mr. Robert Brown, plumber, 16, Little Coram-street, Russell-square.
Mr. John Gorddard, carpenter, 32, Little Coram-street, Russell-square, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. James Boulton, 31, Little Coram-street, Russell-square, sub-Secretary, (in the room of Mr. Cobham resigned.)

LOCKWOOD AND YEW-GREEN.

Mr. Thomas Walton, clogger, Folly-hall.
Mr. Wm. Howard, cloth-dresser, ditto.
Mr. Edmondson Crossley, cotton-spinner, ditto.
Mr. Charles Thornton, cloth-dresser, Yew-Green.
Mr. Allan Crow, weaver, ditto.
Mr. John Thornton, ditto, Yew-Green, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. David Gledhill, smith, Lockwood, sub-Secretary.

STOCKPORT CHARTIST YOUTHS.

Mr. Aaron Bentley, weaver, Portwood.
Mr. George Davenport, Higher-Hillgate.
Mr. William Brown, Baker's Yard, Churchgate.
Mr. John Orme, Heaton Norris.
Mr. William Harrison, Howard-street, West.
Mr. Edward Hyde, Heaton Norris.
Mr. Joseph Darlington, Edward-street.
Mr. Matthew Depledge, Queen-street, West-sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Joseph Hibbert, Toll-bar-street, sub-Secretary.

SHEFFIELD—FIG-TREE-LANE.

Mr. Morton Royston, brass-founder, West John-street.
Mr. Samuel Parkes, shoemaker, 67, Bailey-lane.
Mr. George Julian Harney, bookseller, 11, Hartshead.
Mr. William Bullos, cutler, Morpeth-street.
Mr. George Evinson, Bricklayer, Hoyle-street.
Mr. Joseph Cartledge, cutler, Upper Allen-street.
Mr. John Green shoemaker, Vine Yard, Hartshead.
Mr. Charles Rayner, tailor, Division-street.
Mr. John Noakes, brass-turner, St Philip's-road.
Mr. Peter France, comb presser, Pond-hill.
Mr. Thomas Briggs, cow-keeper, Stanley-street.
Mr. William Dyson, accomptant, West Bar-green, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Samuel Clayton, joiner, 27, Arundel-street, sub-Secretary.

STROUD.

Mr. Samuel Clissold, Stroud-hill.
Mr. William Ind, Ditto.
Mr. Samuel Paul, Ditto.
Mr. Ambrose Parsons, Chapel-street.
Mr. John Harris, Bowl-hill.
Mr. James Newman, New Mills, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Henry Brighthovel, Fisher's-court, sub-Secretary.

MANSFIELD.

Mr. Thomas Dutton, framework-knitter, Westgate.
Mr. John Hamilton, do. do. Bancroft lane.
Mr. John Buggaly, do. do. do.
Mr. Joseph Finch, do. do. Stockwell-gate.
Mr. George Hollis, do. do. Cronkey's Yard.
Mr. William Webster, cooper, Stockwell-gate.
Mr. William Monks, labourer, Ratcliffe-gate.
Mr. T. G. Hubbard, news-agent, Cronkey's Yard, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Thomas Hainsworth, whitesmith, Union-street, sub-Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM.—SHOEMAKERS, DOVE AND RAINBOW.

Mr. Daniel Dickson, Clyve-street.
Mr. Thomas Brown, William-street.
Mr. Samuel Cook, Back-lane.
Mr. George Wilson, Mount-street.
Mr. Amos Houlson, Clare-street.
Mr. William Dulling, Union Place, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John French, Back-lane, sub Secretary.

ROCHDALE.

Mr. Edmund Lomax, jun., weaver, Back Drake-street.
Mr. Matthew Shephard, weaver, Water-street.
Mr. Robert Whitehead, tin-plate-worker, Wilson-street.
Mr. Charles Shore, weaver, School-lane.
Mr. Joseph Wood, chair-bottomer, Richard-street.
Mr. John Bailey, calico-printer, Oldham-road.
Mr. John Cain, tailor, Richard-street.
Mr. Thomas Kershaw, brewer, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John Ashworth, jun., School-lane, sub-Secretary.
Mr. James Cropper, hair-dresser, Market-place, Corresponding-Secretary.

HUDDERSFIELD.

Mr. Joseph Rushworth, tailor.
Mr. Abraham North, packer.
Mr. John Lister, ditto.
Mr. James Rushworth, weaver, Marsh.
Mr. Joseph Bray, shopkeeper.
Mr. John Kelso, printer, Cowliffe.
Mr. Joseph Oldfield, clothier.
Mr. Edward Clayton, tailor.
Mr. Joshua Hobson, news agent.
Mr. Thomas Vevers, gentleman.
Mr. John Chapman, iron moulder.

BRISTOL.

Mr. Frederick Evans, milkman, Marlborough-street.
Mr. Jessie Caines, brass-cock-maker, Bedminster-causeway.
Mr. Charles Roebuck, cabinet-maker, Horsefair.
Mr. William Rooke, cordwainer, Marlborough-street.
Mr. James Hayes, carpenter, Spring-street, Pile-hill.
Mr. John Hill, bellows-maker, Sion-place, Lawrence-hill.
Mr. William Bloore, sailor, St. Phillips Church-yard.
Mr. John Newman, baker, Glo'ster-lane, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Henry Onion, French-polisher, Leek-lane, sub-Secretary.

YORK—COPPERGATE LOCALITY.

Mr. Wm. Jefferson, bricklayer, Hungate.
Mr. Robert Cooper, shoemaker, do.
Mr. David Hatton, joiner, North-street.
Mr. Henry Weadley, bricklayer, Groves.
Mr. Peter Loughran, labourer, Garden-place.
Mr. Wm. Holcroft, plumber and glazier, Water-lane, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Jacob Samuel, labourer, Grape-lane, sub-Secretary.

LEAMINGTON.

Mr. John White, shoemaker, 2, Rosefield Terrace.
Mr. Joseph Shepherd, do. do.
Mr. Thomas Simmons, carpenter, 2, Grove-place.
Mr. Green Taylor, Avon-street, Emscote.
Mr. Geffers, dyer, Park-street.
Mr. Charles French, plasterer, Park-street.
Mr. Bromley, grocer, Brunswick-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Robert Stanley, bricklayer, 8, Russell-street, sub-Secrerary.

HUCRNALL TORKARD.

Mr. Samuel Marshall, framework-knitter, Broom-hill.
Mr. Thomas Hurd, do. Nottingham Road.
Mr. Thomas Garner, do. Torkard Hill-buildings.
Mr. William Smith, do. Half Moon Yard.
Mr. Rueben Tomlinson, do. Wiggy-lane.
Mr. Samuel H. Brown, do. Dam-side sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Richard Brown, do. Red Lion Yard sub-Secretary.

MOSSLEY.

Mr. Robert Brooks.
Mr. John Newby, weaver.
Mr. Wm. Schofield.
Mr. James Large, spinner,
Mr. John Robinson, shoemaker.
Mr. James Buckley, weaver, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Thomas Large, Baguley-hill, sub-Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM—UNION COFFEE-HOUSE.

Mr. Joseph Hardy, tailor, 1, Broad Marsh.
Mr. Thomas Hawson, cordwainer, Currant-street.
Mr. Freeman Dawson, Turkey aroma manufacturer, Chandlers' lane.
Mr. R. T. Morrison, commercial traveller, Houndsgate.
Mr. John Blatherwick, framework-knitter, Beller-gate.
Mr. William Swann, cabinet-maker, Drury-hill, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Samuel Boonham, framework-knitter, New-Snenton, sub-Secretary.

RANCLIFFE-ARMS.

Mr. George Atkinson, lace-maker, Narrow-Marsh.
Mr. John Goodson, cabinet-maker, Castle-street.
Mr. John Wall, shoemaker, Currant-street.
Mr. Robert M'Laurance, shoemaker, Currant-street.
Mr. Joshua Carrington, framework-knitter, Paradise-street.
Mr. George Pickering, shoemaker, Union-place, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John Skerritt, ditto, 24, Currant-street, sub-Secretary.

CROYDON.

Mr. Jas. Blackaby, cordwainer, Surrey-street.
Mr. Smith, boot-closer, Old Town.
Mr. Thomas Roffey, engineer, George-street.
Mr. Frederick Claxton, joiner, North-end.
Mr. David Knox, boot maker, Old Town.
Mr. John Fuller, shoe maker, Surrey-street.
Mr. Charles Segrave, builder, Scarbrook-place, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. William Hodger, Charter Cottage, sub-Secretary.

OLDHAM.

Mr. Richard Greenhalgh, dresser, Stampstone.
Mr. Richard Haslam, reedmaker, Horsedge-street.
Mr. Jonathan Wild, piecer, Side-o'th'-moor.
Mr. Thomas Lawless, basket maker, Vineyard.
Mr. Henry Chappell, weaver, Regent-street.
Mr. Thomas Wild, warehouseman.
Mr. Ashton Taylor, spinner, Hill.
Mr. Leonard Haslop, hat manufacturer, Manchester-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. William Hamer, schoolmaster, Lower-moor, sub-Secretary.

RECEIPTS FOR THE EXECUTIVE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 13, 1842.

	s.	d.
Bermondsey	1	2
Bloomsbury	2	6
Coalbrook Dale	11	1
	14	9

J. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

I received 8s. some time ago, and paid it at the *Evening Star* office immediately after receiving it.

I wish most particularly to be understood, that I am quite willing to resign the office of Executive Councillor, if even a small portion of the National Charter Association require it.*

J. CAMPBELL.

[* The last paragraph was an advertisement.]

RAVAGES OF WAR.

A dissection of the compound Greek word "Napoleon." gives the following singular result:—

NAPOLEON . .	the Lion of the Woods.
APOLEON . .	the Destroyer
POLEON . .	of Cities.
OLEON . .	the Desolating
LEON . .	Lion
EON . .	now existing (1813)

How remarkably apposite is the above dissection—how well does it express the character of the monster who impiously sacrificed the precious lives of between six and seven millions of men to his insatiable ambition!

Upon what frivolous pretexts have some of the most sanguinary wars been engaged in. Elizabeth of Bohemia (daughter of James I.) had advised her husband, Frederick the Elector Palatine, to accept the contested crown of Bohemia. This ill-judged advice upon the part of a woman whose amiability and conscientiousness were well known was the principal cause of the thirty years war. Could she have foreseen the consequences of her advice—could she have looked into futurity, and beheld the torrents of human blood poured forth as water—the millions of lives sacrificed—the desolation of her people—the flames of her palace—and herself wandering, a beggar, from city to city, she must have died with horror upon the spot. Thus do men—who can do nothing but by union, who can be happy only by peace—madly arm themselves for their misery, and fight for the accomplishment of their ruin;—and when the din of war is ended, they behold the earth lying in desolation, the arts buried, and their real power annihilated.

The following is a list of the wars that have taken place between England and France—those two kingdoms alone:—

1141 . .	1	Year.	1549 . .	1	Year.
1161 . .	25	—	1557 . .	2	—
1191 . .	15	—	1627 . .	2	—
1224 . .	9	—	1666 . .	1	—
1294 . .	5	—	1689 . .	10	—
1339 . .	21	—	1702 . .	11	—
1368 . .	52	—	1744 . .	4	—
1422 . .	48	—	1756 . .	7	—
1492 . .	1	Month.	1776 . .	7	—
1512 . .	2	Years.	1793 . .	9	—
1521 . .	6	—	1803 . .	11	—

And lastly in 1815, when this calculation was made, 14 years; making, within a period of seven hundred years, 266 years of desolating wars, and the loss of millions of lives.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Dec. 9.

BANKRUPTS.

Edmund Peter Powell, Southampton, tailor, to surrender Dec. 16, at eleven, Jan. 20, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Walker, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury; and Messrs. Deacon and Long, Southampton; official assignee, Mr. Belcher.

John Burslem, King's Lynn, Norfolk, stationer, Dec. 19, at half-past twelve, Jan. 13, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Bankart, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

Edmund Oakley and John Wise, Poole, corn-dealers, Dec. 21, at half-past twelve, Jan. 13, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Bishop, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Mr. Moore, Wimberne; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

John Davies and Henry Edwards, Westminster-road, Lambeth, linen-drapers, Dec. 22, at eleven, Jan. 25, at one, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Ashurst, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings.

Peter Blatchford, Plymouth, miller, Dec. 20, Jan. 19, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Exeter, Solicitors, Mr. Harris, Lincoln's-inn, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter, and Mr. Kelly, Plymouth; official assignee, Mr. Hirtzel, Plymouth.

Thomas Hartley, Liverpool, hatter, Dec. 12, Jan. 10, at one, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Grocott, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool.

Israel Wade, Manchester, grocer, Dec. 15, Jan. 16, at one, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Manchester. Solicitor, Mr. Dearden, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Pott, Manchester.

Robert Cheshire Janion, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 16, at one, Jan. 11, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Johnson, St. Helen's, Lancashire; official assignee, Mr. Follett, Liverpool.

Richard Raby Urry, East Retford, coachmaker, Dec. 19, at twelve, Jan. 9, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Vollans, East Retford; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds.

William Bell, Bridlington, Yorkshire, merchant, Dec. 23, Jan. 17, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Towse and Lawrence, Pountney-lane. Mr. Mather, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Westwan, Bridlington; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds.

Joshua Beaumont, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, victualler, Dec. 19, Jan. 9, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Leeds. Solicitor, Mr. Plaskett, Gainsborough. Official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

S. Baker and A. Windle, Tankersly, Yorkshire, timber-merchants. Heathcott and Linley, Sheffield, manufacturers of plains. J. H. Sellers, and J. Blomley, Rochdale and Todmorden attornies. G. Fox and H. Horner, Sheffield, engineers. Kershaw, Stott, and Co., Rochdale, coal-miners, as far as regards J. and M. Stott. Barnes and Chantler, Elton-fold, Lancashire, bleachers. A. and W. Dove, York, ironmongers. B. P. Guerney and R. Carr, Sheffield, ivory cutters. J. Reid and J. Breakenridge, Liverpool, tailors. Kershaw, Stott, and Co., Rochdale, coal-miners; as far as regards S. Jackson.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Dec 13.

BANKRUPTS.

William Henry Brewer, bookseller, Ramsgate, to surrender Dec. 22, at eleven, and Jan. 20, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Belcher, official assignee; sols. Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Holborn, and Wightwick, Ramsgate.

James Clarke Crispin, shipping agent, Eastcheap, City, Dec. 21, at eleven, and Jan. 17, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Gibson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; sols. Nicholson and Parker, Throgmorton-street.

Thomas Wileman, hosier, East Shelton, Leicestershire, Dec. 22, and Jan. 16, at one, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy. Bittleston, official assignee, Birmingham; sols. F. and H. Palmer, Mitre-court Chambers, Temple, London: Cowdell, junior, Hinkley, Leicestershire; Smith, Birmingham.

John Towry Burgon, wholesale hardwareman, Bucklersbury, London, Dec. 21, at one, and Jan. 17, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Gibson, Basinghall-street, official assignee; sol., Lewis, Clement's-lane, City.

Walter Oliver, upholsterer, Maidstone, Dec. 17, at two, and Jan. 17, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street, official assignee; sols., Palmer, France, and Palmer, Bedford-row; King, Maidstone.

Thomas Castle, innkeeper, Newbury, Dec. 20, at two, and Feb. 1, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; sols., Abbot and Arney, New Inn, Strand.

John Vincent, pawnbroker, Redditch, Worcestershire, Dec. 22, at two, and Jan. 19, at one, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy. Bittleston, official assignee, Birmingham; sol., Browning, Tardebigg.

Thomas Watson, tailor, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, Dec. 23, and Jan. 17, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy. Hope, official assignee, Leeds; sols., Jennings and Conyer, Great Driffield.

George Cottam and William Osburn, jun., wine merchants, Leeds, Dec. 24, and Jan. 14, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy. Hope, official assignee, Leeds; sols., Wilson, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, London; Payne, Eddison, and Ford, Leeds.

Henry Rogers, coach proprietor, Thetford, Suffolk, Dec. 22, at two, and Jan. 24, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, official assignee; sols., White and Borrett, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Freestone, Norwich.

James Clements Mumford, grocer, Jubilee-place, Mile-end-road, Dec. 19, at half-past eleven, and Jan. 24, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Pennell, official assignee; sols. Armstrong and Jones, South-square, Gray's Inn, London.

William Pye, builder, Brompton, Dec. 29, at half-past twelve, and Jan. 23, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Turquand, official assignee, Copthall-buildings; sols., Richardson, Smith, and Jones, Golden-square.

Samuel Bindley Lines, grocer, Oldbury, Shropshire, Dec. 21, and Jan. 7, at half-past eleven, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy. Whitmore, official assignee, Birmingham; sol., Rawlins, Birmingham.

ILLEGAL CONDUCT OF THE STUGITES AT LEICESTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—During my recent brief imprisonment at Stafford, I reflected much (as I have already intimated in your columns) upon the grievous fact, that *liberty has been stifled, in its growth in this country, chiefly through the suicidal guards of its advocates.* My reflections were deepened by conversations with poor Ellis, with Linney, with Arthur O'Neil, with Mr. Roberts, of Bath (one of my attornies); and also by the tenor of a secret correspondence which I contrived to hold with a fellow-prisoner, of intelligence equal to any I have mentioned, but whose name I must not, at present, develope. Removed from the exciting influence of contest ourselves, we could not help regarding our victimised condition as being the effect, in a great degree, of the mad broils which have so long distracted and torn our ranks. "How omnipotent might the advocates of liberty be," we said again and again," if they did not give their enemies the advantage by fighting against each other, instead of combining their forces against the tyrannic foe!" For my own part, I here openly and candidly avow, that from the moment of my liberation up to yesterday evening, I have been unremittingly pursuing the object which these reflections and conversations had rendered to my view, of paramount importance, namely, *union with all who were honestly seeking the enfranchisement of the people.* My first words, on re-entering Leicester, while the procession halted in the Market-place, were "Forgiveness for my enemies; blessings for them that curse me; prayers for them that despitefully use me and persecute me!—and *that* spirit—God is my witness! I have sought all along to preserve in myself, and to enforce in others. I commenced a series of personal visits to such of the Complete Suffrage party as I conceived to be uprightly and sincerely seeking the people's deliverance: among others, I met Mr. William Baines, "the church-rate-martyr," as he is usually called, and am ready to testify to the fact that Mr. Baines evinced a spirit every way worthy of the name he has acquired, by his noble suffering for truth's sake. I found a few spirits kindred to Mr. B's: but they were only few. Much to my surprise, and still more deeply to my sorrow, I found that the *Reverend* J. P. Mursell—(successor to the immortal patriot and philanthropist, Robert Hall, and bosom-friend of the *Reverend* Mr. Miall, editor of the *Nonconformist*)—was not only backward in exhorting his brethren of the Complete Suffrage party to give up the spirit of hostility to the Chartists, but was actually most energetic in stimulating them to continued opposition.

The approaching Birmingham Conference seeming to offer a happy occasion for uniting the really honest of either party, I openly avowed a willingness to co-operate with the Complete Suffragists, and prevailed with my Shakspearians to depute their secretary to wait upon the secretary of the Sturgite Union, in order, if possible, to come to a fair and friendly understanding, and to engage that the representation to the Conference should be equally shared by the Chartists and Complete Suffragists. In the midst of all these offers, and in the face of all my declarations that I desired, above all things, union with all honest and true reformers,—an advertisement appeared in a Leicester paper, stating that "*A meeting of electors of the Borough*" would be held in the New Hall, at a certain time, for appointing *two* delegates to the Birmingham Conference. My Shakspearians immediately took fire. "Is this their union?" they asked, "Are they about to hold a hole-and-corner meeting, and to choose two of their own, without allowing us a voice in it? Is this their *complete suffrage*?" Again and again I paced to and fro among the Sturgite party, expostulating and remonstrating. but all in vain, until I forewarned them that *their meeting would be illegal*, and that *their delegates would be liable to transportation* if elected at a meeting from which the non-electors were shut out. Beginning to feel alarmed, they postponed the intended secret meeting for one week, and the Rev. J. P. Mursell (according to information given me by one of his own friends) set off to Birmingham, with the express intention of persuading Joseph Sturge to declare, *that the Conference should not be held!* "I will not sit in a Conference where Cooper is! said this meek and lowly disciple of him who prayed for his murderers while hanging upon the cross: "I will have no share in a deputation with such a fellow, and I know he will be elected!"

Yet I persevered in struggling to drive out the foul spirit of prejudice, by offering union, resolved to test the party fully, now I had begun, and not to desist from my attempt until the *animus* of these pretended friends of liberty was so completely laid bare, that all men, of whatever political creed, might be able to judge of it.

At the commencement of the present week, however, I learned (again from one of the Sturgite party) *that I could have no hope of seeing union or any thing in the shape of it*; and that, although these people had at first given up the idea of holding their secret meeting, under the belief that it was illegal,—yet they were now determined to hold it. Well, last night was the time appointed for holding this "postponed" secret *meeting*; and, *in the morning*, what should I receive but a formal letter from a druggist of the Complete Suffrage party, who had, all along, shown himself most fixedly disposed to view the proposition of union in the same friendly light as Mr. William Baines,—giving me polite notice that I must cease to enter *his shop*!!! I knew, now, to a certainty, what to expect. I was, now *sure* that union would never be accepted by these false and hollow pretenders to liberality.

Yet I persevered! I went to this "postponed" meeting of electors, in company with Messrs. Crow, Dewick, Wells, Facer, Hallick, Goddard, and others, all electors, and members of my "Shakspearian brigade." We were admitted by the *private* entrance to the New Hall, while a large crowd of non-electors at both doors were refused admittance by the police—another beautiful *complete suffrage* notion. I walked upon the platform, sat down, and was silent. At length Mr. Manning, chairman of the Sturgite Committee, accompanied by some of his own party, walked into the hall, and told all assembled that the meeting must be adjourned since the non-electors who were refused admission, made such a noise! I then calmly and quietly addressed Manning and his party, conjuring them to accept my offer of union, and entreating them, if they truly desired the people's deliverance from their miseries, to be united with them. Instead of union, I was met with scoffs and sneers; yet I did not desist. "*We are willing*," I said, "to go with you in this matter, if *you* are willing: my party will agree to vote for two of your own members, if you vote for two of ours. Let the people but be shown that you are really their friends—place them but on an equality with yourselves, in this matter, and all will be well." "We want none of your advice," was the reply, "We will have nothing to do with you!"—and one cunning patriot added, "We will unite with the people, but *not* with *you*!"

At length, the noise increased at the doors, and Manning and his party finding they could not get out of the hall to "adjourn," without admitting the people,—some one was let out of the back door, to go and bring a stronger body of police.

Some of the Sturgites who remained within, however, unfastened the inside double doors at the public entrance; and the non-electors then rushed in, in hundreds, and took possession of the Hall with cheers and clapping of hands. Mr. Wells and Mr. Facer then proposed that Mr. Crow do take the chair, and the *public meeting* was opened in the most quiet and orderly manner.

When Mr. Crow had opened the meeting, I addressed the people at some length; calling upon them to witness the spirit with which I had conducted myself towards all parties, since my liberation, and asking them whether either they or I could henceforth hesitate one moment in our belief as to whether the Sturgites really wished to be united with the people. I recounted the various steps I had taken to secure union, and appealed to every candid man present whether the insincerity of the Complete Suffragists was not now fully apparent.

Finally, I moved "that the meeting do disperse, and that a *public meeting* of the inhabitants of Leicester be held in the amphitheatre, next Wednesday night, for the purpose of choosing *four* delegates to represent the electors and non-electors in the Birmingham Conference."

The motion was carried without a single dissent.

Markham and others afterwards addressed the meeting.

At ten o'clock we sung "The lion of freedom is come from his den," gave three cheers for the Charter, three for Feargus, three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for poor Ellis—and then separated.

Now, be it remarked, Mr. Editor, that I was on the platform upwards of half an hour before the multitude came in, and *never quitted it*, until the meeting broke up, and yet—read the following leading article, *believed to be written by the Rev. J. P. Mursell himself, in the Leicestershire Mercury* of to-day:—

"SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE AND CHARTIST RIOT.—The Meeting of the Electors called for last evening at the New Hall, for the election of two representatives to the Birmingham Conference, was obstructed by a degree of violence on the part of the Chartists of the O'Connor school, almost unprecedented even in the history of their atrocities. A perfect organization had evidently been entered into. The approaches and entries to the New Hall were thronged at an early hour by a number of the most notorious wretches belonging to the faction in this town, who forcibly obstructed the entrance of the electors. Some most respectable gentlemen were very roughly treated, while all were refused admission in the most insulting manner. When two or three gentlemen, members of the committee of the Complete Suffrage Association, were in the lobby, and were recognised by a few of the ringleaders, a cry of "*shut the outside doors!*" was raised, and had not this been frustrated by the pressure of the crowd, serious consequences would doubtless have followed. A party of police were on their way to the place, for the purpose of clearing for the electors, but before their arrival, the inner doors of the hall, which had been kept locked on the inside, were FORCIBLY BURST OPEN, and the room was quickly occupied by the lowest rabble of Leicester, *with Cooper most appropriately at their head*. Prior to this last outrage, the Chairman of the Complete Suffrage Committee had given notice in the room, that as the electors were forcibly prevented from entering, the meeting announced would not be held. We understand that it is intended to bring some of the chief actors in this infamous transaction before the magistracy; and that it is more than probable that the precursor of the Staffordshire burnings, will, before long, have reason to repent the temerity of his conduct. Prisoners out on bail need rather more caution than this man seems to be gifted with. *His reckless violence will doubtless not be forgotten at his trial; nor, we trust, in his sentence.*"

There, Sir,—think of that as the production of the *Reverend* J. P. Mursell!—Spirit of Christ!—how is thy religion violated by the wolves in sheep's clothing who profess it! "His reckless violence (violence in forcibly bursting open a door, at at the head of the lowest rabble,—while I was all the time sitting quietly and silently on a platform, at the distance of twenty yards and more, from the said door!) his reckless violence will doubtless not be forgotten at his trial; nor, *we trust* (yes, this minister of Christ *trusts*), *in his sentence!*"

There, Chartists,—there—learn from experience what to expect from some Sturgites and some ministers of the gospel professing the principles of Complete Suffrage.

I am, Sir,
Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS COOPER,

Leicester, Saturday, Dec. 10.

P.S.—I think I ought to add that throughout the whole of my attempt to test the sincerity of the Complete Suffragists, I discovered that there was *one way* by which I might, at once, have secured their confidence. What was that? It was—*forsaking O'Connor!* I was taunted, again and again, with my servility, and the general servility of Chartists, to Feargus. *That I* always disowned: for every man lies who dares to call Cooper servile: but my invariable answer was "No; I cannot lose my devoted attachment to O'Connor, as long as I have the same confidence in the nobleness of his heart that I have now. I have conversed with greater intelligence than O'Connor, but I have never known a heart more generous, more devoted to great principles, more earnestly and enthusiastically and disinterestedly consecrated to the pursuit and establishment of them. I may be mistaken, but I have watched the movements of O'Connor's heart in private, and I think I know what I am talking about."

When told that I dare not act independently of Feargus, I replied, "I have *not* written to O'Connor since I left Stafford jail, nor received a line from him; and I will not write to him till this matter is brought to an issue." *And I have kept my word.*

Upon the whole—wounded as I feel by the circumstance, that the sincere and earnest yearnings of my heart should have met with these murderous rebuffs from men whom I at first thought it a duty to woo into union with the people, because they were their real friends; yet I am now solidly satisfied with the result, inasmuch as it will prove beyond a doubt, to hundreds in Leicester who halted half-way, that my old and severe policy of opposing the hollow Sturgites root and branch, was founded on the strictest propriety.

CONCLUSION OF AN ESSAY ON THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The great error of the people is to leave all to Government—to expect that Government will remedy all evils. True it is that Government was instituted for this purpose, and that the people are taxed enormously for its support. Our Government, too, in particular, tells us that it is the best in the world. The Queen, we are told, can do no wrong—she is as infallible as the Pope—the peers are all wise as Solons, and the Commons are the best-bred gentlemen in Europe! How could the people expect anything but injustice and oppression from such a legislature—how could they expect those wise peers, those gentle Commons, would spread misery and desolation through the land. So far from proposing a remedy, our Government will not listen to the remedies proposed by others; it discountenances all reform, persecutes reformers, and will not so much as suffer the evils to be inquired into, because it knows they would be traced to itself. The groans of the people are answered by laughter, their petitions are treated with scorn, their remonstrances are rejected with anger. Government says it can do no good—what then is the good of it?—is evil its good? When restitution is demanded, a cry is raised that they want to destroy property. This comes well from those who are the descendants of the Norman banditti that parcelled out the land with their swords—from those whose ancestors were reformadoes, and pilfered the poor. Turn from the State to the Church—ask the bishops and they say, "more churches must be built!" a remedy that would aggravate the disease. What, then, must the people do? Must they emigrate? No! remain at home as compelled Cromwell did; but not for vengeance but for justice. It is clear that the people have not brought the nation to this pass, though they suffer most: and it is clear that none but the people can get the nation out of it. Let them unite for this sacred purpose. God has given the numbers to their side; the oppressors are few—the oppressed the many. Let the voice of Liberty call us together as a hen calleth her chickens when the hawk is abroad—as a trumpet calls the hosts to the fight; but beware! Listen not to violence; it is a moral effect that is wanted, and a moral cause can alone bring it about; it is a lasting benefit; injure not the cause by any temporary outbreak. Keep patient as you have hitherto done under every provocation. Listen not to rage, but to reason; not to rapine, but to right. Let all your passions, all your purposes have one safe vent, and that the Charter. It is your own! why do you suffer things that have to buy mustachios to make them look like men, to keep it from you? HAVE IT: remember the wrongs— the sufferings of your wives and little ones. How long will you see them suffer hunger, and cold, and contempt? Save them, save yourselves, save England. It is the country of the great Alfred, of Nature's own Shakespeare, of star-taught Newton, of the wise Lord Bacon, of Milton, the poet of lost Paradise, and of our lost Republic, of Dryden and Pope, of colossal John, of Garrick and Kean, of Byron, "so sweet was ne'er so fatal." Shall it perish by the poison of a Russell or Normanby, a Palmerston, Melbourne, Peel, or Wellington—things only fit to figure in caricatures? Forbid it Englishmen! ye will if ye are men!

J. W.

Manor House, Battersea.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

Irishmen,—I have long wished for an opportunity of addressing you on the all-important subject of a Repeal of the Legislative Union betwixt Great Britain and Ireland. My object in doing so at the present, is for the purpose of drawing your attention to your present mode of agitation to inquire into its merits, expose its futility, and above all to endeavour to induce you to exercise your own reasoning faculties on a question which affects you so deeply.

Feeling an earnest conviction of the necessity for more strenuous exertions on your part, and conscious that it is the duty as well as the interest of every man to lend whatever assistance may be in his power for the attainment of justice, I presume to trespass on your attention, and shall continue to do so as long as my humble opinions may be considered worthy of insertion in the columns of the poor man's paper—the *Northern Star*.

There is scarcely a day passes but we hear of meetings numerously attended, speeches having been made which called forth the enthusiasm of the assembled thousands, and resolutions passed to continue the great contest (?) until Ireland obtain that justice to which she is pre-eminently entitled.

In the midst of all this display of patriotism, and giving due credit to the Repealers for their exertions, it is still lamentable to remark that long as the agitation has existed, and enthusiastic as you undoubtedly are, there is still no visible or even apparent progression towards the desired object.

To those who affect to be the friends of Ireland, and who value measures by their sounds, and only join in an agitation from a desire to become popular, and other and not less unworthy motives, such an assertion may be considered monstrous folly, and subject the writer to severe animadversion; nay, I have little doubt, very many of the most honest of the Irish people will be apt to conscientiously differ with me. But a little reflection will soon convince the fastidious, that the assertion, however unpleasant, is not only true, but admits of undeniable proof.

In order to investigation in the most simple manner, it will be only necessary to look a little below the surface, to strip it of its extraneous covering and expose its actual position, and your positive prospects of success. But here I fancy I hear some wily orator exclaiming, "that fellow knows nothing about it—he is mad—don't listen to his dangerous doctrine—he is a Chartist," and wants to make you as bad as himself! And then, with a most astonishing volubility, interlarded with "blarney," and a small touch of the "brogue," enumerate ALL the advantages which have not, and which are to be derived from the present agitation for an ulterior measure; not forgetting to recount the achievements of the mighty leaders who have done so much for Ireland, and who still and will ever fight the people's battles, until the Union is restored to Ireland, and the Parliament assembled in College Green! Yes, I can almost fancy I see the burst of feeling which such an oration is always certain to produce, and hear the honest, but misled multitudes sending forth hearty responses to his appeal to stick by O'Connell and the Union. This may be all very good, and would be most undoubtedly so, were the parties concerned consistent to each other. It is not my intention to indulge in any feeling or comment on any acts of the leaders of the Irish people, save those which affect the cause which they profess to advocate. I have only to do with the political acts of such parties, and leave you to judge for yourselves; and could I but inspire you with the resolution to do so, I am confident I would render an essential service to the cause of freedom, and place the Union within your grasp.

In order still further to simplify the investigation, you will in the first place consider, that man was born free, and nature's God proclaimed him Lord of the Creation. The beasts of the field, the birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, all were made subservient to his will—indeed his will was absolute. Stamped with the image of his Maker, he claimed obedience from every living thing; and although, when subsequently men multiplied on the earth, they from a voluntary choice submitted to be governed by their fellows; they did not at the same time forfeit their right to think, nor even to act for themselves. It was by an act of their will, that they appointed rulers, and by the same authority they were justified in deposing them.

It is, however, the province of man to become indolent, and thereby allow others to think for him, or afford opportunities for inroads on his prerogative; and so it was, more active spirits exercised their will over their fellows, which infringement in due time, became converted into habit—from habit into law—and from law into despotism. Thus it was with man in a general sense, and thus it is with the Irish in a particular sense. They, it is true, have long had to contend against, or bend to the will of a host of merciless tyrants, who from the days of the first adventurers from the English coast have trampled on the rights, and triumphed in the ruins, of their country. Man was not, however, created with fixed principles of indolence in his nature; and thus we find that, on many occasions, when he perceived his privilege wrested from him, and awoke to a sense of his prostrate condition, he assumed the right to think, and subsequently to will his liberty, and having done so, he acted on the impulse, and became free. In those cases it generally happened that one, or at most a few, persons were the first to think; those communicated their thoughts to others; and thus a spirit of inquiry was excited, from which proceeded great and mighty revolutions in society.

According to the principles of human nature, man is bound to defend himself from the attacks of enemies; and thus, if a state be oppressed by a ruler, and that only one man discover a remedy for the abuse, he is bound to communicate to his suffering brethren, stating his thoughts on the subject, and submitting his opinions to their judgment. In this way an entire nation may be made to reflect on their position, and ultimately to shake off their chains. But in all such cases, as the general interest is at stake, and as it is essential to pursue the safest as well as the speediest method of obtaining an enfranchisement from slavery and oppression, it behoves the sufferers to carefully select and adopt such means as will facilitate the desired object.

It not unfrequently happens that men who have long suffered oppression, when they begin to see through the mist which surrounds them, grasp at any feasible plan for their emancipation without having duly considered the possibility of success by such a course as in the excitement of the moment they adopt. And thus it is, and has been, in a great measure, the reason why so many failures have taken place in political struggles. In order, therefore, to guard against unfavourable results, it is not only wise, but the duty of the oppressed, if they find their cause in a state of collapse, or evincing no signs of progression, to change their plan of action—to substitute more efficient remedies—and, when adopted, to carry them vigorously into execution. An agitation commenced under such circumstances, and based upon strict principles of moral right, guided by reason, and a firm determination to persevere, would be the most certain means of obtaining what was legally sought for.

A nation or a people acting in unison have only to be free "to will it." This you already know, and knowing it, permit me to ask you why it is that Irishmen have not acted as the oppression under which their country laboured demanded? Surely you, above all others, ought to be anxious to shake off the burden which has so long hung like a millstone around your necks! You have wisdom sufficient to understand the natural equality of man, and how is it that still you are slaves, and allow yourselves to be trodden upon by men who can claim no other superiority over you save a little wealth, and even that is not justly theirs? You have sensibility sufficient to feel for the hungry children of your bosoms, and perception sufficient to see the pampered despots revelling in the luxuries which your labour has produced, and of which you are denied the smallest share. You daily see the houseless wanderers who eke out a starving existence, exposed alike to summer's heat and winter's cold, whilst the despoilers are happy and at ease, enjoying the patrimony, and living in affluence upon what should be theirs.

Oh, yes! you see, and you feel all this, and I am aware you would wish to redress those evils; the very fact of your joining in an agitation for such a purpose argues favourably for you on that point; but it may not be improper to ask you whether the remedy you would apply is adequate to the object to be obtained? Remember the best plans are often faulty and capable of improvement, and that in all great and important questions, when much good is to be obtained or much evil to be eradicated, and particularly when the interests of a nation are at stake, much discernment and energy are requisite.

You, as a nation, seek for the removal of an evil, or in other words, you seek for a Repeal of the Legislative Union; this is what you ostensibly seek for, although, after all, the *mere* repeal of that law would not have the magical influence you so fondly hope for; but as I am now only about to examine the mode in which you seek repeal, I shall defer my remarks on its efficacy for the present. How then, may I ask, do you act concerning the removal of this great and acknowledged evil? Is it not a notorious fact that with all the noise and apparent interest bestowed upon it, you are still in nearly the same position as regards political strength as you were eleven years ago? And if there is anything wanting to substantiate this fact, the words of Mr. O'Connell, when he spoke of obtaining Repeal in twenty years hence, completely proves it. This is a melancholy fact, and to remedy it is the duty of every man who is a lover of justice and liberty, and above all who lays claim to the name of an Irishman. You will doubtless ask, how are we to act, and by what means are we to work out our object? The answer is simple, and such that the most illiterate may understand; even O'CONNELL HIMSELF has long since pointed out the means, by his agency in forming the document of the "People's Charter." He has also told you "the greater the moral power, the greater the outward pressure." His words are striking; he says, "Where there is a great moral power, there also then is a physical power, for where a man's heart is, there also would his hand be if need required it." Here then we have your OWN leader's opinion on the value of numbers, not to speak of his very plain hint about "physical force;" and his recommendation to extend your principles and recruit your ranks. But let me ask, what party ever was great and triumphant, that was not guided by the influence and good example of their leaders? It is a requisite condition, that all men who set themselves up as guides or teachers of any doctrine, should also practice what they preach, and thus give proof of sincerity, and induce those whom they would instruct to follow in their footsteps. Now in politics as well as other subjects this condition is indispensable, and to a country situated as Ireland is, example, as well as precept, is even more essentially requisite. Irishmen have been so long and so often the dupes of their own credulity, that they are naturally timid in taking up a question which might possibly lead to an aggravation of their sufferings. The party professing to lead you in the surest, safest, and speediest way to the desired object should be the first to venture, and the last to desist. He should be consistent, firm, and determined to sacrifice even his life in the "people's cause;" he should, to sum up in one word, be a "patriot."

I will, with the kind permission of the editor, continue my remarks on this subject next week; until then I implore of you to reflect on your unenviable condition—to lay by your prejudice, and listen to the voice of reason, liberty, and truth.

VERITAS.

THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE BRADFORD DISTRICT.

My Beloved Friends,—It is not twelve months since you and I covenanted together that we would not be re-baptized. At a public meeting of Chartists in the Social Institution, I reminded you at what price we had first secured our name—I appealed to you whether you would change that name, and you answered "NO!" I shall have to see before I believe that *you are changed*.

Whatever arrangements may have been made calculated to compromise your principles, I can't think that you are a party to such compromise.

The question to be settled at Birmingham is "*the question—the* VITAL *question*. It is just that of the CHARTER, or NO CHARTER—the Charter, or *another* "*Bill to be laid before Parliament*." If then you are willing to give up your Charter for another "Bill," send men to Birmingham to vote accordingly; but if you mean to stick to the Charter, send four "out and outers," not two and two, or perhaps three Sturgites and one Chartist. Send no trimmers—none who carry a Chartist card in the left hand, and a Sturgite card in the right. It will not do to say that the *proposed* Sturgite candidates are "pledged" to our principles—one *proved* man is worth a hundred pledged men. It tells a poor tale for a man when the people are under any necessity of pledging him at all. I thought the people of England had had enough of *broken pledges*—pledges so often repeated on the hustings, but as certainly broken in Parliament.

Now don't do the thing wrongly and have it to repent afterwards; be on the safe side, and you'll have no need of repentance. If the majority of the Conference decide on another "Bill" (think of the Reform Bill, which was the pet-measure of this same party) the Charter will, with your tacit consent, be virtually laid aside. As the minority is bound by the majority, if you be in the minority you will become a helpless party to the surrender of that Charter by which you have so often sworn to stand. Remember if another "Bill" be drawn up, there will then be two Bills before the country, than which nothing could be likely to be more fatal to that oneness of system and organization so necessary to your ultimate success.

"What's in a name?" Nothing, but just this: every party loves its own name, and distrusts every body's professed friendship who despises it. Tell me not of the honesty of the Sturgites, if they were honest they would come and join us heartily and cordially. "He that is ashamed of me is not worthy of me." The fact that they are ashamed of our name proves that they are *not converts to* our principles. What would the Wesleyans, think of a man who professed to be converted to their faith, but was to object to become one of them on the ground that their name was, in the eyes of other people, disreputable? They would tell him at once that he was no convert; and they would say right. When a man becomes a sound convert to Chartism, he will not be ashamed to be called a Chartist, (tell me not that he is of the middle ranks, and is afraid of being taunted by his rich acquaintances—away with such pusillanimity—he is a humbug, and no mistake,) he will rather glory in the name—he will be willing to have it imprinted, if *necessity* should require it, upon his forehead, or painted on his back.

It is said, somewhat plausibly, that if there be but one party present there can be no discussion. And what of that? That Conference will not be a meeting for discussion merely, but one at which an important question will have to be decided, not by discussion, but by *votes*. But never fear about there being two parties present; there will and *no mistake*. You do your part towards making your own party *strong enough*, and then you will not have to blame yourselves when it is too late—surely your own men are the likeliest to do your work.

Ardently wishing you not only ultimate, but speedy success as to your rights in Parliament, and as to your homestead rights, I beg to subscribe myself as ever

A "no surrender" Chartist,
J. ARRAN.

CHARTISTS LOOK OUT—BREAKERS AHEAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR

Sir,—Much has been said and written of late about Union, but the motives which have actuated each party concerned in that union is now becoming painfully evident. I speak more particularly of London, although the same spirit of opposition has displayed itself in the provinces, though in some places in a more manly course than it has done here. Let the men of London beware of men who like reptiles would creep and crawl until they have wormed themselves into the good opinions of their intended victims and disarmed them of their suspicions, then turn and sting them. I hesitate not to say that an under current is working rapidly and not less surely, and will speedily be developed, is, in fact, even now developing itself. Ominous indeed does it appear to hear an individual hitherto proving himself a stern supporter of the Charter in word and deed, to hear such a person propose a resolution at a delegate meeting, calling on the Chartist body *not to attend Corn Law meetings*, but allow them to palm off their deceptious reasonings unopposed on the unthinking of all classes! And why should this be done, forsooth, for the sake of UNION! Another rails against the people's paper for its stern and unflinching advocacy of the people's interests, and to crown the whole another delivers a lecture the same evening, digresses from an interesting and beautiful subject to introduce wise saws on the benefit of a union with parties whose visible object is to betray us, and so far forgot himself, and the vital affinity our name bears to our principles, and our principles to our name, as to state that "so long as our principles were acknowledged, what's in a name?" what do these things suggest? That free-trade policy will produce treachery in our camp, unless the working men look well to it. Let them look well to the conduct of their leaders.

To such as the foregoing observations may apply, let me add a few words. Remember the sacred character of the cause you are engaged in; as patriots look on your suffering country vainly striving with class-made laws, rapidly approaching the vortex of political strife, and borne down with unequal taxation and oppressive laws. Are you husbands?—that your own wives may not be in the same condition,—look to the heart-rending poverty of the once happy homes of English artizans,—are you fathers? let your exertions be given to provide a just system of Government against the time your children shall be amenable to it—that blessings may descend into your graves—that prosperity may again pervade this now unhappy land, and your posterity may be happy as men. Hold fast to those glorious principles you have avowed—let not the enemies of the working classes dare to trample on the movement—let us shew them we are sincere and determined, and victory will be ours.

AN OBSERVER.

Somerstown, Dec. 13th, 1842.

DEATH OF A MOTHER AND HER INFANT FROM WANT OF COMMON NECESSARIES.

On Friday afternoon an inquest was held at the Paul's Head public-house, White's-row, Spitalfields, before Mr. Baker, the Coroner, and a respectable Jury, on the bodies of Catherine Leary, aged 27 years, and her female infant.

Mrs. Ridley, a midwife belonging to the Maternity Society, stated that on Tuesday week she attended the deceased, who had one of the Society's tickets, at her lodgings, in Gun-yard, in that neighbourhood, and delivered her of a female child, who was then living. Witness subsequently visited the deceased twice, agreeably to the rules of the Society, and the last time she saw her was on Friday last, when both the child and the mother were living, but both in a very wretched state.

In reply to the questions of the Jurors, the witness said the apartment occupied by the deceased was the most wretched she had ever been in, and the deceased herself had not those necessaries required upon such an occasion. She (witness) repeatedly requested the husband to apply for parochial relief, but for some reason or other he neglected to do so.

Catherine Sullivan said she was cousin to the deceased, and was in the habit of seeing her frequently. The deceased told her it was her intention to be confined at the workhouse, and that she should not make any application to be taken in there until the moment before her confinement. Witness told her it was very wrong of her not to do otherwise, but she still would have her own way. On the morning of Tuesday week, witness called upon the deceased, and found her very bad, and she had altogether a very bad time of it, but had been delivered of the infant about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The infant lived up to Monday morning last, when it expired; and its mother died on Wednesday morning. The witness further stated that Leary, the husband of the deceased, had but very little work since his marriage, which took place about twelve months ago, and he and the deceased were in consequence in great wretchedness; but, notwithstanding this, they had not applied to the parish, nor had any application been made on their behalf until Monday last. Witness had seen Leary, the husband, on that morning, and could not account for his absence from the inquest.

In reply to a Juror, the witness said the deceased had not even had her bed made from the time of her confinement until the period of her death, and this she thought, hastened her dissolution.

Mr. Byles, one of the surgeons for the parish of Spitalfields, said that on Monday last, Leary, the husband of the deceased, and Mr. Mason, the registrar of deaths, came to his house, and the latter informed him the former wished him to register his deceased infant as having died from want, when the former added that such was the case, and that his wife was then dying from the same cause. He (Mr. Byles) instantly went and saw the wife, whom he found in a very bad state, evidently in the last stage of consumption. He gave an order for necessaries from the workhouse, which were without delay supplied, but it was then too late, and she died on Wednesday morning from, he had no doubt, an abscess on the lungs.

Several of the Jury were of opinion that, had the unfortunate woman been attended by a parish midwife, her life and that of her infant would have been spared, as she (the midwife) would insist upon her having proper necessaries in time from the workhouse.

After some discussion on the point, the Jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Natural Death, accelerated by neglect, want, and destitution."

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—SUNDAY.

"Now's the winter, all ragged, bleak, and hoar—
We hear the torrent's rush, the tempest's roar;
Now rattling hailstones on the glass resound,
And on the roofs and pavement leap and bound—
Then heaps of snow and nipping frosts arise,
The dreary landscape strikes one with surmise.
Equadrate Earth! sure all wise men must bless
Pure Nature's painter, through His native dress."

This was the appropriate introduction to the lecture of Captain Ackerley on Sunday. The worthy lecturer commenced by alluding to the congratulations of the artists in oil and water colours, which he had received for his previous lecture, reported in the *Star* of last Monday—he was happy to serve all associations for the cultivation of the arts, and, moreover, particularly desirous to instruct parents that they might impart the knowledge to their children. The lecturer proceeded by stating that, as colours were immortal, through man's *agency*, it was necessary to state whence they arose. Man, alone, of all animals, could with ease look upward to the zenith, and downward to the nadir—upward with veneration and downward with intellectual wonder. It was of the downward look at colours, in connection with mother earth, that he was about to speak. The earth consists of very minute and almost impalpable particles, cohering very slightly together—these particles do not burn, nor are they malleable, are easily dividible, but not soluble in water. Properly there are but two sorts; first, argillaceous earths harden in the fire, and do not dissolve in the mineral acids; secondly, alkaline (salty) or calcareous earths, which in fire burn to lime, and dissolve in mineral acids. One of these kinds was the "painter's earth," from the mineral yellow to the mineral green of the Emerald Isle—ould Ireland's colour. The amalgamation for the painter's use is by vegetable oils—linseed, nut or poppy—for producing body colours. He then reminded them of a case of a house painter who used fish oil to paint a stingy gentleman's house, which never dried in. The lecturer next expatiated on the mosaic pavements, alluded to that found at the French Protestant church, near Finch-lane, last year. To this part of the subject we have not space to do justice. It was ably handled. The next two subjects which were touched were Fresco and Encaustic Painting, which took a large portion of the time occupied by the lecturer, namely, two hours, during which his audience seemed neither weary nor cold, although the weather was not very favourable.—*Evening Star*, of Monday.

Convinced at Last.—A West Cumberland farmer having been told, a few days ago, that his "friends," the Tories, have determined to admit American wheat into England at a duty of 3s. per quarter, on its passing through Canada, made this pithy observation:—"It matters little what they do now; they have done all *us* up already."—*Whitehaven Herald.*

Meeting of Parliament.—Privy Council.—At the privy council held by her Majesty at Windsor Castle, on Saturday, a proclamation was agreed upon for further proroguing Parliament to Thursday the 2nd day of February, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

A recently published census of Van Diemen's Land to the 1st of January gives the following totals:—males, 34,504; females, 15,712. "The disproportion of the sexes," remarks the *Australasiatic Review*, "is a grievous calamity."

CANCER, EVERY VARIETY OF TUMOUR SCIRRHUS, FISTULA, &c.

EXTIRPATED WITHOUT THE KNIFE,

BY J. L. WARD,

18, Trafalgar-street, Leeds, and 82, Oldfield-road, Salford,

SWELLINGS of the NECK, all Scrofulous Diseases, whether from recent Syphilis, or hereditary causes, and every form of malady, which resist the commonly-known modes of treatment, are also, by a practical system of remedial agency, effectually cured.

To those conversant with the history of Surgery and Medicine, it is well known that, up to the present time, these maladies have defied all and every combined effort of the medical literati; and that from a general ignorance of healing agents, such is still the inadequate state of what has been called "regular practice," that no means known offer the unfortunate sufferer any rational hopes of relief.

Mr. Ward, having from advantages in the extensive practice, and under the tuition of his late and celebrated Father, of Maxwelltown, by Dumfries, become at an early age the master of a system, by which he removes every variety of the above diseases without either cutting, "keening," or causing loss of blood, and having seen, during his professional pursuits, especially for the last fifteen years in Yorkshire, that of those who are annually attacked with Cancer and Tumour, great numbers continue to become the victims of the "knives" of medical magnates, or mere mechanical Surgeons, and that many also fall by the still less scientific, and yet more barbarous maltreatment of "keeners," he has availed himself of the press to make more fully known the success of his practice.

Out of many hundreds of similar cures the following have been selected as references.

CANCEROUS TUMOURS OF THE BREAST.
RECENT CURES.

Mrs. Brockbank, Top of Ashton-road, Manchester; Mrs. Lofthouse, Ordsall-lane, Salford; Mrs. Hannah Humphries, Hyde; Mr. James Beswick, Dog and Partridge Inn, Heywood. The above individuals were previously cut, "keened," and otherwise barbarously maltreated. Mrs. Thomson Patricroft and Mrs. Maria Cope, Lomax-street, Manchester, both cured without incision or breaking the skin. Mrs. Siddy, Newtown, Manchester; Mrs. Sarah Wood, Roundhay, near Leeds; Mrs. Wright, Thorp-Arch; and Mrs. Dickinson, Low-Harrogate.

Permanent Cures, being the best criterion to prove efficient treatment, the following, also of the Breast, are from Three to Fourteen Years' standing.

Mrs. Blackwell, Mount-pleasant, Bradford; Mrs. Nessam, East Parade, of the same place; Mrs. Murgatroyd, Little-Horton; Mrs. Matchael, Vicar's Croft, Dewsbury; Mrs. England, Cullingworth; Mrs. Priestley and Pricilla Bates, Ovenden; Mrs. Ann Smithson, Mirfield, of both breasts; Mrs. Cullingworth, and Mrs. Joseph Wade, both of Pannel, near Harrogate; Mrs. Abbott, Methley, near Leeds; Mr. John Gundle, Pontefract, and Sarah Horsfield, Ovenden, whose left breast was cut off at the age of 17, in 1830, at the Halifax Dispensary and left in a hopeless state.

TUMOURS AND CANCERS REMOVED FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE BODY.

Mr. Buckley, Delph Saddleworth, of the side; Mrs. Coldwell, Stamford-street, Ashton; Mrs. Duncan, Duckenfield; a large Tumour under the ear, eleven years' growth; Mrs. Tattersfield, Swamp, Dewsbury Moor, of the arm; and Mr. John Wood, Gomersal, Cancer of the Tongue. He was previously cut, which had only increased the malady. Mr. Haste, of the under, and Mr. Sharp of the upper lip, both of Pudsey. Mr. James Clay, horse-breaker, Armley-Heights, of the Nose; Mr. George Trotter, of Middleton, near Leeds, of the hand; Mr. Edward Hartley, Morton Banks, Keighley. His case was one to which the knife could not be applied without a frightful mutilation of his person, and had resisted "keening" for fifteen months at Todmorden, by which his malady and sufferings were dreadfully augmented. Mrs. Crowther, Kilpin Hill, Dewsbury Moor, a large tumour of the LABIA PUDENDI; and Mrs. Rudd, Everingham, tumour of the Face of fifty years' increase.

The following cures have been added, as shewing a power which remedial agency was never before known to possess, and are such *proofs* of efficient knowledge, in the treatment of diseased Structure, the equal of which Mr. Ward defies any man in Europe to produce.

Mr. Wm. Baifey, in the employ of T. Cook, Esq. Dewsbury, afflicted with an increasing tumour for *thirty-seven Years*: cured twelve Years ago: Mrs. Goodworth, late of Wortley, near Leeds, but now in America, a tumour of thirty-two Years' growth, which measured three inches more than the Circumference of her own head. Cured eleven years ago. Reference—Mr. Ingham, Butcher, Wortley. Mr. David Kirk, Alverthorp, Wakefield, tumour fourteen Years' growth: and Mr. John Booth, of Morley, cured twelve Years ago.

The above Tumours were all situated on the side of the Head, extending under the Ear, and in contact with the Carotid Artery, and were *extirpated* alone by the power and salutary influence of remedial agency, and, therefore, without either cutting, "keening," or causing the loss of a single drop of Blood.

Days of Attendance at the above Establishments, for Consultation:—At Leeds, on Tuesdays; at Manchester, on Thursdays.

Nov., 1842.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

CASE COMMUNICATED BY MR. LLOYD, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, RICHMOND, SURREY, TO MR. T. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON.

May 3, 1842.

SIR,—The wife of a person residing in St. John's Green, in this place, came to my shop a little time since, for a box of your pills for her husband. She told me that previous to his taking them he had a violent attack of Gout, which sometimes laid him up for weeks and months together, but since taking them, the last six years he has never been laid up, and only requires one dose of the Pills to set him to *rights*. I have seen the husband since (yesterday, May 2nd, 1842), and he told me the same exactly, and moreover says, he never takes any other medicine.

This I can assure you, is not a solitary instance. I invariably find them do good whenever I have sold them. The parties say they shall be happy to give any information in their power, as public benefit.

I am, Sir, yours, respectfully,
E. LLOYD.
Chemist, Post Office, Richmond, Surrey.

The testimonials of the astonishing efficacy of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS are universally accompanied by the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends its administration, but that the patient, without feeling the operation, of the medicine, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than he experienced previous to being afflicted with this disease; and in all cases of suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days. See testimonials of Lieutenant Masters, (of Hawley, near Bagshot), late of the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, who was invalided home, by a Garrison order; the Rev. Dr. Blomberg; the Chevalier de la Garde; Mr. Cosher, Beaconsfield; Mr. Richard Stone, Luton. Mrs. Chambers, Maidstone, &c, &c. which demonstrate this preparation o be one of the greatest discoveries in medicine.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government Stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

London Corn Exchange, Monday, Dec. 12.—Last week we had rather an extensive arrival of English Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, but that fresh up to-day, especially as relates to the supply from the former county, was scanty; and, owing to the humidity of the atmosphere, somewhat out of condition. This morning the stands were, on the whole, fairly filled. As the attendance of both London and country buyers was rather numerous, the finest quality of Red and White was taken off rather freely, on terms quite equal to those noted on this day se'nnight; but the middling and inferior sorts, though not lower in value, commanded little attention. In fine Foreign Wheat rather more business was doing; but we can notice no alteration in the rates. Bonded Grain was a mere drug. We have a very large quantity of Barley in the market. Malting parcels maintained their value, but other sorts had a downward tendency. Malt was in fair supply, and sluggish inquiry at late rates. Oats sold slowly at last week's currency. Beans, Peas, and Flour commanded little alteration.

London Smithfield Market, Monday, Dec. 12.—This being the day appointed for the holding of the great Christmas Market, we had at a very early hour a large attendance of butchers and graziers, from almost all parts of England, with an extensive number of the former residing in the metropolis; hence, as might be conceived, the greatest animation and bustle was apparent. Contrary to general expectation, the supply of beasts derived from our grazing districts was much more superior than that brought forward for a series of years past; indeed, we might venture to observe that there were not fifty forming it in any way beneath the middle quality—hence it elicited the surprise and approbation of all present, and reflected great credit upon the skill and enterprise of the agricultural community. The competition between the Hereford, Devon, Durham, and short-horned breeders, was so extremely keen that we scarcely know how, in the spirit of strict fairness, to award the palm to either in particular. However, for weight, size, and symmetry, including of course actual value, we might, we consider, state that the Herefords (except in the instance of the Scots, which we shall have occasion to particularise below) was as a whole triumphant, embracing as they did some of the most wonderful animals we ever saw exhibited for sale in this market. Decidedly the best of this truly excellent breed were brought forward by Mr. Rowland, of Creslow, who had on offer about forty estimated to weigh nearly 200 stone, and for which £40 each was asked for the average of the drove. We next come to the Devons, which, though not quite so extensive in numerical strength as at the corresponding market-day last year, well maintained their long-established fame; yet, generally speaking, their weight was not quite so great as on that occasion. There were about 400 splendid pure Durhams, consigned to various salesmen, and which were fully as good as in many preceding seasons. As to the short horns, these were more than usually prime, and those offering by Mr. Robert Morgan, the property of Mr. Goodall, of Deeping Fen, and Messrs. Thomas and Wiseman, of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, which gentlemen sent, also, some very prime Herefords, were certainly the best, and produced high figures; while they were surrounded by crowds of people during the day. The Scots next command attention, and, notwithstanding we received few really good ones from Scotland, those exhibited by Mr. Vorley, and owned by Messrs. J. and H. Rayner, of the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire (ten in number), were scarcely ever equalled, much less excelled. These surprising creatures, which were estimated to weigh nearly 120 stone, were considered to be worth quite £32 per head, which will at once show that we have not overrated them. Messrs. Gurrier and Maidwell, as also several others, had excellent shows of beasts: in fact, to do justice to this admirable collection of stock, brought together, as will be conceded, under disadvantageous circumstances, would be impossible. As to the numbers, these were considerably less than last season, yet fully adequate to suit the wants of the buyers. At the commencement of the market they purchased slowly, but as the day advanced, the biddings became more spirited, and we are happy in being enabled to intimate that an advance in the quotations of Beef of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs, was firmly established, and a good clearance was effected previously to the conclusion of the market. To prevent any misunderstanding at a time so important as this is, we beg to state that the highest general quotations for Beef were from 4s 4d to 4s 8d per 8lbs., though of course some cases could be named, in which from 4s to 5s per 8lbs were obtained; but as these figures were not those dealing as an average, we deem it proper to omit them from our tabular statement. This we deem a matter of positive necessity to mention, as we find some statements giving higher rates, for the general transactions, in the market than are warranted by the actual trade. The numbers of Sheep were rather more than those of last year, and quite an unusual improvement was observed in their quality and condition. Downs, though rather scarce, were very good, and we must say that that description of sheep, together with the Lincolns, the Leicesters, the Kents, and the Somersets, excited our admiration. And we cannot pass unnoticed about forty Downs and polled Sheep in Mr. John Weall's pens, sent to that gentleman by E. F. Whittingstall, Esq., of Langley-Berry, Hertfordshire. For weight, size, and shape, we should say the polled descriptions certainly exceeded those ever shown in this market, and we have no hesitation whatever in stating that had they been shown in the yard of the Smithfield club, they would have carried off the prizes by that society. Some of these extraordinary sheep weighed upwards of thirty stones, and for which £5 5s. each were demanded. The mutton trade was somewhat renovated, and the currencies had an upward tendency, say of from 2d. to 4d. per lb,, the Downs reaching, without much apparent difficulty, 4s. 6d. per eight pounds. Calves came fresh to hand, and were disposed of at last Friday's rise of 2d. per lb. The Pork trade was tolerably steady at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, late rates. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire, we received 2,800 short-horns, runts, and Hereford; from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, 320 Scots, homelands, runts, &c.; from our western and midland districts, 700 Devons, Durhams, runts, Herefords, and Irish beasts; from other parts of England, 250 Herefords, runts, &c.; from Scotland by steamers, 170 horned and polled Scots; from Ireland, 80 beasts; the remainder of the supply being made up by the stall-feeders, &c., in the neighbourhood of London. Not a single fresh head of stock was on offer from abroad; there being only a very rough Hamburgh beast received, *via* Hull.

Borough Hop Market.—The moderate prices at which Mid Kent bags have been offered have produced a very steady inquiry for them since our last, at a run of from 2s to 3s per cwt. In most other kinds of Hops, a very moderate amount of business is doing, at late rates, and we see very little prospect of any material change in prices for some time to come. East Kent in pockets, £5 10s to £6 10s; Mid Kent ditto, £5 5s to £6; ditto in bags, £4 10s to be £5 5s; Sussex, £4 10s to £5 8s; Farnhams, £8 to £8 10s; Old Hops, £3 to £4 10s.

Wool Market.—During the past week the imports have consisted of 126 bales from Bombay, 909 ditto, from Hobart Town, 109 ditto, from Hamburgh, 96 ditto, from Algoa Bay, and about 200 ditto, from various other quarters. There is a decided improvement in the demand for both British and Foreign Wools, and in some few instances a trifling advance has been obtained.

Potato Market.—The Borough and Spitalfields markets have been extensively supplied with Potatoes since this day se'nnight, while the demand has rated very heavy, at barely stationary prices. A few tons have been imported from Rotterdam, but they have proved of inferior quality. York reds, 55s to 60s per ton; Scotch ditto, 45s to 50s; Devons, 45s to 50s; Kent and Essex whites, 40s to 45s; Wisbeach, 35s to 45s; Jersey whites, 30s to 35; Jersey and Guernsey blues, 35s to 40s; Yorkshire Prince Regents, 45s to 50s.

Tallow.—The last accounts from St. Petersburgh confirm the total shipments to be 113,175 casks for all parts, out of which there were about 2,500 on board lighters, which must remain through the winter. The prices then for next season would cost laid down here, about 45s to 46s. The quantity for shipment is expected to be large, and there are 13,000 casks left over this year. The market here throughout the past week has been fully maintained, and 48s 6d paid for small parcels of fine Y. C.; for all the month 48s to 48s 3d. For the spring there is little inclination to do business, the price is nominally 48s 6d, February and March. Town Tallow 48s 6d to 49s net cash.

Liverpool Corn Market, Monday, Dec. 12.—With the exception of 7908 loads of Oatmeal from Ireland, and 5237 barrels of Flour from Canada, the arrivals of Grain, &c. into Liverpool since this day se'nnight are of small amount. We have had almost daily speculative inquiries for foreign Wheat, but at lower rates than have met the views of holders, and the week's business in that Grain is for the most part comprised in a moderate retail vend to the town dealers, and the transit of two or three parcels into the interior, at about the prices quoted in our last report. The few parcels of Irish new have mostly been cleared off, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per 70lbs. paid for choice red. Barrel Flour has been held for rather higher rates, but has moved slowly; home manufacture, too, has met only a limited demand. The Oat trade has continued dull; the supply small, but enough for the demand; 2s. 4½d. a top price for fine Irish mealing. Oatmeal in moderate request only, at 21s. 6d. to 21s. 9d. per 240lbs. for the best runs. In English Barley there has been little passing; prices nominally unaltered: about 1,500 quarters of Danish have been sold at 3s. per 60lbs., less the present duty of 9s. per quarter. No change as regards Beans or Peas.

Manchester Corn Market, Saturday, Dec. 10.—During the week a steady demand has been experienced for every article in the trade, without variation in prices from the previous current rates. With the exception of Oatmeal, the imports of which article amount to 11,631 loads, the arrivals from Ireland and Coastwise are light. From Canada 5,237 [illegible] 1,350 quarters of Wheat are reported. [illegible] this morning there was a slender [illegible] and the transactions in Wheat [illegible] scale. Flour was likewise in [illegible] prices barely supported; but [illegible] change in quotations. Oats [illegible] sale, and rather lower prices [illegible] sales made of each article.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

London.—Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Tuesday evening, at China Walk, Lambeth.

Mr. Davoc will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Flora Tavern, Barnsbury Park.

Mr. Sewell will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Clock House, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

The Meeting for electing delegates for the City of London, to the Birmingham Conference, will be held on Monday evening at the Rooms, (shortly to be converted into a Chartist Hall) Turnagain-lane, Skinner-street.

The united bodies of the city and West-End shoemakers intend holding a festival, ball, and concert, at the National Association Hall, Holborn, on Monday, Dec. 27th, for the benefit of the political victims. Tickets to be procured at any of the Chartist localities.

The Meeting for electing delegates for Westminster, will be held on Monday evening at the Teetotal Hall, York-street; for Lambeth, at the *Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening;* for Finsbury at the National Association Hall, Holborn, Monday evening.

Mr. Skelton will lecture at the Star, Golden-lane, on Sunday, at seven o'clock.

Mr. J. Watkins will deliver a lecture to the masons, at the Craven Head, Drury-lane, on Saturday, (this day,) on Man-Worship. As the lecture will undoubtedly be both instructive and interesting, it was agreed at the last meeting that notice should be given of the same through the medium of the *Star*, in order that the trade generally might have an opportunity of attending.

Mr. Knight will lecture at the Chartist Hall, 25, Star-street, or Commercial-road, on Sunday, at eight o'clock in the evening.

Marylebone.—Mr. Balwell will lecture at the Working Men's Hall, Circus-street, on Sunday evening next, December 18th, at half-past seven o'clock.

A Public Meeting will be held at Chesney's Rooms, Tooley-place, on Monday evening next, for the election of delegates to the Birmingham Conference.

Northwich.—Mr. Doyle will lecture in the School-room, Timber-lane, Witton-street, on Monday, the 26th, on the subject of the Corn Laws.

Mossley.—Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stockport, will deliver a lecture here on Monday evening next, subject, "The blessing of the extension of trade." Admission one penny each.

Hebden Bridge.—A tea party and ball will be held in the Democratic Chapel, on Monday, the 26th of December. Tea to be on the table at half-past three o'clock. Tickets, men's, one shilling; women's, ninepence; may be had of Mr. Henry Barrett, grocer, Commercial-street; Mr. Robert Gledhill, grocer, Bridge-lanes; Mr. John Midgley, green-grocer, New Road-bottom; and of any of the committee.

York.—The Coppergate Chartists of this city intend having a ball on Monday, the 26th, at Mrs. Penrose's, the Yorkshireman Coffee House.

Lower Warley.—Mr. B. Ruston, of Halifax, will preach two sermons on Sunday next (to-morrow) at the above place; service to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon and six in the evening. A collection will be made at the close of each sermon for the benefit of William Cockroft, a Chartist victim.

Oldham.—On Saturday (to-day), a public meeting will be held in the open space behind the Albion Inn, to elect a delegate or delegates to a Conference called by the Council of the Complete Suffrage Union, to be held in Birmingham on the 27th inst., the meeting to commence at half-past four o'clock in the evening.—On Sunday (to-morrow), a lecture will be delivered in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening.—Also, on Sunday, the 25th instant, Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, will lecture in the Heald's Green School Room, Chadderton, near this town, when a collection will be made towards making up Mr. Samuel Yardley's defence fund. The lecture to commence at six o'clock in the evening.

The Youths of Manchester hold a public meeting every Sunday afternoon, and a lecture at half-past two o'clock. Also on Tuesday evenings at eight o'clock. John Hargraves will lecture on Sunday next.

Newton Heath.—Mr. J. Leach, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist's Room, Church-street, on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, when a collection will be made for the Defence Fund.

A Few Chartist friends of Hollinwood have promised to perform the play of Emmett, the Irish patriot, on Saturday night, 24th instant, for the benefit of the Defence Fund.

Failsworth.—Mr. J. Leach will deliver a lecture here on Monday evening, at half-past nine o'clock, and a collection will be made for the Defence Fund.

Carlisle.—A public meeting will be held in the Large Room of Mr. Blythe, on Monday evening at eight o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Sturge Conference.

A Ball will be held on Monday, December 26th, in the large room, Shipwreck Inn, Yewgreen, for the benefit of the National Charter Association. Dancing, &c., to commence at six o'clock in the evening. Admission tickets, 4d.

South Lancashire Delegate Meeting.—The South Lancashire delegates will meet in the Chartist Room, Brown-street, Manchester, on Sunday (to-morrow), when it is requested that each locality will send a delegate or correspond by letter.

Halifax.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Butterley will lecture in the large room, Swan Coppice, at six o'clock.

Siddall.—On Monday evening, Mr. B. Rushton will lecture in the Association Room, Cinder Hills, at eight o'clock.

Walsall.—A public dinner will be given to Mr. John Mason, on his liberation from prison, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at Mr. D. Standley's, New Inn, St. John-street. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each. The dinner on the table at six o'clock.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson will preach three sermons, one in the morning, at ten o'clock in the Chartist Room, Duckenfield, and in the afternoon and evening, in the Chartist Association Room, Charlestown, on Sunday. Collections will be made after each sermon towards the erection of a preaching place in which the persecuted minister and his congregation can worship together.

A meeting of Chartists will be held on Sunday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before them.

The Committee for making arrangements for the tea party and ball to take place on Friday, the 30th instant, are requested to meet on Sunday next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Bradford.—Mr. Ibbetson will preach a sermon in the Council Room, Butterworth-buildings, on Sunday, at six o'clock in the evening. After the sermon a collection will be made to raise a fund for the expences of the delegate.

Mr. Smyth will lecture in the Association Room, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

The members of the Co-operative Store will meet on Saturday evening, in the Council Room, at eight o'clock. They are requested to pay what amount of subscription they possibly can.

On Sunday, a special meeting of the members will be held in the Council Room, Butterworth-buildings, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Newcastle.—A mutual instruction class will be held in the Chartist's Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth-market, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, to be continued weekly; and a public meeting will be held in the same place on Sunday evenings, at six o'clock.

Dewsbury.—Mr. Ross, of Manchester, will lecture on Sunday, the 25th, and Monday, the 26th of December, in the large room, over the co-operative stores. A tea-party will be held on the same day.

Rochdale.—Mr. Mills of Whitworth will preach two sermons in the Chartist Association Room, Yorkshire street, on Sunday next, in the afternoon at half-past two, and in the evening at six o'clock, and a collection will be made after each sermon for the benefit of the families of Stott and Tagg of Bacup. Mr. Leach of Manchester, lectured on Monday night to a very good house. Subject—Will a repeal of the Corn Laws benefit the working classes? He handled the subject in a most masterly manner.

Birmingham.—Aston-street.—The members of the Reading and Discussion Class meet every night in the week, (Sunday and Monday night excepted) to improve themselves in political, historical, and scientific knowledge; also to improve in public speaking by practising the art of discussion. The subject of trades unions will be discussed on Monday evening next.

Delegate Meeting.—A delegate meeting of the district will be held at the Ship, Steel-house-lane, on Sunday next, at two o'clock precisely.

Limehouse.—A general meeting will take place at the Camden's Head, Church-lane, Limehouse, on Tuesday evening next, to audit the accounts, and other business.

Sheffield.—Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the uncompromising and undaunted champion of the Charter, will address the inhabitants of Sheffield, on Tuesday evening, in the Circus, Cattle-market. Admittance to the boxes 3d.; pit 2d.; gallery 1d. Doors open at seven, chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. Working men of Sheffield! rally round the lion of freedom.

Leeds.—Two discourses will be delivered in the afternoon and evening, at the Chartist Room, Cheapside, at half-past two and six o'clock. Mr. Fraser may be expected.

BOMBARDMENT OF BARCELONA.

(From the Moniteur Parisien of Sunday night.)

We have received the following letters from Barcelona to the 5th inst. The following is a summary of their contents:—

"The bombardment began on the 3rd, at eleven, a.m., and continued without interruption until midnight, 817 bombs having been thrown into the city, causing the greatest damage, and setting fire to several places. The quarter where the Municipal or Town-house is situated was particularly affected by the fire. General Van Halen signified, on the 4th, that he would give six hours to the authorities and inhabitants to disarm the *corpos francos*, who still held out, and if the place did not surrender at the expiration of that period, he would resume the bombardment. The authorities, after having convoked the principal citizens, and, assisted by a great portion of the population, immediately commenced to disarm the insurgents, and succeeded. The town has suffered much, and it is impossible to estimate the damage that has been done or the number of victims who have fallen. On the 5th the fire was still raging in some quarters. The French Consul, whose zeal, energy, wisdom, and humanity, cannot be too highly praised, obtained from the Commanders of the French ships of war in the roads the assistance of the crews, who afforded every assistance with their known activity. Before the bombardment the insurgent militia sent *en masse* to the ship where their officers had taken refuge, demanding with fury that they should be given up, and the Commander had to repulse them with force. Several houses belonging to the French, and even that of the Consul, were more or less damaged. A forced tax of two millions of piastres was about to be imposed on the town. The Regent had not yet made his entrance into Barcelona. As soon as the town was surrounded, and Van Halen and the troops had made their entrance at five P.M. on the 4th, the General issued the following proclamation:—

"Don Antonio Van Halen Sarti, Murphe y Castanedo, Count of Peracamps, &c., Captain-General of the 2nd Military District, Commandant-General of the First Corps d'Armee, &c. The town of Barcelona having submitted to the empire of the laws, violated by the most scandalous sedition, my first duty is to prescribe the measures which at the first moment I consider most conducive to order by destroying every germ of anarchy; to chastise the crimes that have been committed, and to protect honourable Spaniards, the faithful defenders of the legitimate throne of our young Queen, of the Constitution that has been sworn to, and of the Regency, with which the nation has invested the Duke of Victory, by investing him with a shield of a nature to preserve their persons and their property, menaced by the ambition and efforts of the partisans of despotism. Consequently, making use of the powers which have been conferred on me, and are ascribed to me by decree, as Commander-in-Chief of the army in compaign. I decree the following *bando*:—

"Art. 1.—Barcelona is declared in an exceptional state from the first shot fired at the troops of which the brave, faithful, and well-deserving army is composed. The state of siege will continue so long as circumstances shall require it.

"2—The National Guards of all arms is dissolved in Barcelona, until its re-organisation has been determined according to the rigorous terms of the law.

"3.—All the arms and war material belonging to the said militia, as well as the arms extracted from the national magazines, with all the articles and effects appertaining to the State, shall be delivered up within twenty-four hours, without fail, after the date of this proclamation, to the fort of the Atarazanas.

"4.—At the expiration of the twenty-four hours any one infracting this order shall be shot.

"5.—Any denouncer of the existence of arms in any house, or in the possession of any individual, shall receive as a reward 10,000 reals. This sum shall be paid by the person or master of the house or locality where the said arms shall be seized. In the event of the incompetency of the party to pay the fine it shall be levied on the quarter where he or they live.

"6.—Within two days all arms and weapons of every kind, including those for hunting, shall be given up by the inhabitants of Barcelona, and no person shall be allowed to retain any except by virtue of a license to that effect.

"7.—10,000 reals fine for the infraction of the preceding article.

"8. Everything valuable, whether in horses, furniture, &c., taken from the individuals forming the garrison, to be restored, or the value thereof.

"9. Any one committing a robbery, or any other crime against public order, to be shot, whether he belong to the population or to the army.

"10. The legally constituted authorities will see that all crimes are duly prosecuted in the interest of public justice, and any one *who, by words or otherwise,* commits an outrage is to be severely punished. The troops as well as the inhabitants are to forget the past, and are to embrace each other like brothers. The authorities are and will remain responsible for the execution of the present decree, their mission being only to preve the offences and to punish them.

"Barcelona, Dec. 4, 1842."

Chartist Intelligence.

KEIGHLEY.—The usual delegate meeting for this district was held in the Working Mens' Hall, Keighley, on Sunday last, where it was determined to call a public meeting, for the purpose of electing a delegate to Conference at Birmingham. Arrangements were accordingly entered into for that purpose, after which the proceedings of the Executive were brought before the meeting, the delegates being of opinion that that body had clearly outstepped their duty, but considered that the best and wisest policy under present circumstances would be the settling the affair as soon as possible, and that active steps ought to be taken immediately for the prevention of such evils for the future. After the matter had been fairly discussed the following resolution was put, and unanimously carried—"That this meeting deeply regrets that the conduct of the Executive should have been such as to call for the exposures which have recently been made, and that we beg to recommend the plan suggested by Mr. Cooper, or some other that might be agreed upon by the Delegates, at the forthcoming Conference, as we deem it absolutely necessary that active measures should be taken to restore peace and good will amongst our ranks, deeply fearing that the present course of proceeding, if not instantly checked, will prove a great detriment to the success of our righteous and holy cause."

Chelmsford.—At a full meeting of the Chartists of this town and its vicinity, on Monday evening, Dec. the 12th, it was resolved:—"That we, the Chartists of Chelmsford exceedingly regret that any difference should exist in our ranks, and are sorry that the Executive have in the slightest degree deviated from the plan of Orginization: we pledge ourselves to act up to the rules of our Association to the utmost of our power. We at the same time cannot approve of the course taken by the Editor of the *Northern Star*, believing that denunciation only tends to create an ill-feeling in our body, whereas our every movement ought to be characterised by a spirit of kindness and brotherly love, and if differences exist, our sentiments should be expressed in a friendly manner; we therefore hope that all bickering will cease, and that our future movements will be in accordance with the principles of true democracy." "That this meeting is of opinion that the bereaved partner of the talented, eloquent, and patriotic Dr. M'Douall should receive the full amount of his wages during his absence.

NEWCASTLE.—The Chartist's Debating Society was commenced in the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn, on Sunday afternoon, when the subject of a repeal of the Corn Laws was discussed, and it was agreed that a repeal of the import duty upon corn, (without accompanying measures) would be a curse, instead of a blessing to the labouring classes of these realms. The subject to be discussed next Sunday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, is, whether it would be wise or judicious to extend political power to the fair sex? A lecture was delivered in the evening, by Mr Edward Charlton, on the present state of things, and the reason why he became a Chartist. The appearance of Mr. Charlton reminded the Chartists of bygone days, and he was hailed with most enthusiastic applause throughout his address. He concluded by moving the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Seed, supported by Mr. Sinclair, and agreed to unanimously:—"That the persons now present see the necessity of not only uniting with the advocates of universal freedom themselves, but pledge themselves forthwith to use their every effort to induce their acquaintances to join, and, by their united efforts, to procure those rights to which we are entitled, as men and as Britons." Mr. Rogers next addressed the meeting, in which he very ably elucidated the Six Points of the People's Charter, and the good that would accrue to the industrious classes by that document becoming the law of the land. A special meeting of the Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead was held in the Chartists' Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, Mr. T. Knox in the chair. The minutes of the previous (business) meeting having been confirmed, the Secretary read Mr. White's reply to the letter which he was intrusted to write him on last meeting night, which was highly satisfactory, and received with deafening cheers; after which a deputation of four from the Complete Suffrage Association waited to propose a union of action at the public meeting to elect delegate to the Conference. Mr. Frazer, a Chartist said, I reply that the Chartists are determined to support none but such men as would go the whole hog for the Charter bristles and all. The spokesman of the Corn Law Association considered that in that case he was not at liberty to negociate with the Chartists, but would take that as their answer. Mr. Sinclair then made some remarks about them first exasperating the minds of every honest democrat, by electing the Knight of the Spitalfight their chairman, and then to come and endeavour to induce the Chartist body to sacrifice their principles by sending such men to represent them at the Conference. He for one would protest against any going with the consent of the Chartist body, except such as were prepared to go the whole hog for the Charter, name and all. After a long discussion it was unanimously agreed that the subject be no longer entertained, but that the Chartists support none but the two gentlemen recommended by Mr. White—Mr. Cook and Mr. Sinclair, of Gateshead, as they were persons that could be relied upon as real Chartists. The members of the General Council then tendered their resignation which was received with thanks for the manner in which they filled that office, and a new council was nominated.

MANCHESTER.—The Chartist Youths opened a new Association Room, in Spear-street, on Tuesday evening last, when Mr. Wm. Dixon delivered a lecture upon the occasion to a crowded audience of both youths and adults. The thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman and lecturer, and the people retired in a peaceful and orderly manner.

Carpenter's Hall.—Two lectures were delivered in the above hall on Sunday last. In the afternoon by Mr. Hoey, of Barnsley, and in the evening by Mr. J. R. Cooper.

New Radford.—At a meeting of the Chartists here it was determined to send a delegate to the forthcoming Conference at Birmingham, and a public meeting will be held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, North-row, Bottom Buildings, on Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, to elect a delegate for that purpose.

Sunderland.—Mr. Roberts has addressed a long excellent letter to the Chartists of this place declining the honour of representing them in the ensuing Conference, on the ground of inability to bear his own expenses. The Chartists of Sunderland will make a strenuous effort, but fear that they will be unable to raise sufficient funds to enable them to send Mr. Roberts along with Mr. Williams.

Tonbridge.—On Monday evening last, the Chartists of this place met in their room as usual, Mr. Pugh in the chair, when a lecture was read by Mr. Elliott on the subject of Man's Political Regeneration; after which a discussion ensued on the subject of Chartists abstaining from all exciseable articles. A lecture will be delivered next meeting night, by Mr. Harris, on the character of Emmett, the Irish patriot.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Butterly, of Halifax, lectured in the Council Room, Butterworth-buildings, on the present state of society. After the lecture, several questions were asked, which he answered satifactorily. A vote of thanks was unanimously given to the lecturer.

A special meeting of the General Council was held on Sunday, to inquire and examine the Balance Sheet of the Executive and other matters connected with the Executive. The report of the Council is to be laid before the various localities before it is made public. Arrangements were made for the public meeting to be held on Monday, for the election of delegates to the Birmingham Conference.

A Public meeting was held on Monday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the waste ground near the Odd Fellows' Hall, Thornton-road, for the purpose of electing delegates to the forthcoming Conference. Mr. John Whitehead was called to the chair; he read the requisition convening the meeting, and called on Mr. Fletcher to move the first resolution, "That four delegates be elected to represent Bradford in the Conference about to be holden in Birmingham." Mr. Hurley seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Shackleton moved Mr. Smyth as a fit and proper person—seconded by Mr. Walton. Mr. Fletcher proposed Mr. Driver—seconded by Mr. Wilkinson. Mr. House proposed Mr. Hammond—seconded by Mr. Hurley. Mr. Hodgson proposed Mr. Rowntree—seconded by Mr. Perman. Mr. Robert Hammond proposed Mr. John Arran—seconded by a person in the meeting. One in the meeting proposed Mr. Clarke—seconded from the meeting. Mr. Ainley proposed Mr. Henry Hodgson—seconded from the meeting. A voice from the meeting proposed Mr. George Fletcher—seconded from the meeting. Another Mr. Borrows—seconded in the meeting. The Chairman then asked if any one had another candidate to propose, and on receiving no answer, he called on Mr. Smyth, who briefly stated his opinions, and how he would act in the Conference. Mr. Hurley said he had a few questions to ask the candidates; first, Will you, if elected, oppose the agitation for the Repeal of the Corn Law being mixed up with the Suffrage? Mr. Smyth appealed to his past conduct during his being amongst them as an answer to the question; he most certainly would from principle. Second, Will you vote for the Charter, details, and name, as they stand? Answer—I shall in accordance with the conviction on my mind vote for the Charter and name, feeling we cannot afford to pay for (nor am I desirous but would oppose) another baptism, the first having cost us much in manufacturing; I shall, therefore, abide by the name of the Charter; with respect to the details, if any other is produced more democratic and more simple, I shall feel it my duty to prefer them, but any thing short of the present, I shall oppose, Mr. Driver was then called on, who answered similar questions in the affirmative. Mr. Hammond was questioned by Mr. Wilkinson—would he stick to the name, and thereby raise a barrier to a union of the working and middle classes on principle? Mr. Hammond said, if the principles and name were just, why depart from either the one or the other? He was a Chartist, and would recognise no other name. Mr. Rowntree, in answer to questions put, declared against mixing up any other questions with the suffrage, and read from a paper reasons for not wishing to change the name of Complete Suffrage to that of any other. Mr. Arran claimed indulgence from the meeting above the other candidates; he was not aware of having to stand before them as candidate for their suffrage. When he came to the meeting, he wished to make an impression on them, as the subject was one of life or death to the movement. He then went on contrasting the principles of Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Sturge, the object both had in view; while Mr. O'Connor would relieve the people, and increase trade, by putting them on the land, Mr. Joseph Sturge would give them a repeal of the Corn Laws and Free Trade. Now he (Mr. Arran) very much doubted if even with the Charter he could vote for a repeal of those laws. Mr. Arran was interrupted several times during his address.—Mr. Clarke said he would not make a speech or detain them; they all knew he was a Chartist, he would therefore vote for the Charter, details and all. Mr. Hodgson declined to stand.—Mr. Fletcher said he was there for principle; designations or names he gave to the winds. He was no Catholic, he worshipped not a Pope. Suppose a man made him a present of a mill, would he refuse it because it would not be called a factory? He was no O'Brienite, no Sturgeite, no O'Connorite—he was a Chartist.—Mr. Borrows did not appear.—The Chairman then proceeded to take a show of hands for the Candidates. Mr. Smyth was first put to the meeting, when every hand was held up; Mr. Driver next, and the show was not so large; Mr. Hammond next, for whom the show of hands was unanimous. Mr. Rowntree was next put, but for him the show of hands was not so large as any of the former; Mr. Arran was next, and the show was equal to that of Mr. Rowntree; for Mr. Clarke the show was less than any of the former, and for Mr. Fletcher about ten hands were held up. The Chairman said in the case of Mr. Rowntree and Mr. Arran, he could not decide, and he should, therefore, put them again; when Mr. Arran had the majority. The Chairman then declared the election fell on Mr. Smyth, Mr. Driver, Mr. Hammond, and Mr. Arran. Thus has Bradford secured three out-and-out Chartists, viz., Mr. Smyth, non-elector, member of the N. C. A.; Mr. Hammond, elector, member of the N. C. A.; Mr. Arran, non-elector, ditto; Mr. Driver is a member of the N. C. A. and of the Complete Suffrage Association, an elector, is bail for some of our body, and is ready to give bail for more when required.

Dewsbury.—The Plague's Humbug Defeated by the Chartists.—On Tuesday evening, "Timmy Falvey," late silk weaver of Macclesfield, but now of the Anti-Corn Law League, came into this garrison of Chartism. The brave Chartists, ever ready to do their duty, were in attendance at the appointed time. Mr. Falvey occupied an hour in his lecture. This light from the Plague attempted to show the mighty and great advantages that would accrue from a repeal of the Corn Laws. After Mr. Falvey had finished, Mr. Bairstow took him to task about forty minutes, and amid much applause demolished the free trade, cheap bread, and extension of commerce fallacies, and proved that the repeal of the Corn Laws would benefit no class permanently, but the money-mongers, mortgagees, and the traffickers in flesh, blood, and labour. Mr. Falvey attempted a reply for an equal length of time, saluted frequently by the derisive cheers of the working men present. Mr. Bairstow again rose and made his second and last reply, and so completely set the question at rest, that out of a meeting of 1000 persons, many middle men being present, not more than twelve voted for Mr. Falvey.

Mr. Bairstow delivered an address on Wednesday evening at the Market-Cross, to upwards of a thousand persons, which gave every satisfaction.

Halifax.—Mr. West delivered a lecture in the large room, Swan Coppice, on Tuesday evening last, to a crowded audience, during which he gave a humourous description of his treatment while on a visit at Derby county gaol.

Bonhill.—Con. Murray lectured here on Friday to the Chartists. The lecturer throughout made an excellent appeal to those who had not considered it their duty to join that cause, which is calculated to exalt us civilly and religiously. Mr. M. took his seat amidst the plaudits of the meeting.

Basford.—A public meeting was held here on Monday evening, to elect two delegates to the Birmingham Conference, for seven o'clock, but long before that time the room was crowded in every corner. Mr. Richard Hankin, of Carrington, was called to the chair. Mr. Thomas Rowland and Mr. George Harrison were proposed and carried unanimously. They were instructed to abide by the Charter, name and all.

LONDON.—St. Pancras.—This locality met at 59, Tottenham Court Road, on Monday evening, Mr. Lucas in the chair. A deputation attended from the Committee of the Central Hall. Messrs. Ridley, Wheeler, Cowan, and Hogg ably supported the establishment of this undertaking. A quantity of the rules were disposed of, and several shareholders enrolled. Two shares were also taken by the locality, and Mr. Lucas was appointed a member of the Council of the shareholders. Nine members were nominated to serve on the General Council, and a Secretary and Treasurer elected. A discussion took place on the position of the Executive, but was ultimately adjourned. Messrs. Pelling and Lucas reported from the Metropolitan delegate meeting. A discussion took place on a notice of motion regarding the policy of Chartists attending anti-Corn Law meetings and their delegates were instructed to vote in favour of the Chartists attending all public meetings called for that purpose in their several neighbourhoods. The meeting then adjourned. The various committees for conducting the preparatory proceedings for electing delegates to the Birmingham Conference are actively at work; but the amount of funds yet collected is very trifling, and affords conviction of the utter hopelessness of the Chartists receiving pecuniary or other assistance from the middle classes. To this rule there are a few honourable exceptions; but the experience now gained will teach the Metropolitan Chartists in all future undertakings to rely solely on their own exertions, and to avoid all connection or union with other professing liberal parties, until they are convinced by their conduct that it is a true, and not a sham union which they are desirous of effecting.

At a meeting of the City Chartists, held at 55, Old Bailey, on Tuesday, it was moved and seconded, "That the Chartists of the City of London express their unabated confidence in Dr. M'Douall for his past services, and we are further of opinion, that the salary allowed by the Organisation to the members of the Executive, when sitting, should be allowed to his bereaved wife, he being an exile for advocating the rights of labour."

Mr. Fraser lectured at the Chartist Hall, 25, Star-street, on Sunday last. Mr. Frazer will finish his lecture on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock. One new member was enrolled.

Somer's Town.—Mr. Martin lectured at the Gold Beaters' Arms, St. Pancras-road, on Education, Morally, socially and politically considered. Mr. Balls will lecture at the same place on Sunday next.

The Somer's Town victim committee met at Mr. Ryan's, Chartist Coffee House, West-street, on Monday; when it was resolved "That the General Secretary having neglected to provide us with the names and circumstances of the various persons in prison for advocating the principles of the Charter, as we have required of him, our secretary enquire, through the *Star*, of the various sub-secretaries, the names, families, circumstances, and future prospects of the families of the various individuals suffering through their advocacy of our cause, that steps may be taken to relieve them." All communications to be addressed to Mr. Hornby, 80, Saffron Hill, London. £1 15s. was voted to the following persons, to be equally divided—Mrs. Peddie, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Brook, Peter Foden, Mrs. Clayton, and Mr. Mason. The committee in this arrangement have been actuated by a conviction that the forementioned persons having been long sufferers for the cause of Chartism, have paramount claim on the generosity of the public. Information on the circumstances of our suffering patriots and subscriptions in support of the cause will be thankfully received as above.

Hammersmith.—At a committee meeting on Wednesday evening, at Mr. George's refreshment rooms, Brook Green-lane, it was resolved that a public meeting for the election of delegates to the Conference to be held at Birmingham, shall be held in the Large Room of the City Arms Tavern, Bridge Road, Hammersmith, on Thursday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, and that Feargus O'Connor, Esq., as a resident of the district, having accepted the invitation to attend the meeting, will be proposed to take the chair on the occasion.

Horn's Tavern, Crucifix Lane.—The following resolution was passed at a meeting held at the above place, on Monday last:—"That this locality do consider that the Executive Council have deviated from the plan of organization, and do recommend the Chartist delegates at Birmingham to take the same into their consideration before separating."

Huddersfield District.—Collectors holding books from the committee appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting to elect delegates to Birmingham, are requested to bring or send in the monies collected by them to Mr. John Chapman, 16, Water Gate, Manchester-street.

Leicester.—The dramatic section of our Shakspereans presented "Douglas" to a public audience, in the amphitheatre, last Tuesday night. The performance was really creditable to the young persons *who took part in it*; but greater study will, it is hoped, render their future exhibitions more perfect. The musical drama of "The Floating Beacon" followed. The house was very densely crowded, and the performances have given pretty general satisfaction.—On Wednesday night, a public meeting was held in the Amphitheatre, to elect *four* delegates to serve in the forthcoming Conference at Birmingham. Neither the Sturgites, nor All-Saints' Chartists accepted the offer of an opportunity to propose their own men. The *four* delegates are, therefore, each and all, members of the "Shaksperean Brigade." Mr. Bairstow was elected unanimously, with the exception of seven votes; Mr. Cooper unanimously with nine exceptions; Mr. James Duffey, unanimously, also with nine exceptions; and Mr. Robert Jackson, unanimously chosen, with sixty exceptions. The other candidates were Mr. Crow and Mr. Beedham; the latter retired before the votes were taken, and Mr. Crow also wished to do so. The meeting was composed of 2,000 persons and upwards, and was held in the most open and public manner—four days' clear notice having been given by handbill. Mr. Cooper received a letter from the Complete Suffrage Union Office, Birmingham, a few hours before the election, stating, "that in as far as they understood the circumstances connected with the appointment of delegates for Leicester, they could not receive four delegates should they be appointed at such meeting." But the Shakspereans having long tried, and now deeply proved, the craft and deceit of the Complete Suffrage humbugs, were resolved to defy them, and elected four delegates accordingly. At the close of the election, the delegates were further publicly commissioned to attend to the plan of Organisation, when at Birmingham.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—As one that had nearly become a prey to the parties that distract (in a measure) our movement—for between the conflict of certain parties at present, no person will deny that we are in a distracted state—I, as an individual, had caught the *ferment*; the consequence of which was, that I used certain warm expressions in condemnation of your policy and likewise of your person; this was owing to what I thought to be facts that came to my knowledge. Since then other things have transpired which has caused me to reflect upon my former thoughts and words concerning this unpleasant affair. I have no hesitation in saying that it would be well for our cause, if it had never known some individuals that at present figure amongst us, as it is evident that some are not influenced by principle, but some sinister object is kept in view, in fact, I hear almost every day, that which makes me look upon some men in another light, quite different to that which I used to view them in. I cannot say I altogether approve of your proceedings at present; nor do I approve of the proceedings of the Executive; but the Executive, in my opinion, is not to blame, inasmuch as they are only the servants of the Chartist public, therefore the Chartist public had every right to look after their own work; but this is our curse. The people are inclined to trust exclusively to their stewards to do their work *honestly*, rather than call them to account. I am only what may be termed an obscure individual, nevertheless I have been called upon to take a part in the movement, which part I have endeavoured to fulfil; it is likewise a disinterested part, and I am determined to act always in an open, disinterested manner, in my advocacy, the principles for which I shall always feel the most lively interest. Trusting that you will pardon the rashness of which I have been guilty, and be assured that I am determined to watch over the humbugs,

I remain yours,
Fraternally,
B. Butterly,
Sub-Secretary to the N. C. A., Swan Coppice.
Halifax, Back Albion-street,
December 14th, 1842

P. S.—I have no ambition to gratify, neither do I wish to appear before the public. This is my ambition—I want honest, straightforward individuals, not humbugs. You shall hear from me again.

B. B.

Bletsoe.—Non-employment of Agricultural Labourers.—I regret to inform you that indications of a commotion among the agricultural labourers in this hitherto peaceable district begin to develope themselves. Bodies of men have already begun to assemble, and gone round in bands to the farmers requesting employment. A body of seven or eight men belonging to Harrold went round to the farmers of that parish about the beginning of last month, and in some places expressed themselves in strong language, saying "they could not starve, and bread they must have." At length one of the farmers gave them employment, but some of them could not earn more than sixpence a-day.—*Correspondent of the Northampton Mercury.*

Local and General Intelligence.

LONDON.—Dreadful Fire.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, the vicinities of the Minories and Goodman's-fields were thrown into a most painful state of excitement by the outbreak of a dreadful fire, accompanied by fearful sacrifice of human life, in Little Prescott-street, Goodman's-yard, Minories. The premises in which this deplorable event originated were situated at the west side of the street, within a few yards of the Blackwall railway. They consisted of a dwelling-house, four stories high, the property of Mr. Cook, a soap-boiler, in Goodman's-fields, who let them out to numerous families to the number, it was reported, of no fewer than twenty-five individuals. The ground floor was tenanted by a green-grocer, named Shackleton; the first-floor front room by a foreigner (a manufacturer of Dutch drops); the third floor by Mrs. Holland and her four daughters; and the remainder of the rooms by other persons, the names of whom could not be obtained. Shortly after the fire had been somewhat got under, Mr. Braidwood directed some of his men to discover whether any person was missing, and shortly they learned from a poor man named Proudfoot, who tenanted a room on the second floor, that three of his children were not to be found. He said he had saved his wife and two children, but whether any one had preserved the rest he was unable to say. The poor creature was running about in all directions in quest of them, and appeared almost distracted. Upon this information, Mr. Braidwood ordered two of his men to ascend the scaling ladders which had been placed against the walls of the premises, and, if the ruins would permit, to search among them. At one o'clock in the morning two bodies, namely, those of children, were found by Carter and another of the brigade among the rafters of the flooring, on the second floor, shockingly burnt and disfigured. These proved to be those of Proudfoot's children. Shortly after another body of a child was found on the same floor, apparently a girl of about six years of age.

Inquest on the Sufferers.—On Thursday afternoon, an inquest was held at the Royal Standard, Little Prescott-street, White Chapel, on view of the bodies of the eight sufferers. After the examination of several witnesses, the enquiry was adjourned until one o'clock on Friday. We regret to state that Mr. and Mrs. Sumners are also missing, and great fears are entertained that they too have been burnt to death. The man Younker, in whose room the fire commenced, has absconded. The neighbourhood continues in the greatest state of excitement.

CLAYTON.—Burglaries.—The house of Mr. Job Barker, the Old Dolphin Inn, has, during the last week, been broken into twice, and three gallons of gin, two gallons of rum, half a gallon of whisky, a quantity of bottled porter, two hams, a leg of veal, two stone of wheat bread, a quantity of wearing apparel, and other articles, have been stolen. On Friday night the premises of Mr. Jonas Wilkinson, constable, and worsted spinner, Clayton, were broken into and seven gallons of oil were taken away.

Fowl Stealing.—On Thursday night last, the out house of Mr. Henry Jowett, overseer, Clayton, was broken into and three hens were taken away. Same night, the premises of Mr. Waley, farmer, Clayton, were broken into, and seven hens and one cock were taken away.

Hedge Robbery.—On Tuesday night, some villain stole away the clothes that were hung out to dry, belonging to a poor handloom-weaver, named David Harrison, of Clayton.

HUDDERSFIELD.—On Monday night last the hen roost of Mr. Miles Netherwood, was robbed of six fowls, with which the depredators got clear off. This is now a nightly occurrence in our neighbourhood.

Spain.—The accounts from Madrid are to the 6th. Several fresh regiments had arrived, to replace those which had accompanied the Regent to Barcelona. The National Guard appeared animated by the best spirit, and the city enjoyed perfect tranquillity.

How to Save the Holyday.—People are just now tantalized with some little speculations about holydays lost and to be won. First Christmas-day falls on a Sunday, and that is clearly a holyday lost. But there is some hope of getting it back by bargain with all the several dispensers of holydays from the Privy Council to the charity school-master and the master-tradesman. The case of the work-people is hard; they look for this chiefest of holydays, sacred to family reunions, as a right—but now it is merged in a common Sunday. It is proposed to give them the Monday instead. They are to have it in the dockyards; and if it is not the custom in the Government offices generally, it should be for the sake of the example. But Government have it in their power to settle the question in a very summary manner. It is said that there is to be a holyday in celebration of the peace with China; and a correspondent of *The Times* suggests that it should be fixed for the Monday after Christmas-day. That would determine the matter for the present. The question will not recur for eleven years; by which time, possibly, people may have learned that holydays among an over-worked people do not always hinder business, and that just as much work may be got through as the country needs, though a holyday is not withdrawn on an average every six years.—*Spectator.*

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.

Your's, very thankfully,
Feargus O'Connor.

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

The following "*Opinions of the Press*" will bespeak, in some measure, the worth of the little compilation:—

"We have here the most efficient *multum in parvo* that we have ever seen. As a "Poor Man's Companion"—a book of ready reference upon many subjects in which he is vitally interested, and of information upon matters which he ought to know—it is the thing which every poor man needs; as a text book for political lecturers it is invaluable.

"There is an amount of information contained in it which we never before saw crammed into so small a compass. Facts, figures, tables, and calculations, all of them regarding matters of national importance, and all arranged and made ready for general and immediate use—affording at a glance almost whatever information can be wanted—stud the whole book; while a few happy and judicious comments afford a kind of guide to the uninitiated in statistics for their application and use in the various matters of civil and social polity which may come under contemplation."—*Northern Star.*

"The excellence of the calendar section of this *multum in parvo*, is of the first order; and it might put all the Francis Moores that have existed since the days of Noah into the shade on the score of utility: and yet we have in this *bijou*, for threepence, twenty times the information pretended to be given in the veritable "Francis" for double the money. (When will *humbug* and the Stationers' Company dissolve partnership?) The statistical and argumentative portion of the "Poor Man's Companion," presents claims to the attention of every man; and the intellect must, indeed, be obtuse, that cannot derive useful information from it. There has been much reading and deep reflection in the present compilation."—*Weekly Dispatch.*

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.

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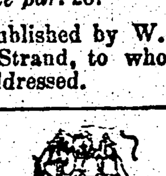
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LOCAL MARKETS.

Leeds Corn Market, Dec. 13.—The supply of Wheat, Barley, and Beans to this day's market, are larger than last week, Oats rather smaller. The new Wheats are coming to hand very damp; the finest dry qualities made last week's prices, but all other descriptions are very difficult to quit, though offered lower. Fine Barley rather lower, other descriptions full 1s. per quarter lower. Oats and Beans very heavy sale.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 13, 1842.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
3679	1861	727		302	29
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 7 9¾	1 8 4½	0 18 7	0 0 0	1 10 1½	1 5 4½

Leeds Cloth Markets, Tuesday, Dec. 13.—There has been rather more business doing in the Cloth Halls, and on the whole perhaps trade may be said to have improved; but on this subject opinions are extremely unsatisfactory. The dressers are not fully occupied, nor are the warehouses so much employed as they might be. Money is complained of as being scarce beyond comparison.

Huddersfield Cloth Market.—The closing of the year brings with it an almost entire cessation of business. There appears less business transactions every week. The market was decidedly bad. This was partially produced by the sale of 5,000 pieces of fancy goods of various descriptions having been sold by auction during the last week—the remains of the stock belonging to Mr. Joseph Norton, Clayton, after his late fire. A great number of foreigners were present to purchase.

Richmond Corn Market, Saturday, Dec. 10th.—Our market to-day was fairly supplied with Grain. Wheat sold from 5s 3d, to 6s 9d. Oats 2s to 3s 6d. Barley 3s 6d, to 3s 9d. Beans 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel.

Newcastle Corn Market, Dec. 10th.—The supply of Wheat at market this morning from the country was only moderate, and the arrivals from the coast being also light, the whole was readily cleared off at the rates of this day se'nnight. There is no alteration to notice in the value of foreign Wheat; the transactions that have taken place during the week have been only limited. The best qualities of Rye meet a retail demand, but other descriptions are unsaleable. The arrivals of Barley this week are more liberal, and the sale has been only languid, but can note no alteration in its value. In Beans and Peas there is little doing. Malt continues a dull sale. We had a good show of Oats from the farmers to-day, and they met a brisk sale at rather over the rates of last week. Flour meets a slow sale at the quotations.

York Corn Market, Saturday, Dec. 10.—The very damp foggy weather we have had for the last few days, has a further tendency to injure the condition of all kinds of Grain. The trade is dull for any, except the finest descriptions of Wheat and Barley; but, for such, about the rates of last week are procured, whilst inferior qualities must be quoted full 1s per qr. cheaper. Oats dull sale, but not lower; Beans almost nominal.

Malton Corn Market, Saturday, Dec. 10.—We have a fair quantity of grain offered to this day's market. Wheat is in good demand at last week's rates, and in some instances one shilling per qr. more has been obtained; Barley without alteration in value; Oats dull of sale, and inferior sorts a farthing per stone lower. Wheat, white 52s to 54s per qr. of 40 stones. Ditto, red 46s to 50s per do. Barley 25s to 27s per qr of 32 stones. Oats 8½d to 9d per stone.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

We are fairly supplied with Wheat; the trade moves slowly, without alteration from the rates of last week. Barley is rather easier to buy. Oats and Shelling steady. Beans as before.

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

All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday, December 17, 1842.