(From the Evening Star.)

About twelve months ago the Chartists of Manhester, like the Scotch Covenanters, were driven thester, like the Scotch Covenanters, were driven from post to pillar by the free trade agitators; disloged from every meeting place, and left without a spot wherein to assemble. In this dilemma some of the most spirited of the operatives came to the resolution of battling faction by increased exertion, and a resolve that oppression should but add to their the property of the pro determination to baffle the wily. With this riew they took the Carpenters' Hall, at a rent, we believe, of £80 per annum, under a promise from rent by giving a certain number of lectures in the Mr. O'Connor that he would contribute towards the

This spacious building is capable of holding 3,00 persons, and is admirably adapted for public meetings, having at one end a very large gallery with rising seats behind, capable of holding some hundreds. The Hall is situated in the very centre of lattle Ireland, that part of the town frequented by the Irish labourers, and by whom Mr. O'Connor and the Chartists were attacked in March last, at the Hall of Science

A rumour was very generally circulated, that months present occasion the Irish hive was again pon me present to attack the Hall, en masse. This TIS communicated to Mr. O'Connor, and he was i

At eight o'clock the spacious building was crammed in every part, while a body-guard of stout medianes and operatives lined every avenue leading to the door. Precizely at eight o'clock Mr. O'Connor entered, and the cheering outside was re-echoed by the thousands above, and made the building ring. Upon making his appearance in the Hall the sight the business in one of those telling, simple,

d helping them at his own expense, to replenish their exhausted coffers. Many things connected with that meeting gave him pleasure, but above all, the appointment of James Leach to that office as chirmen, which, above all working men, he was wher man to render hypocrisy harmless-(cheers.) ananimously with great applause. Mr. O'Connor then proceeded to analyse the condad of the Sturge party at the Conference, in what and carried by acclamation, when that gentleman in

that locality. He did not, however, go until he to a ten pound cottage. womed calmness. When he returned he told the ters of wheat a year at 40s the quarter—(hear, hear). Executive and the people that we were sold to the That was a species of free trade which without Act of fioned them to take no part. (Hear, hear, and So mously, smid loud cheers.

rales and rippling-streams, and how my bursting trade in legislation. han swells with virtuous indignation for your sufbre real capital in your arms, and you want to know own hot bed. ker jou are to get value for it in provisions. They are get capital in machinery, and they want to how that both things cannot happen; that is, that Jon get a fair return for your capital in your arms, er cannot get what they will consider a fair return

esed for several minutes. lored the following resolution:-

# Douthern Star,

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. NO. 272. SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1843.

as good Chartists as Feargus O'Connor, when he gave threw much new light; he explained why live stock Chartists) had given way upon the name of the Charter go away. - I won't."

of stating, that with one single exception, the stateamendment of Mr. O'Connor being carried unanimensly, had. there was one solitary free-trader in the gallery, who

Mr. COOPER introduced the following resolution :-Resolved that the Evening Star newspaper has advocated the rights of the working classes with a Zeal and ability never before manifested by the daily press of this country, and we therefore hold it to be not only a Upon making his appearance in the right this country, and we receive noid it to be not only a was most exciting; all rising, jumping, cheering, duty, but an indispensable one, to give to that journal and waving hats and handkerchiefs. Immediately all the support in our power; and with that view we have Leach was manimously called to the now call upon our brethren throughout the country to chair amid thunders of applause, and opened establish clubs in their several localities, for the purpose of extending the circulation of that journal; and che business in the product is so remarkable, we would impress upon them the produce and the and by which he has made himself so hated by the necessity of insisting upon all landlords of houses of League, the corton lords, and the factions. At the entertainment, who take a daily paper, to take the onclusion of his address, he introduced Mr. Evening Star, and we pledge ourselves to set the O'Connor, who was received with every demonstration, not only of regard but of love. He told does not subscribe to that paper, if any daily paper is them that he had come there to redeem his pledge taken in there."

The above resolution was carried amid the most vociferous cheering, with a pledge to carry it out vigorously. It was then moved and seconded that the first reso-

lution be signed by the Chairman and transmitted as we eminently entitled to fill (cheers.) Leach, by the resolution of the meeting to Thomas Duncombe, his simple eloquence, his straightforward opposition Esq., M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons. birraney, and his able exposure of the fallacies of The mention of Mr. Duncombe's name was received the memics of the people, had done more than any with waving of hats, and the resolution was carried

A vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor was then proposed h termed the first pitched battle between the people reply said. Now one thing I forgot to mention to-night said a union of their oppressors. He then explained was this—the League want to give you all a quarter of from the meetings held in last summer in North corn per annum ten shillings cheaper than you can now languature, and the speeches reported by the Man- procure it. Now, if cheap bread be indeed their obtheir Guardian and other Whig papers, for ject, he would point out how the masters could, with-Carast leaders, which never were delivered, the out a repeal of the Corn Laws, give every operative two men were hired by the League to go into North

Linguistre, and that the press dared him to go to

an operative on being employed should become than the press dared him to go to band that two mills were burned, and that the pay for it, whether he "took the key or not;" in some emissies of destruction were gaining ground. cases, however, those cottages were not worth more Then, when danger presented itself, he did go. He than six pounds a year—(hear, and "No, not that") inversed all North Lancashire, burnings ceased, Very well, the desire to be employed forced the operaminmatory speeches ceased, uproarious meetings tive to give £4 per annum more than the house was teased, and the public mind was restored to its worth. Now that £4 a year would purchase two quar-

League, that emissaries were abroad, and that we Parliament, the masters could accomplish—(cheers.) should be on the alert; he then traversed York. But no, they do not want free trade. Mr. O'Connor then, tire, South Lancashire, parts of Leicestershire, and after a handsome compliment to the exertions of James horinghamshire, and told the people that the Leach, proposed a vote of thanks to him as Chairman, league had resolved upon a revolution, and cau- which was seconded by acclamation, and carried unaniyou did !) His cautions were, however, unavailing; Mr. LEACH then came forward, and was received the £50,000 succeeded. They bought six Chartists in with great applause. He said, I will now give you August, and loaded with the most hellish placards, just one simple fact, in confirmation of what Mr. and supplied with money, they started them to O'Connor has advanced upon the question of increased

North Lancashire to stop the mills, and commence production. One man in M'Connell's mill in Man-the work of destruction. The first place visited was chester, has turned off more work to-day than in 1778, Presion, and there many murders followed. And or sixty-five years ago, it took 9,500 hands to perform, for attempting to stop this, said Mr. O'Connor, and that one man receives 10s, a week less than any miself and seventy-one others are conspirators; and one of the 9,500 received sixty-five years since; and we who met on the 17th of August are enarged with now what was become of the wages of the other eigensting an outbreak that occurred on the 1st of 9,499? Let the shopkeepers and the quarter's revenue. in month. (Hear and laughter.) Mr. O'Connor answer that—(Loud cheers, and "Aye, Leach, that's the mixed upon the question of free-trade, saying it; let them answer that.") Mr. Leach then thanked how, writingmen, I could tell you all about the the meeting, and pledged himself to meet the League cloud-rapped mountains with their white night-caps in the pavilion, if they dared to call a public meeting, on-(name of laughter)—and all about your fertile and to continue his exertions till the people got free

faings, and how my immost soul is wedded to your Messra. Doyle and Grovecot, and then left the Hall in course (renewed langhter); in short, I a body, following Mr. O'Connor's carriage to his hotel and talk nonsense to you till daylight—(hear),— about a mile, as attack was anticipated, and upon to I am not going to make fools of you or of myself. alighting the whole body drew up in front, and giving I m going to speak to you about bread and beef, a hearty round of cheers, separated and departed to and coals, and information, and domestic comfort, their respective homes; and thus ended the most enadhow to get them-(loud chears, and "That's it, thusiastic meeting ever held in Manchester, and from Fargus") They talk of free trade, so do I. You which it will be seen that the League has died in its

# ROCHDALE.

Prioris of that of a Mr. Lancaster, delivered at the being our Representative, and his having subscribed offered to the attention of a civilized people. This meeting, therefore, returns them their sincere offered to the attention of a civilized people. much meeting at Glasgow, for dissection, showing towards the League-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; this the and warmest thanks."

The best of the could not be got rid of; this the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; this the and warmest thanks."

The best of the could not be got rid of; this the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; this the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; this the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; this the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; this the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; this the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; this the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; this the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; this the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of; the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of the league-fund led many to the belief was a fact which could not be got rid of the led many to the league-fund led many to the led many to the league-fund led many to the led m with how he damaged the cause he undertook to turned, were all free traders; and Mr. Bright, one they had forgotten or overlooked that the Charter during which he was loudly cheered, seconded the the proof that free trade meant nothing more or Leaguer, added to the belief that Rochdale was Here, then, the two parties came into collision. A Mr. Puddiford, in a rambling manner, made hat the two parties came into collision. A Mr. Puddiford, in a rambling manner, made his than encouragement for increased competition garrisoned and all right. In fact, Bright vouched gentleman in the confidence of the Sturge party some remarks upon what he styled Mr. Parry's Exten capitalists and labourers, and which were for our fealty to his Scotch audience. It will moved a series of resolutions, three of which were attack upon the body of Dissenters, which drew an Erery erils of which Mr. Lancaster himself com- also be remembered that Mr. Silk Buckingham, admirable, but the fourth pledged them to take as explanation from Mr. Parry. Fined. He showed how all who opposed Whigs recently delivered a lecture here; and upon Mr. the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of the meanifest the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of the meanifest the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of the meanifest the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of the meanifest the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of the meanifest the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of the meanifest the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of the meanifest the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of the meanifest the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of the meanifest the basis of discussion a Bill previously framed, of the basis of discussion a B by care what name the party who would award kicked and mangled and ill-treated, and then to bring in a bill, if granted, it was brought in and putes they expected to arise in the Metropolitan The lade was called by; but, said he, if we prefer delivered over to the safe custody of the police. placed in the hands of every member previous to its election; but they were signally defeated. No The of Sir Robert Peel's measures, such as his On Tuesday night, Mr. O'Connor came to Rochdale; going through the first, second, and third readings. public measures, such as his On Tuesday night, Mr. O'Connor came to Rochdale; going through the first, second, and third readings. public measures, such as his On Tuesday night, Mr. O'Connor came to Rochdale; going through the first, second, and third readings. public measures, such as his on Tuesday night, Mr. O'Connor came to Rochdale; going through the first, second, and third readings. public measures, such as his on Tuesday night, Mr. O'Connor came to Rochdale; going through the first, second, and third readings. public measures, such as his on Tuesday night, Mr. O'Connor came to Rochdale; going through the first, second, and third readings. The manner of the first is the first of the first is the first of the first is the first of the fi the cheers)—to the nibbling of the Whigs, and could desire. The Theatre was engaged, and though instead of this they were asked to stultify them-disappointment at the Conference, and must have beindirect taxation, Oh, then we are all Tories—very spacious, was not sufficiently so to accommo. her, hear, and langhter.) Now, said he, the date one-fourth of those who came from Heywood, they knew nothing. Mr. Lovett, who through a of their party by internal divisions had now gone by. This halled for 2,400,000 pounds; and, curious to Todmorden, Bury, Bacup, and the surrounding long and persecuted life had adhered to the prin
The providence of the conduct of the Chartist delegates in a position which in the Conference that the Confere It the ten previous years of Tory rule, the crammed, as was the entrance to them, with the ten previous years of Tory rule, the crammed, as was the entrance to them, with the them to substitute for it the Charter. compelled them to act in the manner in which the White spect was the crammed, as was the entrance to them, with the Thir they refused (Hear) It had been said they had the Carbon and they had shown in their white spent more in the latter ten years, members of the League and shopkeepers. The stage, the two items of prosecuting and transporting the several rooms, and passages were literally that they were contending about trifles— hour of triumph to their opponents, and the concithat they were contending about trifles— hour of triumph to their opponents, and the concithat they were contending about trifles— hour of triumph to their opponents, and the concithat they were contending about trifles— hour of triumph to their opponents, and the concithat they were contending about trifles— hour of triumph to their opponents, and the concithat they were contending about trifles— hour of triumph to their opponents, and the concithat they were contending about trifles— hour of triumph to their opponents, and the concithat they were contending about trifles— hour of triumph to their opponents, and the concithat they were contending about trifles—
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hour of triumph to their opponents, and the concithe con Periods ten years by exactly 2,400,000 pounds, O'Connor arrived, the cheering was stunning.—

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The periods ten years by exactly 2,400,000 pounds, O'Connor arrived, the cheering was stun the fact is, said Mr. O'Connor, this League, was called to the chair, and briefly introduced Mr. family he might also say, they have grown in grace, they would never previously allow that having price as it may is nothing more than the O'Connor, who addressed the meeting for more than the O'Connor, who addressed the meeting for more than the level by the same time not to This problem is it may, is nothing more than the meeting for meaning skeleton of Whighery,—(cheers and than an hour and a half, in a speech than the same time the beautiful than the same time the beautiful than the same time the same time the beautiful than the same time the same time the beautiful than the same time the people than But to long at the corn Laws; and, ferring any single advantage upon the soldiers who swer they were not; why, then, should they panded by Laws, and stated his opinion that on the failure of the long are necessary to uphold the pre- would have to bear all the blows. He handled the unworthy prejudices? no good was ever achieved by Laws, and stated his opinion that on the failure of the long are necessary to uphold the pre- would have to bear all the blows. He handled the unworthy prejudices? In good was ever achieved by Laws, and stated his opinion that on the failure of the long are necessary to uphold the pre- would have to bear all the blows. He handled the unworthy prejudices? In good was ever achieved by Laws, and stated his opinion that on the failure of the long are necessary to uphold the pre- would have to bear all the blows. He handled the unworthy prejudices? In good was ever achieved by Laws, and stated his opinion that on the failure of the long are necessary to uphold the pre- would have to bear all the blows. mi Tiem, we are necessary to uphold the pre- would have to bear all the blows. He handled the unworthy prejudices I no good was ever achieved by Laws, and stated his opinion that scheme Chartism would receive a great accessively for in any agitation for the repeal of a masterly style; and when he came to the question of labour could be more contemptible than the conduct of The resolution was then unanimously carried.

The resolution was then unanimously carried. of the land and tenure, and the application of labour could be more contemptible than the conduct of of the land and tenure, and the approximation of the land and the loss sustained by the shopkeepers. Dissenters in that agitation; they disliked, they deto the land, and the loss sustained by the shopkeepers proced the resolution in a very happy to the land, and the loss sustained by the shopkeepers proced the resolution in a very happy to the land, and the loss sustained by the shopkeepers proced the resolution in a very happy to the land, and the loss sustained by the shopkeepers proced the resolution in a very happy to the land, and the loss sustained by the shopkeepers proced the resolution in a very happy to the land, and the loss sustained by the shopkeepers proced the shopkeepers proced the church, but for peace sake, for the procedure of the church, but for peace sake, for the procedure in sustained by the shopkeepers procedure. In such a sustained by the shopkeepers procedure, in that agitation; they distinct the church, but for peace sake, for the procedure, in that agitation; they distinct the church, but for peace sake, for the procedure, in that agitation; they distinct the church, but for peace sake, for the procedure, in that agitation; they distinct the church, but for peace sake, for the procedure, in that agitation; they distinct the church, but for peace sake, for the procedure, in that agitation; they distinct the church, but for peace sake, for the procedure, in that agitation; they distinct the church, but for peace sake, for the procedure in that agitation; they distinct the procedure, they distinct the procedure, they distinct the procedure procedure, and the church they are the church, but for peace sake, for the procedure, in the church, but for peace sake, for the

as good Chartists as Feargus O'Connor, when he gave seven hours a day for nothing to that paper, while they smoked their pipes, and drank their ale or coffee with some free trade or Tory paper lying before them. This appeal appeared to sting the meeting, while its trath was nevertheless acknowledged; and in proof of which, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. T. Clarks, of Stockport, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of the carty by it, through persecution and calumny until by Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of the carty by Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of the carty by Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of the carty by Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of the carty by Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of the carty by Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of the carty by Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of the carty by Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of the carty by Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of the carty by Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of the carty by Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of the carty by Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of the carty by Mr. Wheeler, and stated in reference to the proposition of the carty carty apport in their power." Carty details a subscription for liquidating the s Jackson, and supported by Mr. Cooper, bookseller, was lenge to the League to meet him according to the should not Chartists equally abide by their name? blending the views and actions of the two carried amid thunders of applause, some honest voices terms of his letter in last week's Star roused the They had suffered persecution, imprisonment, and associations, or he should distinctly have crying out, "Now, mind you don't forget it when you hearts of his andience, and caused the chops of the even death in the cause—they were denounced by stated his opinion upon the subject. If the free-traders to fall.

the report of their delegates to the Birmingham Conference.

This was unanimously agreed to and received with great applause. Mr. Loverr commenced by stating that he must Conference to have a public opportunity of rendering an account of ther stewardship. From his per-

sonal knowledge of their conduct, he had every reason to believe their report would give perfect satisfaction, but as it is almost impossible to please of its origin. Mr. Lovett then gave an interesting of the anti-Corn Law League, and impressed upon account of the establishment and transactions of the Suffrage Union, until the calling together of the late Conference. He believed there was a growing feeling in the country in favour of Chartism, which suffrage Union, until the calling together of the agitation for the Charter, which he designated as the master-piece of policy, as the key which would open the granaries to a famished people, as the would allie to their suffrage Union, until the calling together of the agitation for the Charter, which he designated as the master-piece of policy, as the key which would open the granaries to a famished people, as the would ultimately force the legislature to agree to the only salvation for the working classes, and declared principles of the Charter, and the same force of his conviction that if they were led away from this public opinion would also force them to adopt the by any paltry prejudices against names or individetails. He entertained the same opinion now as he ever had done; that their objects could never be peacefully attained until a cordial union was effected with his address. the honest portion of the middle classes. Mr. L. on Mr. Wheelen, in giving in his report, stated his

sitting down was loudly cheered.

humanity and justice-(cheers). of men upon important subjects, and being delegated left Birmingham, declaring: by them, should give an account of the manner in which they had fulfilled that delegation. The object of the Conference was confessedly to unite by means of an enlarged and general investigation into the causes which had hitherto produced disunion, the wisest and most enlightened of the middle classes with the working classes for the attainment of the Suffrage. Upon the cardinal points, on which all legislation upon that subject must hinge, they were already united; the previous Conference had decided, what details these principles should be surrounded so as to secure their practical effect when brought into operation. This was a subject which it was forbearance, and as an individual he was actuated by those sentiments and those alone. It was well

then of his opposition, were all that he would falsehood cannot stand before truth, and he could clause by clause; but even this the Complete Suf- did not know what they were about. He thought Three is complete the triumph of truth over false not stand before me. Now, continued Mr. O'Connor, frage party would not accede to, but determined to that they did know what they were about, and that subsequent receipt, nowed, not stand before me. Now, continued Mr. O'Connor, frage party would not accede to, but determined to that they did know what they were about, and that subsequent receipt, nowed, now and that subsequent receipt, nowed, not stand before truth over false not stand before me. Now, continued Mr. O'Connor, frage party would not accede to, but determined to that they did know what they were about, and that subsequent receipt, nowed, now and that they did know what they were about, and that my intentions, in this respect, have not been on Sunday morning, in their room East-end of the subsequent receipt, nowed, now and that subsequent receipt, nowed, now and the subsequent receipt, now and the subsequent receipt rece there there and you shall have them. Feargus.) their own measure, and they are "patriots," "dis- a desire on their part to be disunited. It was as- took that division as a fitting opportunity. They O'Cornor then ext down amidst cheers that interested patriots," while I who coin my own sweat served that they were led by a blind bigotry to were got along with two or three hundred sterling the 10s. 4d. received from any locality, for circulars, while I who coin my own sweat served that they were led by a blind bigotry to were got along with two or three hundred sterling the 10s. 4d. received from any locality, for circulars, and being the locality of received from any locality, for circulars, and being the locality of received from any locality, for circulars, and being the locality of received from any locality of received f The Chargest minutes.

The Chargest minutes the los. 4d. received from any locality, for circulars, which would admit of no discussion Chartists, designated as violent men, &c., and being will be acknowledged as a subscription from that into gold to repay you what it cost to send our the Chargest which would admit of no discussion Chartists, designated as violent men, &c., and being will be acknowledged as a subscription from that introduced Mr. Doyle, who Charman as your delegate to Birmingham—am a upon the subject. This assertion, whether put for naturally alarmed, they took the first opportunity of locality. or as from myself personally? I need only the following "political trafficker living upon you!" Mr. O'Connor ward by the press or by public meetings, he totally getting away. He was not sorry for this. He then entered into the whole question of the Repeal of denied; there was not a word of truth in it; they should rejoice at their making converts among the then entered into the whole question of the Repeal of deficiency and the Land; proving were desirous of discussing it, of making improve- middle classes; let it be under what name it would be the Corn Law, Free Trade, and the Land; proving were desirous of discussing it, of making improvements he did not believe that they would succeed; but let that, to the number of from 4,000 to 5,000, in public that a repeal of the Corn Laws, to advantage the ments where it could be shewn that improvements he did not believe that they would succeed; but let the same best from 4,000 to 5,000, in public that a repeal of the Corn Laws, to advantage the ments where it could not have the Charter them try. He thought the Conference had effected the same best of the charter that after having people, must be brought about by making the people were needed; but they would not have the Charter them try. He thought the Conference had effected the same and t interestly considered the question of a repeal of the producers and consumers, and giving each man an superseded. If any other bill was brought forward, firstly—in a sufficient supply, and, secondly let it grow out of the Charter. The great objection firstly—in a sufficient supply, and, secondly let it grow out of the Charter was th ad have therefore, determined not to join the League Parliament must produce a revolution without cona thir spinition for a repeal of the Corn Laws; and, ferring any single advantage upon the soldiers who swer they were not; why, then, should they pander to them. Mr. Hetherington then alluded to the Corn Laws; and, ferring any single advantage upon the failure of

of stating, that with one single exception, the state—and carried all but unanimously, not half-a-dozen ment of Mr. O'Cennor, in his challenge to the hands being held up against the first; and thus should resist—they should conquer it, and eventually letter; the only mistake was, that instead of the cumstances, that the Chartists of Rochdale have ever amendment of Mr. O'Cennor being exception, the state—and carried all but unanimously, not half-a-dozen But should they yield to this feeling? No; they proposition. The members of the National Association is a should resist—they should conquer it, and eventually the believed that to prepare the people to use power they would be sure to do so. He believed the opposition of the middle classes was to the principle. ple and not to the name, and that they could never education. They also differed on another point; they there was one solitary free-trader in the gallery, who for want of a companion held up both hands against it. (Cheers and laughter.) In all other points he was him, nor will Diokey the Rover be able to persuade master, and not any Bill put forward by the Composessed equal political and social rights with man, body, of 15s. Directors and office-bearers were then requested to carry sometiming for his defence. "I am always well armed," said Mr. O'Connor, showing his fist, "this is the only weapon I will ever ing his fist, "this is the only weapon I will ever of the manner O'Connor repeated to him (Mr. Jackson) and to several others precisely what he stated in the Northern Star born a Catholic, and ascribes the immorality of the relative to Acland's announcement, that the League English operatives to the example of the immoral themselves insulted by being asked to take the they were therefore in favour of educating woman to Sunday last.

NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Kidd, of Glasgow, delivered duce to the achievement of man's political rights; two lectures in the new lecture room, Nelson-street, they were therefore in favour of educating woman to on Sunday last. Irish, and even speaks of their vermin and dirt; and yet appeals to their bludgeons in the hour of need to they were considered such fools as to be gulled by a aid him in his war against the English people.

The largest to take the vermin and dirt; and Charter under another name; they asked whether enable her to fulfil that high destiny to which she was A Public Meximo of the pitmen of Cowpen, Crambelled by a entitled. If the members of the National Charter lington, West Cramlington, Seghill, and Seton and him in his war against the English people.

A Public Meximo of the pitmen of Cowpen, Crambelled by a entitled by the should be enable her to fulfil that high destiny to which she was a constant of the pitmen of Cowpen, Crambelled by a entitled by the should be enable her to fulfil that high destiny to which she was a constant of the pitmen of Cowpen, Crambelled by a constant of the ciples were the same; they asked them to receive have no objection to unite and agitate conjointly with Saturday afternoon. Mr. Sinclair having been the Charter as a child is induced to swallow a pill in them, but to carry this out, they must do away with ananimously called to the chair, briefly opened the

> crave their indulgence, as he was suffering under severe indisposition. The chief object of the meet. of the Charter, than they now would, deserted, in a special operation, no government would ing was to enable their delegates to the Birmingham classes to join a something they were afraid to call classes to join a something they were afraid to call by its own name, although they might call it by a more respectable one; nothing could be more glaring than their inconsistency in refusing to allow the Charter to be laid on the table at the Conference, all parties, if any one felt disposed to express their and then going to another room, and laying it on the dissatisfaction, he trusted they would be listened table, in conjunction with their own. He would to with the same attention as though they were not draw an inference of dishonesty from this, but eulogistic in their praise. It was one peculiar ad- he would say that they did not know what they entogistic in their praise. It was one peculiar advantage of Chartism that it courted inquiry, that it had everthing to gain by investigation, whilst Toryism, Whiggism, and other isms, the more they were investigated, the more their montrosities were apparent. Lest any one present should be unacquainted with the objects and establishment of the Complete Suffrage Union, he would, as an introduction to the Suffrage Union, he would, as an introduction to the report of their delegates, enter into a brief parential. report of their delegates, enter into a brief narrative crime, and concluded by alluding to the vain effort

opinion that the Sturge party, in their secession Mr. Lucas having been called upon by the Chair- from the Conference, and their after conduct, had man to report, stated that he had great pleasure in acted more like spoiled children than a body of giving an account of his stewardship, and entered intelligent, high-minded men, assembled to promote into a plain, circumstantial detail of the business the welfare of the empire; alluded to the amendtransacted at the Conference, and of the manner in ments made in the Charter, to the original motion of which his votes were given, and concluded by stating Mr. Parry, and the amendment of Mr. White to that he had voted for those measures which he be- the bad policy of the proposition, that the votes on lieved were most calculated to benefit the public; that question should be published; and stated his and if duty again called him, come weal, come woe, regret and disappointment that Mr. Lovett should he should be prepared to go forward in the cause of have declined the offer made by Mr. Cooper on behalf of the Chartists, that he should assist in Mr. Parry stated that he appeared before them drawing up a plan of organisation, under which in accordance with the usual and proper proceeding the two Associations could have been merged into that individuals representing the opinions of a body one grand whole; he was in hopes they could have

#### "The friends we've tried are on our side; The foe we hate before us."

He supposed Mr. Lovett had not sufficient confidence in the truth of their desire for a union, or not sufficient faith in his own friends to accept the offer in the same spirit in which it was given; he nevertheless trusted that they should continue to act in amity, that party spirit should be abolished, and already united; the previous contested and principles of almost unanimously, in favour of the principles of Mr. Marley, after apologising for the absence of the Charter. The question to be decided was, with Mr. Buchanan, in a neat address, moved the followall belong to the party of the people. ing resolution :-

"That this meeting having heard with pleasure necessary to approach with feelings of delicacy and the report of their delegates to the Birmingham Conference, cordially approve the course and conduct they pursued on that occasion, more especially known that the Charter was fenced about with good in their supporting the amendment- That the On Tuesday night last, we had one of the greatest practical details, that it had been long before the People's Charter be the basis of discussion'—and bolland, by the staff of the League, and selected participate in. The fact of Mr. Sharman Crawford public opinion and support than any measure ever of the conciliatory resolution proposed by Feargus O'Connor, and seconded by John Humphrey Parry.

Mr. Davoc, in a long and eloquent speech

Mr. BAINBRIDGE moved and Mr. FARRER seconded in excellent speeches the following resolution, which was unanimously carried :-

"That this meeting deeply regret the want of moral courage displayed by the Complete Suffrage party at the Birmingham Conference, by not coming

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY or Five Shillings per Onerter.

Mr. Loverr, in reply, stated that at such a late

the refined aristocratic press of the country as members of the National Chartist Association, meetings, having 25 one end a very large gamery

Mr Jackson, in seconding the resolution, bore honour—

At the close of Mr. O'Connor's lecture the two blackguards, as a disgrace to society—even now, were prepared to come up to the views of the resolutions proposed and carried upon the previous in well dressed company, to acknowledge yourself National Association, to which they had hitherto able testimony to the services rendered to the cause resolutions proposed and carried upon the previous in well dressed company, to acknowledge yourself National Association, to which they had hitherto by the Evening Star, and also took that opportunity night in Manchester, were submitted to the meeting a Chartist, was to expose yourself to reproach, been partly opposed, he should feel glad of the PUBLIC MEETING AT MARYLEBONE.

A public me\_ting of the inhabitants of the above place, was held on Monday evening, at the Social Hall, John-street, Tottenham Court-road, to hear the report of their delegates to the Birmingham

The Unarter as a child is induced to swallow a pill in them, out to carry this out, they must do away with that spirit of intolerance which has been too prevalent that spirit of intolerance which Mr. Sturge and his party, but he must maintain upon the same mantle being thrown over other forthwith into a society for the mutual protection that their late conduct at the Conference, shewed classes who were going forward for the same object; of their labour, being the only property left them Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Poizer proposed, and Mr. Pelling seconded, "That Mr. Lovett take that their late conduct at the Conference, shewed that their late conduct, coming the conduct at the Conference, shewed that their late conduct at the Conference, shewed the conduct at the Conference, shewed that their late conduct at the Conference, shewed that their late conduct at the Conference, shewed the conduct at the Conference, shewed the conduct at the Conference, shewed the conduct at the Conference at the Conferen unworthy prejudices and have stood forward in and intelligence, and not attempt to browbeat or lowing resolutions were likewise agreed to:—"That advance of the great movement. He believed they bully others into their opinion, and when this course this meeting are of opinion that the colliers of Wakewould have stood a much better chance of success was adopted, when the dictates of reason, integrity, field should be immediately corresponded with, and when backed by a mighty public opinion in support and enlightened knowledge were brought into active that another public meeting be held on Scaffold Hill of the Charter, than they now would, deserted, in a operation, no government would be able to stand on Saturday, the 4th February, at two o'clock in

> LEICESTER.—The annual meeting of the All Saint's Chartists was held on Monday, to hear the accounts read over, and to nominate persons to serve on the council for the ensuing year. The following resolution was passed:—"That we still adhere to the National Charter Association, but at the same time lament that there should have been so much strife and disunion in the ranks, and for the future we will not assist, either by pecuniary or any their business to attend. A delegate from Wakeether means, any party, be they whom they may, field is expected to take a part in the proceedings. that steer so unjustifiable a course.

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From Mrs. Winterbottom	2	41
Mrs. Moor	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$
A Friend at Rochdale, per Leon	ard	! <sup>-</sup>
Haslop, of Oldham	0	6
Joseph Greaves	5	0
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Which has been laid out in	the fo	llowing
manner:		· .
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To redeeming coat and waistcoat	5	6
To one pair of stockings	1	2
To one comfortable	0	9
To worsted and thread	0	83
To the postage of three letters	0	83
To carriage of the parcel to Liv	ver-	1
pool	1	0
To Mrs. Williams	2	54
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SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE

POLITICAL VICTIM DEFENCE AND FAMILY SUPPORT

Previously acknowledged ... A few friends, Sintray, near Aberdeen 0 7 6 Mr. Goslin, Sheffield ... ... 0 2 6 Maldon ... ... ... 0 4 0 Rotherham ... Sudbury (purchase money of 400 0 17 9 copies of Charlist Circular, as Mr. Cleave's proposal in previous week's 0 10 4 Star ... ... ... BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS, N.C.A. Nottingham, ditto ... ... Norwich, ditto ... ... ... Newton Heath, near Manchester, 0 10 4 ditto ... ... ... £170 15 10

By subscriptions from Dowsbury and Oldham, intended for Mrs. Ellis, but wrongly added to

this fund, last week ... ... 1 0 0 £169 15 10 FOR MRS. ELLIS. 2 11 ,6 Members of Conference ... Mr. Fox, Nottingham... ... Mr. P. Higgins, Dublin ... ... [The above per Cooper.] Mr. Brooks, Dewsbury ... ... Oldham ... ... Nottingham, (boot and shoemakers) Sudbury ... ... 0 2 0 John Cleave ... ... 0 10 0 FOR M'DOUALL. Previously acknowledged ... ... 1 10 0 Northampton\* ... ... Nottingham, (boot and shoemakers) 0 6 0 Todmorden, (proceeds of, and collection at a tea meeting, got up by Chartists) ... ... 2 0 0

subsequent receipt, however, of some queries, shows London Delegate Council desires to know whether refer to the subscription list published in this week's Star, as my best answer. Another party requires me to send them complete sets of the Circular. This I cannot do. 1 will include several, but not successive numbers in the next parcel of 400 copies. To preclude the possibility of subsequent misunderstanding on this point, I may as well here intimate that I reserve a certain equal

quantity of each back number of the Circular, as have been given with the "Star." The meeting was stock to complete sets and volumes—the thousands of addressed respectively by Messrs. Bessley, of Accrington, quires that are even then remaining, I freely present Brophy, Brooks, of Todmorden, and Brown, of London, to the Defence Fund, in the manner laid down. Another friend asks me to shew yet more plainly the advantages that might be made to result from my proposal. This can be easily done-thus:-

400 copies of the Circular, at ad, will produce ... Paid for the same (placed to credit of the Defence Fund) ... ... 10 4

GLASGOW .- The directors of the Charter Association met in their Hall on Friday evening. After transacting the ordinary business of the Association. it was resolved to call a general meeting of the Association for the purpose of hearing a report from the treasurer as to the affairs of the Asscciation, and to consider other matters connected with the movement. Auditors were appointed to examine the treasurer's books, and get up the meeting. the same to be held on Monday, February 1st, in the Chartist Church. The chairman then called the attention of the directors to the debt due to Mr. George Ross. At a meeting of a few friends on Thursday night, subscriptions had been made amounting to £5 18s., and he hoped Glasgow would come forward and honestly do its share in the matter. Mr. Chisholm moved, "That, seeing a number of their friends had entered with spirit into a subscription for liquidating the debts of the late

the late Conference. Mr. M'Ewen addressed the meeting at some length upon the proceedings of Conference; after which, a vote of thanks was moved to the gentleman in the usual way. To this an amendment was moved, that they defer the vote of thanks until they hear more particularly as to the proceedings. On the rote being taken, the amendment was carried by a considerable majority.

ANDERSTON.—A general meeting of the Anderston Charter Association was held in the Chartist Church. West College-street, on Monday evening. A ful report of the affairs of the Association was laid appointed for the next six months, when the meeting broke up.

the afternoon to receive a report of the reply to such correspondence." "That a committee, constituted of two men from each colliery be now appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the next public meeting." Agreeable to the above resolution, a public meeting of the pitmen of the Tyne and the Wear will be held at Scaffold Hill, near Benton-square, on Saturday, 4th February; chair to be taken at two o'clock; and, as business of vast importance to the colliers will be submitted to that meeting, it is hoped that all who can will make it

THE CHARTISTS of Newcastle and Gateshead held LEES - The following sums have been received by their business meeting in the Geat Inn, Cloth James Dawson, for the purpose of purchasing Market, on Monday evening, Mr. Livingstone in the clothing for William Williams, who is awaiting his chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having trial in Kirkdale Gaol, under the charge of attend- been confirmed, the Sectetary read a letter received ing riotous and tumultuous meetings in the month of from Mr. A. Walton, to which he was instructed to reply in the affirmative, if on Sunday evening. Mr. Dees then brought forward the resolution of which he gave notice last meeting night, viz.:-" That Mr. Sinclair be requested to lay before the meeting an account of his expenses to Birmingham and back." Mr. S. did so; and, a show of hands having been taken by the chairman, after it was examined, it was unanimously agreed that it was highly satisfactory. Mr. Knox moved, and Mr. Smith se-conded, "That the Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead be formed into districts, and a collector appointed for each district to wait upon the members for their contributions, and that the following persons be new appointed to make such arrangements, viz.—Messrs. Smith, Knox, Sloane, Frankland, Livingstone, and Sinclair. A great deal of local business having been disposed of, the meeting ad-

> NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE .-- Mr. Rigby, from Chorley, lectured here the other day.

> SAWLEY .- The Chartists of this locality met on Sunday evening; an animated discussion was entered into on the comparative merits of Corn Law repeal and Chartism, at the conclusion of which a resolution in favour of the Charter was unanimously

SALFORD.-Mr. Daniel Donovan, of Manchester, delivered a lecture in the Chartist Room, Great George-street, on Sunday.

TODMORDEN.-Mr. David Ross delivered two lectures in the Odd Fellows' Hall, to numerous and respectable audiences. At the conclusion of the lectures, as usual, there were a many enrolled as

the Horns, Crucifix-lane, Bermondsey, on Monday

LONDON-Mr. Bairstow delivered a lecture at

1. CHINA-WALK, LAMBETH.—At a meeting of members in this locality, the Charter, as amended, was read by the Chairman, after which it was moved and seconded, "That we consider the additions to the Charter as amendments, but suggest that in order to carry out the principle of equality, as that of the Charter, it is necessary that all offences be punished by the deprivation of liberty instead of the forfeiture of a sum of money."

Southwark.-Mr. Wale delivered a lecture before the members and friends of the Dockhead Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening, which gave great

OLDHAM.-On Sunday last, Mr. M'Farlane delivered a very spirited address, to a crowded audience, in which he exhorted his hearers to exert themselves in the management of their local affairs as much as possible. On Monday, John Fielden, Esq., M.P., and General Johnson, M.P., the representatives of the Borough, paid their annual visit to their constituents. The meeting took place at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, in the Town Hall. The room was crowded to suffocation, and great numbers soon came out almost exhausted with the pressure and heat; notwithstanding fresh comers kept going in. Mr. W. Taylor, of Shaw, was unanimously called to the chair, who briefly opened the business in a speech fraught with good sense. He then introduced Mr. Fielden to the meeting, who was received with great applause. He went through his Parliamentary duties in his usual energetic style, in the course of which he exposed the delusive practices of the League in going from town to town telling the people what benefits would be derived from a repeal of the Corn Laws and Free Trade. The fact, he said, was, that if such was the case, without a corresponding reduction in the taxes of the country, it would produce such a state of dissatisfaction that was

Railway Bridge, when a great deal of local business was transacted, and a resolution passed unanimously, accepting the offer of Mr. Cleave's Chartist Circulars for the benefit of the Defence Fund. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Cleave.

BACUP.-A Tea Party, Concert and Ball was held here on Saturday and Monday, in honour of the liberstion of Messrs. Tagg and Stott, from Preston House of Correction, when the Chartists exerted themselves by every possible means in their power to welcome their patriots home. The room was splendidly decorated with evergreens, flags and political pictures, which At the close, ten members enrolled their names, and a female society was formed, which consists at present of thirty members.

SHEFFIELD-Mr. Edwin Gill lectured on Sunday evening, in the Figtree-lane Room, he delivered an eloquent and instructive address, which was warmly responded to by a truly respectable meeting.

THE EXECUTIVE.—At the Monday evening's meetthe working classes most severely for dear sellers to you, and cheep sellers of yours. In alliance between Church and State; and the constituent inting the paper themselves, by which the mixing the paper themselves, by which the mixing the paper themselves, by which the paper themselves, by which the paper themselves are the profit of that inting the paper themselves, by which the profit of the people with and are proach; that it did not give the most bloated in those of with the paper themselves, by which the paper themselves, by which the paper themselves, by which the profit of the people with and are proach; that it did not give the most bloated in the profit of the people with and are proach; that it did not give the most bloated in the profit of the people's Charter, a because on the containing the same principles as their blill of Rights, thus pandering to unworthy prejudices, and preventing that cordial union amongst all the profit of the people with the paper themselves, by which them; never as ong as I live. I have the people with and a principle of vitality in it; it did not attack the great incubus, the parties which is so universally desired."

I may add that the item for carriage would in themselves which is so universally desired."

Wheeler, J. G. Dron, and Mr. Cooper's proposed plan of organically the paper themselves which is so universally desired."

It being now a very late hour, a vote of thanks the agents who receive a weekly supply of goods the mean and state; and the containing the same principles as their benefit of local and other Funds... 6

I may add that the item for carriage would in themselves. Wheeler, J. G. Dron, and Mr. Cooper's proposed plan of organically the paper of the People's Charter, a document containing the same principles as their benefit of local and other Funds... 6

I may add that the item for carriage on the most of the most of the most of th ing, the following five persons, all of London, were

THE LATE DREADFUL HURRICANE.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP ENGLAND. To the already frightful catalogue of wrecks we have to add the total loss of another fine ship, the England, Captain Thomas Lewis, belonging to London, which foundered two days after the hurricane in seventy-eight feet of water, about nine miles of Ostend.

The intelligence was brought by Captain Lewis, who with the chief mate, Mr. Clarke, and the ship's cook, arrived off the Custom-house, at eleven o'clock on Thursday night by the Belgian steamer. The England was of 425 tons burden, and belonged to Messra. Ward and Son, shipowners at Shadwell. She was not insured. Her crew, besides Captain Lewis, consisted of first and second mates, carpenter and carpenter's mate, and sixteen seamen. On the seventh inst. she left the river; Thames for the coast of Africa with about 200 tons of ballast, and arrived safe in the Downs on the following Thursday. They proceeded on the passage the same evening, having fair weather, the wind blowing a fine breeze from the east. However, at about one o'clock on Friday morning, when the ship had arrived between Fairley and Beschey Head, it commenced blowing a heavy gale, which increased to one of the severest hurricanes ever experienced by-the oldest man on board. Capt. Lewis, upon the storm advancing, had the ship secured as anugly as possible; all sail was shortened, and every man was upon deck ready in case of emergency. At about two o'clock the appearance of the weather was zwiul; hail, snow, and rain deacended in torrents, the sea appeared like a boiling surf, the waves rising a terrific height, and making a clear breach over the vessel. Most of the crew had lashed themselves to different parts of the vessel. During the morning the ship laboured very hard, and by her continually pitching shifted her cargo of ballast; so much so, that by daybreak she was completely upon her beam ends, and making a considerable quantity of water. The crew made signals of distress, but no vessel made its appearance during that and the following day; but at seven o'clock on Sunday morning a Dutch pilot-boat hove in sight. In the meanwhile the vessel had become worse, the crew suffering from cold and exhaustion. During Friday they made several attempts to work at the pumps; but the storm still continuing with unabated violence, although several were lashed to the handles, they were unable to keep a footing. Friday night and Saturday passed without any farther success, and they remained lashed to the rigging until late on Saturday night when the weather became somewhat fine, which enabled them to free themselves from the quarters where they had been tied nearly forty-eight hours. Such was the situation of the ship then, that it was impossible to work at the pumps, or even to launch the longboat; she lay on the water with her gunwales completely under, and her destruction was expected by all. At daybreak the following morning (Sunday) Captain Lewis and the chief officers determined upon cutting away the mainmast, in the hope of throwing the vessel more in an upright position, and in order to construct a raft. In a few minutes after the order had been given the most fell overboard, but it had little effect upon the ship. She lay with the bottom of her keel partially out of the water, and the gunwale some feet under. There was then upwards of ten feet of water in the hold, which was fast approaching the deck. Just as, they commenced constructing the raft the pilot-boat, to their great delight, hove down towards them, and succeeded in reaching the England, and taking them safely off the wreck.

The Dutch pilot-boat, at the desire of Captain Lewis. remained alongside of the ship until she sank, which took place in about two hours afterwards, about three leagues from the shore. The crew, upon their arrival at Flushing, were most

kindly treated by the authorities, who afforded them every comfort and assistance they could wish. The British Consul at Flushing then forwarded them to Rotterdam, which place they left for London.

Loss of the Lilly of Liverpool.—We regret to state that this splendid vessel, insured by the per Box. underwriter's at Lloyd's to the extent of £20,000, the property of Mr. Maxwell, of Liverpool, was totally lost during the tremendous hurricane on Friday week last, together with the Little Test of Southampton, and another (name unknown), upon the Taunton Sands, situate about two miles and a half to the north of the North Lighthouse, in the Bristol Channel. The ship was registered at about 600 tons burden. She had a general cargo on board, consisting of cotton and silk goods, boxes of copper ore, gunpowder, muskets, sabres, swords, pieces of ordnance, &c., and at the period of the unfortunate catastrope was upon her passage to Old Calabar, on the coast of Africa. About two hours after she struck, a vessel called the Appledore, Mr. Williams, master, came alongside, and, by means of his boat, took the crew off in safety. They were afterwards conveyed to the lighthouse, where every scomfort and kindness was shown to them. We regret to add that some time before the also an infallible Remedy for Sore and Diseased vessel came ashore, a portion of the crew had forcibly broken into the store-room, and drank to such excess of spirits, that some were lying about the deck in a shocking state of madness, and would have perished but for the humanity of their messmates, who secured them to the rigging to prevent the sea washing them overboard; and there they remained until assistance arrived alongside of the wreck. The crew consisted of twenty-three men, besides Captain Townes, the commander, and first and second mates. Immediately before the wreck being observed by the Coast Gnard, a strong body of men were stationed along the coast to protect my part of the cargo that should be washed ashore. Towards morning, as the tide rose, the breakers threw the ship higher upon the sands, where she soon broke in half, and her cargo floated out, and was washed upon the beach. As night advanced a band of desperate wreckers made their appearance and commenced plundering the cargo to a great offered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders, extent. Several were fired at by the Coast Guard and for all Complaints closely allied to them; not without any serious result, but they still continued claiming the merit of universality as is frequently their depredations with the utmost impunity. Since done by all-sufficient pill proprietors. then several of the principal offenders have been apprehended and committed for trial.

IRELAND. NARIS, JAN. 17.—Last Friday morning, as the boats belonging to the Rosses Herring Fishery were or of any of his accredited Agents enumerated; from business, will ensure to the patient a permaengaged in hanling their nets on the north side of (for which see small placards on the wall,) who nent and radical cure. the Isle of Arran, a violent gale of wind suddenly sprung up from the north, and in a very short space of time it increased to a perfect hurricane. Every effort was made by the boatmen to reach the shore, bears his Name, in his own hand thus—"George but, alas! twelve poor fellows were doomed to a Kerman," to imitate which is Felony. premature and watery grave; ten of whom formed The attention of the Public is respectfully requested the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignothe crew of one of Mr. F. Forster's large fishing to the undercited cases, and the most rigid investigation of the public is respectfully requested the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignoration of the public is respectfully requested the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignoration of the public is respectfully requested the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignoration of the public is respectfully requested the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignoration of the public is respectfully requested the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignoration of the public is respectfully requested to the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignoration of the public is respectfully requested to the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignoration of the public is respectfully requested. yawl—the other two men were lost out of separate tion into their authenticity is courted: currence, as a boat was returning from Burton Port to Arran, she was capsized, and six persons out of nine were unfortunately drowned. One of the survivors died the following morning from the effects of the braises he received on the rocks while struggling that the medicine recommended for Rheumatism, &c. by you, is one of the best, if not the best, ever disvivors died the following morning from the effects of have had since the 4th, have paralysed the efforts of our hardy fishermen; and although there is every reason to believe that there is a large shoal of the rings off the island of Ronanish, the tempestnous state of the weather has kept them from approaching the neural fishing ground. Twenty-neven trains of the neural fishing ground. Twenty-neven trains ing the usual fishing-ground. Twenty-seven trains most happy to state I found them a direct remedy. of nets, averaging seven each—in all about 190 nets. besides anchors, ropes, &c., have been lost by the Portnoo and Ballyhillagh fishermen on the morning of the 4th inst.

TUBBERRERUM, JANUARY 14.—Loss OF FOURTEEN Livis.-I hoped to be able to send you for nate publication a good account of our herring fishery; but, alas ! instead of a pleasing one, I am sorry to tell you that a boat's crew, consisting of ten men. were all swallowed up in the deep by a heavy, sea upsetting their boat. Many other boats were in great danger, but, fortunately, escaped with the greatest difficulty. The night previous to the loss the boats all went out and left their nets shot till next morning, when all went out in hopes of getting plenty of fish; but, melancholy to relate, while at called it acute,) that most painful disease; the the fishing ground at Aroonmore, a storm arose, and agonizing pain which she has suffered in her limbs all hands strove to gain the shore; one fine young man was swept off his oar by a huge wave, and was never seen more. Another melancholy accident happened a few days previous to the loss above-men-procured the best medical advice without obtaining pain which she has suncted in der times agonizing pain which she has suncted in der times before persons enter into the matrimonian state, less the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexage of tentimes could neither secure rest nor sleep, I have procured the best medical advice without obtaining evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a tioned. A boat from Arconmore was returning any essential relief,—her joints having become much home, when a storm arose, which upset the boat, swollen and her limbs so much contracted, and so to and six brave men were thrown out, three of whom

Liverpool, James Blair, master, bound to Tralee, so as to have walked to see you, (as she did on Sunput into the harbour this day. When off Bray Head this morning, she picked up four seamen's chests; for five years before; she is entirely free from pain. two with clothes, the other empty. In the first there and is rapidly recovering her general health, daily was found an account book, with the name of James getting rid of the distressing remedy. You are at Bell, and the master of his vessel, Grof or Grass, liberty to publish my daughter's case, in the hope Two letters also were found in the second chest; thereby that your excellent Pills, &c., may be the one a returned letter, addressed by James Blair to means of curing others. his sister, Mrs. Caroline Watford, Manchester; the other from Matthew Pears to his sister, dated; a copy of a manifest of stores, dated on board the Hermes, Wm. Ray Oliphant, Buenos Ayres, 29th of April, 1842. These articles, no doubt, belonged to the crew of some ill-fated vessel wrecked on the the crew of some ill-fated vessel wrecked on the Arklow-bank very recently. The master of the Alliance states he observed several large ships standing in for the bank last evening, and making much too means without a stick, but by a very short continuity of the bank last evening, and making much too means without a stick, but by a very short continuity. bold, as he conceived. The chests will be left at ance I was so relieved as to engage myself at harvest claimants.

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE COLLIERS.-Mr. Superintendent Davies, of the Merthyr district of the Glamorgan constabulary, received information on the morning of the 16th instant of an intended movement of the Gollygaer and Monmouthshire colliers | the Apothecaries Company, London. to Mr. Powell's colliery, Duffryn, Aberdare, for the purpose of compelling the men of these works to actin conjunction with the Aberdare described in Agents.—Leeds—John Heaton, 7, Briggate; strike. Mr. Superintendent Davies immediately Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T. B. Smith, Medicine vender, 56, Beckett-street, Burforce, to act in conjunction with the Aberdare described in Strikes. tachment. On arriving a the above station, the Kirkgate.

superintendent placed himself in immediate com- BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. munication with Mr. Williams, the manager of the Case from Luton, Bedfordshire, communicated by Mr. PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND. works at that place. About three p.m. information was received that about 2,000 workmen, were procoeding from Quakers'-yard to Aberdare. The superintendent accordingly concentrated his force in the neighbourhood of the works, with a view of ebserving their movements, and, if necessary, to descend upon them, it being arranged that Mr. Williams should try his endeavours, if required, before any appearance of the constabulary took place near the works, and, if required, to forward information to the superintendent. About 4 p.m. near 1000 in number appeared in sight, composed chiefly of Mon-monthshire colliers. It was evident that they had received information of the arrival of the police, for they acted with extreme caution; they did not attempt to approach near the works, but halted in a field adjoining, first obtaining the liberty of the owner. The leader began to speak, and impressed apon the rabble to be orderly, and not lay themselves open to the law, for he was informed the police were at hand. They did not ask to see the agent or hold out any intimidation, the colliers being at work in the levels, and appearing determined to remain at work. About 6 o'clock Mr. Williams called them up, when they did not join the mob, but retired apparently to their respective homes. The mob, no doubt alarmed, and finding they were frustrated in their object, dispersed in all directions. Upon their dispersion, Mr. Superintendent Davies stationed officers in different parts of the works, with a view to prevent the committal of damage to the machinery, pits, &c., during the night. The public-houses, beer-houses, and lodging-houses were searched, all strangers and stragglers from the mob were warned to depart, and told that if found begging they would be immediately apprehended. This had the desired effect, for they all, with a few exceptions, being hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to symptoms, however they may declare themselves, housed by the workmen, left during the night. No intimidation or threats were used towards the collision of the same of the patient has been driven nearly to symptoms, however they may declare themselves, being thousand the patient has been driven nearly to symptoms, however they may declare themselves, being thoused by the workmen, left during the night. No liers composing this colliery. On the following short space of time. They are equally speedy and morning the manager was at his post to receive the certain in rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lum- and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the workmen. Several came in their clean clothes, and bago, sciatica, pains in the head or face, and indeed workmen. Several came in their clean clothes, and refused to continue their work, assigning no reason. Superintendent Davies immediately proceeded to the works, and caused the requisite arrangements to be effected for the protection of property. Another meeting was held on the 18th inst. by the colliers between Pontaberbargeed and Pleabraged and Ple between Pontaberbargoed and Blackwood.-Mer. of its benign influence. thyr Guardian.

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(Signed) JOHN PICKERING.

Wincolmlee, Hull Dec. 1842. Witnessed by me George Henry Perritt, Member and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Apothecaries Company, London.

and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or ignorance.

The W's invariable rule is to give a Card to each Hull, December, 19, 1842.

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE OF A LONG-STANDING CASE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. To Mr. George Kerman. SIR.—I have much pleasure in stating to you that

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Speak, paralysed, that for a long season and had not the ability to assist herself in the least possible way.

A short time ago, acting from your advice, my daughter commenced taking your pills, and using the liminent you recommended, she has secured the speak, paralysed, that for a long season she had not Kingstown, Jan. 22.—The schooler Alliance, of use of her limbs once again, (thank God.) so much

> (Signed) SARAH FAUCETT. Witness, Mary Ann Cousins. Church-street, Wincolmlee, Hull, Oct. 1842.

To Mr. Kerman. the Harbour Master's office, Kingstown, for any Work, and was able to do very well, having scarcely any pain, and in the course of taking two small boxes of Pills, I was perfectly cared. JOHN POLSON.

Wincolmiee, Hull, Oct. 1842. Witnessed by me, George Henry Perritt, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of Hull, Dec. 19, 1842.

Phillips, Chemist and Druggist, to Mr. T. Prout, 229, Strand, London.

Luton, Bedfordshire, Oct. 19, 1841. benefit which I have received from the use of Patient to the Proprietor of this extraordinary Blair's Gont and Rheumatic Pills. I have for Medicine.

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Patient to the Proprietor of this extraordinary Medicine.

Welloway will undertake to Cure is complete, I will manhood, ere vigour has established her empire. The work of PARRY'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I cannot refrain from communicating the manhood, ere vigour has established her empire. The writing 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 of PARRY'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I wanhood, ere vigour has established her empire. The writing 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 because it is a patent one; and more especially because it is a patent one; and more especially because it is a patent one; and more especially because it is a patent one; and more especially because it is a patent one; and more especially because it is a patent one; and more especially because it is a patent one; and more especially because it is a patent one; and more especially because it is a patent one; and more especially because it is a patent one; and more especially because it is a patent one; and more especially because it is a patent one; and more especially because it is a patent one is undertaked. entirely recovered. At a subsequent period I was so severely attacked that he thought it would be unwise to delay placing myself under medical care. I did so; but not finding the relief which I expected, I again became my own physician. At this time my legs and thighs were swelled to a very great extent. I immediately procured a box of Blair's Pills from Mr. W. Phillips, your agent in this town, and after taking two doses I was free from pain, and the swelling subsided. I now never fail to use them whenever I am attacked by this painful malady, and they invariably give me relief after one or two doses. Several of my acquaintances use them, and experience the | weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating | was completely restored, as was evident by the way same benefit. I trust you will insert this among your list of cases, as I am anxious to bear witness to the efficacy of this excellent medicine.

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says she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage which she has already derived from them. She furst is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread ther states, that she is now almost well, and ascribes entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is most particularly addressed to all suffering under a despondency of the character all suffering under a despondency of the character all suffering under a despondency of the character all unded to; and advice will be found calculated to the character all describes the inconceiveable advantage blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate glects, independence on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, disconstitutions. N.B. limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Masses Bays ne cannot express the inconceiveable advantage blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate glects, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate glects, inconceiveable advantage blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate glects, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate glects, sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate glects, noise in the ears, deafn cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to reno- ticate its truth.—Yerk, Nov. 17th, 1842. vated health."

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LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR- Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s., and THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

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

contlemen.—You will oblige by forwarding, at 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 she spoke.

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have racter, and at every stage, however long-standing or 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 of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a been restored to them a been restored to them a been restored to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or every other means had failed. 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 cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising rancour. The old people continue to take the pills from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford regularly in small quantities, and find them as neces-sary to their health and prosperity as their daily solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their

> "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 into agradual but total degradation of manhood—into year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and a pernicious application of these inherent rights 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 and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated with him the form and aspect of other men, but with and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind out the vigour and energy of that season which his filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he early youth bade him hope to attain. How many returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told men cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy by his medical adviser that should he be restored a manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little, his disorder would have its periodical return; the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease it but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, self the consequences of which travel out of the bought a few boxes, which have completely rethe establishment of Professor Holloway, near he bought a few boxes, which have completely re-Temple Bar, where advice MAY BE HAD GRATIS, and moved his disease, and enabled him to return to his with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and of most respectable Venders of Medicines through- work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. impregnating the wholesome stream of life with out the civilized world, at the following prices: Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s., and 33s. each Box. with great gusto; and to whom he recited with plea-There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past

> > "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 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 Park'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 atsight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, burgh; and by all Booksellers the United Kingdom. tended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared complaints are gradually removed by its use. And neapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated there was no other chance of either relief or cure even where the disease of Sterillity appears to have incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the states that we will be sufficiently appears to have taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the softening to accume will warm and purify the blood and juices. and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of danger. I therefore determined not to risk so paina timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, ful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to where debility has made threatening inroads, the leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortugenerative and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of the successful treatment of the secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of the secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of the secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy is confided the care of young people, who ought to I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, remain for a moment devoid of that information and together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been those salutary cautions this work is intended to conmuch troubled with since my return from India in vey. Not only are the most delicate forms of gene- 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left rative debility neglected by the family physician, in my whole system, as I am now in better health but they require for their safe management the ex- and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I clusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departures, if people would persevere in the use of the ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give is completed in one week, or no charge made for the daily and long continued observation requisite you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications

> (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."

truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of "Manly Vigour" temporarily impaired, and mental Parr's Life Pills; to enumerate the cases would be a task too formidable for me, and which has preindulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the vented my writing to inform you before, as I can sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the conse- hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted quences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to en- a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to him, counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of they had done him to much good, in relieving him of

> "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

"A very respectable female said her husband had "Although a newspaper is not the ordinary chan-nel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of 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 ls. 13d., 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 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 illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison versant with the diseases of the most delicate divi- to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage

> CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the

Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the

words PARR'S LIPE PILLS to be engraved on the Country Patients are requested to be as minute as Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides vedere-street.

Pontefract—Mr. Fox, Bookseller.

Gainsborough—Mr. R. Brown, Bookseller.

Nottingham—Mr. Sutton, Review Office.

Newark.—Mr. Bridges, Bookseller.

Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two.

OBSERVE—13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

Dossible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party, The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on.

Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; Mr. J. Sowler Courier office, and Mr. H. Whitmore, 169, Market-street, respectable dealers in medicing. Price is 14d. Attendance every Thursday in Bradford, from office, and Mr. H. Whitmore, 109, Market-street, respectable dealers in medicine. Price is 11d., London. Ten to Five, at No. 4, George-street, facing East Manchester; by whom this Work is sent (post- 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order, for 5s. THE SILENT FRIEND.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause DUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAV. INGS, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with APPROVED MODE OF CURE for both sexes: followed by observations on the Obligations of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence

By R. and L. PERRY, and Co.,

Consulting Surgeons, London and Birmingham Published by the Authors, and sold by Buckton. 50, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Comptonstreet, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street, London : Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham ; and by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM. Is a gentlestimulant and renovator of the impaired system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error. into a gradual but total degradation of manhood-into disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic harmony; and striking at the very soul of human intercourse.

The fearfully abused powers of the humane Gene. rative System require the most cautious preservation: and the debility and disease resulting from early indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful evils, that such medicine should be employed that is most certain to be successful. It is for these cases Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed their CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, ob structions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, and remove the usual impediment to maturity.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the MATRIMONIAL STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility, or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one lls. bottle is saved.

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, LONDON, and 4, Great Charles-street, BIPMINGHAM.

Observe, none are genuine without the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co.

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America.

Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter, the usual fee one pound, without which, no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

(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 Gonorrhæs, Gleets, Secondar 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 salivation and all other means have failed; and are of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutie Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from a foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristing health and vigour.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consult ed as usual, at 19, Berners-atreet, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-rew,) 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

N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Mcdicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper cas 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

Sold by Mr. HEATON. Briggate, LEEDS

# 39oetrp.

ENIGMA.

I am the king of the innermost thought With which the mind of man can be fraught. When the lips are lock'd in revenge or grief. And the heart is panting to find relief; My throne must be levell'd, my power uptorn. Ere balm can enter the heart forlorn. Tis I who, at eve, in my chariot sweep On mine airy wing o'er the slumbering deep. Tis I who inhabit each mountain or glen. Rre the cry of the screech owl re-echos again. Enwrapt in my power o'er the field of the dead. Where peace is the motto, where turmoil has flad. No sound dare intrude on the still of the night-No motion save that of some wandering sprite; But these are my nurselings—each matterless thing Must tacitly bend to the nod of their king.

How many a bosom, big with earnest love. Has pin'd in sorrow 'neath my potent sway, For I can wield the fate of those who move Busconced within this fading form of clay; And though life's passions loud and clamorous prova-Still mortals woo me at the closing day, When death's chill threads are o'er their senses wove. And fate invites them to complete their stay. As sentient beings on this mortal stage. I smooth their pillow where no storms can rage.

When the thunders sleep in their siry deep. And calm and unmoved is the sky, And the silvery moon her beams hath strown From her beautiful palace on high: I tarry awhile by each hoary pile, And simmber among the trees; But again I must move, when the cake of the crove Are rock'd by the whistling breezs.

I have stood by the side of omnipotent truth When falsehood hath strode in its might: I have been with the victims of tyrannous power. Till hunger drove patience to flight. When slander's venom sims its poisoned dark

At yestal innocence unstain'd by hate-And glosts in secret o'er a blasted heart With demon's joy-I mard the breast by virtue's star adorned, And still the voice with deadliest malice fraught For I am potent, and have often scorned Hate's loudest clamour as a thing of noncht. I meet the braggart and the railer's voice With distant pride and calm dispassioned mein:

And seldom in the busy world am seen. And last, not least, the schoolboy looks aghast, And plays his vision o'er the toilsome page, When in his est, like some loud fitful blast My name resounds portentous of rage.

I fly the place where debauchees rejoice,

Though no existence I can rightly claim. No mortal breathing, and no mortal frame; Yet I am useful when the world's loud war Hath crush'd a spirit 'neath malignant star; And all that lives, that vegetates, that grows I gest have cradled in unmix'd repose.

Arbroath, Jan. 10th, 1843.

### Rebiebs.

M. K.

THE MISER'S DAUGHTER, a tale, by WM. HARRISON AINSWORTH, with illustrations by Geo. Cruikshank. Second edition. London: Conningham and Mortimer, Adelaide-street, Trafalgar-square.

These volumes do much credit to Mr. Ainsworth's the introduction of Randulph Crew to Scarve. The miserable, skinny, long limbs of the old miser seated looking table, partially covered with a ragged tablecloth, and having before him a snipped earthern trencher, while his strong box is under the table close by his feet; the querulous hard lines of the old miser's care-worn countenance; his shrivelled trembling limbs, and the gaunt form of Jacob the surly porter, contrasting well with the fine figure and handsome, youthful, open, and generous face of Randulph. The scene of Mr. Cripps, and his enamorata, the sly widow, encountering his master in Marylebone gardens, while full dressed in his master's richest clothes, and the after scene of the sportspoiling by the inopportune entrance of Mr. Villiers and his company, just in time to make guests at Mr Cripps's wedding, are admirably hit off. They are mute volumes that tell their own story, even though no story should accompany them.

The novel of the Miser's Daughter is, we presume, by this time familiar to most readers; and can gain little subjects. from what we might say of it. Those who have not read it, we may venture to assure, will experience a high treat in doing so, if they love works of fiction; and we shall not mar their pleasure by anticipating the plot or points of the work. They will find the

THE LADIES' HANDBOOK OF BABY.
LINEN. By the Author of the "Ladies"

Such is the title of a very elegant and useful little work, respecting which a lady, in our hearing, observed that it could scarcely be regarded otherwise than as an insult to the sex : its directions were so ample and plain, about things which were so commonly understood. We beg our fair friend's pardon; it may so seem to those who have had the advanage of education and maternal care and culture, and who, in most cases, have in all these necessary things sufficient needful assistance to make up for my deficiency in their own knowledge. To such, the Hand Book of Baby Linen, containing plain and ample instructions for he preparation of an infant's wardrobe," may seem a very simple and speriluous affair. But we happen to know that in this blessed land there are myriads of mothers whom the infamous arrangements of class-devouring competition have deprived of these advantages, and condemned to assume all the important responsibilities, to endure all the painful cares, and to perform in some way or other all the grave and serious dulies of a relationship for which they they have had sofitting preparation by previous habits and instructon. To all these, to the daughters of toil, and of Miction, whose sorrows are enhanced, and whose porerty is made more galling by their enforced guarance, we recommend this little "insult" for the tery reason urged against it by our friend. "Its directions are so ample and so plain." This is, in our estimation, the best recommendation it can have; and, as we know that it comes from one who is well

We have read very few books from which we have derived more lively gratification than from this mall, but very elegant, very appropriate, and beautifully written volume. The earnestness of friendly and fatherly affection, are in every line blended with the wisdom and kindliness of deep bought active benevolence, and purely religious feeling. No young female ought to be permitted by her Prents to grow up without reading these letters, Mich are calculated to produce upon the susceptible mind impressions of the most benignant influence and lasting character.

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY NOVELIST, dournal of Literature and Science. Part I.-Cleare, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. This is an age of effort after cheapness. Each

min ries with his neighbour in the art of cheap production—cheap food, cheap clothes, cheap furniture, theap luxuries of all kinds, cheap labour, by which hone of them can be procured, and cheap talent,
which is generally the absence of talent, are all the order of the day. Among the rest, cheap literature is not behind in its advances in the march of intellectual progression. And, certainly, of all the efforts adepts in the accomplishment to which we make no mpply food for the cheap appenite, we have seen few, if any, equal to this. Sixty-four quarto pages of the hornble, the marvellous, and the miscellahour, closely printed in very small type, and fifteen mirritions for fourpence! The Lord have mercy his conscience, who would wish for more for the hosy! Of its quality we can say but little. We hink novel reading, at the best, only an indifferent abstitute for a worse occupation of time. But we

7

THE AFFLICTED MUSE; by James Vernon. Southmolton: printed for the Author, by B. Dunn, Market-place.

This a small collection of original poems, by a young man, whom the heavy hand of paralysis has, for a long series of years, deprived of all the ordinary enjoyments, and precluded from all the ordinary occupations of life; while poverty has tended to enhance the weight of misery entailed by affliction. The composition of these little pieces has served the poor invalid to wile away the heavy hours, and they have, we believe, remained un-written until the friendly aid of some neighbour, as an amanuensis, could be obtained; the paralytic being himself unable to write. These circumstances should alone form the passport of these poems to the patronage of the benevolent. But they are not destitute of poetic merit; and though they perhaps seldom rise above mediocrity, we have seen much worse stuff than anything here to be found, most unconscionably puffed and praised by reviews. The pieces generally are "tinged with sombre hue," which, considering the writer's circumstances, is not wonderful.

it has well repaid us. It is, indeed, as it claims to fellow, nearly the whole of the old members of the be, "A Manual of Home Duties" for that interest- Council retired, after having served the people for still left her there with the intention of using the ing portion of Society to whom it is addressed. No many years. A new Council was then chosen, of wife should lack it. Its instructions are at once which this same individual was a member, and in institution "as a cheap boarding-house for his old Somewhat To grave and sober, but cheerfully and pleasantly conthis capacity persuaded a number of his dupes to workers of five other substantial citizens are in the that involves the happiness and duty of a wife and mother, a large fund of most valuable information, for a number of weeks, but seeing no opportunity of and leave them at the doors of their unfeeling expressed in clear, simple, and yet elegant language, obtaining a larger sum, he absconded with unwards and leave them at the doors of their unfeeling

THE PULTENEY LIBRARY, Part 28, December, 1842. The Works of Defoe. London; Clements, Polteney-street.

them in a cheap and inviting form will introduce them ing to the partners, to the amount of about £200,000; to more general notice. The present Part contains but the question arises, how many of the parties his verse satires "The True born Englishman" and indebted to the bank will be able to make good in taken on board, and, after considerable exertions, full the demands that will be made upon them? We should be constantly kept in mind by all men.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The degree of perfection to which the art of wood engraving has arrived in this age of " illustra- rate, the cause of such refusal is of course well untion" is well evidenced in the weekly pages of this derstood now. Among the many evils already pro- Unitarian chapel, Blackwater-street, to the Church On that occasion Captain Dickson, the secretary, novel but spirited undertaking. The chief feature duced by the stoppage of the Old Bank, we may of England. It would seem that Mr. Phelp was read a letter from Mrs. Passmore, a prisoner in of the work, however, is its colloseum print of Lon-mention that a married woman, whose name we omit engaged upon a work in opposition to the doctrines Whitecross-street. The letter stated that Mrs.

This little book lets us into all the secrets of the stoppage. publisher. They are very handsomely got up. The art and mystery of London Bread Baking. It is the type and the paper are both good. Of the illustra- production of an operative workman of the craft tions, it might be enough to say that they are and gives a minute description of all the several pro-by George Cruishank: but some of them deserve cesses appertaining to this useful and necessary art. endured by and the oppression practised on the poor slaves by whom the work is done; of whom the at his supper of bread and cheese on the wretched writer affirms that "there is no class of men so completely drudged and so poorly paid."

> THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN REVIEW or EUROPEAN QUARTERLY JOURNAL No. 27. London:—Richard and John Taylor, and his patrons, that the Chartists Red Lion Court, Fleet Street; Paris:—Galignani ; Berlin:-Asher.

We regard this at the most talented of our quarterly periodicals. There is a depth of thought, a customs of the North American Indians. We heard masterliness of dissection, and discrimination in its him on the evenings of Thursday and Friday last, criticisms which are the evidence of mind such as is Jan. 19 and 20. His first lecture was on the history, not usually occupied on periodical literature.

which in our estimation, strikingly exemplify and years among, and in the course of that time made justify the opinion we have given. It has also himself fully acquainted with the character and valuable and lengthy papers on a variety of other model life of this interesting people, he could speak subjects.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE.

imbleions taste in works of this character. Had Mr. seen the beginning of this "Historical Romance;" of the misery and crime wrought by those incarnate the prisoner moisten the wafer with her finger, open devils calling themselves Christians—the rum and the letter, and read it. He then went in the office whistery few writers of fictitions narrative whose an expression of opinion from the slight "sample of disgust and indignation. The lectures were illusband named to posterity the major was then, he works and named to posterity the major was then, he works and named to posterity the major was then, he works and named to posterity the major was then, he works and named to posterity the major was then, he works and named to posterity the major was then, he works and named to posterity the major was then, he works and named to posterity the major was then, he works and named to posterity the major was then this the introduction and crime wrought by those incarnate the prisoner moisten the wafer with her finger, open devils calling themselves Christians—the rum and the letter, and read it. He then went in the office which was placed in his hand with the order in it. The paper was then, he works and named the letter, which was placed in his hand with the order in it. The paper was then, he works and named the letter, which was placed in his hand with the order in it. The paper was then, he works are likely to descend to posterity the major the majo works and names are likely to descend to posterity the sack" we have seen, we should say that this trated at different points by the introduction said, quite moist. Mr. Smith, who appeared for the substitution.

With increasing reputation.

Hand Book of Fancy Needlework, Plain by George Cruikshank; and by no less than seven illustrating their mode of warfare and social life 1838, bore an excellent character, and was very Needlework, Knitting, Netting, and Crotehet." lovely wood cuts, representations of the several customs. The enthusiastic applause of the audience attentive to her duties. It was also stated by Mr. &c. London, H. G. Clarke and Co., 66, Old localities connected with Windsor Castle. In addition to this portion of the new production from Mr. Mr. Catlin is at present lecturing in Derby; from Ainsworth's prolific pen, we have a tolerably sprightly "dream," by Leman Blanchard; a sufficiently awful "legend by the Baroness De Calabrella;" a really humourous paper entitled "State and Prospects of the Legitimate Drama in China," re-printed pects of the Legitimate Drama in China," re-printed classes the means of procuring amusement—(blended from Ainsworth's Magazine for January 1840; a true in this instance with instruction), they will not fail story of "the Menastery of L'Avernia"; and "Part to afford to Mr. Catlin their patronage; we assure them they will be delighted with the entertainment. mond." There are besides "Part II. of a Venetian Mr. Catlin's lectures breathe the very essence, and Romance," and an interesting paper, entitled Three days lost in Tauruz, by Mr. Francis Hains- heard and studied by all who love their fellow worth:" and several pieces of poetry, both humour- men, and would ons and serious. In fact, there is in this Magazine a rich fund of amusement blended with instruction; and both of an highly intellectual character. It is in its way, the best that we have seen for some time. We commend it strongly to the notice of the public, with whom we are glad to find, from an address prefixed to this, the opening number of a new vol., it has become a favourite, and is rewarded with that share of patronage as to warrant its conductors to use the term success when speaking of their undertaking.

THE LADIES HAND BOOK OF PLAIN totally disappeared before NEEDLEWORK. London:—H. G. Clark Monmouthshire Merlin.

and Co., 66, Old Bailey.

We are enabled to

It richly deserves it.

This is another little manual, neatly and be autiproducte, of our own judgment, any opinion on like light, but we feel disposed to regard this as an mas intuitive production of like light, but we feel disposed to regard this as an mas intuitive production of support of the poor and neglected no doubt as to its fate.—Fife Herald.

Intuitive to the poor and neglected no doubt as to its fate.—Fife Herald.

RAILWAY EXPEDITION.—Previous hierd's commendation, and have no doubt that it is portion of "God's fairest creatures" with its babylinen mate; while we doubt not that many a "ladyfair of high degree" may learn much from this most unpretending little manual of institution, which are afternoon, does not reach Hull until the ADYANTAGES OF EARLY PIETY. London, H. G. Clarke, 66, Old Bailey.

unpretending little manual of institution, which are afternoon, does not reach Hull until the almost enough to initiate even a clumsy "he creation, in a sterior posted there afternoon, does not reach Hull until the dom, H. G. Clarke, 66, Old Bailey.

The Bey of Tunis has issued a unpretending little manual of instruction, its chief shirt making. &c., while its comprehensiveness the whole of its teachings within a very brief com-

> THE BALL ROOM ANNUAL, FOR 1843. London, H. G. Glark & Co., 66, Old Bailey. Writing, as we do, for a circulation among the poorest, it may be thought that a ball room annual would be a little out of place in our columns. We would be a little out of place in our columns. We drinking three gills of whiskey, which had been think differently. We can discover no reason why left in a jug. The result was that she died on Saturthe graces and elegances of civilization should not be familiar to those from whom all its value is derived. We know no reason why fine taste and graceful habits should be confined to the drones of society. nor why the bees should not enjoy some of the pleasures and relaxations of the hive. Hence, we Ball Room Annual may be an acceptable little offering. It is a very bijou of elegance; and it contains a sketch of the History of the Art of Dancing, a Dissertation on Ball Room Ettiquette, a Glossary of technicalties and a mass of information, as to various kinds of dances, which will be best estimated by

# Local and General Intelligence.

pretensions.

BRADFORD.—ANCIENT ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.—A Lodge of this flourishing Order was opened at the house of Mr. James Batty, Royal at not ignorant of the fact, that however we may Oak Inn, Bradford, on Saturday the 21st inst. many hundreds of the new-born intellects when about forty members sat down to an excellent many hundreds of the new-born intellects when about forty memoris has a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when about forty memoris has a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when about forty memoris has a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when about forty memoris has a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when about forty memoris has a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when about forty memoris has a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when about forty memoris has a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when about forty memoris has a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when about forty memoris has a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when about forty memoris has a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when about forty memoris has a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundreds of the new-born intellects when a continuous many hundred to the strated Penny Novelist, as one of the cheapest manner. This Lodge promises to become very manner. This Lodge promises to become very manner. of proper age, are invited.

CARLISLE FRADULENT AFFAIR-A WARN-During the great excitement at the strike, he put himself forward as a stirling Chartist and democrat, and took every means in his power to persuade the people to strike work. He unjustly denounced the people to strike work. He unjustly denounced the leading members of the Cartist and democrated on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the last overland mail, dearing the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the configration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya I defined the use of the co leading members of the Council of the Chartist without any date.

Association, because they wished the people to remain at their work. He went about propagating the county petty see all sorts of falsehoods and base insinuations against blamable in thus listening to and confiding in a stranger, who had nothing to recommend him to gates, the whole of whom he would have caused to be arrested, but for the cantion and shrewdness of some of the more active members of the Council; who, seeing the danger that his ignorance and violence were likely to involve them in, very wisely THE ENGLISH WIFE — A MANUAL OF
HOME DUTIES. By the Author of the
"English Maiden," &c. London, Clarke,
"English Maiden," &c. London, Clarke,
"Annual of the members of the Council with pocketing and mispensive the members of the Council with pocketing and mispensive the members of the Council with pocketing and mispensive the members of the Council with pocketing and mispensive the members of the Council with pocketing and mispensive the members of the Council with pocketing and false applying the people's manual. Old Bailey.

We have had this book a long time by us. But many circumstances have combined to prevent our bails able to read it with that amount of careful expenditure. He then made other charges against being able to read it with that amount of careful some members of the Council, all of which were attention which we hold to be the duty of all who proved to be equally groundless with the one to read for the purpose of writing an opinion of what which we have just alluded. In consequence of they read. We have at last read it carefully, and some of the members attaching themselves to this and breathing throughout a spirit of gennine philan- of £1 belonging to a number of poor hard-working throphy and christian feeling. We have never read men, who had subscribed it for the purpose of a book which we can more cordially and conscientionally recommend to general perusal.

MELANCHOLY Incident.—On the 21st of October, sentiment. Neither he nor his friends cherished when the Clutha, from Greenock for Bombay, was tiously recommend to general perusal.

MELANCHOLY Incident.—On the 21st of October, sentiment. Neither he nor his friends cherished when the Clutha, from Greenock for Bombay, was tiously recommend to general perusal.

MELANCHOLY Incident.—On the 21st of October, sentiment. Neither he nor his friends cherished when the Clutha, from Greenock for Bombay, was in latitude two deg. 50 min. south, longitude 65 deg. Napoleon living, and a captive; to assume a tender-new that he fell when the Clutha, from Greenock for Bombay, was in latitude two deg. 50 min. south, longitude 65 deg. Napoleon living, and a captive; to assume a tender-new that he fell when the Clutha, from Greenock for Bombay, was in latitude two deg. 50 min. south, longitude 65 deg. Napoleon living, and a captive; to assume a tender-new that he fell when the Clutha, from Greenock for Bombay, was in latitude two deg. 50 min. south, longitude 65 deg. Napoleon living, and a captive; to assume a tender-new that he fell when the Clutha, from Greenock for Bombay, was in latitude two deg. 50 min. south, longitude 65 deg. Napoleon living, and a captive; to assume a tender-new that he fell when the Clutha, from Greenock for Bombay, was in latitude two deg. 50 min. south, longitude 65 deg. in a stranger.

SHEFFIELD

THE BANKS.—We having nothing particular to communicate this week. It is stated that the liabilities of Mesers. Parker and Shore's Bank The works of this justly celebrated man are much amount to £650,000, and that there is about £700,000 too little known. We trust that this publication of due to the bank, besides available property belongnotes of the author. There is much in these satires are of opinion taking into consideration the present eminently suited to the present times, and which state of the town, that a great many of the parties, we are inclined to think a majority, will, when called upon, be found to be insolvent. It now appears that Messrs. Parker and Co., all but stopped payment two months ago, at which time they refused payment of a check for £1,800 which had been given by the overseers of the poor, on account of the county don in 1842. This is a magnificent work of art; and does honour both to the designer and the executor.

THE PRACTICAL BREAD BAKER. By G.

READ. London: Cleave, Shoe Lane, Fleet

Mention that a married woman, whose name we omit to give, who had been told by her husband to withdraw some hundreds of pounds they had in—from the bank, and had neglected to do so, was so excited on learning of the stoppage as to be induced to take poison; happily medical assistance was procured in spiritual advice and assistance of the worthy vicar, and whose the father and three brothers fell fighting the battles of support the Unitarian belief, his convictions were their country, was confined for a debt of £3 and on learning of the stoppage as to be induced to take poison; happily medical assistance was procured in spiritual advice and assistance of the worthy vicar, and whose support the Unitarian belief, his convictions were opened to the truth of the Trinity, and that, in the course of his repassmore, who was in her 63rd year, and whose support the Unitarian belief, his convictions were opened to the truth of the Trinity, and that, in the course of his repassmore, who was in her 63rd year, and whose support the Unitarian belief, his convictions were opened to the truth of the Trinity, and that, in the course of his repassmore, who was in her 63rd year, and whose support the Unitarian belief, his convictions were their country, was confined for a debt of £3 and on learning of the stoppage as to be induced to take poison; happily medical assistance was procured in spiritual advice and assistance of the worthy vicar, and whose support the Unitarian belief, his convictions were their country. Was confined for a debt of the Trinity, and that, in the course of his refather and three brothers fell fighting the battles of the Unitarian belief, his convictions were their country. Was confined for a debt of the Trinity, and that, in the course of his refather and the designer. The letter stated that Mrs.

REPRESENTATION OF SHEFFIELD.—It is rumoured that Mr. John Parker, our liberal and bullet-loving tions, it might be enough to say that they are by Grore Cruishank: but some of them deserve perial notice; the first, particularly, representing to this useful and necessary art. The stoppage of the Bank and his introduction of Randulph Crew to Scarve. The acceptance of the effice of steward of the Court of in a pond. From the evidence it appeared that and Guernsey (free of duty) 5 oxen, 279 cows, 6 calves, Requests, conferred upon him by the Duke of Nor- Thomas Davis is paying his addresses to a Miss Ann 6 goats. Total 585 oxen, 461 cows, 19 calves, 4 sheep, felk, are matters likely to cut short his future career Jones, and that he had been admitted into the house, 6 goats. Arrangements are making for more extenas a legislator. To be forewarned is to be fore- where he remained, to the great disappointment of sive importations from France and Spain during the armed, and should a vacancy in the representation the other candidates for the smiles of the fair ensuing spring and summer.—Hampshire Independent. the alert, and prove to the Editor of the Independent of the favourable reception he received caused his rivals and his patrons, that the Chartists are not the to be jealous, and watching the said Thomas, when

> CATLIN'S LECTURES. - Mr. Catlin, the famous North American traveller, has been lecturing in Sheffield for some weeks past, on the condition and religion, and warlike customs of the "Red men of The present number contains two articles on the the Prairies." His second lecture was on their poetry and character of Wordsworth and Greibe, social condition, habits, &c. Having spent eight living writers, as being barbarous, treacherous and bloodthirsty savages. He showed that the real there he is expected to proceed to Leeds, and we are informed purposes visiting the principal towns

that wherever class legislation has left the working guilty." The prisoner fainted during the trial. pure spirit of truth and freedom, and should be

...... mak the warld better yet."

of the extraordinary depreciation in the value of of more effectually extinguishing the fire, the base-property, we are enabled to state that a grinding ment gave way, and precipitated several persons wheel erected in this neighbourhood within the last | into the cellars beneath -all of whom, however, were twenty years, at a cost of £5,300, was lately sold for £1,000 !—Sheffield Iris.

THE WEATHER IN WALES .- Even on the hills we have not had twenty-four hours frost. Frequently June and July have not been so mild: Snow has totally disappeared before the rays of the sun.-WE ARE ENABLED to state that Mr. Fox Maule

has a bill in reference to the Kirk question, ready to fully got up by the same author as the Hand-book bring in on the opening of the new season. Its of Baby Linen above noticed. We know not whether precise character has not yet transpired, but if it is ble to give it, we shall not mar it by attempting to our fair friend might be inclined to regard it in a in accordance with the opinions which Mr. Maule pronounce, of our own indement, any opinion on like light, but we feel disposed to regard this as an has hitherto professed in the matter, there need be

pation on which it treats, and its precision brings Regency, shall be free from their birth. This act of £13,942, divisible among the proprietary at the rate humanity is said to have been brought about by the of 6 per cent., a sum of about £650 would have to was precipitated to the ground from the second floor. and most extensively tried, the greatest dissatisfacand the Bey. A FATAL DRAUGHT.—Ann Salisbury, a servant woman in the employ of Mr. William Coward,

publican, Wapping, took an opportunity, afforded on Thursday, by the absence of her mistress, of day. AFFRAY BETWEEN THE WRECKERS AND THE COAST GUARD,-A letter received at Lloyds, states that about 100 wreckers, engaged in plundering the

Jessie Logan at Boscastle, attacked the revenue nine of the ringleaders secured.—Globe, MR. TOWNSEND. Recorder of Manclesfield, is about to produce a "History of the House of Commons,

from the Convention of 1688 to the passing of the Reform Bill." THE BRUSSELS JOURNALS state that such a quantity of snow has fallen in the province of Luxemburg that the roads are become impassible, and that

the diligence from Metz to Brussels was on its last journey se impeded by snow that it was necessary for a part of the route to have twelve horses. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, it seems, still assumes, and is allowed, the post of "leader of the Opposition;" he has issued the following ex-official circular sum-

mons to t'ae Opposition Members-

ING TO CHARTISTS.—Some time previous to the letters passed through the Falmouth post-office on ters just arrived inform us that a new and violent 10, in the prison of Epinal. The prisoners being late strike, a person came into this locality to live. the arrival of the last overland mail, bearing the confligration occurred on September 9, at Sourabaya denied the use of tobacco, began to cry out for it,

PULLING A LADY'S NOSE .- The only case heard at the county petty sessions, on Saturday, was a com-plaint lodged by a dame in humble life, against one tails of a case of extermination which recently office on Friday, Mr. Rashton, while adjudicating them; and finally succeeded in bringing some of the state of Sir W. Beecher in that the people, whom they which was, that the defendant had pulled her nose had long and faithfully served, and who were very to such a degree that she could not wipe it commad in consequence of her misfortunes. fortably for a week. The only defence was the old abomination, drunkenness; and, considering that Metcalfe, whose long habits of command in India, them, but his violence. He and others finally suc- the assault was a very cowardly one, the magistrates and whost subsequent experience in the West ceeded in persuading the people to strike work, got fined the defendant in 22s. 6d., including costs, which Indies so amply qualify him for the effice, has been himself elevated as chairman of the trades' dele- he was required to pay in a week, or go to the treadmill .- Lancaster Gazette.

BIGOTRY -A correspondent states that a young Pusey parson, having lately to administer the sacra- sina, had on board the crew of the Jessie Logan, ment to a poor man, who was ill, and is since from Calcutta to Liverpool, which left the former dead, and having gone through the hely rite, informed his wife that the plate on which the bread heavy sea on the 13th inst., which carried away her had been placed, and the cup on which the wine had been placed, and the cup on which the wine had been drank, were made sacred in consequence, abandoned on the 15th inst. in lat 51, long 5, having not falling in with any vessel, and being unable to and must never more be used for any other number of the loth inst. with and must never more be used for any other purpose; and, in order to enforce obedience to this dogma, he broke in pieces both, without making the poor woman any recompence for the loss of her property-[This man ought to be prosecuted.]-Western Times.

A MATERNAL RETREAT.-Captain Nowlan, a institution "as a cheap boarding-house for his old mother." It has been also ascertained, that the children.

east, one of the boys fell from the bowsprit into the highness is surely above it. sea. Captain Nainsmith, the commandet, who witnessed the accident, instantly leaped overboard, taking with him a rope made fast to the ship. He caught the boy, but unfortunately, at the same time, let go the rope. The vessel, which had considerable way on her at the same time, soon drifted past. A was restored to consciousness. The first words he uttered were exclamations of grief for the fate of his Greenock paper.

Conversion.—Some sensation has been created of the church. We understand that Mr. Phelp pur- more from her imprisonment. poses preparing and duly offering himself as a candidate for holy orders in the church.

he was making another visit to his fair, they threw him into a pool near the Corve. Miss Ann in a great measure corroborated the statement, and said she was quite pleased with her dear Thomas, and did not want to have anything to do with the "other chaps"-she should not think of "sich a thing; Thomas was the man for her; and if he did boast of the favourable reception she gave him, he had a right to do so, and she did not like him a bit the worse for that. The case caused considerable laughter. The defendants were muleted in the costs, and Thomas Davies and the fair Ann Jones loft the court to-

the unfortunate rivals .- Wolverhampton Chronicle. savages were the Europeans and Anglo Americans, woman employed in the post-office receiving-house, the profits of the work. They will not the white men had introduced crime, rapine, disease in that office. The prosecutor, Mr. Geo. Brigges, being the white men had introduced crime, rapine, disease in that office. The prosecutor, Mr. Geo. Brigges, Number now before us. It is the one for January, and death among the unsuspecting tribes of the said drawn and sustained with considerable of windows of the window, and precision, and with much less of the universal and overstrained, than usually effends the indicense of this character. Had Mr. In the white men had introduced crime, rapine, disease in that office. The prosecutor, Mr. Geo. Brigges, the white men had introduced crime, rapine, disease in that office. The prosecutor, Mr. Geo. Brigges, and death among the unsuspecting tribes of the an old gentleman, eighty six years of age, stated that used. It is expected that nearly 2,000,000 tons of the white men had introduced crime, rapine, disease in that office. The prosecutor, Mr. Geo. Brigges, and death among the unsuspecting tribes of the an old gentleman, eighty six years of age, stated that used. It is expected that nearly 2,000,000 tons of the white men had introduced crime, rapine, disease in that office. The prosecutor, Mr. Geo. Brigges, and death among the unsuspecting tribes of the an old gentleman, eighty six years of age, stated that used. It is expected that nearly 2,000,000 tons of the white men had introduced crime, rapine, disease in that office. The prosecutor, Mr. Geo. Brigges, and death among the unsuspecting tribes of the unsuspecting tribes of the unsuspecting tribes of the an old gentleman, eighty six years of age, stated that used. It is expected that nearly 2,000,000 tons of the wind of the wind of the complex in the death among the unsuspecting tribes of the wind of the complex in the death among the unsuspecting every whit as interesting and as instructive as his the splendid and classical dresses worn by another letter, one brought by a young man from the different tribes inhabiting the neighbourhood Mr. Hazell's, grocer, having started, the young of the Rocky Mountains. Each lecture was followed by the splendid and classical dresses worn by another letter, one brought by a young man from the different tribes inhabiting the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains. Each lecture was followed by the splendid and classical dresses worn by another letter, one brought by a young man from the different tribes inhabiting the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains. before us is illustrated with two steel engravings, lowed by a series of magnificent tableaux vivants it; that the prisoner had been in her situation since each evening testified their approval and delight. Brigges that his sight was not so good as it was forty years ago. After a powerful and affecting address from the learned counsel, the jury, who said they would not trouble the recorder (Sir C. Wetherell,) in the North of England and Scotland. We hope to sum up, immediately returned a verdict "Not

> AND Loss of Life.—On Saturday afternoon an and should be universally patronized. inquest was held, in the Town-hall, Devizes, before a Jury of eighteen respectable inhabitants of the town, on view of the body of Charles Brewer, aged twentyfour, who lost his life at the late dreadful fire which, on the morning of Saturday last, occasioned the total destruction of the Mechanics' Institution, situate in New Park-street, besides other valuable property. The circumstances under which the deceased lost his life were as follow: - During the morning, while the SHEFFIELD.—A STARTLING FACT.—As an instance firemen were turning over the ruins, for the purpose soon extricated without receiving severe injuries, except the unfortunate deceased, who got buried up to his nick in red-hot bricks. In this deplorable condition he remained a length of time, no person from £2000 to £4000, part of which will fall on the Sun, Norwich Union, and another insurance offices.

NEW SOUTH WALES. - By a vessel arrived from Sydney we have dates to the 3d of September, a few RAILWAY EXPEDITION.—Previous to the opening days later than previous advices. The 19th report of the railways in the north, a letter posted in Aber- of the Commercial Banking Company had been pubdeen would reach Hull on the second day, at twelve lished, from which it appeared, that though from o'clock: now, a letter posted there at three in the the depressed condition of the colony the capital did afternoon, does not reach Hull until ten in the mernot yield so large an amount of profit as formerly, heard about the death of a woman related to his on the alert, it they wish to about the death of a woman related to his on the alert, it they wish to about the death of a woman related to his on the alert, it they wish to about the death of a woman related to his on the alert, it they wish to about the death of a woman related to his on the alert, it they wish the alert, it they wish to about the death of a woman related to his on the alert, it they wish to about the death of a woman related to his on the alert, it they wish to about the death of a woman related to his on the alert, it they wish to alert the alert they wish the alert they wish the alert they wish they alert they wish they alert they ale THE BEY OF TUNIS has issued a proclamation acted, returning a dividend for the half-year of opportunity of the nurse's momentary absence, and the slightest degree affording nine-tenths of the declaring that all children of slaves, born in that about 6 per cent. To make this profit, stated at making a dash from the bed on which he lay ratepayers the slightest protection. In England, representations of M. de Lugde, the Consul-General be taken from the surplus fund, which would, howof France. If so, it is most honourable both to him ever, be subsequently repaid in almost double pro- only half an hour.—Aberdeen Banner

Hong-Kong Post-office. A large number of The Rotterdamsche Courant says :- "Private Letdisaster."

WE HAVE authority for stating that Sir Charles appointed Governor-General of India. - Times. THE CREW OF THE JESSIE LOGAN .- The Lynx,

which arrived at Cork on the 18th inst., from Mesat that time 13 feet water in her hold.

ROYAL MARINES.—A detachment of the Chatham division rested in Woolwich the whole of Sunday, and proceeded on Monday morning to London, to be conveyed thence to Bristol by railway. The men are intended to do duty at Pembroke-dockyard in consequence of a number of the Royal Marines continued to beat about the coast without being able guardian of the South Dublin Union, states that a recently doing duty there having been withdrawn to to procure any more wat, 'r or provisions, and but for man, holding a high station in society, has allowed assist the authorities in Wales to check the destructure any more was to procure any more was to procure any more was a special procure any more was to procure any more w

SOMEWHAT TOO ROMANTIC .-- It seems there is

Board of Guardians of the Stourbridge Union, held go over the house with them; and the result of his on Friday, so great was the number of applicants, more careful search enabled him to find no lesson Friday, so great was the number of applicants, that it was necessary to constitute two boards. It was, nevertheless, seven o'clock in the evening before all the cases were disposed of. Many of the appli- property was secreted would be an endless task: a cants of the able-bodied class, to whom relief was showing his title to land, houses, &co., which he kept afforded, was 219. The house is full to an unprece- most secret, were found to the value of £2,600. master, who had saved his life at the expense of his dented degree, there being 263 inmates. Such is the own. Captain Nainsmith, who was a native of Port state of this district at present, with every prospect in the upper school of the Royal Asylum, Greenof its becoming worse.

IMPRISONING WOMEN FOR DEBT -At the last meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, a amongst the dissenting sects of Rochdale by the case was brought forward which painfully illustrated recent conversion of Mr. Phelp, the minister of the the operations of the law of imprisonment for debt. that one or two works have already closed and that and has ended by renouncing his former errors, and beyond sixty years of age was confined for debt. others are expected to close in consequence of the publicly avowing himself a convert to the doctrines. The society paid the debt, and released Mrs. Pass-

Foreign Cattle. - Since the new tariff came into | by a volley of stones, &c. operation (July last), the following cattle have been

PLYMOUTH. JAN. 21.—By a private letter just reand eight p.m. The electric fluid shivered the mainby the chain cable from the hauseholes on deck to cannot resist the opening made for palpable hits, and damage was done. The Defiance had troops on board, gether quite happy, to the great mortification of prevalent.

Chamber to study. Sir Robert's last letter is dated 12th December, 1842. In consenting to the

CURIOUS CHARGE OF OPENING A POSTED LETTER. next week the scene of an explosion of gunpowder antagonists to append to it a definition of the sense -At the Bristol sessions, Mary Crewe, a young unparalleled in civil engineering. No less a quan- in which the word "pound" will be used in their To the lovers of Romance this monthly visitor that under the guise of civilization and Christianity at Cathay, was charged with having opened a letter be fired by galvanic means in one moment, that it will be equivalent, and what it will imply? The must be a welcome friend, if we may judge by the the white men had introduced crime, rapine, disease in that office. The prosecutor, Mr. Geo. Brigges, being the extent of the enormous power about to be

ACCIDENT IN THE CATACOMBS AT PARIS.—Before the catacombs were finally closed, it is related that a gentleman having missed the guide, wandered in the immense labyrinth until he was lost, and compelled to seat himself on the damp ground at the risk box of which he had in his pocket, he might preserve himself from the noxious qualities of his horrid abode, and be enabled by increased vigour to continue shouting until some one came to his assistance. The unguent diffused a genial warmth, and the gentleman at length made himself heard,—was discovered and rescued. After such an escape, it may easily be conjectured that he will never forget Holloway's Ointment, the unguent alluded to! Nor may it be unnecessary to mention that in gout, paralysis, rheumatism, cancer, scrofula, all wounds and BURNING OF DEVIZES MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, external disorders generally, it is of singular efficacy,

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND .- LONDON, SATUR-DAY.—I have learned from a good source that her Majesty and her illustrious Consort have determined to visit Ireland during the next summer, and at an earlier period of the season than their recent visit to Scotland. The Royal Victoria and Albert steam yatch, now in a forward state in Pembroke dockyard, will, it is expected, be launched towards the end of March or beginning of April; and her Ma-jesty's first excursion in that splendid vessel will be to the Irish metropolis. The Queen, I have learned, has intimated her desire that her visit to Ireland should be a public one. The visit to Scotland was not so .- Correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post.

THE Perth Courier states that recently a man was advised by a female doctor in the neighbourhood to venturing to go to his assistance until his cries attracted the attention of two gentlemen, who instantly jumped into the cellar and hauled him out. He, however, was shockingly burnt-so much so that assistance of his wife to rub the upper portion of he died on Thursday. The Jury, after a short con-sultation, returned a yerdict of "Accidental death." the lighted candle to come in contact with the tur-The amount of property consumed was estimated at pentine which had been placed upon the body, consequently he became enveloped in flame, inflicting serious injury; how easily might this alarming accident have been prevented, if, instead of using turpentine, he had taken that celebrated medicine,

a state of fever, considering that a conversation he The tax-payers, therefore, in the county should be He was taken up in a dreadful state, and survived tion has been manifested towards the force, which,

not expected to arrive in time to be included in the balance sheet then presented. This dividend had been declared, and a reduction of 2 per cent. on the Tean, between the keepers of that gentleman and without affording any efficient additional protection. rate of discount to the public assented to, with the four poschers, whom they met on the night of the In some of the English counties the force has been view of giving relief to the necessities of the colony. 23d ult., armed with guns, in parsuit of game, One broken up and disbanded, and in others active mea-The Legislative Assembly was sitting, but the mea- of the keepers, named Robert Arnold, on entering a sures are in progress for the same purpose. In short. sures under discussion were not of any great impor- plantation from which the report of a gun had protance. In some quarters it is alleged trade continued | ceeded, immediately received the contents of a gun to improve, but the Sydney Gazette of the 3d says— in his body, and from the effect of the shot and other Lanarkshire, the most populous county in it, has not "General business cannot be said to have exhibited injuries received on that occasion, he lingered until yet had a single rural policeman within its bounds, a state of healthy activity yet, nor to have made a Saturday last, the 14th inst., when he died, leaving and we trust never will. In some of the neighboursingle step towards improvement. Speculation, a wife and several children to lament his untimely ing counties, where the force has been introduced. conceive that to these, as well as the more opulent, the officers and coast guard, but were beaten off, and through the long scarcity of money, has been, and death. On Tuesday last an adjourned inquest was we are informed, on undoubted authority, that a is still, dull and stagnant; the non-arrival of ships held at Tean, before Mr. John Cattlow, coroner, on strong effort will be made at the next annual meet-with merchandise from England has tended also the body of the unfortunate man. It appeared in ing, on the 30th of April, to have the force disbanded. greatly to keep speculators, as well as dealers, in a evidence that deceased was employed by the game- The independent ratepayers of Lanarkshire have state of suspense and indecision; and consumers, keeper of Mr. John Burton Phillips, as a night only, therefore, to be firm, and they are sure to country and town, finding that English supplies, watcher, and that be and another man were out on prevent the introduction of this most useless and which are in the market, were looking up, have been the night in question. Hearing the report of a gun expensive force. We intended to day to have said a induced rather to curtail their expenditure of many in a small plants, tion, they both made for the spot, great deal more on this subject, but will again refer commodities, in the indulgence of which their pre- and deceased bad no sooner entered the plantation to the matter. In the mean time we may shortly vious easiness of obtaining had tempted them to give than he way, shot by some person who was about state, that a police force, to be of the smallest use as orders for freely. It appears clear, this state of twelve or furteen yards from him, and received the a means of preventing orime, must in any county things may not last long, unless tectotalism becomes greater part of the charge in his body. Immediately where it has been introduced into, be made ten more universal. One thing is, however, to be appressed. And what hended from the non-arrivals from England, ves- ensued, but all the parties effected their escape. The would be the consequence of this to the majority of sels for the conveyance of the approaching clip of jur, after examining fifteen witnesses, returned a the ratepayers! Why, it would be perfect ruin. It sense to the following ex-official circular summons to the following -, and takes the liberty of informing him that lian settlements, companies, it appears, are organ-been committed on the charge of shooting at de-preserve? It is nothing. If rural police must be questions of importance affecting the state of the izing to carry out projected mineral researches, both ceased with intent to murder him, and are now had, let the parties who require them pay the ex-

Some disturbances took place, on January Company has not sustained any loss from this fresh the military, at whose appearance order was

resto red. CHA AP ENJOYMENT .- At the Liverpool policea pipe, a g ass of ale, and a game of cards, all for the small char, e of one penny."-Liverpool Albion.

EXTRAORINARY PRIVATIONS.—One of the most extraordinar v instances of a ship's crew supporting themselves we thout water for twenty-one days has occurred durin g the late gales. On the 18th inst. the Reform, fro m Montrose to Newcastle, put into Grimsby-roads. The master (Follis) states, that on make port, they cont inued up to the 10th inst. without water. On that day, when about twenty leagues from Flambo rough-head, they saw a vessel, which they signalled; it proved to be the Eliza Swain, Captain Reid, from Montrose, who immedicontinued to beat about the coast without being able dreadful state of exhaustion 1.

DEATH OF A MISER NEAL: NOTTINGHAM.-An old weeping willow in the garden at Walmer-castle, man, aged sixty-eight, nanted William Ashers, rewhich grew from a slip taken from the tree that over-hangs Napoleon's grave at St. Helena. "The great the neighbourhood of Nottin gham as a penurious, conqueror of that wonderful man (says a Kent eccentric character, having gone some distance from paper) cherisheth this tree with peculiar care." The his house on Saturday last to fetch coals in a bargreat conqueror has never been much reputed for row, because he got them a halfpenny cheaper could find nothing. His nearest relations employed INCREASING DISTRESS .- At the meeting of the Mr. Samuel Maples, a solicitor of Nottingham, to than £1,300 worth of property in notes, securities, plate, &c. To describe the singular spots in which silver watch was found in a malt-mill mouth-asplendid silver tankard was hid in a beam-plate, jewellery, and money in holes and crannies that would be passed even by Bow-street officers. Deeds,

wich. It appears that Lieutenant Rouse, R.N. one of the officers and directors of zymnastics, had (it is said, without the sanction of the superior authorities) restricted the intercourse between the boys and their friends, which so irritated the pupils that they commenced a general row, smashing the windows with slates, rules, brickbats, and other missiles, and breaking upwards of 1,000 panes of glass. Five of the ringleaders of the disturbance have been placed in confinement. A strict investigation is going on under the orders of the Governor, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, K.C.B., before Captain Huskisson, R.N., one of the principal officers of the institution. There are nearly 800 boys, the sons of commission and warrant officers, in the upper school, and many of them are fifteen or sixteen years of age, who, on a former occasion, expelled the police

AMID ALL HIS PUBLIC AVOCATIONS the Premier has found time to maintain a controversy with the currency-men of Birmingham, represented by the Chamber of Commerce of that town; who publish the correspondence. It is carried on by memorials and letters in the name of the Chamber on the one side, and in letters from Sir Robert Peel, addressed to Mr. G. F. Muntz, M.P., and Mr. Richard Spooner. It began at the close of July last, with resolutions passed by the Chamber, and transmitted to the Minister, calling his attention to the depressed ceived here it appears that the transport Defiance, state of trade and the condition of the people; and Captain R. W. Evatt, was struck by lightning off the Chamber soon hint that the establishment of a Nankin on the 30th of August last, between seven new paper currency issued by the Government is the only remedy. Sir Robert at first seems to hold mast from the truck to the keel, and was attracted back from controversy; but the legislator of 1819 the chain-lockers below. Providentially no further he is soon in full tilt. The Chamber are voluminous in their essays: Sir Robert's replies are with Government stores, including gunpowder and briefer, but comprehensive, frank, and very neatrockets. Great consternation naturally prevailed. aiming at essential points; except that he is be-She is not provided with conductors, a precaution trayed into a subordinate controversy as to what necessary in all parts, but more especially in a were the opinions of Locke, whom he recommends MINING ON A LARGE SCALE. - Dover is likely to be publication of the correspondence, he requests his inconvertible paper-what it will represent, to what

FATAL RENCONTRE.—NEWENT, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. -(From a Correspondent.)-I am sorry to have to communicate the particulars of a distressing event which occurred in the early part of last Sunday evening, in the sequestered parish of Tibberton, in of losing the use of his limbs. However, it struck this county. Joseph Bevan, an agricultural labourer, him, that by anointing himself with an unguent, a laged 37, is at this moment in custody at the policestation in this town, charged with having caused the death of his step-son, James Wilkes, aged 23, by stabbing him in the breast with a claspknife. It appears that Bevan married the mother of the unfortunate deceased, a widow, several years ago—that he and his wife have had frequent quarrels for some years past—that on the evening of Friday last, the 20th instant, Bevan had words with his wife, which was of but too frequent occurrence, arising, as is stated, from an irritable and unhappy temper in the woman, and from an excessive indulgence in the baneful practice of drinking on the part of the man -that whilst the man and his wife were engaged in this unseemly warfare, Wilkes took part with his mother, upon which a souffle ensued, and several blows passed between Bevan and his son-in-law. The result was, that Bevan, having drawn from his pocket a knife (a large claspknife), struck his adversary on the breast, and inflicted a deadly wound, from the effects of which he died almost instantly. An inquest was held on the body of Wilkes on Monday before Mr. Cooke, coroner, and the prisoner is in safe custody. Bevan is a strong, powerful man, and bears but a very indifferent character, being much addicted to poaching, drinking, and fighting. He is, notwithstanding, a man of tolerable educa-tion, can read and write well, and is considered one of the best farm labourers in the parish.—Times. RURAL POLICE.—We learn from the best autho-

rity, that the iron-masters and coal-proprietors of Lanarkshire, taking advantage of the present unsettled state of the mining districts, the impoverished state of the country, and particularly a contemplated reduction of wages that is to be immediately attempted by the mining and coalmasters, have taken the usual means of convening a meeting of the county, on an early day, for the purpose of raising a police force for the protection of property, in the neighbourhood of Airdrie, Coatbridge, &c., where the principal works are situate. Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

ABERDEEN.—DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday night, a sailor, who was in the Infirmary in ever, it will be next to impossible to get it repealed. in addition to often acting in the most unconstituportion by the receipt of remittances from England Munden of a Gamekeepen. - In our paper of tional manner, has become quite intolerable on acthe system in England has come to its height. We believe we may have the same in regard to Scotland. least objectionable time-wasters that we have strong in numbers, to which all well-meaning mep, ment of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of pounts of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of pounts of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of pounts of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of pounts of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of pounts of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of pounts of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of pounts of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of pounts of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of pounts of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of pounts of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of pounts of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of pounts of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of pounts of the session, which opens on Thursday 2nd of pounts of the session of the charge of murder at the next assizes.—Stafford Advisor of the session of the charge of murder at the next assizes.—Stafford Advisor of the session AND DURHAM.

Newcastle, December 5th, where a resolution was passed, that as soon as each locality transmitted five Defence Funds, under pain of being turned out shillings to me, Mr. Beesley was to commence his tour of employ. through the two counties. I ask you has this been dene? I am sorry to say it has not. There are only three localities that have acted up to that resolution, viz, South Shields, Ouseburn, and the "Whole hog Chartist brigade" of Sunderland. What are the Chartists of the city of Durham doing, (the originators of the Lecture Fund,) the Charlists of Newcastle, &c.,

Brother Chartists, waiting anxious y for your response to the above,

I am, yours truly, Onseburn, Newcastle, Jan. 23, 1843.

HARMONY HALT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOTITHERN STAR.

SIR.—The residents of this est ablishment have read with much interest, the article in your paper of the 21st instant, headed, "The Land; the only means of salvation to the starving workers." It gives them much pleasure to see that the attention of their Chartist brethren is not only called to this important subject; som. but, that the efforts of the Soc alists are brought fairly and prominently before the public eye for examination. It will be readily seen, by sall parties in the state, that the cultivation of our own is nds, for the use of our own people; and a sound practical education for every person in the country, are the grand leading remedies for the distress which every Tyhere exists; and the chief topic for consideration, is, how is this to be accomplished practically, in the shortes t possible time.

You justly state that, 'no single sect of men have had a tithe of the opposition to contend with that the Socialists have had. La spite of all, they have secured to themselves an " abn'adant dinner." Not only is this true, but, that they are determined not to rest themselves satisfied, or to relax their exertions, until they have procured an equally abundant dinner for every one of their fellow beings; and in addition to a mere supply of their physical wants, to afford them the opportunity of developing to the highest point the mental and moral portions of their nature.

We believe, however, that the manner in which this opposition has been overcome hitherto, has been by an adherence to certain clearly defined principles, which contain within themselves the basis of unity; and that the progress has been in propertion as these principles have become understood by the members.

You say truly "that we are engaged in an experiment, which, in its issue, may advance or retard the announced their intention of visiting the Metropolis cause of the poor very materially." Of this we are all aware, and we are also aware that our progress will depend upon the extent to which we can procure, and rightly apply, the means of introducing a science of society: for, whatever the public generally may think of our crotchets, or of our talking of extreme circumstances; Socialism, or as we prefer calling it rationalism, is as truly a science as the mathematics, or any

aid to the development of this science, they may immediately command any just terms which they shall shall be the case. What has hitherto been done, has the Palace. been done by a very limited number of individuals, many of them most unfit for the tasks assigned them; strong determined combination of the working classes will be irresistible.

You further state, "The world will now watch us! occur if we deviate in the slightest manner from our principles, I, for one, am well aware; but, if we be true and consistent to those principles which have the emanation of the mind of a single individual who combined from them a rational system of society to their present advanced position; there is no fear the rancour and falsehood, which the world has to

Our system is either founded entirely on truth, or it true cannot be injured by being exposed, and no parties can be more interested in discovering what is erroneous

You promise on some future occasion to enter into a friendly remonstrance with some of the Socialists on their "insane" and unaccountable policy towards the Chartists; and I trust this remonstrance will not long but the lot of the poor of Ireland will still be starvabe delayed. There has hitherto been too great an tion. Sea-weed, offal, and " the infernal root," must estrangement between two bodies having in view the same important objects, and this can only be overcome by a clear understanding rendering the subject intelligi-

Whenever you remonstrate I shall have much pleasure in explaining how far we can coincide with the views you take; and, if a closer union can be effected result; for all that is now required is that the working classes shall ascertain in what manner they can best combine to effect the object desired.

obtaining the power which shall procure the "salvation of the starving workers, by means of the land;" but I trust to be enabled to point out, that the working classes have within themselves all the power and all the means requisite for the most entire success; and, all that they are deficient in, is the knowledge how to combine those means in such a manner as to exhibit to the world a superior state of society; and all must of

necessity desire to adopt it. As the subject of Home Colonization, or the land question, is an all-important one, and will attract more attention; and as we are here combining theory and practice, and acquiring experience on a tolerably nishing for your columns a series of letters explanatory of what is contemplated by the Socialists in this experiment, and the degree of progress they have hitherto

In the meantime, I am desirous you should bear in mind that the objects of the Socialists are universal, and their practices public; and any persons who desire to inspect their proceedings, from whatever motive it may arise, will have every facility afforded them for doing so; all that will be required of them being an attention to those general regulations of society, which tend to promote the comfort and happiness of

Trusting that you will not object to the insertion of this letter in your paper,

Your obedient servant. WILLIAM GALPIN. Harmony Hall, near Stockbridge, Hants,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR

BIR,-Last night I heard a better defence of Chartism than ever I heard in all my life before. I have heard a few of the big guns, but Mr. Thomas Davies, of Hawick, has outreached them all. His arguments are all-powerful. His sentiments are short, and clearly distinct. The lectures delivered by him are so beauti-

fully set in order, that his hearers can follow him with the most perfect ease. The above lecture was delivered in this locality, where general satisfaction was manifested. The police were sent to hear and see that all was right. But these modern figures had to go away as they came, after hearing a full and masterly development of their own immoral character. The anti-Corn Law League are kicking up a shine in this locality. There are men here who have had from three-quarters of a day to three days' work within the last three or four weeks, and yet their employers have deducted from their wages one shilling per slave to augment the £50,000 Plague

At an anti-Corn Law tea party in Bolton, when gentleman (?), were going round for an extra subscription an ex-official gave one shilling in the name of a handloom weaver; upon which Mr. M—r, of Manchester, spoke very emphatically, stating that " if a four shillings per week hand-loom weaver hated monopouly so destroy such monopoly, how much more (not Moore) ought they, as manufacturers, to do all they could to the last-mentioned trick played told me of it himself, was one of the League up to the time, but since which time he has left the Plague, because of its plaguy depravity. In another cotton mill, the millowner thought he would try the "free-offering" principle, and for that purpose he sent the lick-spittles through the steam-loom rooms to make B collection, when lo! at their return, there was only is booked for the League, by the "free" consent of one hundred and inches saves! The gentleman was materials, and of the wages of the labour employed that on the following pay day he stopped one skilling should be discharged from his employ.—(Ashton-un-While in one of the West Riding districts, the follow-

ing was given to me as a fact, by the suffererer him-

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NORTHUMBERLAND Defence Fand, when necessary to be applied—(the of the pious, whose object is the dissemination of With what feelings the reader will arise from Secretaries, each acting as Secretary for his district. last week, for another game is at hand)—and every in its denunciations against those who grind the say; but for ourselves we cannot find words first place. BROTHER CHARTISTS-I was elected your Treasurer slave in certain mills are compelled to contribute tofor the Lecturer's Fund, at the delegate meeting held at wards the same, while at the same time the said slaves faces of the poor, and who profess to cast them sufficiently strong to convey our detestation of are not allowed to contribute towards the Chartist selves upon the continued blessing of Almighty such villany. Those fiends in human form who

> By Heavens, Sir, if we only watch a little longer, we shall see the defeat of faction, and the triumph of hope that they were not aware of the grievous society no longer by their presence. They are the true democracy. While in Manchester, last week, I learned the following facts connected wit the bleaching depay ament.

£30 per week, while, in 1842, seven men could bleach 3,000 pieces per day, for which those seven men eccive as wages £10 per week. In 1829, the pieces to be bleached were only allowed which they could not take up. to be twenty-eight yards long each, while, in 1842,

There is in Manchester an establishment upon the above improvement, ninety-eight men employed, for which they receive, in wages, £140. The same number of men, in 1839, got £145 10s. Let alone throwing out of employ 322 men, out of 420 men, for the performing of the above labour, besides dragging out even at this price, a small profit. of the money market £483, out of every £630, without ever mentioning the extra sixteen yards, upon every twenty-eight yards, being bleached for the lesser

while, in 1842, it only cost £140, throwing out of the money market £1,210 a week, besides 532 men out of every 630 men out of employ, to seek an existence out profit by its sale. of the pauper list.

The late William Cobbett once said, " No damned Paupery." I wonder how soon the shopocracy will learn sense; never till it goes through their " guta" By giving the above a place in your next number, you will much oblige an enemy to all humbug. PETER RIGHY.

Staffordshire Potteries, Jan. 21, 1843.

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1843,

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

HER most gracious Majesty the Queen and her illustrious Consort, the young gentleman who does Great Britain the honour to receive his pay, have of the Emerald Isle; but for what purpose the deponents say not. On this, we suppose we must Guess, as the Yankies say. We opine that it is not for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the two millions three hundred thousand poor victims of misrale, who are perishing in that ill-fated land, for want of the common necessaries of life. No, If the working classes can be induced to lend their no; the Queen and "Albert dear!" know nothing of all these things. They wallow in profudictate to the other classes of society, and it will be a sion at the expence of an oppressed people, and they matter of great congratulation to all parties when this are too short sighted to see beyond the precints of

"Her Majesty," say the organs of the Court, and all labouring under the greatest difficulties: but a "desires her visit to be as public as possible"; which is tantamount to telling Mick and Norah to mount the chimney-tops and make the welkin ring in praise The public eye is opened upon us; and if we are not of the superlative condescension of the illustrious careful, rancour will seize upon some false step of ours, pair. Punch and Judy want to be seen, and to see

We trust that the sons of Erin will satisfy the hitherto carried themselves above all opposition, from admirers of monkeys, parrots, and dogs, that they are not the asses they would have them to be. We trust they will avail themselves of this opporto be entertained for all the scrutiny, nor for all tunity to show those sporters of borrowed plumes the manifold evils resulting from the extravagance their riches, and in their worldly wisdom; they of misrule; and that they will also give them to oppress the poor, while they profess to cast themcontains an admixture of error, and in either case understand that they are not the dolts to believe investigation will be alike beneficial; for, what is that empty pageantry and tom-foolery,—though conveyed to their shores in a bran new yacht,-will in the system, than those who are staking everything give them better food, better clothing, or more comfortable dwellings.

> Wealth, wrung from the bowels of poverty, may be displayed by Punch and Judy and their retinue, remain their dish until the system of misrule be annihilated.

Flatterers may dilate on the beanty of the sovereign; sycophants may talk of her amiable disposition; but the one would be more enhanced in our by the explanation, a proportionate good must be the estimation, and the other would be better exemplified by administering to the necessities of the poor than by exhibitions of consummate folly, in-You say the Socialist ought to aid the Chartist in tended, no doubt, to feed the unfortunate passion for display of a too-long infatuated people.

The men of Ireland ought to tell the advisers of royalty that they want not raree-show but the comforts of life; and that it would be far better for the nation if some women would learn to knit socks for their children and mend their own stockings. rather than go jaunting about at other people's expence; and some men betake themselves to some honest occupation, rather than pocket other men's hard earnings for merely enlarging the brood of extensive scale, I shall have much pleasure in fur- idlers, attending majesty! when taking an airing

and feeding royal whelps. Won't Ireland have a treat?!

# BIBLE SOCIETY OPPRESSION.

Or all the cants in this canting world, save us from the combined cant of hypocrisy and oppression. When the powerful exert their power for the oppression of the weak in individual cases, our blood stirs; when they do so upon a scale of wholesale class depression, it rises; when the sacred principles of justice and benevolence are openly defied from avowed selfish motives, we feel indignant; but when oppression puts on the face of sanctity and clothes itself in the warm garments of benevolence while it outrages the common feelings of humanity with heartlessness, we have no words to express our contemptuous loathing and abhorrence. Hence we do not trust ourselves to comment on the following simple statement of the journeymen bookbinders employed under the British and Foreign Bible Society :-

"The British and Foreign Bible Society is an Institution whose 'sole object is to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures,' in doing which its management professes, in the language of the 2nd resolution of the 37th Meeting, Exeter Hall, May 5th, 1841; 'that they desire to cast themselves upon the continued divine blessing of Almighty God, as on that which can alone sustain them in their present prosperous course.

"About a month since the Committee of this Society thought proper to reduce the price of their Bibles and Testaments bound in sheep, and in roan, weighed in the balance and found wanting. The gilt edges, to which we refer.

" As what applies to one sort of Bible or Testament in this binding applies to the whole, we only the reign of tyranny shall depart. particularise the ruby Bible, 24mo., roan, gilt edges; they reduced the price of this Bible to ls. 6d., much as to give one-fourth of his weekly income to and as before stated, the price of all other Bibles and Testaments in this binding in the same proporeffect their God-like object?" A gentleman who saw tion, thereby underselling every other trade in the market.

> "To enable them to accomplish this, they did not, as might have been expected, apply any portion of the ample funds of their Society to that purpose, but REDUCED THE PRICE OF ITS BINDING for the WHOLE AMOUNT OF THAT REDUCTION.

thereon, apportioning so much for materials and per slave (112), and told them that if they did not like profit, and so much for wages; and after ascerit, they might have their shillings, and go about their taining the wages paid to journeymen bookbinders business; and that if they should show any counter in their trade, considered that these journeymen were paid too much for their labour, and that, der-Lyne.)—The above gentleman is so pious, that his therefore, the low price at which they required mill goes by the name of "ALL SAINTS' FACTORY." the work to be done might be easily made to pay the employer by a corresponding reduction in the self. Within the last twelve months, his master re. wages of the men, and also of the women in their turned him (slave) twenty-six pieces, worked by his employment. A reduction, amounting to nearly son at the steam-loom, for which he (master) charged one-half the wages formerly paid, was therefore same quality and quantity of goods were sold at 4s. 6d. made by the employers who bind for this Society, per piece. When the slave asked his master why he to whom remonstrance was useless, it being soon thus extortioned him? The master answered, "We found that the price they received would admit of must have the Corn Laws repealed, and get free trade, no higher wages.

thodists. In another place, the League are raising a society which owes its existence to the benevolence bastlle, which she refused to do."

God.' we determined to make them acquainted have figured in this deed of infamy ought, for with the circumstances in a Memorial; in the ever, to disown the name of men, and insult rnin they were inflicting, and in the hope that wretches which the arm of the law should seize. what we had heard of their deliberate intention, But, though the principals in this atrocious act are In 1839, twenty men could bleach 2,000 pieces per to effect a reduction out of the wages of labour. day, for which those twenty men received for wages was untrue. To this memorial, a copy of which of the widow's goods than paid the rent and other accompanies this,—they returned for answer, that incidental expences, and secondly, (if this statement they felt the subject therein referred to was one

"No portion of the funds of this Society is approsuch pieces are to be to the bleacher forty-four yards priated to achieve this reduction in price. Indeed, supposing the discount taken from the printer and the binder to be of equal per centage, this Society must obtain on the book we have particularised, the box. In fact, justice cannot be obtained for the in aid of the Public Soup Kitchen. This call the men the Ruby 24mo. Bible, Roan, gilt edges, 1s. 6d.,

"We submit that it is a contradiction in the conditions of this Society's existence, that the cheap- Reform. ness of this book should be obtained at the almost The above labour, in 1839. cost £1,350 in wages, utter ruin of those (male and female) who are em-

> covered that the distress produced by the present | They have already overcharged their infernal maunprecedented want of employment, afforded them chine, and must politically perish by its explosion, an opportunity of increasing their profits by a reduction in our wages. It has been reserved for the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose professed object is the glory of God, to take advantage of this deep distress-men who, in their last report, p. xvii, 'would adopt the devout exclamation of Holy Writ, and say, Let the Lord be his servants'!

"The Society may thus monopolise the whole trade in Bibles and Testaments; but will not the scoffer and the infidel triumphantly inquire—' Do these men really believe in the divine inspiration of the Book they circulate? Do they really believe that the Almighty has power to inflict the wrath denounced in it against those who aggravate the distresses of the poor ?' And with greater triumph exclaim, Look to their acts, and judge ye, they have oppressed the poor, in the very act of circulating the Book which denounces its heaviest curse upon them for what they have done."

A postcript to this address of the oppressed operatives adds :--

"In the above it will be seen we have only referred to two kinds of this Society's work; while it was being put into type, as if in mockery of the injury inflicted, and in contempt of those by whom it is sustained, a reduction has taken place, at our cost, upon the whole of the Society's work. It is of course in the power of this Society, by means of the great capital it possesses, to overwhelm us who possess nothing,-just in the same way as a rich oppressor devours the peor; but surely the Lord will recompense their way. They hope to prosper: but their hope is not in the Lord. They trust in selves upon the continued blessing of Almighty God.' (2nd resolution, 37th meeting, Exeter-hall, May 5, 1841.) But God hath said, 'The hope of the hypocrite shall perish, whose hope shall be cut off, and whose trust shall be a spider's web .-Job viii. 14."

We repeat that upon this statement we do not trust ourselves to comment. We leave it to tell its own tale, only pointing the attention of the sleek haired "Saints" to the following texts from their own book, which the poor men have very properly put left undone; we don't want a man to leave his at the head of their address :-

but he that honoureth him hath mercy on the poor."-PROVERBS, xiv. 31.

" Behold the hire of the isbourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth: and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Saboath."-JAMES. V. 4.

"And I will come near to you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against the adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow, and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the Lord of Hosts."-MALACHI, iii. 5.

"Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong: that useth his neighbour's service without wages, and giveth him not before they decide. for his work."-JER. xxii. 13.

ANOTHER SAMPLE OF INJUSTICE.

THE many instances of refined tyranny and bare faced extortion which are almost daily communicated to us. are not only evidences of the extreme degeneracy of the human kind-of the inveterate hatred of man towards his species,—and of the declension existing in our courts of law, but they are manifestly indicative of the speedy overthrow of the rotten system which has too long cursed our father-land. Our forefathers justly complained of the evils of misrule, but they were only flogged with whips-we are lashed with scorpions. Their prospects were gloomy, but we dwell in the midst of thick darkness -darkness that can be felt-that is felt, and cannot be dispelled, save by the energies of an united people determined to possess their rights. Arguments the most cogent and incontrovertible

have been reiterated in the ears of the rulers of the land, but they have been as the deaf adder. Petitions have been laid at their feet repeatedly, praying them to adopt measures to stay the evils of which the people incessantly complain, and over which our legislators have, unquestionably, controul, yet they regarded not the prayers of the needy. Now, facts which none can veil-not even themselves-are staring them in the face at every turn, and they are compelled to acknowledge that something is wrong; but instead of applying the only panacea-a radical reform in the system of Government-they think to amuse the people with their tricks of political jugglery, and thereby perpetuate the reign of despotism. But this cannot be. They have been plain to be misunderstood, and it decrees that

Yes, the petty tyrants, vested with brief authority must be humbled, as well as their masters whose deeds they are; for the change must be a radical one extending through every ramification of the system and to every corner of the land. Ave. even to Middleton, near Manchester, and to Rochdale too, where acts of atrocity are perpetrated which are a disgrace to our country and kind : one of which we here subjoin:-

"A poor widow woman named Ann Lees, having six children, residing in the township of Hopwood in the parish of Middleton, was taken into custody on the 18th of January, under a warrant, and put into the lockups of the police station of Middleton, by order of the overseer, for owing six shillings for poor rates, together with costs, amounting to £1 3s. 6d. and was the day after taken to Lancaster. It appears that, previous to that, the overseer's father-in-law had distrained her goods for rent. The sum due he said was £3 0s. 8d., and the charges were £2 11s. 10d; but it appears that after the goods were all sold they had £1 17s. 0d. in hand after all costs were paid, though the goods did not sell may be supplied. at half their value. The overseer knowing that this money was in hand, summoned her to Rochdale before the magistrates, and their worships asked her if she was willing to pay the rates? She answered, I have nothing to pay with, when the magistrates told the overseer he must be paid out of the money that was over: he therefore applied to the anctioneer for the money, but he would not or could not pay him, con-

doubtless punishable—firstly, for disposing of more be correct, and we see no reason to dispute it.) they are actionable for falsely imprisoning the poor woman; yet, still the piper would have to be paid, for justice cannot be obtained in this Christian land, except at a great and ruinous expence, and not then, wind." One day, last week, they intimated the in most cases, where a middle class jury occupies necessity of their men subscribing one shilling each poor under the present system. Hence the necessity did not feel disposed to respond to, for one very of laying the axe to the root of the tree, and sweep- substantial reason-namely, that their wages had ing the augean stable with the broom of Radical been recently reduced, and, consequently, they

mind of the bereaved widow to be told that there is men, and, nolens volens, the shilling must be paid. ployed in its binding, while this Society reaps a an insuperable barrier betwixt her and justice. This act needs no comment. It is quite in keeping However, so it is. The underlings of corruption "We are aware that wages are regulated by the may, under present circumstances, drag the poor notoriety as a charitable and liberal firm. No laws of demand and supply—that where there is a from the bosom of their families, immure them in doubt, the Bashaws of the establishment will lay all permanent surplus of labour in any trade, wages dungeons, and complete their ruin with impunity; claim to the generous act. We have heard of aid will fall. But a surplus of labour has not produced but they have well nigh reached the extent of their being rendered, in this neighbourhood, by the same this result in the present instance. Worldly-minded iniquity. Right must ultimately triumph over means, to the Missionary and Bible Societies. What men, who possess no zeal for religion, had not dis- might, and the haughty tyrants kiss the dust. purity of Christian principle! amid the joy of a too-long oppressed and insulted

### ORGANIZATION.

WE receive continually from all parts of the country application for advice and instruction as to magnified who hath pleasure in the prosperity of how the friends of the cause of good order and good government should proceed, under the anomalous circumstances in which they are now placed; of a national organization without any recognised head or centre of operations. We see that the metropolitan delegates recommend the immediate election of the General Secretary, in order that the business of the Association-the preparation and issuing of cards, the enrollment of members, the correspondence, &c .- may go on. We advise the people to be in no hurry. The conduct of the last Secretary should surely have given them enough of a dose to make them very careful in is the most important officer in the whole movement. distant parts of the country; where, after being Secretary, may do more mischief than all our from the jaws of death. exertions can retrieve for a long period. Our At the present moment there are many belongformation and intelligence—a man who understands the movement-a man who knows the bearings of the law upon political societies, who thoroughly understands our Organization, and who will have sense and honesty and industry to "work" it. It is no easy task to "work" a national

Organization, in the teeth of such laws as we have the people's money for doing their work, which is duties, and run up and down the country lecturing "He that oppresses the poer reproacheth his Maker: every time that he may want a fresh "drag" of for his wages—a man who will devote to the cause his "Guardians," the hardest ? whole time, energy, and talents, and whose time and such an one they had far better have none at all; a vacant office is preferable to an inefficient or dishonest officer. But such a man must be searched for carefully. There must be no hurry in the selection. The people must take time to think and to deliberate,

There is one fact to which we would point attention; that no honourable, or even honest, man would disgrace which would have paralized and kept remains of four shillings in their pocket, after they within doors any men having a grain of decency. The country have no right to expect that any decent and good man will allow himself to be brought in contact with the filth from which the character of these men stands uncleansed. No man who valued his own reputation would for an instant act in any public capacity with either of them. It wants but a few weeks to the time when they must "go out" by the lapse of their term of office; and the people should in the interim be looking out for honest men to supply their places, and making such amendments in the plan of Organization as may render less likely the recurrence of the mischiefs which have resulted

from the jobbing and profligacy of the present men. on the Secretary's book and none else. Every newly enrolled member to pay his twopence and all these twopences to go to the formation of a fund for the use of a New Executive when appointed, and the the sub-Secretary in the following form.

" Hull, Jan. 27th, 1843. " I certify that John Smith is an enrolled member

of the Chartist body. "PETER TRUEMAN, sub-Secretary." In any town where he presents this certificate, his name would be enrolled among the Chartists of that place, without any additional fee but the payment of the weekly penny. Thus our Association will become a multitude of distinct local societies, all governed by the same laws and acting on the same plan, and ready for amalgamation into one body as soon as the connecting link, a honest Executive, interest of the Foor at heart!

We shall next week show how the whole matter of in their localities, and a general vote taken upon it, and recorded, without the intervention of the Execu- rebuilding. It appears that the deceased left home sequently he took out a warrant, as is before stated also suggest such improvements in the plan of parently in good health, and after remaining a short and then times will mend. This gentleman takes an active part in the religious (?) movement of the Methodists. In another place, the Lesgue are raising a society which owes its evictore to the horsest form in the religious to the design and get free trade, no higher wages.

The poor unfortunate woman has applied several times of the men, he retired to a stable on the premises, where, in a few minutes after, he was fused to give her any, telling her she might go to the found by one of the workmen lying across some bers be immediately commenced by all the sub- sacks quite dead.

Chartists must take the warning given them by Feargus, the holy volume which, above all others, is heaviest the perusal of this horrible recital we will not This is necessary to be done, and to be done in the

MIDLLE CLASS BENEVOLENCE!

We are informed, on the best possible authority. that a firm, whose establishment is not one hundred miles from Mabgate, in this town, and who work on material no less hard than iron, wish to be thought benevolent, and to have their names published as men who commisserate the starving condition of the

At present, we will not gratify the zest of those very benevolent gentlemen, by publishing their names -but, on a repetition of their disinterestedness, we may do so.

We now merely state their method of "raising the thought charity was required at home. However, it will be but poor consolation to the agonised on Saturday night last a paper was handed to the

with the class, and is a very genteel way of obtaining

THE POOR AND THEIR "GUARDIANS," Many, and humiliating, have been the exhibitions made by different Boards of "Guardians," in their anxiety to "carry-out" the infamous provisions of the New Poor Law Act. But many as those humiliating exhibitions have been,-humiliating to our common nature,-it appears to us that the regulations enforced in the Huddersfield and Dewsbury "Unions" transcend all we have previously heard

of for heartlessness and rank oppression! It is well known that one of the operations of machinery in these manufacturing districts has been to drive men out of employment, and to cause them to roam over the country at large in search of work,-sometimes at their own trade, and oft-times at trades and occupations for which they were not trained or fitted, excepting that, for the time, they served an avaricious master's temporary purpose, by accepting work at a reduced rate of remuneration; and thus enabled him to sink all his "hands" in the scale of comfort. The SYSTEM has compelled the matter of appointing a successor. The Secretary men to leave their homes, and betake themselves to He ought, in fact, to be the very marrow of the employed for some months perhaps, destitution has movement. Bitter experience must, we presume, overtaken them in consequence of "general depreshave shown the people that a false step in the sion of trade;" and they have been compelled to appointment of Executive officers, and especially of apply to the parish-fund for the means to keep them

Secretary must be a man of business habits, a ing to the Huddersfield and Dewsbury Unions so THE Chartists of Northumberland and Durham, one circumstanced; and it has been determined that no relief shall be afforded them, unless they go to their respective settlements, and there earn the "relief" they are to receive, by breaking stones on the high-

The operation of this determination will be best understood by the following statement of facts:-JOSEPH DAWSON, belongs to Huddersfield Township. He resides at present, and has done for some MR. to contend with and steer clear of. We need for this time, at Halifax, with his family. He is compelled, purpose an educated, intelligent man, an industrious, by dire necessity, to apply for parish relief. Before persevering, and honest man. We do not want an he can have a penny to enable him and his family ignorant, impudent, bully, who cannot return a civil to exist, he must earn it at the Paddock stoneanswer to a respectful letter; we do not want a fellow heap. The wages for working at that stone-heap to spend his time in public houses, drinking and are 2s. a day. He is allowed to work three-and-a- Thomas Davies.—An "Appeal to Patriotism and smoking and playing at cards, instead of minding half days a-week. It is a fact, that for months the duties of his office, and to occupy the chief together, this room man has walked from Halifax to part of what time he can spare from the public Huddersfield, a distance of eight miles, every mornhouse in his own private business, while he pockets ing, for four days of every week; and walked back again at night!! It is a fact also, that if he is ten minutes later than the usual time of starting "work" at the stone-heap, he is not allowed to "work" at all that day! This JOSEPH DAWSON is fifty years of age! and for the munificent sum of seven shillings, he has money, more than his wages. We was a man to walk a distance of sixty-four miles, and "work" who knows his work, and can do his work; who three-and-a-half days!! Whether are the stones J STIVEN, FRANCE.—Eleven shillings and Sevenpent will be content with his wages, and content to work he has to break, or the hearts of his kind paternal

"Ah! but," we hear one of their sapiencies extalents are worth having. With such a secretary, claim, "Why does he go back at night? Why does our organisation could not fail to progress, and our he not lodge in the town 'till his work is completed, cause to prosper. And unless the people can find and then return to his family"? Because he has but seven shillings a-week for their entire support ! Because his lodging, in a common lodging house, would be threepence a-night. To save that threepence for his family, HE WALKS SIXTEEN MILES! And yet the poor are accused of improvidence! and profligacy! From Mauchline, per John Cunningham... 0 15 0 Who would exchange the heart of this man, for the heart of the most benevolent of his "Guardians"? The kind doings, however, of the protectors of the

Huddersfield poor, do not end here. It is a fact, be Secretary, under present circumstances; because that parties residing in Leeds, sixteen miles from it would be to associate himself in office with two Huddersfield, are required to "work" at the Padmen who still, in defiance of every principle of de- dock stone-heap, before "relief" can be afforded mocracy, impudently cling to the tenure and name them! They are to travel from Leeds to Huddersof office, though covered with a load of obloquy and field, "work" two days, travel back again, with the have kept themselves at their work and paid for a night's lodging: and this miserable remnant of four shillings is all that can be afforded them to maintain their families for seven days!! What From the Chartists of Brighton, meeting mockery of "relief"! and how heartless and insultingly oppressive the conditions on which it is granted!!

This practice of forcing the absent indigent poor to go "home" (!!) to "work" for their "relief." is not confined to the Huddersfield Union, as the following fact but too abundantly proves :-

An old man, named Megson, SEVENTY THREE years of age, and now residing at Huddersfield, is compelled to walk to Thornhill, a township in the Dewsbury "Union," and distant Some parties seem to think that no steps can be from Huddersfield eight miles, to "work" for two taken in the matter of amending the organization, days, at ls. 6d. s day! It takes him a full half-day because we have in reality no Executive. And to perform his journey, he is so feeble from extreme because Campbell won't give up the books and old age and insufficient food. He starts on Moncards, it is thought that the enrollment of members day mornings, reaches Thornhill by Monday noon, can't go on. We think quite differently. For the and works till night; works again on Tuesday, and enrollment of members we advise every sub-secre- again on Wednesday morning, reaching home tary at once to provide a book for entering the (Huddersfield) on Wednesday night, with the re- Punctually on the Appointed Days, Wind permitting practical and immediate purposes be a local every night and morning, like JOSEPH DAWSON, of COLUMBUS, Halifax, were it not for the kindness of another of AMERICA, one for that town or place; every one being his "improvident" and "profligate" brethren at ENGLAND, weighed in the balance and found wanting. The acknowledged as a member, whose name is Thornhill, who gives him a bed for the two nights OXFORD,

> Reader, remember, that this labouring man, who has laboured all his life; who has caused more of the good things of life to BE than he could possibly have weekly contributions to be applied to the furtherance of the cause in the immediate neighbourhood. No whose rights are thus "Guardianized;" remember, that this son of toil so weed is SEVENTY MILDER. cards need be given; but when a member removes that this son of toil so used, is SEVENTY THREE own provisions, (except bread stuffs); and separate to any other place, he should have a certificate from years of age!

Remark it well, too, that while the Poor are thus forced to labour hard for their " relief," their expected at a low rate of passage. relieving officers seem to get on very easily! has now a horse of his own! and can afford to sit and, by a late Act of Parliament, the ships and the ships and the ships and the ships are provided by the ships are has now a horse of his own! Remark it well, that NEEDLE-JACK, of Huddersfield, drinking in public inns for hours together, while bound to farnish each passenger, in the second cable the Poor are kept waiting until he condescends to or steerage, with one pound of bread, or bread go to curse them! Mark these things well! and tained in Liverpool more than tone day beyond the mark, too, that the authors, and enforcers and mark, too, that the authors, and enforcers, and appointed time for sailing one shilling per day est present supporters, of the accursed law by virtue is allowed. of which these crying enormities are practised, are the Free-Trading, Corn-Law Repealing ruffians, who the Free-Trading, Corn-Law Repealing ruffians, who writing a letter, which will be immediately answered want to persuade us that they have the welfare and the exact day of sailing and the amount of passage

DORKING, SURREY.-Mr. Bravery, the perconsidering and arranging, and amending, the son whose corn and mill were destroyed by fire, as Organization, may be effectually done by the people reported in the Star of the 14th, died suddenly while superintending his men, who were clearing away the ruins of the mill, and preparing for its tive or the expense of a delegate meeting. We shall in his chaise, about one o'clock on Thursday, ap-

To Beaders and Correspondents.

HUDDERSFIELD.-John Chapman is Sub-Secretary for this district: his residence, Water-gate, Man. chester-street; and to him all communications must be addressed.

ILLIAH MAGEE.—His communication is inserted We are as well aware as he is of the great hur to a journal of typographical errors and careless printing, and do our best to avoid it: but he must know that these are often the effect of bad many script and careless writing. ABELL.—4s. 6d.

EXECUTIVE VOTES OF CONFIDENCE AGAIN. We have a letter from James Leach acknowledging that he had no authority whatever from the Charlists of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, or any of them for the statement which he made at Birmingham during the Conference week, about a vote of confidence in him and his colleagues, and afterward suppressed by us. He says Campbell told him to but he knows not what authority Campbell had for the statement. From a paragraph in our Chartist intelligence, it will be seen that the Brighton Chartists have by resolution in public meeting disclaimed all knowledge of the resolu. tion which they at the same time were firmedia have passed and sent to us for publication. Rin the country ever be satisfied with the honesty and truthfulness of these men?!

HE "PLOTTING" AND "CONSPIRACY" LETTERS, In reply to our demand of when the letters were to be published, Mr. Leach says, "it will depend much upon circumstances, when or whetherever those letters will be published or not." We quite believe this, and we can tell Mr. Leach what the circumstances are. The circumstance which prevents their publication, is the little fact that they are not in existence, and that no such letter ever were in existence. JOHN M'NAUGHTEN.-We cannot give him the in

formation he wishes. JAMES WEBSTER, YORK .- We know all about the meeting. We know exactly how many vere present. We know that our statement is correct;

and Mr. Webster has not impugned it. The reso. lution was voted by eight persons, and no more JAMES LEESON .- His letter is forwarded. CHARLES STEAD .- In the National Charter Association there is no such distinction of offices as " &. oretary," and " Corresponding Secretary;" but every local and separate body of Chartists may

have what offices they please. HE MARYLEBONE ELECTION OF DELEGATES.- W. do not conceive that any good can come of publishing the letter from several members of the Cammittee, which we have received. We gave Mr. Farrar's contradiction to the alleged facts and we do not think reasonable men can require more. especially as the matter is now over and

done with PEARCE.—Never mind the chattering fools. Let them lie till they are horse. H. DYOTT beys to intimate to his English Chartiet friends, that there has been a weeful absence of STAR-light lately in Ireland. In a political sens, Egyptian bondage, and Egyptian darkness 100. prevail in Ireland. The rays of the Star could do much to dissipate the latter, and light for line men, too poor to purchase, the true road in

HE address required by the South Wales delegate. Mr. J. H. Clarke, Surveyor, Ledbury, Hereford

MR. J. SWEET, of Nottingham, is still agent for the Northern and Evening Stars; he also begt in acknowledge the receipt of 4d. from Bleak hall Buildings, for Mrs. Ellis, and trusts that themen of Nottingham, and its neighbourhood, will for ward their subscriptions without delay.

communication to him after the 2nd of February should be directed to James Sinclair, News Agent Chartist Depot, 25, High-bridge, Newcastle, BRADFORD-STARS TO IRELAND. - Mr. Joseph Allen son calls the attention of the Bradford Charite to the fact, that very few Stars are now received by the Council for Ireland. We hope with him that this remissness will be immediately remedial

MANCHESTER. - The clothes raffle next week. CON MURRAY wishes us to state that his friends corresponding with him between this and the 4th of February, may address to the care of Mr. William Smith, 52, New Market, Newcostle upon-Tyne; between the 4th and 12th, to Mr. James Arthur, bookseller, Ricker-gate, Carlik, after which he goes into Scotland.

Humanity," next week. C. S .- Upwards of 20 is above 20. Count vous

SUFFERING HUMANITY .- Their communication JOHN SCREATON, LAMBLEY, NOTTS, AND A FRIEDD are received, and shall have attention.

MANCHESTER PACKER .- Next week. NORTHWICH CHARTISTS .- We really cannot tell why the 5s. was not acknowledged in the balance; by had better ask Sir John Campbell.

F. SKILLICORN.—We can send the Plates by post in

6d, or we can forward them to London, care d Mr. Cleave. THOMAS, MERTHYR TYDVIL.-Apply to D. Morgan, Malt Mill Square, Merthyr Tidvil, who receives the Stars regularly for sale. SKIDMORE .-- The Plates are sent to Mr. Harney.

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND,

£. & d. -- Hunslet, per Mr. Longbottom ... 0 10 0 ... Wm. Smith, New Pitsligo, Aberdeen 0 4 2 FROM THE SOMERS TOWN VICTIM COMMITTEE.

... Mrs. Wild, of Mottram ... ... 0 5 0 - Fund for locating Mrs. Ellis ... .. 0 5 0 FOR MRS. ELLIS. From Joseph Smith, Hunslet ... ... 0 0 6 William Richard, Bedford ... ... 0 1 0 The Chartists of Brighton, meeting

For Mrs. Roberts, of Birmingham ... ... 0 5 0

FOR WIDOW RUSSELL, OF NOTTINGHAM at the Cap of Liberty, per Wm.

at the Cap of Liberty, per Mr.

Flower ... ... ... 0 6 0



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the expense and delay of waiting in Liverpool, b money told them; and by remitting or paying one pound each of the passage-money by a post-office order. order, or otherwise, berths will be seenred, and in will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till the day before sailing.

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> JOSH. LINSLEY, Basinghall-street.

CLASS-MADE LAWS HAVE MADE THEIR VICTIMS; LET US ENDEAVOUR TO RE-LEASE THEM.

see by their letter; and I also think, I if may judge from appearance, that the country evinces but little disposi-Executive, inasmuch as neither myself nor Mesara

those men who have been made victims for no other crime than that of demanding justice at the hands of our oppressors be left to the clemency of a merciless judge and a time-serving jury, or whether they shall have funds sufficiently supplied which will secure to them justice; and we must remember that there is only a few weeks to raise the money in, and we should also remember that we that are at liberty are only so because the law has not got hold of us, but that we perhaps may have said and done more towards the downfall of tyrants than those whom it is our duty to

inport.
I now leave the matter in your hands, and only have to say, that I pledged myself in 1819 never to rest until we were free-I never have nor never will. ROGER PINDER, Hall.

BRISTOL-At a meeting in Bear-lane Chapel, on Tuesday evening, the following were nominated to andit Mr Campbell's accounts, Messrs. Wheeler, Dron, M'Grath, Ruffey Ridley, and Watkins. RATH.—The plan of organisation, as proposed

by Mr. Cooper has been agreed to here. public purposes.

SOUTH SHIELDS.-Mr. S. Kidd, of Glasgow, lectured here on Tuesday night.

HEBDER BRIDGE-A public discussion took place Risckburn undertook to prove that a repeal of the Corn Laws, under existing circumstances, would be a benefit to the working classes of England, and benefit the working classes under the present system of class legislation.

Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, on Tuesday even- person injured by them. which so much affected their welfare—to carry out conveyed there. He was accordingly taken there in a this, libraries had been established by men of carriage. similar views, and there were now several of these minual good, were now to connect libraries together upon the some principle—they would give to each whole.—(hear.) He believed that the reason this had not been accomplished sooner was from the want of a practical and equitable plan to effect it. There ham; though if unconnected, none of them could, attain such a position. They had also the resources conveyed to Gardiner's-lane police-station, where he W. Norman, and J. Rogers, was appointed to con- though not genteely, dressed. ier with the various libraries, and further consider

mas held at the Cap of Liberty, Parliament-street, on Monday, January 16, 1843, Mr. Trower in the chair, when it was proposed by Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Flowers, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. William Hill, the Editor of the Northern Star, for his bold, honest, and consistent Myocacy of the rights of the suffering millions, and also WE PEEL IT OUR DUTY TO STATE THAT WE KNOW passed by the Chartists of Brighton, as alluded by Mr James Leach at the Conference held at Birmingham and we are fully determined to support the Evening and Norther Stars to the utmost in their the industrious classes to do the same." Carried property. manimously. Proposed by Mr. Page, and seconded by Mr. Allen, "That the foregoing resolution be sent to the Northern and Evening Stars for insertion." - Carried unanimously. - WILLIAM ELLIL,

BRADFORD.—On Sanday last Mr. Smyth lec-Currency and Banking System.

evening, when it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Joseph Alderson become agent for the Evening Star, Secretary be instructed to write the same on behalf The evidence having been all gone through, of the council." Mr. Cleave received the thanks of Mr. Hall, addressing the prisoner, said, I am about to

base on the best means of obtaining the Repeal of given you that caution, do you wish to say anythe Union, at the White House, Broad Stones, between Messrs. Jennings, Smyth, Hurley, Flyn, and several members of the Repeal of t The Repealers declared they were Chartists to a man, and moved a vote of thanks to the strangers, which was carried by acclamation.

On Wednesday last, William Burnhill, a son of the the bar. soremor of the county gaol at Carmarthen, appeared Mr. Hall—I understand you belore Mr. E. H. Stacy, mayor, and Captain Davies, if so, I am ready to hear you to answer the complaint of Mr. H. Thomas, the The prisoner, after a slight was employed to go to Llandilo to obtain the requisite document. It was necessary that this should be done before the arrival of the London mail, as it was feared that if not obtained before then, a detainer might arrive by the mail, and Mr. Vanghan remain a prisoner. It would be proved that Burnhill went to the house of Margaret Lewis about twelve o'clock, and hired the mare; at half-past twelve he left Carmarthen, and proceeded to Llandilo, where he was detained somewhere about an hour. Having procured the discharge, he started from Liandilo on his return, and witnesses would be will add to the condibe called who would describe the distressed condition of the animal, and the violent and wanton conduct of the defendant, who continued to urge on the mare until he reached Abergwilly-bridge, where the poor specific property of the poor specific property poor creature was utterly unable to proceed further, and 18 soon as the delendant had dismounted, it dropped down, and shortly afterwards died on the spot from the violent exertions it had been compelled to under the violent exertions it had been compelled to undergo, and the ill-usage of the defendant. To it was hard landlo and back to Abergwilly bridge is about signed it. thirty miles. The mayor said, that he and his bro-Ger magistrates considered the charge clearly made ert, and their judgment was that the defendant pay 17.03 the value of the mare, and the costs, and in dehalf of payment five weeks imprisonment in the House of Correction. The defendant was also fined

the neglect of Female Education, or the Rights of vertisement to be published, which has appeared for were at first prevented from speaking in public, the last few weeks, and which states that I will give showing that it was the first cause of the present four shillings to the Executive and one shilling to the system of curtailing their education, aided by bigorry Victim Fund out of every one hundred pounds weight and superstition, to which she applied the whip pretty of beverage; I say, my friends, at that time it struck smartly. The propriety of giving females a superior me very forcibly that the Victim Fund stood much education was then ably advocated, and in the course need of sugmenting, and I think so still, as you may of which a few able remarks were made upon the justice administered in the Senate House, on the Bench, and at the Bar. Spiritual teachers were tion to support the cause of Chartism through the not left in the back-ground, but, above all, the a way as to be worthy of the notice of every one. Now, my friends, it remains with the people, whether Her advice to mothers was very affecting, and the whole was delivered so as to be interesting to all, and offensive to none.

> ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MR, EDWARD DRUMMOND, SIR ROBT. PEEL'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

(From the Times.) On Friday afternoon a most determined attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Drammond, the private secretary or Sir Robert Peel, in the open street, and in the broad face of day. The motives of the assassin are at present involved in mystery, not the slightest clue being yet obtained to the cause that could have impelled him to the commission of so aggravated a crime. But, whatever may have been the reasons influencing his mind, it will be seen, from the subjoined account, that his purpose was carried out with the most cold-blooded determination, though, fortunately, no fatal results are at present expected to result from the wound which he succeeded in inflicting on his intended victim :-

It appears, from information on which perfect reliance may be placed, that Mr. Drummond left Downing-street at about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, in ALEXANDRIA. VALE OF LEVEN .- At a meeting company with the Earl of Haddington. They proceeded held here on Saturday last, it was resolved to erect | together as far as the Admiralty, where Mr. Drummond a new Hall, for a church, school house, and other left the Earl of Haddington, and went to the bankinghouse of his brother of the same name, at Charingcross. On his return therefrom, and when he had preceeded as far as the space between the Admiralty and the Horse Guards, he was shot at by a man who apin the Democratic Chapel, on Monday. The discussion was between Mr. Wm. Blackburn, Hebden Bridge-lanes, and Mr. J. West, from Macclesfield. proached him from behind. The assassin walked up to Mr. Drummond, and, showing a determination not to templated, actually put the muzzle of the pistol into the back of the unsuspecting gentleman. He then fired. Immediately after the pistol was discharged, a policeman, who had witnessed the act, rushed up, and seized West that a repeal of the Corn Laws would not the criminal. In the mean time he had returned the pistol with which he had shot Mr, Drummond to his breast, and had drawn out another loaded pistol from COVENIET.-Mr. John Mason lectured in the Asso- the same place, and was in the act of pointing it at Mr. ristion Room on Friday evening, and Mr. R. G. Drummond, when the policeman seized him and pini-Gammage, of Northampton, on Sunday evening. oned his arms from behind. The pistol was discharged, NOTTINGBAM, -OPERATIVES' LIBRARY AND but the aim of the assassin being thus diverted, the con-PLICE OF MEETING .- A meeting was held in the tents did not touch Mr. Drummond, nor was any other

ing, to consider the best means of carrying out the Mr. Drummond was immediately conveyed to his above object. Mr. B. Humphries was called to the brother's bank, which, as our readers are aware, is only chair. Mr. R. T. Morrison said that in consequence a short distance from the spot where the shots were of the exclusion of works of the greatest interest fired. Here a medical man from the immediate neighand importance to the working classes, from the bourhood was called in, and he examined the wound larger libraries, they had long seen the necessity of made by the ball. He found that the ball had penetrated having libraries under their own imanagement, in the skin of the back, through the coat and under garwhich either political, theological, or any other works ments, but he could not trace it further, not having approved of by the members, would be admitted. with him at the time the necessary instruments. As, It gave him great pleasure to see them possessed of however, Mr. Drummond did not seem too much debilithat independence and soundness of judgment, which tated by loss of blood to bear being removed to his had made them determined to consider subjects own residence, he advised his being immediately

Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Bransby Cooper, the eminent libraries which agree in these particulars, and have surgeons, and Mr. Jackson, surgeon and apothecary. similar rules; now as each were originally estab. were in attendance, and proceeded more fully to examine fished to give to persons holding the same liberal; the wound. It was then ascertained that the ball had opinions, the advantage of reading books to them all entered near the spine, and that it had made a circuit—if they were to carry out still further the princi-either over the hip-hone or under the lower rib, and ples upon which they all originated, and after con-then lodged near the pit of the stomach under the necing men together of similar opinions, for their breast; thence the ball was extracted by Mr. Guthrie without any difficulty, as it lay near the surface. It was first thought that the wound was of a danger-

member of the separate libraries, the benefit of the one character, on the supposition that the ball had taken serious effect internally; but, on further examination, it did not appear that any vital part was injured. The symptoms exhibited by the patient, after was at the present time 3.300 volumes in these the ball was extracted, were found to be favourable. libraries, and if they were thus connected it would and there seemed to be no reason then to apprehend soon become the most valuable library in Notting. that the event would be attended with fatal effects. The assassin, on being secured by the policeman, was

to obtain a building and place of meeting. He con. gave his name as M'Naughten. He refused to give cluded by laying down the outlines of a plan for his place of residence, but it is supposed that he is either that purpose. Mr. B. Humphries agreed both with a Scotchman or a native of the north of Ireland, who the remarks and plan proposed, and as the object had been located at Glasgow. He was then searched. was so desirable, he hoped they would all exert and there were found on him two £5 notes, £4 in gold, themselves to carry it out. The meeting was una- and a deposit receipt of a Glasgow Bank for £750, made nimous in their approval of it, and a committee out in the name of "Daniel M'Naughten." Thus the consisting of Mesers. R. T. Morrison, B. Hum- receipt confirmed the statement made by the prisoner phries, Skerritt, Fletcher, W. H. Mott, Braley, with respect to his name. The prisoner was well, Nothing transpired that could with certainty lead to

the plan to carry it out; and then report the same a knowledge of the motives which induced the prisoner wainture meeting. A vote of thanks was then pro- to commit this dreadful act. It does not appear that he posed and carried to the chairman, and to Mr. R. had had any previous correspondence with Mr. Drum-L. Morrison, for his services in preparing the plan. mond, or that he had preferred any claim or complaint Brighton.—(Omitted in our last.)—"A public to the Treasury, or was a disappointed applicant for may held at the Cap of Liberty, Parliament-street, office. His demeanour througher has cool and celon Monday, January 16, 1843, Mr. Trower in the lected, nor did there appear an extidence of insanity. The policeman who apprehended him heard him say, on his being arrested, "He," or "she," (the policeman is uncertain which) " shall not disturb my mind any

It is stated that the prisoner had been seen loitering about the public offices for some days previously. On OP NO FOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE EXECUTIVE being one occasion the office-keeper of the Council-office, who had observed the prisoner staying about the door, asked him what his object was in so doing, and inquired whether he was in the service of the police. In answer to this question, the prisoner said that he was, and that power, and we call upon our brethren generally of the gentlemen of the office need not be afraid for their

lenger."

On Saturday morning, the prisoner, who gave his name in a broad Scotch accent, John M'Naughten, was examined at Bow-street, before Mr. Hall. He is described as a young man, rather above the middle height, BRADPORD.—On Sanday last Mr. Smyth leo- having the appearance of a mechanic, and was respect- and those of you who were present as delegates bired in the association room, Park-lane, on the ably dressed in a black cost and walstcoat and drab may do me the honour to recollect, that when you trousers. He is rather thin, has a good colour, and THE MEMBERS of the council met on Monday his countenance betokened nothing ferecous or determined.

The statement of the affair given above was corrobo-Northern Star, and all Chartist publications for one quarter, half the proceeds to go to the council." It was also resolved "That Mr. Thomas Ibbotson re-extracting the ball, and explained Mr. Drummond's cere credentials as a Chartist lecturer, and the situation, which he considered not free from danger.

the council for his offer to the Chartists of the back remand you for a fortnight, and if you wish to my anynumbers of the Circular, and 400 were ordered to thing in answer to the charge, I am ready to hear be disposed of for the Defence Fund. The meeting you. You are not compelled to say anything unless you adjourned to Monday evening next, at half-past think proper. But it is my duty to tell you, that if you mine, by a neighbour who had been reading the do say anything, it will be taken down in writing and minutes, and to whom I found, the proposed advance On MONDAY EVENING an interesting debate took made use of, if necessary, hereafter. Now, having from 300 to 500 appeared somewhat unreasonable or

> The Clerk-Then you are remanded for a fortnight. The prisoner immediately left the dock, and was conducted to one of the cells attached to the court, but had

A Horse Ridden to Death.—Carmarthen.— to say something; he was accordingly again placed at it, as I flatter myself that you will, I hope that you Mr. Hall-I understand you wish to say something; The prisoner, after a slight pause, said-The Tories becretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty in my native city have compelled me to do this; they arguing the matter with my brother delegates.

to Animals, which charged him with having on the follow and persecute me wherever I go, and have entreated, and improperly ridden a certain mare, the they follow me wherever I go; I can get no rest for on almost any point whatever, and so to incur any explosion; and moreover, had such been the case, can provide. But this is not the horrible and proproperty of one Margaret Lewis, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. arose out of the following circumstances:—On the good health and strength, but I have not now. They discussing and settling the point. the current the Hon. John Shafto Vaughan, of Llan- have accused me of crimes of which I am not guilty; gennech, was a prisoner in Carmarthen county gaol, they have done everything in their power to harass and

> present. The clerk-Is that all you wish to say? Prisoner (hesitatingly)-I can only say they have completely disordered my mind, and I am not capable of doing anything, compared to what I was. I am a very different man to what I was before they commenced this system of persecution.

The clerk-Do you wish to say anything more?

a fortnight? If so, I am sure I shall not live. The clerk-Oh, no, you will be taken to a proper place of confinement, where you will be taken care of till you are brought here again. Prisoner-Oh, very well, then I have nothing more Mr. HALL-Have you any objection to sign the

statement you have made? Prisoner-No. I have no objection The statement having been read over to the prisoner; it was handed to him in the dock, when he immediately

He was then removed from the bar. (From the Observer.)

t appears that M'Naughten had resided for the last to justify us in adopting our arrangements entirely "J. H. AKHURST."

A stand 143 costs for craelly ill-ireating the mare. It is nearly three years since in default of paying £10.

"J. H. AKHURST."

"J. H. AKHURST."

The defendant was also fined widow, named Dutton, residing in Poplar-row, New justice or policy, we ought, as I shall perhaps make justice or policy, we ought, as I shall perhaps make in in repealing the Corn Laws. We would there-displayed the corn laws. We will supply the corn laws. We would there-displayed the corn laws. The law the corn laws the corn laws. The law the corn laws the corn la sixteen weeks in the house of a very respectable for them: nay, in every point of view, whether of

pleasure of two lectures from Helen M'Donaid, a tisued to rent up to the period of his apprehension young lady aged eighteen, in our Guild Hall, upon on Friday. He was generally considered by Mrs. for any honest or beneficial purpose, in matters of fully insured. The names of the the crew who have Dutton to be of a very quiet turn of mind, and ap-FELLOW-WORKING MEN, - When I sent the ad- Woman; in which she pointed out how women peared to have no occupation, as he seldom rose before a late hour in the morning, when he left the house, and returned about ten o'clock in the evening. He remained on this occasion three months with Mrs. always regularly made once a week. On leaving Mrs. Dutton's house he stated that he was going to France, and that lady heard no more of him for many months, when he returned and took the same apartment. He splendid observations on the evils of War, will not stopped only three weeks in England on this occasion, Crow and Tyrrel have had much to add to their funds be soon forgotten. She then concluded the first and then told Mrs. Dutton that he was about to leave for some weeks past. I therefore propose that the lecture, by advising every young woman, to do all for Scotland. About the first week in October he again whole of the five shillings per one hundred pounds be in her power to emancipate her countrywomen; her returned, and on Mrs. Dutton opening the door to him given to the Victims' Defence Fund, and it shall appear second lecture went principally to show the evil he smiled, and said, "I see you have a bill in your approaching this number; Scotland can furnish us before in Mr. Cleave's Subscription List weekly, effects produced by the bad examples of parents, in window. Is it for my old room?" Mrs. Dutton with only two compact bodies of people of this the Harvil-lane Hall, at eight o'clock in the evening which the evils of drunkenness were painted in such answered, "You amount, flamely, Edinburgh and Glasgow; and of the 17th instant, to hear addresses from Messrs. the gloomy temperament which marked his general cities and boroughs, as Electoral Districts. And character was considered to be rather increased than now a few words as to the counties. otherwise. He seldom spoke to any one in the house, though always obliging and civil when addressed by any Huntingdon, Rutland, and Westmorland, and nine on his mind. He was not at all communicative, but on spirit to preserve and to benefit his country, not off, and on his taking up his abode at Mr. Dutton's on appears to me, under such an arrangement, genethe last occasion, had only one shirt. He purchased a rally fall upon high and wealthy aristocrats; as our second after the first fortnight, and Mrs. Dutton regu- county elections ever have done; or on active and by it shall have a hand in the future management of or the treating of voters. It does not aslarly washed them for him alternately. His wardrobe, noisy and unprincipled pretenders. So that, in other respects, seems to have been miserably pro- through an error on this single point, all our labours vided. He had only two pair of socks and a finnel and sufferings for the establishment of the Charter British tar, concluded his rough-spun, yet perfectly waistcoat. He had no change of dress, and until within might be thrown away, and our country continue to intelligible address, amidst the warm and hearty a fortnight, when he purchased a new pair, his trousers sink as it has done, even since the late abortive plaudits of the auditory.

Were patched and darned in every direction, and full Reform.

Reform. sition, after nine o'clock in the morning. It was his under contemplation. habit to get up about that time, clean his shoes in the back kitchen, and then go out for the day. He seldom came home after ten o'clock, and sometimes he was

earlier. usual, and, after being absent from the house a short | than the number which I proposed. time, returned and went up stairs for a few minutes. he was a young man in confined circumstances. She in 1817. also says, distinctly, that she never heard him mention M'Naughten, as evidenced by his landlady, and borne observed that so great a number is fitter for the pur- the meeting, and agreed to unanimously :out by his personal appearance, with the possession of peses of a mob, than for those of a deliberative aslittle doubt of the genuineness of the check or receipt that the number should be reduced to about 500;" of the Glasgow Bank for £750, and that fact proves and he adds, "An assembly of 500, supposing atbank alluded to.

DEATH OF MR. DRUMMOND. (From the Evening Star.)

melancholy duty to announce the death of this highly fare, might not be thought too many."
respected and most amiable gentleman. Mr. Drummond With these words of the learned and venerable expired at his residence in Grosvenor-street, on Wed- Major, I beg to recommend the subject to your senesday morning, at about half-past ten o'clock. We serious attention. There are other more weighty understand that the eminent medical gentlemen by recommendations than those I have here named, for whom he was attended, had but little hope of his the adoption of the larger number of electoral disrecovery from an advanced hour on the evening of tricts. Those recommendations I may submit to you Monday; but at ten o'clock on Tuesday night, what on another occasion. little remained to induce the continuance of that hope had fled for ever. It is stated in the morning papers that the departed gentleman experienced but little pain. We understand, however, that this is not exactly the fact. Mr. Drummond is stated to have suffered most acutely during the last twelve hours of his existence, but bore those sufferings with that calmness and resignation which religion alone can inspire. He was sensible to the last, and died in the presence of his afflicted

THE EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTS.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

mark of your confidence, I must still respectfully zine of the ship, but in what manner they ignited decline the office. As a member of the Executive, is wholly unknown. The particulars below deme or my brother members of the Executive pro. to sit on that committee, would have the appearance of a jury of accusers being the parties and calamity. The letter is as follows:—

Messrs. Halton and Sons, the owners of the who have yrope-making, sair-making, provided making, provided making mak appearance of a jury of accusers being the parties sad calamity. The letter is as follows: appointed to try the defendants. This I am convinced is not your desire, and I have no doubt you will take immediate steps to rectify the error.

Yours, Thos. M. WHEELER. P. S.-Messrs. Dron, Cuffay, and Knight, fully concur in the sentiments above expressed.

THE PROPOSED ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

came to the clause which prescribes the number of Electoral Districts, I venturned to move that the number of those districts be 500, instead of the smaller number, 300, as it had heretofore stood in the Charter.

motion was kindly and spontaneously seconded by a brother delegate, without a speech, and as quickly disposed of in the negative by the meet-

have just been reminded of this proposition of extravagant.

A brief statement of some of my reasons for the proposition, seemed to alter, very effectually, the earlier impressions of my neighbour; and as deem it a matter of very great moment to the cause we have so much at heart, I now respectfully and earnestly beg your attention to some of these reasons, and not been there more than a minute or two, when he sent venture to hope that you will, in your several meeta message to the magistrates intimating that he wished ings, make this proposition of mine a subject of diswill, on any further revision, or on a confirmation of the Charter, cause the alteration to be made. Perhaps I was remiss in abstaining as I did, from

We have now that opportunity. The delegates assembled in Conference, after having, on and anxious to obtain his discharge on that day, persecute me; in fact, they wish to murder me. It their part, revised the Charter, and made some before the arrival of the London mail, the defendant can be proved by evidence—that's all I wish to say at alterations in the minor details for carrying its great alterations in the minor details for carrying its great alterations in the say at alterations at alterati provisions into effect; these delegates, in the honest spirit of representatives, submitted the alterations they have made "to the consideration of the people," as a proper step previous to its final adoption. To your consideration, then, and to that of your late delegates, I would thus, in a more deliberate manner, submit the alteration I have named.

The alteration proposed is, an extension of the that each district shall return one representative, and one only, so do I propose that the number of representatives shall be five hundred. Call to mind, first, if you please, that

CHARTER, as its title announces, is designed "for GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND." And then say, what must be the size, the extent, of most of the proposed districts, seeing that each district is to comprise a three-hundredth part of the whole people of the two islands.

A three hundredth-part, it is true, in the populous cities and towns, will be found within a moderate extent of territory. And so far, the arrangements might serve. But such cities and towns are neither so numerous, nor so overwhelmingly important, as

PERTH.—FEMALE LECTURER.—We have had the at that period the same apartment which he con-

of Great Britain and Ireland is 26,856,628, a three- terrible death. hundredth part of which is 89,520.

Now, this is a number so large as, in England, to be nowhere congregated together, save in each of the six Metropolitan boroughs, in the city of London, and in the five large boronghs, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield. In Wales, there is, of course, not a single community

We have three entire counties in England, namely

shoemaker in the neighbourhood, who allowed him the and sensible men, rather than the great wealthy his own. He had no boxes in his room, or property that the electors should have an opportunity of beof any description. M'Naughten's habits were re- coming well acquainted with the persons, the acquire-

Towards the accomplishment of the desirable object I have just named, the smaller the electoral strained by other considerations, I should recommend On Friday morning he went out about nine o'clock as a division of the kingdom into many more districts terms, the former inhuman cruelties of the fiendish But this number, namely, five hundred, was not,

much money in his possession, and her belief was that rable "BILL OF RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES," published

The worthy Major, in the note which I refer sultation and argument; while yet that number representatives for carrying to the Common Council With feelings of unaffected sorrow and regret it is our of a great kingdom, and watching over their wel- as possible the specified object."

I remain, brother Chartists, Faithfully yours, THOMAS SMITH. Liverpool, Jan. 17th, 1843.

DESTRUCTION OF A VESSEL BY

On Tuesday, accounts arrived at Lloyd's of a melancholy catastrophe having occurred on board the schooner New Times, belonging to London, while on her outward passage to the coast of Africa, by which the vessel was totally lost, and lall hands on board, consisting of her commander, and the newly formed committee agreed to postpone Having been nominated in various places as a seamen, met with a frightful death. It was occamember of a committee for investigating the accounts sioned by the explosion of nearly 100 barrels of of the Executive; while feeling grateful for this gunpowder, that were stowed away in the maga-

"Badagry, Oct. 18, 1842. "When I left Cape Coast on board of the New Times, with her valuable cargo, I was calculating on a successful trading expedition down the coast; and of returning to Cape Coast in due time to perform the pleasing duty of acquainting you with the result of my exertions, and little did I expect that all my hopes and prospects would be in a sudden and ex-traordinary manner cut off by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, which has at one stroke de-prived us both of the vessel and her cargo. To acthere we could not see a vestige of the vessel or any person to give us the least information respecting her. I can form some idea of the distress which you will feel on the receipt of this sad intelligence, and deeply do I sympathise with you in the heavy loss you have sustained. I wish I could add some

stated, not a vestige of the vessel could be seen. I nevertheless, got a cance launched, and with the assistance of the two cances that were lying astern of the vessel, and which had broken loose, search was made for several miles distant for the poor suffererers, but we returned at dusk unsuccessful. "Shortly after we reached the beach we perceived

something in the water where the unfortunate schooner had been anchored; which, on examination proved to be the jib-boom, windlass, and spritsail yard. They are still stationary, and are a little Prisoner—Oh! yes, I wish to know whether I am number of electoral districts, from three, to five above water; and not having seen any portion of to be kept in that place (pointing towards the cell) for hundred; and, inasmuch as it is wisely designed her hull, with the exception of a piece of coppered plank about a foot square, which was picked up in the bottom of one of the canoes, we conclude that the stern of the vessel was blown out, and that she had sunk at her anchors. Whether her decks or masts are blown out we cannot say, but it is evident that the principal part of the cargo has floated out of her as in two hours after the accident the sea was covered with the tattered remnants of cloth, pieces of puncheons, cases, butt-ends of muskets, &c. In consequence of there being no other boats at hand, we were utterly unable to save anything.

Besides the original crew, the vessel shipped three others at Cape Coast. I have kept a sharp look out for many miles along the beach; but, as yet, none of the bodies of the unfortunate creatures have been washed ashore.

election, must, the rural districts throughout the two perished are as follows:-Captain Alexander Rowe, islands be made, if each be to comprise a three-hundredth part of the population.

perished are as follows:—Ciphain Alexander Rows, Mr. Henry Hall (chief mate), Mr. Samuel Whit-more (second mate); William Johnson, Matthew hundredth part of the population.

It is a matter of little or no moment which of Lynn, John William Holland, William Calthorpe the decennial tables of population we refer to for (late of the Medusa), seamen; Thomas Grey, John Dutton, and her general impression was that he was in this purpose, seeing that the propositions in each of Sherlock, — Marr, apprentices; and two black search of employment. The rent he paid for his them will be much the same. But I will here take Kroomen. Captain Rowe and reveral of the crew apartment was 2s. 6d. per week, and the payments were

The loss of the vessel and cargo is estimated at several thousand pounds.

GREENOCK

IMPORTANT TO SEAMEN.

A public meeting of the seamen here was held in

see I am come back. I said I should do so." Nothing Dublin and Cork, would be the only solid Electoral M'Donald and Bailie, seamen from Dundee, on the particular was remarked in his manner at this time, but | Districts to be found in Ireland. So much for the | necessity of having the Merchant Seamen's Act either amended, or, if possible, repealed altogether. In the course of his address Mr. Bailie made it appear that there are upwards of one hundred thousand pounds sterling exacted annually from the person. He never took meals at home, but on one or ten, out of the twelve counties of Wales, not one seamen employed in our merchant service, under occasion, about three weeks since, he caught a violent of which would, of itself, form one of the proposed the pretext of assisting them when disabled through cold, and Mrs. Dutton supplied him during three days | Electoral Districts. And Scotland, out of her accidents or rendered incapable of going to sea in which he was confined to his bed. He was never thirty-four counties, has, I see, only twelve that through old age, while it is notorious that this observed to read a newspaper or any other publication, are, each in themselves, possessed of the requisite enormous sum is directed to other purposes, and and during the confinement jabove alluded to, Mrs. number of people to form Electoral Districts; so expended none of those from whom it is taken know Dutton lent him a religious volume, which he appeared that we should have to lay counties together, form. how. Every seaman, he said, in the merchant to peruse with much interest. Mrs. Dutton says, that ing the Districts so large that no man of modest service was compelled to pay one shilling per month her impression has always been that he had something merit, however qualified by his wisdom and public into what is called the "Seaman's Fund," and yet when a seaman dies a natural death, no matter how one occasion told Mrs. Dutton that he was in Scot- solon himself, unless possessed of vast estates, long he may have paid into the fund, his relatives Charter! But, though thoroughly a Chartist, I have land when her Majesty paid her recent visit to that could become known and appreciated through a receive no benefit whatever from it. Associations country. He always appeared to be very moderately District so extensive, The elections would, it are now being formed in all our sea-ports, for the purpose of having the present Merchant Seaman's Act either so amended that those who are plundered tains no enactment against the intimidation

of holes. About a week ago he asked Mrs. Dutton if The desirable thing, it appears to me, is to have the very frank and animated manner, on the necessity she could lend him a pair of old boots while his own Electoral Districts as compact as may be. To have of Greenock doing something in order to have this were mended, and at her instigation he applied to a them within such a compass, that plain and worthy glaring grievance made known throughout the empire. It was well known, he affirmed, over eligible as members, but give to them and to the lawuse of an old pair for a day or two during the repair of and the showy, should be selected as representatives; the whole globe that were it not for her officers of the Commonwealth, seats in both houses, seamen, Britain would not be valued a without votes, by virtue of their offices. And might it single straw by other nations, and that if they not be useful to levy on members daily fines for nonmarkably sober and steady. The room he occupied ments, and the character and conduct of the man knew their own value, no Government in existence attendance, to be deducted out of their salaries at the was the back apartment on the second floor, and he presented to them; a matter which is soarcely ever would long refuse to redress their wrongs. He read end of the session, except when absent unavoidably, or seldom remained in it, if not labouring under indisposition from a given cause? I own also that the seamen of other places, urging on them the thinking we cannot be too jealous, and with the lessons necessity of forming Associations in every port in before us in history, of Annual Parliaments having the Kingdom, to have the Act complained of either enacted themselves into Triennial, and of a Triennial districts and the more effectual; and, were I not re- amended or repealed. In the course of his address | Parliament having still further treasonably prolonged Mr. M'Donald took occasion to depict, in glowing itself by enactment into a septennial. I think it net press-gang. How they used to tear the mariner from his wife and little ones, force him into the Parliament should pass either House, the Parliament He went out again soon after, and Mrs. Dutton heard originally, of my suggestion. It was suggested by navy, and not unfrequently crimson the green sea then sitting shall be, ipso facto, dissolved. I am also no more of him until she was told that he was taken my excellent and chosen examplar, the late Major with his blood. These cruelties, he said, were once disposed to enact that the Parliamentary candidates into custody. Mrs. Dutton states that she never saw John Cartwright, in one of the notes to his admi- familiar to the British seaman; and he had no should be at least twenty-five, if not thirty, years of guarantee that they would not be familiar to him

At the conclusion of Mr. M'Donald's affecting or unjust, to enact that all electors should be twenty-Mr. Drummond's name, or allude in any way to politicato, is arguing against the existing number of the address, the following resolutions were moved, five years old and able to read.

It is very difficult to reconcile the apparent poverty of House of Commons; namely, 658. Some writer has seconded, and ably spoken to by several persons in I will not trench on your value.

so large a sum of money as £788. There can be very sembly. And the Major says, "It were far better Act of Parliament enforcing the Merchant Sea- tion should comprise; but if you honour and oblige man's Fund,' is a violation of our civil rights as me by inserting this in the British "Polar Star," you citizens of a free nation; and, further, that we be- may again hear from the sum to have been deposited by the prisoner in the tendance to be secured (as under a Reform it doubt- lieve it to be unwarrantable, and that we shall less will) would be more than sufficient for mere con- agitate unceasingly till we obtain its amendment."

Resolved,-" That, in order to carry out the of the realm an accurate knowledge of the condition, foregoing resolution, this meeting do immediately the interests, and sentiments of their several localities form itself into an Association to effect as speedily

The meeting, principally consisting of seamen, carpenters, riggers, &c., then proceeded to nominate a committee of twelve, who instantly entered into preliminary arrangements for calling another meeting of the whole seamen of the town and neighbourhood at an early period, to form an association in accordance with the resolutions they had passed. Chartists in this locality. In the course of the proceedings, he stated that he had been to sea for a short period in the early part of his life, and that he could never ferget the hellish mode of maintaining subordination practised on shipboard. He most cordially concurred in the objects of the meeting, and hoped that while no stone was left unturned in their endeavours to have this infamous piece of classlegislation exposed and done away with, they would never for a moment forget the one thing needful, the

People's Charter. Captain Alexander Rowe, and a crew of twelve their intended forthcoming meeting till they Part 15 will contain the title Page to Vol. I., and returned. The meeting then broke up.

SHIP BUILDING.—The business on which the great body of our population depends, has been for several months past all but annihilated, that is to say there pro. tem., I have been forced, by circumstances, into tailed are extracted from a letter furnished by are no vessels on the stocks at present, and those the position of an accuser of the Executive, and for Messrs. Halton and Sons, the owners of the who live by rope-making, sail-making, block-making, two professions, the working people here are in a price Fourpence. deplorable plight indeed. From a statement respecting the present destitution amongst us, which appeared in one of our tool journals the other day, signed by the chief magistrate, we learn that there are from six to seven thousand idle starving persons in Greenock at this moment, and it is expected they will be on the increase for months. Of these six or seven thousand from four to five thousand are TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Frilow Countrymen,—You will, many of you, have observed in the minutes of the late Conference, published in the Northern Star of last Saturday, that on revising that valuable document, the People's Charter, as we there, very happily, had an opportunity of doing; you will have observed, I say, and those of you who were present as delegates.

To THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Frilow Countrymen,—You will, many of you, have observed in the minutes of the late Conference, published in the Northern Star of last Saturday, and made a safe anchorage off this place, Badagry, and four ounces of oatmeal to each individual per day, the expense of which is fivepence a head per week; and the committee who manage the Wednesday morning, the 12th, had no communication with the New Times; but, as Captain Rowe and those of you who were present as delegates. supposed to live solely on the rations which they retion with the New Times; but, as Captain Rowe not enable them to continue even that beggarly was on board, we, of course, calculated on all being pittance for above a week longer. We must by no well, both with the vessel and her crew. At one means, however, forget that provisions in Greenock o'clock p.m. the following day, Thursday (the 13th.) all the while are neither scarce nor costly. Prime we were alarmed by a tremendous explosion, and on looking in the direction of the beach, saw an immense we have ticketed in our fleshers' and grocers' winvolume of black smoke rise immediately over the dows at fourpence per lb. Good butter at sixpence, spot where the vessel was anchored. As I knew we and excellent fish, fresh or salt, as cheap as you I contented myself with simply moving this prohad a large quantity of gunpowder on board. I
position, without occupying the time of the meeting
with a statement of my reasons for so doing, and my
shock was terrific, and must have been heard at a
shock was terrific, and must have been heard at a
shock was terrific, and must have been heard at a great distance. Although the town of Badagry whether necessary or ornamental, was never seen is situated about two miles and a half from so moderately priced in Greenock as now. From so moderately priced in Greenock as now. From the sea, and the ground so low that the hull all this, then, it must be pretty plain that those of a vessel in the roads cannot be seen, yet the who are blessed with fixed salaries, and those who concussion was distinctly felt, and every house was have high-rented, substantially-let shops and shaken. I, with others, immediately hastened to dwelling-houses, must be in as comfortable the spot, and discovered that the masts had discircumstances as mortals can well be, forming a most appeared. We lost no time, and crossed the river unchristian contrast with those who eagerly gulp to the beach, and I regret to say that on our arrival the transparent skilly and exhibit the hideous effects of class-legislation. Of those in Greenock who enjoy fixed salaries and regular incomes from well-let property, &c., it is supposed there are about fifteen hundred, and from their manner of living it is conand deeply do I sympathise with you in the heavy jectured they support about double that number of loss you have sustained. I wish I could add some information relative to the captain and crew of the this point of time may be said to be a perfect same vessel, as the means of alleviating in some measure | ple of what class-legislation is naturally intended to the grief which you must feel; but I fear the worst, and must add to the foregoing sad event my conviction that every soul on board of her perished.

"To form an idea of the cause of this sad disaster to these is a devil-loving black coat stationed in the cause of the cause of this sad disaster." is impossible; none of her crew being spared, it must soup kitchen to terrify the shivering recipient. Soup kitchen to terrify the shivering recipient. While on the other hand there are five thousand plosion I was busily engaged taking stock with Capples of our population who principally owing to classth current, at Abergwilly, within the county and tirely destroyed my peace of mind. They followed me brough of Carmarthen, wantonly and cruelly ill- to France, into Scotland, and all over England; in fact, ceedings of the Conference, by raising a discussion the smoke had the vessel been on fire previous to the joying every temporal comfort which nature or art which the said mare died, whereby the said Marquete of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of the crew would certainly nave made successfully nave distributed take to the boats and to two large canoes which municated respecting Greenock may with much take to the boats and to two large canoes which municated respecting Greenock may with much were lying astern of the vessel. This proves that the charge shall never be the man I formerly was. I used to have and an opportunity somewhat more favourable of the explosion was instantaneous. Half an hour at in the empire. Subordination we know it is to be the course fourth day; and, second, a pretty confident belief take to the boats and to two large canoes which municated respecting Greenock may with much take to the boats and to two large canoes which municated respecting Greenock may with much take to the boats and to two large canoes which municated respecting Greenock may with much take to the boats and to two large canoes which municated respecting Greenock may with much take to the boats and to two large canoes which municated respecting Greenock may with much take to the boats and to two large canoes which municated respecting Greenock may with much take to the boats and to two large canoes which m least elapsed after we heard the report before we and necessary throughout the universe of God, but reached the beach, at which time, as I have already that the industrious portion of the crertion should

> Owing to the aforesaid stagnation of business here, and consequent want of employment, the Charter agitation has rather subsided amongst us of late, more especially since our delegate returned from the late Birmingham Conference. One of our leaders. however, is getting up a concert, which it is understood will take place in our Mechanics' Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, the 31st current, when it is expected the cause will receive a fresh impetus.

Corn Law lecturer, is about to visit Greenock again. but he need not put himself to the trouble. The working people of Greenock hold that the Corn Law Repealers are only throwing dust in the people's eyes. Men consider that a repeal of the Corn Laws without other accompanying measures, would be one of the greatest curses our working population ever saw. But supposing it were otherwise, is it reasonable to believe, that our class-legislators will repeal the Corn Laws to the detriment of their own incomes, without making themselves a handsome incomes, without making themselves a handsome compensation? We know how they acted towards the West Indian planters, when the negroes were half-emancipated, and if twenty millions hardly satisfied them then one hundred millions would be many such honest enthusiasts. satisfied them then, one hundred millions would be but a poor equivalent for the loss they would sus-

O'CONNOR AND ACLAND.

MR. EDITOR -I have just seen in the Northern Star. that Mr. Acland, in Scotland, has charged F. O'Connor, Esq., with falsehood, in stating that he Mr. Acland did not say at Halifax, that the masters were going to stop their mills. My Dear Sir, I sat as joint chairman at the discussion between Mr. Acland and F. O'Cennor, Esq.; Mr. Martin sat for Mr. Acland, I for Mr. O'Connor; and after the discussion was over, Mr. Acland inclined himself towards Mr. O'Connor, and told him that either the Charter would become the law of the land, or the Corn Laws would be repealed, and that in a very short time. Mr. O'Connor said how? The reply he received was just word for word as stated in the Star. on Saturday, the 21st. I thought it my duty to the character of our worthy friend, to make this statement, as well as to rebut the falsehood of this hired tool of the League. I have no more to add but my good wishes and support unto our glorious cause, in which I have been a sufferer and defender for the last twenty-seven

BENJAMIN RUSHTON. Ovenden, January 25th. 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I am a middle class man, but had the satisfaction of signing the first "National Petition" for "the People's Charter." and of subscribing in support of the movement. No doubt there have been, and are, false and violent Chartists, just as there are false and violent "physical force," compulsory "Act of Parliament" Christians. But that is no reason why undisguised and upright men should be ashamed of the name of Chartist, more than of that of Christian. And, therefore, why do Mr. Sturge and his friends shrink at the name of Chartist, and slink away from discussing the after reading the Charter, as revised at the late Conference, thought it might still be amended. I would submit the following suggestions. The Charter conthe plunder, or have the Act entirely repealed. Mr. sert, define, and secure the people's right Bailie, who is a genuine specimen of the hardy publicly to meet and discuss. It sets forth no mode for trying controverted elections. It omits one most effectual provision against bribery; that of always tendering the oath against bribery and treating to all candidates and their agents. It constitutes the returning-officer of an electoral district, also the returning-officer of his own election; should he, after serving three years, seek to be rechosen. I would also render cabinet ministers inunwise to enact that, in case any resolution or motion or proposal of any kind to prolong the duration of age, that we may not be legislated for by boys. I am not sure also that it would be improper caution, I will not trench on your valuable space by argu-

ments in support of these suggestions, some of which. Resolved,-" That this meeting consider that the it seems to me, every sound representative constitu-A CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTHSMAN.

Pontypool, Jan. 20th, 1843.

FUNDS FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.

TO NEWS AGENTS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND ASSOCIATIONS IN G NERAL. TICKERMAN'S REAL CHARTIST BLACK-

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MARRIAGES.

At St. Peter's Church, Leeds, on Tuesday last, Mr. William Brown, cloth-fuller, Hunslet, to Miss

Jane Lawson, Holbeck.
On Thursday, at Todmorden, by the Rev. J.
Cowell, incumbent, Mr. John Butterworth, innkeeper, Rochdale, to Harriet, eldest daughter of
Mr. George Stead, joiner and builder, Dalton, York-On Sunday last, at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, Mr. Ashton Ashton, weaver, Hollinwood, to

Miss Elizabeth Davies, milliner and dressmaker, of

the same place. On Tuesday, the 24th inst., at Grimsby, Mr. Thomas Marshall, cornfactor, &c., to Miss Catherine Babb, both of that place.
On Monday, the 23rd inst., at the Superintendent Registrar's office, Utley, Mr. James Clapham, gardener, to Miss Ann Pattison, both of Otley. On Sunday, the 22nd inst., at Fewston, near Otley, Mr. James Whitaker, tinner and brazier. Addingham, to Miss S. Bennington, of the former

Same day, at the Superintendent Registrar's office, Orley, Mr. I. R. Hill, of Yeadon, to Miss J. Winterburn, of the same place.

DEATHS.

DEATH OF A PATRIOT .- It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that we this week record the death of that veteran, philanthropist, and patriot, Charles Brooker, Esq. The deceased passed the entire of his long and honourable life—extended to upwards of seventy years-in the agricultural village of Alfriston, East Sussex; but his name and manly virtues were things "familiar as household words" to every inhabitant of his native county. Having by his industry in early life accumulated a comfortable competency, still further increased by the demise of a relative, Mr. Brooker devoted himself, "heart and soul," to rescuing the labourers of Sussex from the physical and mental thraldom in which they had been so long held by their local tyrants. His untiring opposition to the "coarser food" New Poor Law system, secured for him the grateful attachment of the down-trodden "chonthat the industrious portion of the crertion should perish for lack of bread, while the very feculence of humanity possess more than they can use, is a gross insult to the majesty of Heaven. tinued in existence; and, therefore, became as zealous an advocate of Chartism, as he had been an antagonist to the Poor Law Amendment Act. An avowed Chartist, he stood two or three contests for the Borough of Brighton, affording the liberal electors, on each occasion, an opportunity of recording their suffrages at the poll. Mr. Brooker also represented the Brighton Chartists in the recent Conference at Birmingham, when he gave his, unfortunately, last testimony of fidelity to the Chartist cause, by recording his vote in favour of William We were told the other day that Acland, the Lovett's amendment. As an evidence of the high regard in which Mr. Brooker was held by the Chartists of Brighton, we may instance the fact, that whereas a strong contest ensued for the election of his colleagues to the Conference, yet Mr. B. himself was the chosen of every party. Of Charles Brooker, indeed, the worst ever uttered against him by either Tory or Whig, was, that he was an "honest en-thusiast!" The Chartists of Great Britain, however, will require no other enlogy than this one from

On Thursday, the 19th instant, at Knaresborough,

Charter.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

At the usual weekly meeting of the London members of the National Association, the following Resolutions and Remonstrance were proposed by Messra Lovett and Simmonds, and unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the Liberal papers :-

"L That at all times the Representatives of a free and intellectual people, studiously seeking to promote the public welfare, are highly entitled and will ever secure public courtesy and public esteem, and will only be lowered in the estimation of every reflecting mind when they absurdly demand that the wants and wishes of the people shall be made known to them in the abject, humble, supplicating terms of a petition. " That the Commons' House of Parliament, no ways representing the people of those realms, but year after year legislating in open defiance of their wishes and interest, has perpetuated this relic of feudal and despotio barbarism, to the disgust of all mental independence and manly feeling; and unless this humble supplicating is soon dispersed with, bids fair to render public applications to the Legislature a bye word and derision. 3. That we, in conjunction with our fellow countrymen, having complied with this absurd usage of humbly praying and petitioning year after year for a redress of grievances, and only obtaining for our answer new burthens and additional wrongs, now respectfully call upon the people of the United Kingdom to adopt and sign with us the following, as a NATIONAL REHONSTRANCE, to be forwarded to Parliament, preparatory to the motion that is to be made next sessions for the People's

TO THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT IN THEIR COLLECTIVE CAPACITY ASSEMBLED, The Remonstrance of the undersigned Inhabitants of this

Kingdom, SHEWETH,-That we have just cause of complaint and remonstrance against you, who, in the name of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, profess to represent, watch over, and legislate for our interests. That as the ancient and constitutional custom of public petitioning has, by your acts, been rendered a mere mockery, we are thus induced to substitute a public remonstrance to you—it being the legitimate means by which any portion of the people, whose political rights have one by one been legislated away by their rulers, can appeal to the public epinion of their country—a tribunal by whose will representation is alone rendered constitutional, and for whose benefit alone Government is established.

We justly complain of your utter disregard, and seeming contempt, of the wants and wishes of the people, as expressed in the prayers and petitions they have been humbly addressing to you, for a number of years past. For while they have been complaining of the unequal, unjust, and cruel laws you have enacted, which in their operation have reduced millions to poverty, and punished them because they were poor. you have been either increasing the catalogue, or sions, or telling them that "their poverty was beyond the reach of legislative enactment.

While they have been complaining that you take from them three-fourths of their earning, by your complicated system of taxation—and, by your monopolies, force them into unequal competition with other nations -you have exhibited a contempt for their complaints in your profligate and lavish expenditure at home and abroad, and by a selfish pertinacity in favour of the monopolies you have created for your own especial

interests or those of your party. While they have been praying that the Civil List may be reduced in proportion to the exigencies of the state: and, at a time like the present, when banksuptey, insolvency, and national destitution prevail to an extent unparalleled in history, that her Majesty and her Consort should be made acquainted with the necessity for dispensing with useless and extravagant for their services: and moreover contains the details Wishes of the Ministry, have gratified such extravagance at the expence of want and wretchedness. If you kad been loyal to your Queen, or just to your country, you would have shown her the necessity for retrenchment in every department of her household.

While the humane and considerate portion of the ing you to apply to the purposes of education and social improvement the enormous sums which you inhumanly employ in punishing the victims of your vicious institutions and culpable neglect, you have gone on recklessly despising the prayers of humanity and justice, augmenting your police, increasing your soldiers, raising prisons, and devising new means of coercion, in a neeless attempt to prevent crime by severity of punishment-instead of cultivating the minds, improving the hearts, and administering to the physical neces-

nities of the people. While the intelligence and humanity of our countrymen have been loudly expressed against sanguinary and muel wars-barbarous means for brutalising the people, and perpetuating bull dog courage under the name of glory-you, who profess to watch over our interests, have, in order to gratify aristocratical cupidity, selfishness, and ambition, been supporting unjust and uncalled for wars, by which thousands of human beings have been led on to slaughter and to death, and through which our enormous debt has been increased, and the stigma of emelty and injustice brought upon our national character.

While our brethren have been praying for religious freedom, you have allowed a state church to take from them upwards of nine millions per annum; independent of the evils it inflicts on them by its troublesome imposts, grasping selfishness, and anti-gospel persecuting

While our brethren have been contending for the free circulation of thought and opinion, through the channel of an unshackled press, as a means by which truth may be elicited, and our institutions improved you have been imposing the most arbitrary measures to check public opinion, retard freedom of inquiry, and to prevent knowledge from being cheaply dif-

While our social evils and anomalies have repeatedly been brought before you, you, whose duty it was to provide a remedy, have looked carelessly on, or been intent only on your interests or your pleasures. Your own commissioners have reported to you, that thousands of infant children are doemed to slavery and ignorance in treasurer to the above fund, carried unanimously. Mr. our mines and factories, while their wretched parents are wanting labour and needing bread—that wives and mothers, to procure a miserable subsistence for their families, are compelled to neglect their effspring and their homes, and all the domestic duties which belong to their sex; that thousands of skilful mechanics are districts and the country generally to accept of hours' daily toil—that wast numbers, anxions to labour, it being an easy, and at the same time an are left to linger and periah from cold and hunger—that efficient mode of realizing funds in aid of those in Ireland alone two million three hundred thousand who have been victimized in the Chartist cause." are in a state of beggary and destitution; and that Several delegates having expressed themselves favourdeteriorating influence, and gradually undermining the

Nor is your misgovernment confined to this country alone, but its baleful influence is felt in every part of take into consideration Mr. Cooper's Plan of Organizathe world where British authority is known. Throughont our dominions you have permitted rights the most sacred to be invaded in order to provide nesting-places for aristocratical fledglings. You have disregarded the constitutions you have given, violated the premises you Plan of Organization proposed by Mr. Cooper is by no have made, and, spurning the prayers and petitions of means equal to the old plan if that is properly acted our colenial brethren, you have trampled upon every principle of instice to establish your power, and feed your ravenous institor gain.

You have, therefore, shown by your acis that you do not represent the wants and wishes of the people; on to the presidential sittings, and to the aristocratic manthe contrary, self, or party considerations are seen in ner in which the salaries were appointed. He was also almost every enactment you have made, or measure you opposed to the Convention electing officers for the whole have senctioned. So far from representing the commons of this country, or legislating for them, the Mr. Maynard seconded the resolution. He should give majority of you have neither feelings nor interests in common with them.

It is seen by your proceedings, that while the supposed rights of every class and party can find advocates among you, the right of labour is left to find its own "level." Is the justice of tithes questioned, the wisdom- of ecclesiastical law doubted, or a repugnance shown by conscientious men to support the church they not carrying it out. The Executive should be properly dissent from, the church can always find its zealons defenders among you. Is the expensive and unjust administration of the law complained of, together with Mr. Cooper's plan, and considered that he (Mr.C.) had been all its technical and perplaxing absurdities—its wisdom equally guilty with others in deviating from the old plan. legal advocates. Does any one presume to question the Hill, of a paid Secretary and an unpaid committee. propriety of our very expensive military and naval Mr. Wheeler was opposed to the main feature of the as a means of discipline—he will soon find a regiment among you prepared to combat his opinions. Is the justice questioned of allowing the landowners to tax Vice President or a Vice Secretary, unless it was to the people of this country to the extent of seventeen make up the number of five, which Mr. Cooper consimillions annually, to support their own especial monopolies, eloquent advocates will at once be found among favour of a paid Secretary, an unpaid Treasurer, and a you to plead for the vested rights of property. In short, Commons House excepting the common people them-

BELVES. That there are some well-intentioned and benevolent individuals among you, we readily admit; but far too many of those who profess liberal and just principles think more of the miety of their seats, and the pre- was very sorry that the country had ceased to send in judices of their associates, than they do of any active measures to carry their principles into practice. Instead of boldly proclaiming the dishonesty, hollowness, them to afford them their support, Mr. Page was and injustice of your present legislative system, the party cry, of Whig and Tory, is too often the substance use to silence the timid and divert the ignorant.

That you do not represent the people of this country may be further seen from the fact, that those who

registered electors. It is moreover notorious that, in the Commons House, which is said to be exclusively the people's! there are two hundred and five persons who are immedialely or remotely related to the peers of the realm! That it also contains 3 marquisses, 9 earls, 23 viscounts, 37 lords, 32 right honourables, 63 honourables, 58 of the greatest consequence, owing to the very unsettled baronets, 10 knights, 2 admirals, 8 lord lieutenants, 74 deputy and vice-lieutenants, 1 general, 1 lieutenantgeneral, 7 major-generals, 22 colonels, 32 lieutenantcolonels, 7 majors, 67 captains in army and navy, 12 therefore take the liberty of suggesting to the said delientenants. 2 cornets, 53 magistrates, 63 placemen, besides 108 patrons of church livings having the patronage of 247 livings between them; and there are little more than 200 out of the 658 members of your house, who have not ether titles, office, place, pension, or Charter Association. We further recommend that the church patronage.

as our birthright, we hesitate not to declare, that indi- the said association." The resolution, on the motion of during the passing of the Reform Bill, and showed test of public utility, and with few exception have been motion for the delegate meeting to appoint a secretary when they had an opportunity of doing so; indeed he found wanting in every requisite for representatives of pro. tem. Messrs. Wheeler, Dron, Cuffay, and others had no confidence in them whatever, and would advise an intelligent and industrious population.

occasioned, and the spread of information which your whole body. Mr. Page then postponed the motion demned the conduct of the Sturge party in wishing for decrees could not suppress, have called up enquiring until the following Sunday. Mr. Mudge having stated priority, and refusing Mr. Lovett's offer to withdraw minds in every portion of the empire to investigate his intention of going for a period into the West of his amendment, if they would allow the Charter to be your actions, to question your authority, and finally to England, the Secretary was instructed to give him a laid on the table and discussed in conjunction with the condemn your unjust and exclusive power.

They have demonstrated to their brethren, that the After the transaction of other minor business, the meetonly rational use of the institutions and laws of society, is to protect, encourage, and support, all that can be made to contribute to the happiness of all the people. That as the object to be attained is mutual benefit, so ought the enactment of laws to be by mulual consent. That obedience to the laws can only be justly enforced on the certainty that those who are called on to obey them have had, either personally or by their represen-

tatives, a power to enact, amend, or repeal them. That all who are excluded from this share of political power, are not justly included within the operation of the laws. To them the laws are not only despetic enactments; and the assembly from whom they emanate can only be considered an unholy interested compact devising plans and schemes for taxing and subjugating the many.

In consonance with these opinions, they have embodied in a document called "The People's Charter," such just and reasonable principles of representation mocking them with expensive and fruitless commis- as, in their opinion, are calculated to secure honest legislation and good gevernment.

That document proposes to confer the franchise on every citizen of twenty-one years of age, who has resided in a district three months, who is of sane mind, and unconvicted of crime. It proposes to divide the United Kingdom into three hundred electoral districts, containing as nearly

as may be an equal number of inhabitants, each district to send one Member to Parliament, and no It proposes to take the votes of the electors by ballot, in order to protect them against unjust

It proposes that Parliament be chosen annually. It proposes to abolish property qualifications for mem-

bers of Parliament It proposes that members of Parliament be paid

This document, being so just in its demands, has signatures than, probably, has ever been obtained in directors. population have been demonstrating to you the evils of favour of any legislative enactment; and though indisignorance and source of crime, and have been entreat. cretion among some of its advocates may have retarded public epinion in its favour, we are confident that the of London, which they are converting into a Hall, 76 fc. conviction in favour of its justice and political efficacy has long by 24 ft. wide, capable of holding one thousand taken deep root in the mind of the nation, and is five hundred persons, which will have attached to it a making rapid progress among all classes not interested Library room and Committee room. The premises are in existing corruptions.

That you may see the wisdom and propriety of timely yielding to such opinion in favour of a better representative system, and that you will speedily declare in favour of the PEOPLE'S CHARIER; or, by resigning your seats, prepare the way for those who will enact it as the law of these realms, is the ardeni prayer of the undersigned inhabitants of this kingdom.

Chartist Entelligence. LONDON.—The Metropolitan Delegate Meeting was held on Sunday, Mr. Divoc in the chair; credentials were received from Messrs. May and Dron, from Lambeth, and from Mr. Sharp, from the patriots, Clerkenwell-green. Two shillings and sixpence was received for the delegate meeting from the Clock House; two shillings and sixpence from Globe-fields; and two shillings and sixpence from the silk weavers locality. Mr. Rose reported from the Metropolitan Victim Fund Committee; Mr. Simpson moved, and Mr. Wheeler seconded, the following resolution: -"That this delegate meeting recommend to the various localities throughout the metropolis which are not represented on the Metropolitan Victim Defence and Support Fund Committee the propriety of immediately sending a delegate to assist in carrying its operations into effect." Messra Humphreys, Dron, Page, Maynard, Rose, and other delegates ably supported the motion, which was unanimously carried. Mr. Wheeler reported regarding the funds of the delegate meeting. Mr. Simpson, as metropolitan treasurer of Mason's Defence Fund, reported the amount of money, &c., which he had remitted. Mr. Humphreys moved, and Mr. Dron seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Simpson for his services as Wheeler moved, and Mr. Rose seconded, the following resolution:-" That this delegate meeting feel highly gratified with the liberal offer of Mr. Cleave in reference to the back numbers of the English Chartist Circular, and strongly recommend the metropolitan starving on a few pence, which they obtain for fourteen the offer and carry it into immediate operation, misery, wretchedness, and crime are fast spreading their sble to the motion, it was unanimously agreed to. The subject of the address of the proprietor of the Evening Star was spoken to by Messra Simpson and Wheeler. Mr. Mudge moved, and Mr. Grew seconded, " That we tion." Carried. After some little discussion as to the method to be pursued in carrying out the resolution, Mr. Cuffay moved the following resolution :- "That it is the opinion of this Delegate Meeting that the new upon, we therefore respectfully reject it, at the same time we think there is room for amendment in the old plan." He considered the expense of the new plan would be an insurmountable objection, he was opposed association, and gave the plan his decided opposition. the plan his most unqualified and determined opposition. He conceived it would require enormous funds to carry it out; in his opinion it was entirely undemocratic to allow a committee to elect a head for the whole association; he was in favour of the present plan, with some slight alterations. He thought that the people had been equally to blame with the Executive in paid for their services, and attend solely to the business of the country. Mr. Simpson entirely disapproved of istrated by your host of Mr. Rose was in favour of the plan advocated by Mr. establishments, or to doubt the justice of flogging plan proposed by Mr. Cooper. The election of officers by a limited Convention, would give great scope for the exercise of faction; he could see no utility in having a dered to be necessary for an Executive. He was in bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and all interests Secretary, who should act as assistants or advisers to for Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Hemmings, and Mrs. Formance Homesters and defenders in the him, and receive a small monthly solary for their Cunliffe. committee of four residing in the same town as the services. Mr. Dron should record his opinions in opposition to the plan of Mr. Cooper, but was also opposed to an unpaid committee, as proposed by Mr. Hill; he conceived that to be flying from one extreme contributions to the Executive until they were out of office or had resigned. It was a duty incumbent upon opposed to the principle features of Mr. Cooper's plan, of their speeches—the chest and phantom which you all and Class Papers would be an improvement upon the but thought that the system of monthly Balance Sheets present plan. Mr. Midge agreed with the other joined the Association. speakers in reference to the proposed plan of Mr. Cooper. A delegate expressed his surprise that no on Monday evening, in the school-room, when, after ago, it was the general opinion of the working popular return you are not more than a second, part of the adult member of the Conference from London, should have the transaction of general business, a new council for lation, that in order to a political agitation it was necesmale population; for by the last returns that were laid been made acquainted with the meeting of delegates at the year was chosen. The letter of Mr. Cleave, in the sary that they should be in possession of a liberal edu-

electors each, 43 by less than 400, 20 by less than 500, resolution, agreed to at a public meeting of that body: districts to a sense of their duty by out-door lecturing thing was wanting to prove this, he need net go out as by less than 600, 34 by less than 700, 20 by less than 700, 20 by less than 700, 20 by less than 600, 34 by less than 700, 20 by less than 70 than 800, 18 by less than 900, and 23 by less than 1,000 on account of the important business transacted by the National Charter Association, we, the Chartists of Bloomsbury, feel called upon to recommend, and think it most important that the Metropolitan delegate meeting should immediately go to the election of a General Secretary (pro. tem ), to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. John Campbell : we deem it state of affairs, not knowing where to apply for cards or otherwise to forward communications which it is the business of a General Secretary alone to receive. We legate meeting the necessity of purchasing a fresh set of books, in case Mr. Campbell (the late Secretary) do not immediately give up the books, cards, and papers, the same being property belonging to the National delegate meeting do take into their consideration the propriety of making some alteration in the cards members to the Conference, and regretted that a spirit represent the number or the interests of the millions, but to be issued in future, or take such means as of intolerance had been exhibited, not at all compatible called to the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of that the greatest portion of you have interests foreign, they may think proper, to prevent any cards (held with public liberty. This spirit he was sorry to say the last meeting, which were confirmed. Mr. Nuttall or directly opposed, to the true interests of the people of this country.

back from the Association being issued, until the had been carried into the Conference, and had been the cause of the division which had taken place. He con-Setting axide your party changes and rival bickerings, settled. We, the Chartists of Bloomsbury, think demned the Sturge party for retiring on being left in a important only to those among you who are in posses- this a most important question on account of a determin- minority on Mr. Lovett's amendment; and concluded a sion of the public purse; with a knowledge of your ation come to by Mr. Campbell not to give up the books, past actions and with these notorious facts before us, cards, and papers until he the said J. Campbell is paid -as plain-speaking men, claiming the freedom of speech | the sum of £16 15s 93d. being monies due to him by retrospective view of the conduct of the middle classes vidually and collectively you have all been tried by the Mr. Rose, was received. Mr. Page then brought his how they had deceived the people on all eccasions, thought that the delegate meeting had no authority, The wide extent of misery which your legislation has and that the matter must be left to the decision of the

> ing adjourned. Mr. PARRY lectured to a very numerous audience on Sunday evening, at the National Association Hall, Holborn, upon "The Life and Genius of Lord Byron." It universal satisfaction.

> POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE --- An important meeting of the Committee was held on Sunday, Mr. J. Coleman in chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Deputations were appointed to visit all the localities in London, to request the members to take up shares in the above Institution immediately, for the purpose of completeing the repairs requisite previous to the opening of the same, which is expected to be in about a month's time. The working committee reported the progress of repairs and recommended some plans regarding the lighting up the large room, and also a plan of the platform which were ado pted by the committee and agreed to by this committee. The deputation appointed to collect funds reported the result of their labours, from which it appeared the total amounts collected by gifts, shares, and loans, amounted to about one hundred pounds, which has been expended in repairs and towards paying the premium of £100 for lease. The following prospectus has been issued :-

> THE CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION. 1st.—The objects of the Institute are to establish a cheap and commodious place of meeting, for all ordinary public occasions, (except that of religious dis-

such mederate terms as to allow the working classes to ample.

4th.—The management of the Institute will be under The committee have taken possession of part of a

large building in Turnagain-lane, Skinner-street, City taken for four years and nine months, from Christmas, 1842, at the yearly rent of thirty guineas, after paying a premium of one hundred pounds, and are held in the names of six trustees. A deposit has been paid to the landlord, and an agreement for a lease executed, with liberty to extend the term to seven, fourteen, or twentyone years longer. The calculation which the committee have made of the yearly cost of the Hall is as

Premium, paid on deposit To be paid by the 20th Feb. 1843 95 0 • Estimates of repairs and fitting up 200 0 0 Which divided by 43 years, makes per annum ... ... ... ... 31 10 0 ... ... ... 15 0 0 ... 4 0 0 Insurance ... ... £130 10 0

The Committee have divided the right in that Hall into five thousand shares of five shillings each, which, when sold, would afford an ample fund for carying out the objects of the Institute. But as success in selling the shares will in some

measure depend upon the occupation and use of the Hall, the committee have determined to ask the aid of those who agree with them in the great usefulness of their pounds have been received, independent of others promised.

THEOPHILUS SALMON, Secretary,

5, New Court, Farringdon-street. The committee in laying the above prospectus before the public, wish to say that the sums therein ennmerated will cover every expense requisite to carry out the objects therein contained, as they consider it very important, that the public should not be buoyed up with false hopes, as is the case too often among companies to catch the unwary. The books of rules have also been printed and ordered to be sold at two-pence each only, to be had of the committee and any agent and committee in all therooms of meeting in London. The deputations appointed to visit various members of Parliament, reported the result of their labours, which were on the whole very encouraging. Mr. O'Connor had also promised to give three lectures on the land in the new the hall without paying one shilling, and sixpence to hall, when opened for the benefit of the same. Among the noblemen and gentlemen who subscribed to the their enemies by any such way, and wrote a challenge to establishment of the Hall, were the following :-The the League, appointing Messrs. Frankland and Sinclair as Right Hon. Earl Radnor, £15; Thomas Penn, Esq., of a deputation to present it to them at the public meeting. Greenwich, £5 5s. who promised further assistance; When they arrived at the door they explained their Dr. Fellowes, £2; Dr. Bowring, M. P., £1; Bracey Clark, Esq., 5a., with a promise of five pounds worth of books, as soon as a library is formed. Several other gentlemen had likewise promised to assist the committee as soon as Parliament met. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., had also promised to give the committee £25 to assist them in so laudable an undertaking. Votes of thanks were passed to the above gentlemen for their kindness. Mr. Cleave also made the committee a present of 500 Chartist Circulars, to be sold for the benefit of the hall. The committee meet every Sunday morning, at ten, and every Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, to dispose of shares and receive monies due for the same, at their temporary Hall, 55, Old Bailey. Much praise is due to the committee for their perseverence in waiting upon parties day and night, to when done, will form a very commodious and handsome place of meeting, much to the credit of the working men of London, who it is hoped will back the committee in opening the above place, by taking out kicks with any of them that should make any such AT A MEETING of the United Chartist shoemakers.

held at the Star Coffee-house, Golden-lane, Mr. Baxter Cobden, to demand an explanation from him respecting was called to the chair; upon the mution of Mr. Kearnes, the insinuations thrown out against the Chartists by it was unanimously agreed that we adopt the plan of him; but it was no go. It would appear that he Organization as la penny per fortnight be the contribution of each mem- they were too heavy metal for him. ber; one penny per month to go to the general fund, and one penny per month to defray the expences of the locality. THE CAMBERWELL LOCALITY met as usual at the

Cock Inn. to transact business, after which Mr. Lovett gave a very excellent lecture to a respectable audience. upon the principles of the People's Charter. LONGTON .- Mr. Davies, of Hawick, preached

WARWICK .- At the usual weekly meeting on Sunday last, at the Saracen's Head, Little Park-street, Mr. Samuel Price in the chair, the discussion was resumed on the proposed plans of organisation, by Messrs. Green, Shepherd, Piumb, Hodson, Price, and

Sunday evening. LEAMINGTON.-Mr. J. Mason lectured at the Prince of Wales, on Thursday last, on the present nothing could more effectually prove the rapid progress

Stanley. The discussion was adjourned till next

BARNSLEY,—The Council held its weekly meeting delegates expressed similar opinions. Mr. Cuffay's facility to Mr. Cleave's propositions, and by all other it was altimately withdrawn, and a notice of motion by the people whose rights they are suffering for.

It is also proved, by the returns that have been given to a similar effect. Mr. Page was instructed by BILSTON.—Mr. Thomason lectured here on Sunday dressed in the finest of coats, with sleek faces, and made, that 39 of you are returned by less than 300 the Bloomsbury locality to lay before them the following afternoon last, and intends rousing the people of these the advantages of education on their side; and if any

> DUDLEY .- Mr. Cook has received two shillings and sixth contribution from the same place. MIDDLETON .- On Thursday evening week, Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, lectured in the Reformers'

Law Repealers, to a numerous and respectable

IMPROVEMENT Society.—The members of this society nationally, morally, and politically. Mr. Brown sat have had two night's very animated discussion, on the down smid the most rapturous applause. Some interestfollowing question-" What hopes are there of a speedy | ing amusements then followed, and the meeting broke and cordial union between the middle and working up. classes of society, in this country, from the results of the Birmingham Conference?" Mr. Bowman opened the discussion by taking a review of the proceedings which took place at the various elections, for choosing the people not to trust them again. He then dwelt on the proceedings at the Conference, and strongly concertificate, as being an active and trustworthy Chartist.

After the transaction of other minor business, the meetviews. Messrs. Hutchinson, Armstrong, and Hanson, severally addressed the meeting, after which Mr. Bowman replied and the discussion closed.

ARBROATH.-Mr. Abram Duncan delivered a was an intellectual treat of the highest order, and gave a very instructive and energetic lecture in the Chartist Hall, Burnside, on Saturday, Jan. 21, on the taxation of the country; Mr. Robert Stevenson in the chair. Mr. D. said the time has not yet arrived when every British subject has got sufficient food and clothing, for we find that tenfold misery has increased of late years by misgovernment, and the people will continue to sink until equal justice is done to them. Taxes are increased, and the social system is diminishing, and

> at Birmingham," which was carried without a dissening quietly dispersed.

NEWCASTLE.—The Suffragists of this locality had the walls placarded, announcing a public meeting of members to hear the report of their delegates to the Conference. Mesers Kidd and Sinclair (believing they were acting perfectly right) attended in the capacity of reporters to take a report of the proceedings for the Star. &c.; but Sinclair had scarcely entered the room, when the "Sucking Pig" General, Wilkie, calculating upon the assistance of the rest of the humbugs, opened a regular tirade of abuse against Sinclair in particular and the Chartists in general; and concluded by stating that they could not proceed with business, if their proceedings were to be reported to the world, and requested the whole of the Chartists to withdraw, whose presence had been attracted by a report that the humbugs intended to use Kidd and Sinclair badly. Kidd said that he attended as a reporter to one of the most popular journals of the day; and that if they requested it, he would instantly retire, and leave them alone in their glory; but before he did so, he would beg to inform Mr. W. that he was ashamed of the conduct of the Sturgites at the Conference. He was prepared to prove their conduct on that occasion to be anti-democratic; and, moreover, he would prove to those present, or to any man at any time or place, that the Sturgemen were either dishonest, or else impolitic, and checked Mr. Wilkle in some insinuations which he had thrown out against Mr. O'Connor in a private company in Birmingham. undertaking. Three hundred and forty shares have Mr. K. was not to be trifled with, he had to confess, Mr. W. attempted to deny, but finding that been sold, and donations to the amount of thirty but would not undertake to prove his assertions to be true—the Chartists afterwards extracting a pledge from tions for the Chartists meeting in Carpenters' Hall the "Sucking Pigs," that they would not pass resolutions, and stamp them as the resolutions of a public meeting, then retired. The League baving no faith in the honesty of the cause they advocate. found it inexpedient to hold public meetings in Newcastle and Sunderland, as at first intended, but collected their whole forces from Sunderland, South Shields, North tive audiences. Shields, Durham, Stockton, Hescham, Morpeth, Alnwick, Gateshead, Blyth, and Newcastle, to attend a public meeting in Newcastle, on Friday evening last, as they considered it dangerous to meet the Chartists of Newcastle with a less number at their backs than the in a most argumentative manner, and supported his humbugs of all the aforesaid towns and districts. After all they were afraid to try the experiment, without

surrounding their chairman, the spital knight, with a shilling bedge, for none were admitted to the body of the gallery. The Chartists knew better than to enrich mission, but would not be admitted without paying one penny each. Sinclair undertook the business by himself, and walking up to the platform presented the following note to the chairman, requesting him to read it aloud, which he did, viz. "The Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead are prepared to prove that a repeal of the Corn Laws, without accompanying measures, cannot benefit the working classes of this country, and do hereby challenge Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Col. P. Thempson, or any other gentleman to prove the contrary, at a public meeting upon equal terms. By order of the Chartists of Newcastie and Gateshead, James Sinclair, Secretary."-No sooner was the note read than the humbugs were filled with consternation. They declared they would kick Sinclair off the platform for having the impudence to come and challenge them, endeavour to collect funds to open the Hall, which thinking that as he was the only Chartist there, he would take the hint and run away; but they soon found that they had got the wrong sow by the ear-he was not of the run-away sort, but offered to exchange attempt. After the meeting, Messrs. Kidd, Con Murray, and Sinclair, bunted all the hotels in town for Mr.

> BELPER.-Mr. James Vickers has received the following sums for West's Defence Fund:-Belper, Messrs. Allen and Needham 0 10 0 Swanwick, Mr. Walters ... 0 13 6 Alfreton, Mr. Wildgoose ... 0 6 0 Matlock, Mr. Smith... ... 0 5 0

... 0 5 0

avoided coming in contact with

Ashever, Mr. Boar ...

Duffield, Mr. Goss ... ... 0 3 6 Riddings, Mr. Greggory ... ... 6 2 0 £2 5 0 MANCHESTER.-A public meeting was held in the Chartist Room, Brown-street, on Thursday evening last to hear a lecture delivered upon the principles of the People's Charter by Mr. Brown, from London. The room was crowded. Mr. Wm. Dixon was called to the chair. Mr. Brown, upon coming forward, was greeted

position of Chartism, and the necessity of union in of the principles of democracy than the fact that the the Chartist ranks. After which several new members working classes had found, that in order to be in possession of their just rights, it was necessary that they themselves should do the work. Some few years Defore you, while in Great Britain and Ireland there which Mr. Cooper's plan was adopted. Mr. Maynard last Saturday's Star, was read to the meeting; and the cation. But since the commencement of the present are about 5 812,276 males above tuenty years of age, the stated he and his brother delegates were in company proposals of that gentleman were well received, and a agitation for the Charter, the working men had found cally proved, that of those electors only about nine in heard not a syllable of the projected meetings, or he purpose. The new Council, on their part, pledged that document, because those principles were founded strong twelve actually rote; and to these nine, many should have stayed in Birmingham to attend it. Other themselves, individually and collectively, to give every upon truth, and therefore needed no sophistry to rewith Mr. Cooper until a late hour on Friday, but he vote of thanks seconded him for his magnanimity of out that they could advocate the principles contained On analyzing the constituency of the United Kingdom, it is also proved, that the majority of you are
dom, it is also proved, that the majority of you are
mount of the United Kingmotion, rejecting the plan of Mr. Cooper, was unantmount of the United Kingmotion, rejecting the plan of Mr. Cooper, was unantmount of the United Kingmotion, rejecting the plan of Mr. Cooper, was unantmount of the United Kingmotion, rejecting the plan of Mr. Cooper, was unantthat by coming in contact with their opponents in the
street.

Mr. Cuffay's facility to Mr. Cuffay' returned by 158.870 registered electors, giving an lution, expressive of the views he entertained relative oppressor's losthseme dungeons, may teach the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's losthseme dungeons, may teach the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's losthseme dungeons, may teach the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's losthseme dungeons, may teach the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's losthseme dungeons, may teach the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's losthseme dungeons, may teach the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's losthseme dungeons, may teach the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's losthseme dungeons, may teach the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's losthseme dungeons, may teach the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's losthseme dungeons, may teach the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's losthseme dungeons, may teach the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's lost the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's lost the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's lost the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's lost the solons were clad in fastian with their faces unwashed and bridge-street, sub-Treasurer, oppressor's lost the solons w for those who dared to meet them, although they were | Secretary.

known Jack, Sam, and Bill to leave the factory and sixpence from Kingswood for Mr. Mason. This is the loom after a hard day's work and go to meet the tools of the League, and by their plain unvarnished tales of truth to make the Corn Law gents, wince beneath the castigations that they had repeatedly given them? (loud cheers.) Mr. Brown then gave a favourable account of Chapel, on the fallacies and rank hypocrises of the Corn the progress of Chartism in the metropolis, and urged the audience to inculcate and encourage the growth of the principles of temperance and virtue, and in a CARLISLE.—THE WORKING MEN'S MENTAL powerful manner depicted the evils of intemperance,

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING WAS

held in the Chartist Room, Brown-street, Manchester,

on Sunday last. The attendance of delegates was

larger than has been the case lately. Mr. Haslem was

notice at the last meeting. As Chartists they were

bound to carry out the principles which they advocated as far as possible in their own concerns. He was sorry long address, by calling on the people to think and act to say this had not been attended to as much as it ought for themselves. Mr. Gilbertson followed. He took a to have been. One of the points of the Charter was equal representation; and, therefore, the object of the present motion was to amend the constitution of the county council, so as to procure the benefit of equal representation to the Chartists of this division of Lan- Hounsditch, corn dealer, to surrender Feb. 1, at one cashire. The principles of the resolution were just, o'clock, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. and therefore needed net a long speech upon it. He solicitor, Mr. Watts, Bermondsey-street; official and would, therefore, content himself by reading the reso- nee, Mr. Alsagar, Birchin-lane. lution :- "That in the opinion of this meeting, in order to provide for the just representation of the Chartists at ten o'clock, Feb. 24, at twelve, at the Court in the county council, that each locality be allowed Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street; solicitors, Mean one delegate for each fifty members; and in order that Lawrence and Blenkarne, Bucklesbury; official assigns. all may be represented, those that have not the number Mr. Belcher. of members shall have one delegate to the said council." Mr. Dixon seconded the motion. Mr. Isherwood Ludgate-hill, warehouseman, Feb. 3, at two color, moved an amendment, and in doing so he wished to be March 3, at eleven, at the Court of Bankrupt, distinctly understood. He agreed with the spirit of the Basinghall-street; solicitor, Mr. Armstrong, Old Jenne resolution moved by his friend Mr. Nuttall, but it was official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place. his opinion that if the resolution was passed, it would William Harry Woodall, Bishopsgate-street within destroy the very thing it was intended to secure—equal representation; for instance, Warrington, supposing it at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street; solide. to have 150 members, it would cost them thirty shil- Mr. Goddard, Wood-street, Cheapside; official asign lings for delegate expenses, whilst Manchester could Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane. send the same number of delegates without any Richard Hunt, Kingston-upon-Hull, hosier, Feb. 1 expense whatever, and the same might be said of all at eleven o'clock, Feb. 22, at one, at the Leeds Dirties the other localities: therefore if the motion was Court of Bankruptcy; solicitor, Mr. Haigh, Horburg in the scale of moral degradation and wretchedness adopted, whilst it made the representation equal, it official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Leeds. also made the delegate expenses very unequal. It was with those views that he brought forward his amend- of fancy cloths, Feb. 2, at two o'clock, Feb. 23, at unless the people are enfranchised they will never be free and elevated as rational beings. We toil, and our labour is taxed, and all the articles necessary for existence are taxed. The light of heaven is taxed, and entry to the light of he we can only enjoy it in our homes by paying to the they have a delegate present; and all local- twelve o'clock, March 3, at one, at the Bristol District Government a tax; if we live, we are taxed; if we lities not having fifty members shall be allowed one Court of Bankruptcy; solicitor, Mr. Packwood, Ch. die, we are taxed. Ages yet unborn are taxed previous delegate." Mr. Railton seconded the amendment, tenham; official assignee, Mr. Miller, Bristol.

to their coming into existence. There is but one After a little discussion Mr. Nuttall withdrew Elizabeth Edge, Dawley, Shropshire, victails. remedy for slavery, and that is union. Liberty is not his motion in favour of the amendment. Jan. 28, Feb. 22, at half-past two o'clock, at the Br. to be bought with gold: its price is too high; its value Mr. Millar then moved the original motion as an amend- mingham District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitor, ke too great. The enslaved must themselves unite to break their fetters; must get political power in their by Mr. Cameron. An animated but friendly debate Birmingham. own hands; must exercise that power honestly and took place upon the relative merits of the two resoluwith discretion; and freedom in this world will speedily be established. Let us swear by all that is speedily be established. Let us swear by all that is sacred and dear to us to make every effort human Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's inn; and Mr. Railton seconded, "That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, That we engage a lecturer for solicitors, Mr. Walker, That we e capability affords us peacefully, though resolutely and this district."—Carried unanimously. Mr. Cameron burn, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Hope. determinately, to set up the banner of liberty on the moved, and Mr. Isherwood seconded, "That the salary DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVE! nary public eccasions, (except that of religious discussions) such as Political Meetings of any party, trades high hills of our native land, that it may be viewed by the lecturer be 30s. per week."—Carried. On the meetings, lectures, and innocent recreations.

The world, and that our brethren in all parts of the motion of Mr. Railton, Mr. C. Doyle was engaged for a moti 2nd.—To establish a library and reading room, upon globe may emulate our patrietic and virtuous ex-Moved by Mr. Isherwood, and seconded by Mr. freely profit thereby.

MARY-HILL.—A public meeting was held in the Odd Hibbert—"That Messrs, Kallton, Miller Nuttail, and Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening week, to hear a Dixon be elected as a committee to make out a route for Mr. Dovla, and to bring out the new plan." frivolities; yet you, in ready compliance with the by which all these propositions shall be carried into sible price, yet of a character calculated to afford sound report of two of the delegates from Glasgow to the for Mr. Doyle, and to bring out the new plan."— Conference at Birmingham. Mr. James Adams gave a Agreed to. The case of Mr. Thomas Dickinson, better very minute detail of the proceedings of the Conference, known as the Manchester Packer, was brought before already received the sanction of a vast portion of the twenty-five directors, nineteen of whom are which met with general approbation; and Mr. John the delegates by Mr. Nuttall, and supported by Wm. surveyor. population, and petitions in its favour have already appointed from and by the shareholders at each of their Colquboun also addressed the meeting at considerable Dixon; and, after a calm and impartial investigation of been laid before you, containing a larger number of annual general meetings; the six trustees being ex efficio length. It was moved by Mr. Lennie and seconded by all the circumstances of that gentleman's case, the dele-Mr. Nicol, "That the thanks of the Chartists of Mary- gates passed the following resolutions unanimously:hill be respectfully tendered to each of the delegates "That we, the delegates of South Lancashire, in delewho voted for the People's Charter at the Conference gate meeting assembled, after examining the charges brought against Mr. Thos. Dickinson, better known as tient. A vote of thanks was then carried to the delet he Manchester Packer, declare, that unless other gates from Glasgow with acclamation, when the meet- evidence can be produced than that brought before us, we exonerate him from all blame, and request that he will continue in the agitation as a general lecturer." Mr. Isherwood moved, and Mr. Hibbert seconded,-"That we, the delegates of South Lancashire, do not interfere with the plan proposed by Mr. Cooper at the present." Carried unanimously. Mr. Isherwood moved the adjournment of the meeting until that day three weeks. Agreed to. The Chartist painters of Man-

> The thanks of the delegates were then given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated. A GENERAL MEETING of the Chartists of Manchester was held in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday morning last, Mr. John Murray in the chair. The following resolutions were passed :- "That this meeting, after duly considering the Plan of Organization, proposed by Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, are of opinion that it would be found wholly impracticable, besides exposing many of our best friends to the meshes of the law, and therefore they deem it prudent to reject it altogether." "That this meeting believing that the old Plan of Organization might be rendered perfectly efficient for all the purposes required, are therefore of opinion that a segate meeting should be called to consider its detail, and to make such additions and emendations as the delegates instructed by their various constituencies might think necessary." "That this meeting recommend to the country the following five persons, viz. Messre. Dron, Maynard, Lucas, Wheeler, and Ridley, as a committee to audit the books of the Executive Committee." After some conversation upon a variety of local business the meeting was adjourned until the first Sunday in February. All communicamust be addressed to Maurice Donovan, 15, Gardenstreet, Hulme, Manchester.

KETTBRING.—On Wednesday and Thursday last, two lectures were delivered in this place by Mr. Gammage, of Wolverhampton, to numerous and atten-

WHILTON (NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.)-Mr. R. G Gammage lectured here, on the right of the people to ver. the occupation of the land. He handled his subject position as well from scripture as from reason.

KIDDERWINSTER.—Mr. Crouch lectured here on Monday last, at the White Horse Inn, and gave general satisfaction. At the close three shillings was collected for the Victim Fund, and five new members were enrolled.

#### NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

LIVERPOOL.

Mr. James MiKenna, School-lane. Mr. George Goodfellow, Tarlton-street. Mr. Thomas Askworth, Shaunon-street. Mr. Thos. Lineay, Collingwood-street. Mr. William Taylor, Asley-street. Mr. Samuel Cowan, Sparling-street. Mr. John Maxwell, Cumberland street. Mr. Wm. John Magee, Milton-street. Mr. Edmund Jones, Frederick-street. Mr. Wm. Bruce, Hurst-street. Mr. John M'Knight, White-street. Mr. Wm. M'Kenzie, John's Village. Mr. Henry Smith, Richmond-row. Mr. Patrick M'Connell, Oldham-street, Mr. Charles Munn, Christian-street. Mr. Michael Sweeney, Stockdale-street. Mr. William Coleman, Pleasant-street. Mr. John Pearson, Shaw's brow. Mr. William Taylor, Bean-street. Mr. John Lowden, Prince Edward-street. Mr. Charles Gwilliams, Summer-street. Mr. John Banks. White-chapel. John Cowan, Skelhorne-street, sub-Treasurer. buildings. Mr. Henry Jones, 132, Copperas Hill, sub-Secretary.

Mr. John Middleton, boot-maker, Slade-end. Mr. Richard Rawlins, musician, ditto. Mr. William Lowe, carpenter, ditto. Mr. David Rawlins, tinman, ditto. Mr. Charles Willey, shoe-maker, ditto.

CHATTERIS.

Mr. Edward Hudson, publican, ditto, sub-Trea-Mr. Henry Carman, shoe-maker, ditto, sub-Secretary.

TAVISTOCK.

Mr. John Stephens, cordwainer, Exeter-street. Mr. Richard Webb, cordwainer, Brook-street. Mr. James Hannah, coach-builder, Vigo-bridge. Mr. William Smith, weaver, Taylor's square. Mr. Henry Hanswill, sen., tailor, Barley-market. Mr. William Bennett, tailor, Elbow-street. Mr. Richard Yelland, bricklayer, Bannawell. Mr Moses Simmons, plasterer, Matthew-street, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Charles Arno, tailor, Exeter-street, sub-Secretary. SHOREDITCH.

Mr. George Gordatt, copper-smith, 11, Club-row. Mr. Wm. Morrish, coachmaker, Maria-street. Mr. James Dover, dyer, 36, Wilk's street. Mr. John Murden, boot and shoemaker, 12, Nichol-

Mr. James Darlison, weaver, 21, Sackville-street. Mr. William Darlinson, weaver, 21, Sackvillestreet. Mr. George Pullman, bricklayer, 21, Huntingdon-

Mr. James Scruton shoemaker, Layerthorpe, Mr. Thomas Hunter, tailor, King-square. Mr. George Fox, stonemason, Heworth Moor, Mr. William Ward, shoemaker, Hungate, Mr. William Bolton, shoemaker, Water-lane, Mr. George Jefferson, whitesmith, Layerthorpe, Mr. John Boocock, paper-stainer, Bedern. Mr. Robert Todd, bricklayer, Groves, sub-Tree. Mr. Webster, tin plate-worker, Bilton-street Layerthorpe, sub-Secretary.

Treasurer.

BARNSLEY. Mr. John Vallance, weaver, Copper-street. Mr. Frank Mirfield, do. Dawson-wall. Mr. Eneas Dealy, do. Joseph-street, Mr. James Hollin, do. Worsbro' Common. Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, do. Peasels. Mr. William Allice, do. Endle-fold. Mr. John Armitage, do. Pall Mall. Mr. Peter Hoey, shopkeeper, Queen-street, at

YORK.

Mr. Thomas Lingard, shoemaker, sub-Secretary

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Jan. 20.

Charles Evans, Whitechapel-road, potato dealer, and Samuel Maw Long, Enfield, lime burner, Jan 20

Daniel Kerl Price and Daniel Price, Pilgrim-treet

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

John Shafto Vaughan, Llangennech, Carmarha. Griffith Evans, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, butcher, Anthony Kean, Smith-street, Clerkenwell, tailing Thomas Sanders, Westoning, Bedfordshire, or

Solomon George Cellins, Cheltenham, hatter, William Ross, Stonehouse, Gleucestershire, hi William Hutchinson, Birstal, Yorkshire, famer. William Fryer, Leeds, watchmaker.

William Atkins Eades, Sloane-terrace, Chelen George Newsome, Batley, Yorkshire, laboure. William Charlton, Liverpool, general merchant William Woodnutt, Molyneux-street, Edgware-od upholsterer.

James Shield, Jarrow, Durham, glass maker. William Scholefield, Sheffield, out of business. Henry Robinson, Sheffield, solicitor. William Roberts, jun., Basildon, Essex, farmer. William Tillett, Ipswich, carpenter. Joseph Hopkinson, Nunkeeling, Yorkshire, iamer

Jesse Platts, Leeds, shoemaker. Samuel Lee, Rosemary-lane, Whitechapel, general chester paid in ninepence to the Irish lecturer's fund. dealer. Isaac Hill, Tideswell, Derbyshire, wheelwright Thomas Davies, Swansea, rope maker. Percival Hamilton Chamberlain, prisoner at the Penitentiary, Millbank.

William Whitmore, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, of of husiness. Benjamin Beardmore, Wednesbury, Staffording colliery clerk. Henry Browne, Stanhope terrace, Regent's put

surgeon. Jeremiah Hulley, Sheffield, table-knife, manute Edmund Tatcham, Sheffield, farmer.

James Parker, Francis-street, Tottenham-court mit, tailor. Ann Dixon, Preston, Lancashire, provision dealer. James Leatherdale, Pontesbridge, Essex, carpentat George Piper, Hove, Sussex, tailor. Edmund Dyson, Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothic. Isaac Jervis, Wrockwardine, Shropshire, innkept. Richard Singleton Crockett, Sudbury, attorney." Richard Harris, Bath, out of business.

Joseph Armitage, Mirfield, Yorkshire, cut of buil-John Davies, Nottingham, clerk. Martin Donally, Otley, Yorkshire, dealer in second hand clothes.

Thomas Fish, Holme-upon-Spalding-moor, Yorkshire Robert Bath, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashin provision shopkeeper. John Crighton, jun., Manchester, mechanic. William Crossley, Halifax, schoolmaster. Isaac Senior, Almondbury, Yorkshire, pattern was

Richard Lomax, Radcliffe, Lancashire, butcher Archibald Fish, Manchester, tailor. Jacob Walter, Museum-street, Bloomsbury, sheriff

John Burt, Flint-street, Lock's-fields, baker. PARINERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

D. Henry and T. Yates, Huddersfield, engraven. G. B. Robinson and D. J. Maitland, Kingston-upon-Hull, general merchants. T., J., and T. H. Tomlimon, York, music-sellers. J. Hussey and Som, Staley Bridge Lancashire, corn dealers. Moir and Co., Bahla, and W. Moir, Liverpool.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, January 24.

Thomas Charles Clarkson, tanner, Commercial road, Lambeth, to surrender Jan. 31 and March 2, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street; solicito, Mr. Lloyd, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street. John Bear, draper, Ramsgate, Feb. 3, and Mark

7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall street; solicitors, Messis. Reed and Shaw, Priday street, London; official assignce, Mr. Green, Alder-Frederick Ross, innkeeper, Watton, Hertfordshire,

Jan. 31, at twelve, and March 7, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Barnard's Inn, London; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street. Arthur Matthews, apothecary, Salehurst, Susset, Feb. 2, and March 1, at twelve, at the Court of

Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street; solicitors, Messa Keddell, Baker, and Grant, Lime-street, London; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street James Robertson, merchant, Liverpool, Feb. 3 at eleven, and Feb. 28, at eleven, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Mr. Carson,

Liverpool, and Mr. Brady, Staple Inn, London; official assignee, Mr. Turner, Liverpool. Thomas Eyre, corn merchant, Gainsborough, Feb. 6, at two, and March 3, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptey; solicitors, Mr. Scott, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, and Mr. Plankit Gainsborough; official assignee. Mr. Freeman, Leeds Abraham Longstaff, auctioneer, Roughton, Lincolnshire, Feb, 7, and Feb 28, at eleven, at the Leds District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitor, Mr. Walleshi

Horncastle; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds.
Thomas Jones, coal dealer, Liverpool, Jan 31, 31 twelve, and Feb. 17, at eleven, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Mesn-Woodcock and Part, Wigan, and Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Bourdillon, Bedford town London; official assignee, Mr, Bird, Liverpool John Pattison, saddler, Bridlington-quay, York shire, Feb. 9, and 28, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Mr. Barnett, Walsall, and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds; official assignee, Mr.

Fearne, Leeds. John Lumley, common brewer, Kirby-Fleethan with Fencote, Yorkshire, Feb. 10 and 27, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors

Mr. Prest, Masham, and Mr. Bond, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Young, Leeds. John Power and John Wallace, merchants, Liver pool. Feb. 2, at eleven, and March 7, at eleven, at the

Liverpool District Court of Bankraptoy; solicitors Mr. Norris, Liverpool, and Messrs. Norris, Allens and Simpson, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, London Hugh Parker, Offey Shore, John Brewin, and John Rodgers, bankers, Sheffield, Feb. 15 and 17, March 1, 8, and 15, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Sheffield; official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Leeds.

We first ambark in a good cause on principle—we have leaders, that is, men who by talent or honesty are by to take a prominent part—who understanding the inciple will speak of it well, and make their arguments its favour weigh down all opposing arguments all, these men are naturally confided in—are naturally alled on to combat for the cause—the management of he movement is entrusted to them; their advice, their thence is sought on all occasions. This is all fair. and if the men be sincere, they will keep the eyes of the people constantly fixed on the cause and make themselves as nothing in comparison; but if they be pi incere—if they seek to attain a position indepenand of the cause; if they seek popularity for the sake d power or of pelf; they will encourage the disposition die people to god them; they will intoxicate us with hiter, infatuate us with blind confidence, and frenzy s with fanaticism, till we let them think for us, act

MAN-WORSHIP-PART IV.

the they can no longer deceive. This it is to deify But this is not the worst of it; where there is one pargod there will assuredly be more, others will arise n dispute the palm with him, and unless, like Aaron's prent, the great man-god of all can swallow up the rest, the cause will be torn piecemeal among them. better the despotism of one, than the jarring factions

they will make themselves as Moloch, to whom the

many. The true friends of the people, despairing of success, will either seek to compensate themselves for the sacrihes they may have made, or will keep aloof, will wit till the people become sober, become sensible win; for should they interfere on behalf of the cause, h will be imputed to envy in them: they will be sacrihed to appears the jealousy or to please the pride of who preferred his brethren in honour more than I had the man-god; for a people in that besotted condition will not listen exe-pt to the Charmer—will not look g any man unless, like themselves, he be willing to bow the knee to their man-god or their horse-god; for what is a man-god but a Centaur, half-beast, half-man? What stils have not been done by man-worship? It was man-worship that first set up kings. Manworkip was the author and continuator of all those erils that have resulted from kingcraft and priestcraft erils that have defied omnipotence itself, and rendered God's providence vain to man. Man-worship is the some of all we suffer; it has turned the sun to blood -it has made the earth a tomb-" that tomb a hell.

and hell itself a murkier gloom!" Oh, let not this infernal plague creep into Chartism -let not this all-damning blot infect our holy cause. If it should, Chartism will become a system more accuraed than the secursed system itself: its promises will fade like the beautiful colours of the rainbow, dissolved in tears, and there will be no hope for nations. I do not say that min-worship has crept into our cause. I would hin hope that we need not fear it-I have much faith in the stern self-respect of the Chartists-in that selfpresence which prevents us from reverencing another improperly. But when we consider the magnitude of organization. the evil, we cannot be too watchful. All history warns m-philosophy cries out beware-nature itself bids us. his beed England once had a Commonwealth-was republic once. The goddess of freedom and Britannia were one she were not a crown, but the cap of liberty paradise was regained. What devil was it that party." remed her at hoodman's blind and made her lose it? Manurahip! Cromwell, by the most subtle arts of simulation and dissimulation-by gagging all months that spoke the truth-leaving open those only that ettered him-Cremwell got himself godded, and the rpublic that had cost so much blood and tears was their god is to worshipped, but how few refuse that trust in future.

worship. Moses refused it—directed it to God, but the people worshipped a calf. No wonder that such a people, a people that could not do without a king, lost he promised land-lost Canasa, and went into captibeserves enough to confirm the gift. And Cromwell, would have more weight with it to, who likewise refused the offered crown, fainted away with the effort, overcome by the revulsion of his own feelings. Napoleon was a worshipper of himself; be discained the worship of the people-no mesner hand than his own was suffered to place the crown upon his head; he crowned himself emperor, and died an

The real man-god is a devil. Alexander the Great was deified and what did he !-he :lew his best friend, old Clitus, who had sayed his life-pierced him through with a spear because he was too honest to flatter him, no true to worship him as a God. King Cannie was ax to be fooled by flatterers; but how many kings have been fixthered into fierceness? how many have he their crowns by it, and the flatterers their lives? May true men have been sacrificed by the false, by the moral bravoes who watch the nods, who wait but serve and greatly oblige, he work from their god to set off and assessingte the rime truth and honesty have rendered them obnation. In Chartism such a species of conduct would be particularly impolitic and cruel-impolitic because it waldinjare the cause, and cruel because it would injure those advocates of the cause who deserve encouragement and need help. The working man who has worked and manner—who has faced persecution, who has irmed loss whose poverty alone puts him in the the ming columny or despotism—driven back into pirate life or out of the country by cabals or intrigues -time even by those whom he had served at great

Oh, then, if we find any disposition in ourselves to ren worship, let us check it. If we see any one amongst n setting up himself as a god to be worshipped, let him Som come from what quarter it may; they will think cover"! is themselves, and among them vaulting ambition all overlesp itself and fall on the other side. Daniel WComell himself—though he have the prestige of birth Halender-but as one of ourselves, not as a more pritieged man; he would be as an actor on the Chartist the thief, but not sole.

(To be concluded in our next.)

M me drunkerds and dunces." These are the Phariand give your strength to. tes of the working-classes, who having risen into the weetened with palm oil, to wash the unwashed in.

The best of him, and ears to hear for him. He had Shall we give up our leaders? No; never!

Remember Esop and his fable of the wolves and the state of the wolves are state of the wolves and the state of the wolves are state of because public and open, not like their's their destruction.

secret and concealed. But we could have made them known-we can brand them; and until this is doneuntil their guilt is rendered so apparent, is written so clearly on their brows, that all may mark them, may shun them, and despise them-they will continue to sow dissension amongst us, and draw away our members under some false pretence or other. Why don't those men assume their proper colours? Why do they appear in ours? Villains always put on the disguise of honesty to betray honest men. Once upon a time, when Scarborough Castle was taken, a band of soldiers put on countrymen's frocks, and got admission under that simple guise; and we all know that policemen put on plain clothes when they act as spies. I long since saw the necessity of separating the sheep from the goats, the corn from the chaff, the true from the false; and for this purpose it was that I brought the subject forward in a sermen on false brethren. I used strong language in that sermon; for it would not have answered by with fanaticisms, that is, for themselves. the purpose to use mild and gentle terms. When we have rate to smoke out of their holes and corners, or may all friends of the cause will be sacrificed, and at last wasps out of their nests, we do not burn perfumes—ne, we burn brimstone!

be will turn on their dupes like Mokanna, and destroy I scarcely knew who were new-movers; but I made them discover themselves, I said they were traitors, and up started the very men to say, we are not! I had not named them, but they appeared. No true Chartist was hurt or effended by my remarks, though the false ones were sore. Conscience pricked themthe galled jades winced; I was to prove those charges; no procis were necessary; the new move itself proved We felt the effect and knew the cause. We knew the men-they made themselves known. wished not to name them-they were unworthy of being named. I should never have taken notice of them but for the sake of the cause. Let no one think for a moment that I have any personal prejudice against these men. Who gave honour where honour was due-

> done? Dr. Johnson once said-" I love a good hater"- justice, meaning that such a one is honest. We loved these men while they were true, and hated them as well when they turned false—when they deserted the cause and strove to min it. The arch-movers of new movism sit secretly at home, like spiders at the back of their webs, feeling the strings when a poor my is caught; but none save mere buzzards remain-bine bottles-they cannot boast of one honest working-bee taken in their toils. We know all their secret movements from their first publication, which they styled "Chartism," but which ought more properly to have been called "Whigism"-because it echoed the Whlg cry that the people are unfit for the franchise. It did not say so broadly-no; it was too cunning, it was less honest than the Whigs for that; but the whole tone and tendency of that pamphlet was in accordance with Whig principles-it was an echo, and an echo is fainter than the first voice. What better proof can we desire of this than that the Whig organs praised it, and called on Government to advance public money to further its objects? Would a Whig Government do this for genuine Chartism?—would it fariher our national organization?—no: but it would further any scheme set on foot to retard or destroy that

> > (To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR DEAR SIR .- Mr. O'Connor is earnestly entreated not to give pain to the Chartists by calling them "his

I am, dear Sir, your's, respectfully,

Battersea. JOHN WATKINS. TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHERS IN THE CAUSE,—Having been nominated maked. Look at France!-how many thousands as one of five to examine the Executive accounts. &c. marified their lives for freedom, and when gained it I beg most deferentially to decline, as I do not see that my lost again by man-worship. Napeleon was the the country can come to any further decision on the that He struck down freedom with a dart feathered subject, and any further time spent on it would be has in own wing, as the eagle is shot. Look at wasteful and ridiculous excess. Besides the Executive associated when the construction wing, as the eagle is shot. Look at wasteful and ridiculous excess. Besides the Executive associated when the construction wing, as the eagle is shot. Look at wasteful and ridiculous excess. Besides the Executive associated when the construction wing, as the eagle is shot. Look at wasteful and ridiculous excess. Besides the Executive associated when the construction with the construction of the Construction with the construction of the Construction with the construction with the construction of the Construction with the construction of the Construction of the Construction with the construction of the Construction of the Construction with the construction of the Co harin-liberty was gained there, and would have steward has fistly declared his determination not to diffusing of been lost again but for the singular virtue of Washington deliver up the books until some £16 and odd be paid ben lest again but for the singular virtue of Washington deliver up the books until some £16 and odd be paid viceable to themselves; to effect this they have not the cause—proving himself no lukewarm Chartist.

The honour of Chartism was involved in this affair thelf-from the infatuation of his own countrymen. tists to him. Best let this disgraceful matter pass if of suppression by positive enactments, and of placing the well-being of the cause was invaded by those who Tes, the people are generally as prene to worship as possible into oblivion, and let us take heed whom we the people in such a situation that it is scarcely possi- indeed were the appointed guardians and conservators I remain, Brothers,

Your grieved Friend. J. WATKINS.

P.S. Having been requested to state my opinion on the became a people without a nation, or a nation | Cooper's plan of a new organization, I must beg leave without a country. The Apostles Peter and Paul reto decline-doing so, as I think if the old plan cannot advocate their purposes; and by deterring others from treason, were as nothing. Deserters and traitors have had it, and directed it to where alone it is due. These be amended, it would be better to appoint a committee were sincere; but Cæsar, when he refused the crown, to draw up a new one, and thus let it be the plan of cumstance, which, it applied to its legitimate purpose, was not sincere; he saw that the Romans were not yet the whole body, and not of an individual—then it would have been beneficial to mankind, has been

MRS. ELLIS TO HER FRIENDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Having arrived safe back to the place from where my poor husband is by heartless faction banished, will you allow me a place in the columns of the next Star, to publicly thank all those friends who anstained and so generously assisted me during my journey to take my last farewell of poor Ellis; particularly to Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, of Wednesbury, the benefactors of my dear little girl, and whose kindness to me was unbounded. By doing which, Sir, you will

Yours, truly,

THE "UNION" CRY.

by and night for the cause—who has travelled winter actions. Was not the Member for Edinburgh their destroy every practical effort which has been made to been to have avoided even the suspicion of exaction, mouthpiece, in condemning the Charter as a thing that establish these principles, the men who have devoted extortion, sinister design, or any foul or unfair dealing would not only destroy the upper and middle classes, their energies to them, and to calumniate the people power of the rich oppressors, it is hard for such an one but would bring the greatest evils on the head of its for whose benefit they are. b be broken-hearted or banished by the force of overadvocates. Now, if this be the opinion of these classes Having glanced at the means by which these slan--which they have never discowned-what sort of an ders have been propagated, we will next enquire "union" do you seek? Are you get g to retrogade? into the conduct of those who originate them, Are you going to acknowledge that the principle of and who are at all times so ready to call the equality before the law is false? Are you prepared to working classes and Chartists, advocates of join hands with those who have ground down your "physical force," "incendiaries," "horrid miscreants," wages to the starvation point—with the monopolists of "terch and dagger men," and then tell us that "there is capital, and the monopolists of land, who effectually so much disgrace attached to the name that it would have reinstated them in office; but they rely upon the hillis Incider, never to rise again. Those who bow at say to their fellows by nature—"Thou shalt not damn those who are connected with it," and that it is credulity of their supporters, or upon the factious or limited with the results of their results and most im-Exprise will persecute those who do not; freedom of work—thou shalt not till the land—thou shalt not get "so odious, indeed, that the very name of Chartist was party spirit of their personal friends, and most important and indeed, that the very name of Chartist was party spirit of their personal friends, and most important and indeed, that the very name of Chartist was party spirit of their personal friends, and most important and indeed, that the very name of Chartist was party spirit of their personal friends, and most important and indeed, that the very name of Chartist was party spirit of their personal friends, and most important and indeed, that the very name of Chartist was party spirit of their personal friends, and most important and indeed, that the very name of Chartist was party spirit of their personal friends, and most important and indeed, that the very name of Chartist was party spirit of their personal friends, and most important and indeed, that the very name of Chartist was party spirit of their personal friends, and most important and indeed, that the very name of Chartist was party spirit of their personal friends, and most important and indeed, the personal friends are party spirit of their personal friends are party spirit of the party spirit work—thou snait not the independence of action will be gone; the a living, unless thou first acknowledge the land to be identical with that of murderer." To discover the chamber of the independence of action will be gone; the a living, unless thou first acknowledge the land to be identical with that of murderer." bil will be raised up to put down the good; a tyranny mine, by giving me a premium for the privilege of pro- racter of these men it will not be necessary to go far Till be established, a despoisin; many out of fear or ducing thyself a living from that which God hath said back into history and show the deeds of blood and viohope will worship, but the people of England are made was for all? They, the monopolists, have said "No; lence which they have committed when they had any

What has been their conduct towards the producers of measure, the Reform Bill. These moral force men do wrong, but seek to establish wrong as a precedent to all real wealth? How did they come by their wealth? could then display banners with death's head and cross be followed. Theirs is no common guilt,—the sins of and wealth in his favour, though he possesses great Did they produce it? I answer for them. They did bones, with a drawn dagger, and underneath the Whigs and Tories, though red as scarlet, become white brenit and senatorial fame, though he command the not produce it; neither could they have gotten it but motto "Will ye force us to this!" They could then as snow in comparison. The peculation of government Fest, and be of great bodily and mental power, though by fraud and cunning; by giving a man less than what issue recommendations to the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the peculation of our Executable the gold of room delanded Indianal Translation of the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the peculation of our Executable the gold of room delanded Indianal Translation of the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the peculation of our Executable the gold of room delanded Indianal Translation of the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the peculation of our Executable the gold of room delanded Indianal Translation of the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the peculation of our Executable the gold of room delanded Indianal Translation of the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the peculation of our Executable the gold of room delanded Indianal Translation of the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the peculation of our Executable the gold of room delanded Indianal Translation of the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the peculation of our Executable the gold of the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the peculation of our Executable the gold of the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the gold of the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the gold of the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the gold of the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the gold of the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the gold of the people to "be ready, is open and avowed—but the gold of the people to "be ready, is open and the gold of the people to "be ready, is open and the gold of the people to "be ready, is open and the gold of the people to "be ready, is open and the gold of the people to "be ready, is open and the gold of the people to "be ready, is open and the gold of the people to "be ready, is open and the gold of the gold of be the god of poor deinded Ireland—yet were he to he earned on one hand, and cheating their customers on for they might be called upon before morning." They tive adds the crime of hypocrisy to it—their theft is the orer to England and assume the head of the the other. Is not the horse-leech a fair specimen of could speak about "stopping the supplies," and make tinged with ingratitude.

They could speak about "stopping the supplies," and make tinged with ingratitude. Carried states, would find himself regarded by us but their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of Charles. They could be a be their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of their character, which cries, "Give, give, and has very free use of the fate of 21 hother, not as a master—but as an advocate, not never enough!" O! but, say the advocates of union, then establish Political Unions, and talk of their ecutive—their blunders and their crimes—is not the "the principle." That is the question! Well, and hundred and fifty thousands of armed men, and allude worst-is the least part of the charge against them. what principle have they acknowledged? Do they to the danger of resisting them; and their organs They might plead ignorance, incapacity, distresses, or say that you ought to be equally represented with exulted over and spread these "moral demonstrathem? Look to Glasgow and to Leicester, and to their tions," which resulted in riotings, burnings, and blood or deficience—the factions advantage which they take of organs, especially to the Nonconformist, the acknow- shed at Nottingham and Bristol, general confusion the prejudices they have raised-of the pity with which HE WHO IS NOT WITH US IS AGAINST out for UNION. Have they not sat in the jury boxes, THEMSELVES, which they have used to rivet the are the acts which condemn them, and for which they ledged organ of the Storge party, who pretend to cry and imprisoned and transported your brethren? and by shutting some of your advocates in damp cells, have what has been the conduct of these "peaceful, legal, and incompetency and delinquency. They have encouraged The New Movers had been praised for their superior they not caused their death? and by demanding exthey had become preud of their superior know- cassive bail, have they not done all they could to shut session of political power? What course have they now they would shelter themselves under it—now, like Me are more intellectual than you! Dan O'Con- Reform Bill. and its "finality?" These are a few agitation? Recommendations to make the battle cry which they made while in office by the mammon of We are more intellectual than you! Dan O'Con- Reform Bill, and its "finality?" These are a few El, Hume, Roebuck, and others, all great men, have of the acts of the arrogant and deceifful middle the month of the menth of the menths of the men E educated before you will be fit for the franchise— some of your pretended friends would have you join

middle dan, look down upon their humbler but more Holberry and Clayton? Oh, how their spirits would bones before with scorn and contempt. They now upbraid you with cowardice, for giving up principle for should be suffered to exist. England has some noble than for their fitness; or at least that we are better brother with scorn and contempt. They now upbraid you with cowardice, for giving up principle for should be superically lead Romans who would willingly lay down their lives in satisfied with an unfaithful discharge of their duties, and they regard the expediency. It is a by-way that will eventually lead Romans who would willingly lay down their lives in satisfied with an unfaithful discharge of their duties, and they regard the expediency. It is a by-way that will eventually lead Romans who would willingly lay down their lives in satisfied with an unfaithful discharge of their duties, The respectables, and they regard the expediency. It is a by-way that will eventually lead roomans who would will eventually lead roomans who would will eventually lead roomans who would will be respectables, and they regard the expediency. It is a by-way that will eventually lead roomans who would will eventually lead roomans who would will be respectables, and they regard the expediency. It is a by-way that will eventually lead roomans who would will be respectables, and they regard the expediency. It is a by-way that will eventually lead roomans who would be repeated by the roomans who would be Atth with genteel horror. They say the jacket should let us die like men who have nailed their colours to the supported by some very significant extracts from them, and do not like to have it proved to us that we have not been supported by some very significant extracts from them, and do not like to have it proved to us that we have not a bed should be more reported by some very significant extracts from them, and do not like to have it proved to us that we have not a bed should be more reported by some very significant extracts. They say the jacket should let us die like men who have nailed their colours to the supported by some strip and su and that baths should be hands with such a base unmanly set of vile misrepresen. had been carried about the streets upon poles," which foolish in us obstinately to continue them in office tatives! To join them is to suppose yourselves to have would "serve both for a warning and an example," in to acknowledge that we were deceived in them. Why, The transfer and these men, more cunning than they have. Do not think to make which "excisemen were tarred and feathered," and upon this principle we should continue our representain this class-distinctions, and these men, more cunning than they have. Do not think to make which restrictly of labour," are for forming a new tools of them, and not expect at the same time they "calls to send six hundred men who knew how to die tives in parliament, after they had misrepresented us, "calls to send six hundred men who knew how to die tives in parliament, after they had misrepresented us, "calls to send six hundred men who knew how to die tives in parliament, after they had misrepresented us, "calls to send six hundred men who knew how to die tives in parliament, after they had misrepresented us, "calls to send six hundred men who knew how to die tives in parliament, after they had misrepresented us, "calls to send six hundred men who knew how to die tives in parliament, after they had misrepresented us, "calls to send six hundred men who knew how to die tives in parliament, after they had misrepresented us, "calls to send six hundred men who knew how to die tives in parliament, after they had misrepresented us, "calls to send six hundred men who knew how to die tives in parliament, after they had misrepresented us, "calls to send six hundred men who knew how to die tives in parliament, after they had misrepresented us, "calls to send six hundred men who knew how to die tives in parliament, after they had misrepresented us, "calls to send six hundred men who knew how to die tives in parliament, after they had misrepresented us, "calls to send six hundred men who knew how to die tives in parliament, after they had misrepresented us, "calls to send six hundred men who knew how to die tives in parliament, after they had not the conduction of the the same time they we were united and they threw the apple of will not do the same to you. The proposition is prethey will each other when we ought to be fighting the of it. Do not suppose, my fellow sufferers, by the last three many have calculated the same to you. The proposition is prewere quickly responded to." This is the conduct of and the Charter would do us no good. Alas! how were quickly responded to." This is the conduct of and the Charter would do us no good. Alas! how posterons—it is false, and the devil is the propagator these men who are so shocked with the "physical many Chartists are there who know not, who feel not be fighting the of it. Do not suppose, my fellow sufferers, by the force Chartists," who entertain such an horror for anythis is the conduct of and the Charter would do us no good. Alas! how posterons—it is false, and the devil is the propagator these men who are so shocked with the "physical many Chartists are there who know not, who feel force Chartists," who entertain such an horror for anythey have a summisted the we hear of some Chartists so far forgetful of themselves. Let they have severed us, made a gap; a breach monopolising system under which we exist, that it is a thing but "moral means"—who have calumniated the we hear of some Chartists so far forgetful of themselves most peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in and the cause as to attempt feeds in "honour" of the Bellistor of Denoting the peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in and the cause as to attempt feeds in "honour" of the peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in and the cause as to attempt feeds in "honour" of the peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in and the cause as to attempt feeds in "honour" of the peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in and the cause as to attempt feeds in "honour" of the peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in and the cause as to attempt feeds in "honour" of the peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in and the cause as to attempt feeds in "honour" of the peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in and the cause as to attempt feeds in "honour" of the peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in and the cause as to attempt feeds in "honour" of the peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in and the cause as to attempt feeds in "honour" of the peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in and the cause as to attempt feeds in "honour" of the peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in and the cause as to attempt feeds in "honour" of the peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in and the cause as to attempt feeds in "honour" of the peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in and the cause as to attempt feeds in "honour" of the peaceable, forbearing, and industrious people in an attempt feeds in "honour" of the peaceable, forbearing the peaceable the peaceable, forbearing the peaceable the peaceable the peaceable the peac Ellistry of Rome that once upon a time the earth ground—it is a struggle between Christ and the devil—the world!—and who have resorted to such means Executive. "Why should honour outlive honesty?"

The world is a struggle between Christ and the devil—the world!—and who have resorted to such means Executive. "Why should honour outlive honesty?"

The world is a struggle between Christ and the devil—the world is a struggle between Christ and the devil—the world is a struggle between Christ and the devil—the world is a struggle between the struggle between Christ and the devil—the world is a struggle between Christ and the world is a struggle between Christ and th h first astonishment and dismay, when a voice came man of sin which must be destroyed before the millenbeld the state the gap would close again if one man nium can take place. Hasten then the time by union bound by every principle to obey its laws, and deprived for doing it—if the criminals are to be rewarded and Paid throw himself headlong into it. Who was to be the among yourselves; by a fixed determination never to ef every plea and excuse for such conduct.—Who will the officer who brings them to justice to be punished to do the thomselves in their stead. Should this course of conduct be per-None were willing to take the fatal leap—at forsake the principles of equality; taking care that not say that these men are entitled to dub themselves in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in the principles of equality; taking care that not say that these men are entitled to dub themselves in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in the principles of equality; taking care that not say that these men are entitled to dub themselves in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in their stead. Should this course of in their stead. Should this course of conduct be permitted in the conduct be permitted in the course of conduct be permitted in the conduct It describes down him. Now, this man had be accused the breach, yet he was willing, for the accusers, and how which is more than usually necessary in this case, as it will ultimately be seen that through their example an association of rogues and vagabonds, and all who be done all he could to widen it, instead of to heal it up, forward and upright conduct, which floundered their average as the friends of vice and the foes of virtue. read be not have deserved the late which, innocent as opponents on every encounter? Then let us stick to the people have committed—which will form the friends of vice and the foes of virtue.

Nothing now can redeem the cat he was deserved the late which, innocent as opponents on every encounter? Then let us suck to the people nave communed—which will be remained to explate the guilt principle, spurning from us all the baits of the enemy—subject of my next letter; and it is consolatory to convincing them of the hopelessness of either diverting find that in proportion as "these leaders" lose their Chartism to the respect of the world, unless an example the made of these men. What I in a cause which, like by the first "new move" paved the way convincing them of the hopelessness of either diverting find that in proportion as "these leaders" lose their convenience them of the hopelessness of either diverting find that in proportion as "these leaders" lose their convenience them and temperate; be made of these men. What I in a cause which, like long them of the proportion as "these leaders" lose their convenience, the people become more firm and temperate; be made of these men. What I in a cause which, like long them of the proportion as "these leaders" lose their convenience, the people become more firm and temperate; be made of these men. What I in a cause which, like long them of the proportion as "these leaders" lose their convenience to the people become more firm and temperate; be made of these men. What I in a cause which, like long the people become more firm and temperate; be made of these men.

below up the grand plan of their master, by seeking sheep; when they have got our dogs safely out of the R. T. Morrison.

Remember Baop and his fable of the wolves and the sheep; when they have got our dogs safely out of the master, by seeking the grand plan of their master, by seeking and plan of their master, by seeking the grand plan of t

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Will you be kind enough to give publicity to

the following fact:-

A few mornings since, as I was proceeding to my employ, I saw a poor unfortunate girl carrying on her back the implements used for cleansing chimneys. I have not the least doubt that the child had been made to ascend a chimney, as she had a scraper and brush; likewise a man was with her, carrying the soot bag, alone. Evidently no machine had been used, and thus a human being is made the tool for a mercenary wretch to evade the law, providing the act especially refers to boys, which I believe it does. What a sight to behold; one of that sex whom men are more particularly taught to nourish and protect, on a cold winter's morning, employed in the most degrading of all callings that exist in this country, hounded on by an unfeeling monster, (for she did not walk fast enough,) with tears trickling down her sooty and begrimed face, and her appearance altogether denoting the most intense bodily suffering. Such a sight as this, Sir, would have made any man blush, who was possessed of the least remnant of humanity, and in a town too, where is located a splendid castle, with its royal drones, as inmates, where all the mummeries of a court are being daily enacted, and in a land that granted twenty millions of pounds for the emancipation of slaves abroad, and that has for its chief magistrate one of the same sex as the unfortunate being on behalf of whom I write. I would the child could approach the throne and articulate to the Queen-sister release me from my suffering.

If, Sir, the attention of the legislature is called, through the means of the Star, to the subject, it will be gratifying to me to know that that invaluable organ of the people has been once more the means of render-

ing a service to my suffering fellow creatures. Hoping speedily to see all true friends of the people united for the purpose of obtaining a full measure of

An uncompromising advocate of the Six Points of the People's Charter, WILLIAM MATTHEWS,

42. Pesscod-street, Windsor,

Jan. 22, 1843.

WHO ARE THE ABETTORS OF PHYSICAL FORCE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. "I have seen, in all histories, the defenders of liberty borne down by calumny, and destroyed by faction."-ROBESPIERRE.

SIR,—There is something so extremely absurd in the ' higher and middle classes" professing such a righteons indignation against physical force, and so evidently unjust in the calumnies which they have heaped upon the Working classes, and the body of Chartists, that the those who originated and entertain these slanders, for their statements not only display gross ignorance, but wilful falsehood and malignity; they have not only attained their present position by the means for which they profess such a virtuous abhorrence, and have always resorted to them for the purpose of attaining their ends, but by the power which they have thus seized, and the circumstances in which they have placed the people, they are themselves responsible for whatever Hill, the Editor of the Northern Star, the organ of

violence the industrious classes have resorted to. To account for accusations so inconsistent, and contrary to justice, having proved so powerful in destroying those who have identified themselves with the people, and advocated their interests, it will be necessary to examine the circumstances under which they have operated; and the first feature to be observed is, But he waited till every private means had failed—all be shot? that they are made by those in possession of exclusive requests, all remonstrances, had been answered but political power, that wealth and influence is always with aggravation, with insuit added to injury, just as associated with such power, which has been used to its the members of Parliament answer our petitions—then ts and dogmas as are serble for them to diffuse information, or receive any, of it. Hard it is to have to repreach those whom we except through men and their organs; but by the have honoured. Hard it is that those whom we power, they have been able to carry out their influence have cast off their former selves and compelled us to by appealing to the cupidity of men, and holding out cast them off. What a misfortune it is to be guilty. We the inducements of place and power to those who would opposing them with terror, every invention and cirthus seized upon; and the more extensive the oligarry, and especially where it is a property qualification government, the greater are the facilities for seizing ingratitude—they had no temptation but their own upon them as instruments against the people. We had a melancholy example of this fact in England by motive but self-interest. And shall they rely upon the use which has been made of the press, of the momied and legislative classes—it has pandered to their prejudices, falsehood, and injustice; to ensure profit for themselves, "their paper is their bread," and in us. their hope of sharing in some of the wealth which is wrung from the impoverished working classes; the office had won for them the confidence of the peopleobject of these "guides of the public mind" is not to they had been useful members of the Associationuproot prejudice, but to please; not to diffuse inform- in his proper sphere had done much good-it was ation, but to make statements according to the wishes thought they were well qualified for the post assigned of their apporters; not to oppose injustice, but to gratify some faction of the oppressors; not truth, but | Why should they have relaxed the strings of Chartism, profit; and this has been one of the most powerful which ought always to be kept up to the utmost pitch engines for the propagation of these slanders, and those who have been professedly the most liberal, have and prepare the people to connive at their corruption? effected the greatest injury; for, by playing a double part, they have been the better able to disguise the poison, and by professing to admire and advecate its sweets. They have acted like lawyers, parsons, popular liberty, they had gained upon some of those Chartists 1 do not unite with the middle classes; Who really wished to see such principles established, not be touched in a more tender point than in its finanthey mean you no good, as may be proved by their and then used the hold which they had thus gained, to cial department. How surupulous they should have

as citizens, and look at their recommendation and prac-Then look at the capitalists and the shopocrats, tices whilst agitating for that middle-class "finality" throughout the country, and POLITICAL POWER FOR they would soften justice and silence principle—these fetters more firmly upon the producers of wealth. And deserve punishment more than ever for their previous appoint a committee of public safely," "to compel" them made an Executive ?- was it not that they, more than repealed without bloodshed, it by no means follows that it it not look as if we chose them for their unfitness, rather

THE EXECUTIVE.

"Hear ali and then let justice hold the scale."—OTWAY. Nothing will have more grieved every good Chartist, for nothing can have more injured the cause, than the proven, the admitted, but the unrepented and unatoned dereliction of duty and defalcation in the accounts of the present Executive of the National Charter Association. The principal onus rests upon the Secretary and the self-constituted Treasurer he being the most responsible officer-but his brethren participate the blame and apparently do not wish to be exempt from it. Each will have enough to do to answer for himself without endeavouring to exculpate the other.

All well-wishers to the cause must have wished that

this burning blot on the fair forehead of Chartism

could have been privately erased, either by a secret examination and silent discharge of the guilty parties, or by a public announcement of their innocence; but this wise course, though attempted to be pursued by the sound Chartists, has been frustrated by the arrogant imbecility and shameless pertinacity of the culprits. who ought to have known that to " persist in doing wrong, extenuates not wrong, but makes it much more heavy." We have a rule in scripture which says, " if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone: if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them tell it unto the church, but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican." This rule applies more to private injuries-such tenderness is not due to public defaulters, and yet this forbearing, this Christian course was pursued to the letter in respect of your Executive; but with what effect? I am sorry to say that instead of producing the desired effect, this leniencey did but encourage their hopes of impunity, did but increase their hardened presumption.

The charges against the Executive were not only charges of omission but of commission; of omitting to see that the plan of organisation was carried out or even acted upon by themselves, and of committing peculation or embezzling the funds of the association. None more grievous or more grave charges could be brought against men in their high and important office, trusted as they were with most serious duties, most solemn responsibilities; and how have they answered these charges?-by flippancy, prevarication, and abuse.

That any of these bolder vices wanted Less impudence to gainery what they did Than to perform it first."

"I ne'er heard yet

Empty volubility has been opposed to circumstantial charge. They have met crimination by recrimination. No lawyer, no feacer could have displayed more ingenuity in shifting the venue. They have not been able to repel a fact, to refute an argument; but they say their can put in his plea for himself in the papers?—can any accusation grows by plot; it proceeds from personal necessity for any reply is of itself a severe censure upon ill-will. If they had thought so, surely they would have been more careful and not have given their enemies (if they have any) a handle against them-an opportunity to arraign them, an occasion to triumph over

Mr. Hill, as a member of the National Charter Association, but more especially as a Chartist Councillor. and most especially as a public censor, to which office he was voted by Universal Suffrage.-Mr. William the movement-did but his bounden duty when he to regret is that he did not go more roundly to work. wealth which they have amussed through this exclusive honoured should bring disgrace on the cause. But they may pity them but we must be just. Desertion, even sometimes this excuse—that they were driven away in despair or in disgust; but the Executive are men who have been invested with the highest honours, who were the best paid-in whom unbounded confidence was placed-they could have no complaint of neglect or capidity-no incitement but overweening self-love-no impunity? Shall they be honoured for their breach of duty, their breach of trust? Then is Chartism gone -there are no Chartists-no more faith can be put

The zeal of the Executive previous to their obtaining them. Why should their zeal have slackened since? of principle? Did they wish to enervate the agitation Why should all their disinterestedness have fled? It makes one think that they sought office for the sake of and system-mongers. The honour of Chartism could -so that there should be found no mote in their eyes, no trifling, no temporizing, no tergiversation. Their accounts should always have been ready at every call for

public inspection. I was in hopes that this scandalous affair would have been settled long ere this-that the Executive would have acknowledged their transgressions—had they done so, a generous people would have pardoned them and probably (though not politically) pudently, most indecently, reply with abuse to argument, attack others instead of defending themselves, and insolently attempt tol turn the tables upon their accusers. Oh, too much they steel men's hearts against d themer stuff, they resent every appearance of dicts and thou shalt not have so much as thy foot will object to serve, but we will take their recent conduct them! Our moral discipline should be as strict as martial law, and instant renunciation with the deepest denunciation should be awarded to those who not only

The mal-administration and malconduct of the Exdifficulties in their way. But their subsequent defence "bread or blood," to "answer with a barricade," "to unrighteousness. For what purpose were these men by "slopping all their mills upon a given day," and all other Chartists, should further the cause by acting thus force the people to entrage, for, said they, "even honestly, faithfully, and zealously! If we honour if it were certain that it (the Corn Law) could not be them for negligence, covetousness, and dishonesty, will

Experiment Lorettiam was the precursor of the new way the vice of public opinion, and the sum was the precursor of the new way the vice of public opinion, which shall sweep away the rabbish of prejudice, and, opposed as I and those who are sincerely attached ours, has so much prejudice to contend against—has seedlings, and monopoly, avarice, and also the foolishness of legislatic to within all sive per our principles are to such violence and outside the population our principles are to such violence and outside the population our principles are to such violence and outside the population our principles are to such violence and outside the population our principles are to such violence and outside the population our principles are to such violence and outside the population our principles are to such violence and outside the population our principles are to such violence and outside ours, has so much prejudice to contend against—has seedlings, and monopoly, avarice, and also the foolishness of legislatic ours, has so much prejudice to contend against—has seedlings, and monopoly, avarice, and also the foolishness of legislatic ours, has so much prejudice to contend against—has seedlings, and monopoly, avarice, and also the foolishness of legislatic ours, has so much prejudice to contend against—has seedlings, and monopoly, avarice, and also the foolishness of legislatic ours, has so much prejudice to contend against—has seedlings, and monopoly, avarice, and also to find also the foolishness of legislatic ours, has so much prejudice to contend against—has seedlings, and monopoly, avarice, and also the foolishness of legislatic ours, has so much prejudice to contend against—has seedlings, and monopoly, avarice, and also the foolishness of legislatic ours, has so much prejudice to contend against—has seedlings, and ours, has so much prejudice to contend against—has seedlings, and ours, has so much prejudice to contend against—has seedlings, and ours, has the foolishness of legislatic ours, has seedlings, and ours, h wrong to the right? Who will contribute to theirsup: the olive plants.

which to measure the deviation of the false. Do those do they obtain their revenge when they renew their Monmouthshire Merlin. confidence and are again cheated-should they not withdraw it and be instructed by the error of their choice? We might forgive the injury to ourselves; but not the injury to the cause. Be not deceived by the apparent sincerity of men. Shakespere says. speaking of a blunt knave-"This is some fellow, who having been praised for bluntness, doth effect a saucy roughness -he cannot flatter, he! an honest mind and plain, he must speak truth and they will take it, so, if not, he's plain. These kind of knaves I

know, which in this plainness harbour more craft and more corrupter ends than twenty silly ducking observants that stretch their duties nicely." No time, no place, no exigency can sanction dishonesty, and the dishonesty of our fuglemen is worst

I have long been of opinion that the Executive were useless except as lecturers, that as an Executive they have done little but damage the cause. I could cite many proofs of this; but the reader will recollect them. We have many who work for us voluntarily and gratuitously; but the Executive were not content with Irish Oats. In to-day's market the stands, arising their wages and expences and additional gifts; taxes from the increased fresh receipts from Essex, Kent, wrung from necessity to supply superfluities, although and Suffolk, were tolerably well, but not to say many poor men were pinching themselves more cruelly heavily, filled with samples of wheat of home growth. than poverty had pinched them in order to spare something towards the support of the Executive, fondly deeming that in supporting them they were supporting very heavy inquiry for that article, and the prices the cause. But instead of opening new ground, two of them were opening shops, a third required 10s. a-week last, of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, while several extra, in order to bring out the trades. Has he brought them out? Will he tell us that there was any possibility of his being able to do it? that this money was scarcely any transactions took place in it. However, not swindled under false pretences? I have visited the prices may be called quite is. per quarter lower. from three to four trade lodges in a night, where the The show of Barley was comparatively small. Good principles of Chartism had never before been heard, malting parcels maintained their previous value, but but I did not meet that individual there. I have supplied appointments which he had disappointed with no reward but calumnies, opposed only by a selfapproving conscience. It should be our endeavour to save the people's expense, and not to get as much money as possible for doing as little work as pos-

But then the time when these men were denounced ! -all of them in trouble and one in exile!! Did they not by their injudicious conduct bring the discreet into trouble along with themselves? Is not embezzlement a crime most easily, and consequently most frequently committed; and, therefore, like forgery, most deserving of punishment? Did not the flight of one of them ripen the doubt of their guilt to certainty and cause the rest to be prosecuted? Can any one be said to be absent who one be more present than that? Few can appear so well! Is he so much to be commisserated who has escaped the hands of Government by running away, as those who are in its clutch by manfully standing their ground and resolving to suffer martyrdom, if necessary, in defence of their principles, and in defiance of persecution? Whether is the runagate, or he who flinches not from his post when the hand of oppression is stretched forth for victims, most deserving of sympathy and support? Is that gentleman to be considered a brave man who wantonly insults another, and, when challenged to fight, declines on the score that he is brought those charges before the Chartist public-he under bonds to keeps the peace? Ought he not to did no more than his duty when he sustained them have considered this before? Should not leaders be with all his might—had he done less he would have as tender of the people's blood as of their own, and deserved expulsion from the press. The only thing not disperse in all directions when the hawks are abroad, leaving the people to shift for themselves or

> Let us have no more of this: but proceed to an election of new men, and turn over a new leaf. JOHN WATKINS. Battersea.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHER CHARTISTS .- You have read in the Star of the 14th of January an article on the land, which is must live on. Many political events have taken place, which, if

properly noticed, and well understood, would give you a good idea of the great necessity of some immediate alteration in the landed system of Great Britain, without which it will soon cease to be a respected nation. I will point out to you an example, one which I am well acquainted with, one that will show you that the land is the only solid foundation for the happiness and strength of a country; not the land as it is at present occupied; not in useful cultivation, guarded by keepers, who are nightly coming in contact with unfortunate men, who consider that they have as much right to take a wild animal as any one else; and perhaps they consider that no man has a right, either by divine or human laws, to hold so much land, to the great injury and starvation of thousands. I speak now of those most obnoxious and inhuman laws, the Game Laws, which with other abominable and worse than flendish laws, are daily and even hourly brutalizing the once noble people of England. We will now suppose that a revolution should take place in this country (which God forbid!) supplies would be immediately withheld from the markets. No man, except the farmers, has any stock to fall back upon. The farmers in England are very few: where there is one farmer now, there were fifty in former times. I am writing this upon a farm of six bundred acres; there is only one family on it, and not twenty workmen; it at 45s. 6d. for the last three months. Town Tallow cannot be well cultivated. I can, I am sure, prove 47s. 6d. net cash. that it would support fifty or sixty families, and the produce of the said families would be able to sell at the end of the year would be much more than the present farmer produces. I merely mention these things to show the great necessity of a better system, and to give you a subject for discussion; and I advise you to discuss it, and inquire well into the matter. Now, suppose a revelution to take place—all trade would cease—the farmers would be plundered, they being the only people that would have anything to eat in their possession—the millions of starving people dying would cause a pestilence, which always follows war and famine—the great and rich landlord would. with all his wealth, starve, die, and rot perhaps on his own dunghill. This is a true picture of what England would be in the event of a civil war. God forbid it should take place. Now, suppose four fifths of the people were in possession of land, from half an acre to one hundred, and suppose a revolution took place, the four-fifths would have more to spare than the one-fifth would require for a long time, and supposing the war to last some time, the land would still be in cultivation, except in the immediate seat of the war, and as the seat of war is continually shifting, there would be little fear of starving. Now for the example. You all know, or ought to know, that there has been, with short intervals, a civil or foreign war in Spain for the last thirty-five or six years. The war called the Peninsular war lasted upwards of seven years, and ended in 1814; since which there has been almost a continued civil war, -witness the late affair in Barcelona, which has been crushed for the moment by despets; but is not dead, it is only the beginning of an end. You will flud that after all these wars, and they have been dreadful and desperate, Spain is in a healthy, happy state. The country is full of everything that is good. There are no poor laws, no people dying of starvation. The land is in the hands of at least three-fourths of the people. Just consider such a war taking place in England as that between Don Carlos and his niece, what would become of the people of England, the millions who have neither house nor land? When would they and the transactions during the week have been on be again in a position to demand their rights? Not the most limited scale in all articles, contrary to be again in a position to demand their rights? Not in one hundred years. Look at the Spaniards; they the expectations which might be formed from the with all their civil wars are still as able and as determined, or more so, than ever to have their rights. brutal manner, respecting the monument to the Scottish loads of Oatmeal from Ireland forming the chief martyrs, but not so when speaking of the great martyr- article; whilst our supplies of British produce elsemaker, the Duke of Wellington, and the monument to where are such as to cause no accumulation of stock be erected to his memory, for his great feats in the Penin-eyen with a demand by no means active. There sula, Waterloo, &c., &c. Perhaps the Times are not was a slender attendance of buyers at our market aware, or they will not own it, that the Duke of Wel- this morning; and, although the advance noticed on lington would never have driven the French from Spain this day se'nnight was not supported, we do not without the aid of the Spanish people. It was the reduce our quotations, but repeat them nominally, brave Guerillas that drove the French from Spain: they as the amount of business done was only to a very would have driven Wellington and his army in the moderate extent. same way, had they wished to do so; but they were told they would have a liberal Government, but were grossly deceived. The continued civil wars will show

thing if united. The readers of the Star may gain some knowledge by reading the proceedings and operations of the Guerillas in Spain during the Peninsular wars. In my next I will tell them what the Spanish people did for the hero of Waterloo, and how they did it. A POLITICAL MARTYR,

how they felt that deception. The people can do every

Devon. will, it is reported, move the address in the sion of last year. House of Commons. THE POOR'S RATES in Sunderland are now seven- have not much Wheat offering to-day, but are well teen shillings in the pound on the rental! This supplied with Oats and Barley. Wheat is out of act was communicated in a letter, the other day, condition, and 1s to 2s per qr. lower. Barley is in

WELCH COLLIERIES.—We much regret that the who konour the dishonest think that the " poor abuses cessation from colliery labour still continues in this of the time want countenances." Are they aware of county, and that turn-outs have set all law at defithe excuse offered by Belarius who says, "beaten for ance by forcibly turning out industrious men in some loyalty, excited me to treason." Say, they have given of the works in Glamorganshire. Strong measures their confidence to thimble-riggers and been cheated— are on foot to prevent a repetition of such outrages.—

JOSHUA JACOB, the leader of the extraordinary sect denominated White Quakers, has been arrested and is now in custody in Dublin. He is charged with having fraudulently obtained the sum of £9,000 from one of his female converts.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

HUDDERSPIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, JAN. 24.—The business transactions of this day were very light; an improvemen upon the last cannot be quoted in any one department. Most of the frequenters of the market appear amazed at the inactive state in which trade remains at present, with every probability of its continuance.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JANUARY 23 The arrivals of the past week have been rather liberal of English Wheat, but somewhat scanty of other kinds of grain, especially of Not withstanding the attendance of both London and country buyers was fair, we have again to report a suffered no abatement, from those noted on Monday parcels were left over for Wednesday. No Foreign Wheat has come to hand since our last, yet, grinding and distilling sorts were is. per quarter lower. We had very little doing in any kind of Malt, yet the quotations remained about stationary. Although the supply of Oats was limited, the inquiry for them was inactive, at late rates. Beans moved off slowly, while Peas were the turn lower. The Flour trade was again dull, and ship marks were cheaper.

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 21. Notwithstanding the supply of beasts on offer here this morning was comparatively limited, we have to report a very sluggish inquiry for Beef. owing chiefly to the immense quantity of countryslaughtered meat in the dead markets. However, the primest Scots. Devons, runts, Herefords, &c., sold at prices about equal to those obtained on this day se'nnight, or from 49 to 43 4d per 8lbs, but the value of the middling and inferior descriptions. which formed the bulk of the receipts, was with difficulty supported. As to Sheep, these were in fair average arrivals, and somewhat better in quality, though numbers of them were extremely lame, than for some time past. Prime old Downs being rather scarce maintained previous currencies, but those of the long wools and half-ends had a downward tendency, and a clearance of such was not effected. We had very few Calves on the market, and they sold freely at Friday's advanced rates. Prime small Porkers went off steadily; other kinds of pigs slowly at our quotations. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received about 800 Scots and homebreds; from our northern grazing districts, 450 short horns, runts, and Devons; from the western and midland counties. 350 of various breeds; from other parts of England 150 Scots, runts, cows, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, by sea, 70 horned and policed Scots. The imports of foreign stocks since our last have been very scanty, and we had only four Spanish beasts here to-day, in miserable condition.

Borough Hop Marker.—We have had a very steady demand for most kinds of Hops since this day se'unight, and in some instance, a further advance of from 1s to 2s per owt. has been obtained for the much deserving your attention. "The land we live best parcels. The supplies on offer are far from exin" is often given as a toast, but like many other toasts, tensive. East Kent, in pockets, £5 10s to £6 15s; very improperly; it should be the land we starve in, or ditto in bags, £5 to £6; Mid Kents, in pockets, the land we ought to live in; but, in fact, the land we £5 8s to £6 12s; ditto, in bags, £5 10s to £5 15s; Sussex, £4 10s to £5 18s; Farnhams, £9 to £11; Old Hops, £3 5s to £4 15s.

POTATO MARKETS .- For the best samples of Potatoes we have a better demand, but without any advance in price. Inferior and out-of-condition sorts are mending. The arrivals have been fair for the season, and the following are the present rates:-York reds, 55s to 60s per ton; Scotch ditto, 45s to 50s; Devons, 46s to 50s; Kent and Essex whites 40s to -s; Wisbeach, 40s to 45s; Jersey and Guernsey blues, 40s to 44s; Yorkshire Prince Regents, 40s to

WOOL MARKETS.-The best qualities of Colonial and Foreign Wools, are selling somewhat freely; but, in other kinds, as well as all descriptions of British, very little is doing. The imports during the past week have been about 1,000 packages; 770 being from Odessa; 18 from Mogadore; 429 from Kertch, and 10 from Naples. Our stocks are not large.

Tallow.—There is little new information to give our friends relative to this market. The deliveries are good when compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, but the price is heavy, because the holders are generally anxious to realise. The price at St. Petersburgh for new Tallow is firmer, and but few sellers, yet Tallow has been sold

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 23.-The sales to day are about 3,500 bags. The market is very dull and flat, but there is no further change to notice in prices since the close of the week. Exporters have taken 500 bags American. Saturday the sales were 3,000 bags.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 23 .-We have had about the same supply of cattle at market to-day as last week, with no variation in prices. Beef 51d. to 6d. Mutton 5d. to 6d. Number of Cattle at market: -Beasts 1,006, Sheep 3,458.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 23 .-The imports of British Grain, Flour and Oatmeal. for the past week, are of small amount, and the only arrival from abroad is that of 265 barrels of Flour from the United States. During the same period we have experienced very little country demand: the town's millers and dealers also have have bought sparingly; holders, however, have not pressed, and the sales effected in any article of the trade have been at the prices quoted in our last report. A little fine Irish new red Wheat has sold at 7s. per 70lbs. Choice mealing Oats have brought 2s. 5d., and one or two small parcels of good Welsh 2s. 21d. per 45ibs, 25s. 6d. to 28s. per barrel are the rates for United States and Canadian Flour: 21s. 6d. to 21s. 9d. per 240lbs. those for Oatmeal. English malting Barley, under carcity, bears a full value; 34s. per quarter has been paid for Chevalier. No change as regards Beans or Peas.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 23. -To-day we had an unusually dull market; very few buyers were present, and the business transacted was very limited. The merchants offered less money for flannels, but the manufacturers very generally refused to sell at reduced prices. The Wool Market has been still worse; few sales have been effected at any price.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JAN. 21.— The trade has assumed a very languid character, narrow compass to which the stocks are reduced in first hands, as also in these of the dealers. The The despotic Times speaks in the most insolent and imports at Liverpool and Runcorn are light, 8,439

> RICHHOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JAN. 21 .-We had a fair supply of Grain in our market, to-day, which only had a dull sale. Wheat sold from 5s 3d to 6s 6d. Oats 2s to 2s 8s. Barley 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Beans 4s to 4s 4d per bushel.

STATE OF TRADE IN BARNSLEY. This town prasents the most omenous forebodings of a return of the horrid suffering of last year. The fancy Drill season draws to a close and as the workmen finish their work are in most instances turned off. And what makes the general appearance worse, is, that the other branches of weaving are in a complete LORD COURTENAY, the eldest son of ithe Earl of state of ruin having never recovered from the depres-

YORK CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JAN. 21,-We by a commercial traveller, to a manufacturing very great demand; and having a fresh buyer or firm in this town—Leicester Chronicle. A PRACTICAL JEST.—A man named Moore, who dull, and the turn lower.

maltsters being mostly bare of stock, the trade is firm

AT THE EARNEST REQUEST of his North Lancashire friends, Mr. Hill will spend a week among them from the 11th of February, if all be well. He leaves the disposition of his route to the friends themselves; he will be at Accrington on Saturday evening, the 11th, but not to speak, merely to be ready for beginning work on Sunday.

Holbeck.-Mr. Hill will preach two sermons on Sunday (to-morrow) in the afternoon, at half-past

LONDON.-Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Chartist Hall, Star-street, Bethnal

Mr. WHEELER will lecture on Monday evening, at the Britannia, Waterloo Road. Mr. Sewell will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Goldbeater's Arms, Old St. Paneras Road.

Mr. BAIRSTOW will lecture at the Star Coffee House, Golden-square, next Sunday evening, at seven o'clock. A collection will be made. Mr. SKELTON, of the Clock House locality will lecture on Sanday evening, at 55, Old Bailey. Subject Union, and the best means to be adopted to obtain the same. To commence at seven o'clock precisely. CAMBERWELL.-Mr. Sewell will lecture here on the

6th of February. Mr J. R. H. Bairstow will lecture at the National Association Hall, 242, High Holborn, on Monday next. Admission to body of the Hall, ld, to the gallery, 2d, to the platform, 3d. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THE MEMBERS of the General Council from the following localities in the county of Surrey and Kent are respectfully requested to attend at the King's Arms, King-street, Boron, h, on Sunday Feb. 5th, at half-past two o'clock, for the purpose of transacting business of the nitermost importance, connected with the above counties, viz; Camberwell, Cock Inn; Walworth, Montpelier Tavera; Wat erloo-road, Britannia Coffee House, (Testotallers); St. Olave's and St. John's, Crucifix-lane, Bermondsey, Ship Tavern; Croyden, Bald Faced Stag; South-wark, Star Coffee House; Newington, Cross-street; Kingston, Chartist Hall; Depiford, Prince of Wales; Lambeth, China Walk; Southwark, Brown Bear (hatters); Bermondsey, Raven and Sun; (leather) finishers). It is earnestly requested that the members of the above localities see that their efficers attend to their duty upon this important occasion.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—On Sunday evening next, Mr. Parry will lecture in the Hall, on "the Press of America, France, and England. On Wednesday evening, he will deliver the first of three lectures on British Oratory-the Pulpit, the Bar, and the On MONDAY EVENING next, Mr. Bairstow will

lecture in the hall, on "the State of Political Parties and the Prospects of Democracy."

Figure.—The Chartists will meet on Tuesday evening next, at haif-past eight o'clock, at the Can-

non Coffee House, Old-street.
SOUTHWARK - W. D. Saul, Esq. will address the
Men of Southwark, at the Workingmen's Church, Dockhead, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock. Messra, Gathard and Roberts will address the Men of Southwark, on Sunday week, at eight o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Roache's, Red Lion, Maize, Tooley-street, Borough.

A Puplic Meeting of the Members of the Barnsbury locality will be held on Sunday evening, at the Flora Tavern, York-place, for the transaction of important business: a lecture will also be delivered. THE CLERKENWELL CHARTISTS meet at the Patriot Coffee House, Clerkenwell Green, on Monday even-

KIDDERMINSTER-Mr. Clissett will preach two sermons on Sunday, at the Temperance Coffee House, Lion-field, for the benefit of Mrs. Ellis. Mr. BEESLEY will lecture at Blackburn, on Sunday ; Accrington, on Tuesday ; Bacup, on Wednesday; and at Burnley, on Thursday.

MR. HENRY SANSFORD Will lecture at the Prince of Wales, Leamington, on Sunday next, at halfpast six.

NEWTON HEATH.-Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, will lecture here in the Chartist Room, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. A collec- buyin' every thing. tien will be made at the close of the lecture, on behalf of John Massey.

FAILSWORTH.-Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, will lecture at the Fole-Isne School, in this place, on Sunday, at six o'clock in the evening. A collection will be made at the close of the lecture on behalf of UPPER WARLEY, -A lecture will be delivered in the Association room, on Sunday evening next at six o'clock, by Mr. J. Clayton, of Midgley.

BROWSGROVE.—A supper will take place at Mr. Leek's, Queen's Head Inn, High-street, Bromsgrove, on Monday, in honour of the liberation of Mr. John Mason, from Stafford Gaol, and likewise of his manly and patriotic conduct in advocating the rights of the Peeple's Charter. Mr. George White of Birming- but the divil a perch any one got if they did not ham, will accompany Mr. Mason. Tickets to be had give some, and that every one knows, for any one at Mr. Leek's, Queen's Head; Mr. H. Prosser, Wor- that did'nt was turned out. cester street; and Mr. James Hall, Sidemore.

MR. GAMHAGE, of Northampton, will lecture at money? the following places, during the next week:—Chel-tenham, Menday; Gloucester, Tuesday; Cinderford, he got id, but he's in a stew now himself, for he's Forest of Dean, Wednesday; Stroud, Thursday; wrote against to the head man. Wotton-under Edge, Friday.

BURY.-Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester, will lecture in this town on Monday evening next, in the Garden-street lecture room, at eight o'clock. Mr. Davies, from Hawick, (Scotland) will therefore have no occasion to go, Mr. Dixon being engaged previous to receiving his letter. Mr. Davies would have been written to but his letter was without directions.

KEICHLEY.—The usual delegate meeting of the Keighley district will be held in the Working Man's Hall, Sun-street, on Sunday, Feb. 5th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. A full attendance of delegates is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Mr. Ruper Ridler's Tour previous to his appearance at the Gloucester Assizes for sedition:tions to be directed to him, at Mr. W. Perry's, 2, an' they were all hurled out in the door just like pigs High-street, Cheltenham.

CARLISLE.—On Sunday evening, an original paper ment Society, No. 6, John-street, Caldew Gate, precisely at aix o'clock, "On the absolute necessity of the Chartists assisting to the utmost of their power, all those persons, and their immediate connections, who in this part of the country might be made known to have suffered, and are likely to suffer, for advocating him.
the cause of the people." The object of the above proceeding is with a view of getting up a subscription in behalf of the bereaved Mrs. Ellis. It is hoped that every good Chartist will exert himself in his own circle of friends and acquaintances, to raise as large a sum as possible, which he can pay in to the treasure, Mr. William Coulthard, on the night in question, or

Bingley.—Sermons will be preached on Sunday, (to-morrow.) by Messrs. Hammond and Kitchen. from Bradford, in the Forester's Court Room.

MILES PLATTING.—The Chartists of this locality will open a new room on Sanday next, in Cropperevening, at half-past six. HUDDER-PIELD.-"CHARTISM AND CORN-LAWISM."

-Placards with the annexed ratle are now on the walls of Huddersfield, stating that Feargus O'Connor, Esq., will deliver a lecture in the Philosophical Hall, on Saturday (this evening.) Doors open at mix, and the lecture to commence at seven. Admission to the Gallery and Body of the Hall, one penny; Orchestra, twopence. "The League Repealers are challenged to attend." The Teetotal Repealers are challenged to attend." The Teetotal Repealers are challenged to attend." The Teetotal Repealers are challenged to attend."

A DUPLE AND DALL III Indication the Executive, Iveimes, steward; Feber constantine, captain's cook; have dragged them on the counter. The action by day dragged them on the counter. The action have been canvassed, his every movement has been butcher; H. Howship, cuddy servant (this individual left the ship in India, but returned before she both accordingly placed in the hands of the police. Band have kindly offered their services for the occasion, which were readily accepted.

Chapel, when it is hoped as many will attend as and Mr. Fenletter, were appointed auditors of their possible, as business of importance is to be transacted balance sheet. Mr. Abel D. Cook, of No. 15, Lis-A Ball will take place on Monday evening, the lith of February, at the Shipwreck Inn, Yew Green, for the benefit of Jonathan Frost, now a prisoner, but will be released on Saturday, the 12th. Dancing to commence at half-past seven. Tickets of Admis-

tion, fourpence each. SHEFFIELD.—FIG TREE-LANE.—Mr. George Evinson will lecture on Sunday evening, at half-past six

MR JULIAN HARNEY will deliver an address on Monday evening sthalf-past seven o'clock. A MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Bradroed. The Chartists of Bowling Back Lane will meet on Monday morning, in their room, at ten

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the News Room are requested to meet on Sunday evening, at six o'clock, in the

o'clock, on business of importance.

THE CHARTISTS of Daisy Hill will meet on Saturday night. THE CHARTISTS Of George's street are requested to meet on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, in their

On Sunday, at two o'clock, a discussion will take place, on the best means of obtaining the Charter, in the large room, Butterworth Buildings.

MERTHYR TYDVIL - The political admirers o Thomas Paine propose to celebrate his birth-day on Monday evaning, at the Three Horse Shoes,

SPRING CIRCUITS, 1843, Home-Lord Chief Justice Denman, Mr. Justice NORFOLK-Lord Chief-Justice Tindal, Mr. Jus-

tice Coleridge. Mr. Baron Rolfe. MIDLAND-Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Baron

OXFORD-Mr. Justice Erakine, Mr. Justice Wight-Western-Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Serj. -North Wales-Mr. Justice Williams. South Wales-Mr. Justice Maule. Lord Abinger remains in town.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT. APPOINTMENTS FOR THE SPRING ASSIZES.

Before Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Justice Coltman. York-Wednesday, 1st March. LIVERPOOL-Wednesday, 22nd March.

Before Mr. Baron Rolfe-LANCASTER-Wednesday, 1st March. APPLEBY—Wednesday, 6th March. Carlisle—Saturday, 11th March. Newcastle—Saturday, 18th March. Durham.—Saturday, 25th March.

ATHLONE POOR LAW UNION, (From the Athlone Sentinel.)

LANDLORD AND TENANT .- EJECTMENT OF TENANTRY. The board of guardians held their usual weekly meeting on Saturday, Mr. G. Dillon, of Coolmuck, in the chair.

Amongst those who applied for admission was a youth named Michael Gosling, aged about eighteen, and four sisters, varying from fourteen to seven VESTS OF SEA On the applicants coming into the room, the chairman asked him if the four little girls were his

Gosling-Yes, yer honour, they are, sure enough. Chairman-Where is your father? Gosling-He's in America.

Chairman-Where's your mother! Gosling-Troth I don't know, yer honour: but b'heve she went to my father when we were turned Commissioner-Who turned you out?

Gosling-Mr. Hill did. Commissioner-Who is Mr. Hill? Gosling.-Divil a one of mysel knows. He only come there some years agone as agent, an ids the sore day to us all. He's agent, I heard, to Mr.

Commissioner—Oh! you lived on the Ballykeeran property. Gosling-Yes, yer honour; bud I was turned out

three weeks since, and I was trying to support mysel and the childer here till I was ladin' a horse that | did not sustain the information, inasmuch as Jones run away wud me, an' hurt my leg; and as I wasn't able to work, I was forced to let mysel an' themsels come in here. Chairman-Did you get any money when you were

turned out?

Gosling-My mother got 30s, for throwing down the house. Chairman-How much land had you ? Gosling-Three roods, yer honour, and a schra-

Chairman—How many families were turned out ! Gosling-Forty families, wnd six or seven, and sometimes eight and nine, in every one of them Chairman-That is, on the lowest calculation, 280 souls at a clearing. Well, it was not a bad of the bench. He thought the law was good, inas- Mrs. Benson as belonging to Miss Foxcroft, and day's work, certainly. Do you know John Doyle?
Gosling—Faith an' to be sure I do, your reverence. He'll be in the next week wud you : he's strivin' to keep out, bud he won't be able, since he lost the bit of land, an' the 30s, he got for knocking

May, but he won't be able to support the family Chairman—Do you know Jem Heaton? Gosling-Sure enough I do, yer honour, for he

down the cabin he ped for getting into a room till

the neighbours say. I heard Jem Heaton gave 27 or £8: and Larry Dearden, every one knows, gave a heifer and a pound note, and got nine acres; but though John Kearney gave £3 he only got an acre.

Captain Stubbs got the most entirely of ony one Chairman-Did Captain Stubbs give any money! Goaling.—Don't you know well enough he did! working millions, and his stern adherence to the I didn't see any of the money counted to be sure;

Chairman-Was it Mr. Hill who got all this

Who wrote against him? Mr. Tem Gannon: sure your reverence knows him well enough. Chairman-Was there any money sent to be given

to the poor people when turned out? Gosling-The neighbours say there was, and that Chairman-Who is the owner of the property?

Gosling-Col. Bligh, yer honour. Chairman-Do Col. Bligh or Mr. Disney know his work in Ballykeeran 🕄

tould them all. Some would say that the Colonel is a good man, an' av he knew id, he'd put a stop to id, exception of one) perished. an' some say they'd be no use in tellin' him about id, Reading, Monday, Feb. 6th-Oxford, Tuesday and that his mind is pisoned wnd lies and stories; but Wednesday, Feb. 7th and 8th-Wisney, Thursday mysel doesn't think he knows the half of id, for no and Friday, 9th and 10th-Cheltenham, Saturday, Christian that thinks he has a sowl to be saved would Sunday, and Monday, 11th, 12th, and 13th—and at | do the like, more especially some of them that were after great suffering their little barques got into Winchcomb on Tuesday the l4th. All communica- lyin' or red hot out of the fever, the Lord save us, places of safety; three of them ran ashore at you'd be drivin' to a fair.

Some of the guardians said Colonel Bligh ought to will be read at the Working Men's Mental Improve- be Written to on the subject, but there was no guardian present who knew him, and we, having taken notes, were requested to publish them, in the hope

The applicants were admitted.

METROPOLITAN VICTIM DEFENCE AND SUPPORT FUND COMMITTEE.—This body, established in accordance with the unanimous resolution of the Metropolitan Delegate Meeting, met on Wednesday evening, at the Dispatch, Bride-lane, Mr. Simpson, of the chair; Mr. Rose was appointed secretary, and Mr. Simpson, treasurer. The sum of 5s. was received from the city of London, for the victim, Robert Wild; and 2s. from Flora Tavern, Barnsbury-park, for the same purpose. Mr. Rose reported that he had sent the sum of 10s. to Mrs. Wild. The street, when Mr. William Dixon will deliver a following resolution was carried:-" That in order lecture. The lecture to commence at half-past six to more efficiently carry out the object for which o'clock. The room will be opened every Sunday this committee has been created, we recommend to off Lornel on Thursday last, all of whom perished, the Metropolitan Delegate Meeting and to the vari- with the single exception of the cuddy servant, ous London localities, the propriety of enlarging the | Henry Abchurch : committee, by receiving one delegate from each ocality in the metropolis at present unrepresented." The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday

evening, at eight o'clock, in the above house. reached us on Friday morning.

MARYLEBONE -A meeting of the members of this A DISTRICT DELEGATE MEETING will be held at locality was held at their Hall, on Sunday morning, Thurstonland, on Sunday next, (to-morrow,) in the Mr. Mudge in the chair. Mr. Maiden, Mr. Rouse, for the purpose of discussing Mr. Cooper's New plan of organisation. Communications to be addressed to Mr. Abel D. Cook, 15, Lisson Grove,

> PROSECUTION FOR SABBATH BKEAKING. Five cases of alleged Sabbath profanation were brought before Mr. Rushton, stipendiary magis-trate, at the Liverpool Police Court on Friday, and excited the attention of an immense number of the merchants and other inhabitants of that town, partly cuddy-servant, were drowned at the same place a few on account of the extraordinary and unusual nature days before the ship sailed of the proceedings themselves, and partly because Mr. Robertson Gladstone, (the Mayor of the borough, and the brother of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade,) was one of the parties mainly interested the remainder of the crew.
>
> 1t is stated that nine men or the vist regiment of whitenins, a vinage in the neighbourhood of relatives and friends of the deceased Hustwick were also present throughout. No professional person of Trade,) was one of the parties mainly interested the remainder of the crew. in the result. His worship occupied a seat on the right of the bench, surrounded by several gentlemen. ter, and got up for the first time on Monday.
>
> The first case investigated was that of Joseph
> Sheppard, a newsvender, of Vauxhall Road, who had been summoned on a charge of having his shop open for the sale of the London journals and other and Poplar, the widows and Poplar the first time on Monday.
>
> International two of the boat till the other circumstances, were precisely the same as till the other circumstances, were precisely the same as till the other circumstances, were precisely the same as till the other circumstances, were precisely the same as till the other circumstances, were precisely the same as till the other circumstances, were precisely the same as till the other circumstances, were precisely the same as till the other circumstances, were precisely the same as till the other circums open for the sale of the London journals and other publications, on the preceding Sunday. This was the third occasion during as many weeks, on which neighbourhood.

> sible for him to meet the demands of his customers unless his shop was open on the Sunday; that he was determined to keep it open, even though he should thereby subject himself to a 53. penalty for every infraction of the act during the next twelve months; and that he could not understand why he NORTHERN (York, Liverpool, and Northern a poor man, should be singled out as an object of Counties)—Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Justice Coltman, persecution, while the Mayor was permitted with persecution, while the Mayor was permitted with impunity to ride to and from Church in his carriage. the public news-rooms of the town were kept open and many of the more "respectable" of the inhabitants were allowed to indulge themselves in other practices on the Sabbath of a like profanatory nature. Mr. Rushton, while he admitted the justness of this line of reasoning, and the necessity that existed for having caution exercised on the part of those who instituted prosecutions of the kind, declared, at the same time, that he had only to deal with such cases as might happen to be brought before him, and that as infractions of the act had taken place in that instance, the fines should be paid. Finding that he had been fined a second time, and wishing to bring the subject more at large before the public. Shepherd had summonses served this week upon Wm. Spence, the Mayor's coachman. for having driven his worship to and from church on Sunday last, and also upon John Jones, the master of the Exchange; David Hughes, the master of the Lyceum; and Edward Griffiths, the master of the Athensum news-rooms, for having had their respective rooms open for public amusement and instruction upon Sunday last. The case against Sheppard was first gone into. He did not deny that he
> had his shop open, but complained of the partial
> execution of the law against Sabbath-breaking.
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> The case against Shephave, it is presumed, been recovered, as none have
> execution of the law against Sabbath-breaking.
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> The case against Shephave, it is presumed, he commercial partiance, a quenecker; ner
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> man, resident in Bradford, an oyster hawker, was
> on Wednesday committed to York Castle, for trial
> on a charge of having stabbed John Priestley,
> wheelwright Bradford moor. From the evidence
> it appeared that on Monday night, about twelve from religious scruples that the churchwardens had to put down the whole system of Sunday trading in of the cargo. the town, but merely that part of it with which the humble classes were more immediately concerned. Mr. Rushton said, that whether they did their duty or not, generally, or merely interfered in isolated cases as the defendant's, did not affect the matter. The question was, whether, under the statute, the defendant had been either trading on the Lord's day. or following his ordinary occupation. It had been proved beyond doubt in this, as in former cases, that

he had been so engaged; and therefore the Court had nothing to do but to put the law in force. The fine having been paid, the case against Wm. Spence, the Mayor's coachman, was called on, when Sheppard deposed, that about a quarter to one o'clock on Sunday last, he was passing along Fenwickstreet, when he observed the defendant in the act of turning round the Mayor's coach—an occupation which the man ordinarily followed. It was decided that this case did not come within the meaning of the act against Sabbath breaking, and Mr. Rushton

dismissed it. The case of John Jones, the master of the Exchange news-room, was next called on, whereupon Sheppard deposed that about one o'clock on Jane Foxcroft, aged 24 or 25, whose father, a stuff Sunday last, he went into the aforesaid news-room, having found it open, and that he considered the parties who were occupying the place to be equally afternoon, and left there about ten minutes before information. Mr. Rushton said, that the evidence had not been proved to be the master of the room. Mr. Corson, solicitor, who appeared for the defence, said he would admit that Jones was the master.

dismissed the case. Sheppard said, that not having been able to re- made enquires at the lock house, on Thursday night, cognise Mr. Hughes at the Lyceum, or Mr. Griffiths for their niece, but not hearing any thing of her at the Athenseum news-rooms, he would relinquish contented themselves with the thought that she had life; and all experience proves that this conversion the two other informations. He expressed a hope, determined to spend the night with her companion; of living muscular fibre into compounds destitute of however, that from what had taken place the public and yesterday morning a message was despatched to vitality is accelerated or retarded according to the would see the odiousness of the law. Mr. Rushton ascertain the fact. In the meantime, however, amount of force employed to produce motion. With said that if the law were odious, it was the duty of Jackson, the lock-keeper, found a silk bag, containthe external cooling the respiratory motion becomes individual to mention its "odiousness" in presence much as it was designed to preserve the Sabbath in measures were then taken to drag the canal, where waste by means of food, the temperature of the body Deputies is at this moment the scene of a very livery the way it should be preserved. The parties then the bodies were very soon found. The bodies were

## FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE STORM.

LEITH ROADS, SUNDAY.—For the last forty-eight hours it has blown a terrific storm from the N.W., Gosling—Sure enough
got ten acres of the land, and more av I say id.
Chairman—Well, as you got money for throwing down the houses and giving possession, I should supfirm who had land gave something for it to the sloop of about fifty tons, called the Janet of Monshing a passage through the Forth, was immaking a passage through the Forth, was after it commenced on Friday morning, an event Lady Lane, under the bankruptcy of Mr. Blackett, overtaken by the storm, which almost immediately shivered her sails into numberless pieces, and after-wards drove her on a rock called Mickery-stone, where she, in the course of a few hours, went to pieces, and every soul on board met with a waterv grave. Some of the unfortunate seamen were married men, and have left large families to deplore their loss. The sloop was laden with a valuable cargo of wheat, which, with the vessel, was insured. She had left Montrose in the early part of last week, and was bound to Glasgow, to deliver her cargo. Considerable portions of the wreck have been washed on shore, and amongst it was a spar with the body of a man lashed to it. He was a seaman, apparently about thirty years of age.

At Bowcastle on Friday morning, before daybreak, a ship named the Elizabeth Aletta, was wrecked on the coast of Cruckington Haven, about six miles alongside of the vessel she was found to be a complete wreck, for the greater part of her hull had he robbed the people regularly, and didn't give them | broken up and was scattered along the beach. Up to the period of this report being sent off only three bodies had been discovered. Near the same place two other vessels were lost in the course of the storm, one a schooner, belonging to Southampton, from Swansea, laden with copper, on shore near Hartland Gosling—Bad manners to me if I can well tell: Point; and the Sarah, of Teignmouth, which founbut sure Mr. Gannon wrote to some of them and dered off Tintegile Head. Those who manned the latter were saved, but of the schooner, all (with the

THE LATE STORM AT BRIGHTON.—Intelligence has reached the town of the safety of the four trawl or hog" boats which were missing since the storm. Hastings, and the fourth drifted to Ramsgate Harbour, which the crew succeeded in reaching in almost an exhausted state. Messrs. Cheeseman's brig, the George, which was off the town in the storm, also made Ramsgate Harbour, greatly damaged. The crew went down on their knees to that the manner in which his property is managed the Captain to beg of him to run ashore on the Sussex coast; but he would not listen to their entreaties, although the vessel had sprung a leak, fearing that by so doing their lives would be sacrificed. Fortunately they succeeded in safely entering the Harbour.

WRECK OF THE CONQUEROR.

Further and interesting intelligence relative to this unfortunate vessel was received on Wednesday by the French mail as to the immediate loss; and the City of Poonah, Indiaman, which arrived in the Downs on Tuesday, brings a file of Capetown papers containing some important facts relative to the passengers and state of the ship when she left Table-bay

The subjoined is an accurate list of the passengers

James E. Duggan, commander; John Harvey, first mate; William Smith, second mate; Charles Rush, third mate; James Rogers, surgeon; Thomas son, pantry boy.
Midshipmen.—Messrs. Thomas Allen, A. T. Skynner, Frederick Verner, G. P. Barton, W. H. B.

Whitchurch. Passengers .- Mrs. Thompson and four children

William Kellar, bootswain's mate, died at Calcutta on the 21st July. James Cotton, able seamen, and Charles Pepernell

LOSS OF ANOTHER EAST INDIAMAN. On Wednesday information was received that another East India trader had been added to the melancholy catalogue of losses occasioned by the ing knife. From the facts adduced before the coromelancholy catalogue of losses occasioned by the late violent gales. The vessel was named the Jessie ner and jury upon the inquest, held on Tuesday Logan, the property of Mr. Logan, a merchant at Liverpool, from which port she traded to and from Calcutta. She was 850 tons burden, and commanded by Captain Major. On Monday last the vessel was out from within for her to wait awhile; she menout from the Logan and Mr. Mitchell called out from within for her to wait awhile; she menout from the Logan and Mr. Mitchell called to introduce an amendment, relative to that most out from within for her to wait awhile; she menout from the Logan and Mr. Mitchell called to introduce an amendment, relative to that most out from within for her to wait awhile; she menout from the Logan and discussed scriation every paragraph of the speech to introduce an amendment, relative to that most out from within for her to wait awhile; she menout from the Logan and discussed scriation every paragraph of the speech from the Throne, had, it is said on all sides, agreed to introduce an amendment, relative to that most out from within for her to wait awhile; she menout from the Logan and discussed scriation every paragraph of the speech from the Throne, had, it is said on all sides, agreed to introduce an amendment, relative to that most out from within for her to wait awhile; she menout from the Logan and discussed scriation every paragraph of the speech from the Throne, had, it is said on all sides and discussed scriation every paragraph of the speech from the Logan and discussed scriation every paragraph of the speech from the Throne, had, it is said on all sides and discussed scriation every paragraph of the speech from the Logan and discussed scriation every paragraph of the speech from the Logan and discussed scriation every paragraph of the speech from the Logan and discussed scriation every paragraph of the speech from the Logan and discussed scriation every paragraph of the speech from the Logan and discussed scriation every paragraph

violence. At length she became unmanageable, and

was driven agreund off Boscastle, formerly Bot-

terean Castle, about seventeen miles from Launceston. Blue-lights and other signals of distress were made, but such was the fury of the gale and the violence of the surf, that none whatever would venture to her assistance, and at length she drifted on the rocks up to the handle. From the evidence of a man, a and soon became a total wreck. She had evidently been abandoned by the crew and passengers, but from the long-boat having been washed on shore, it is feared they have all perished, as up to the time of writing this account no information had been obtained respecting them; and, from the fact of the himself whilst labouring under aberration of mind." Jessie Logan not being a London trader, no account Deceased was sixty-two years of age, and has lived of the number of her crew or passengers could be procured. She was a North American built vessel, termed, in commercial parlance, a Quebecker; her The information against him had been laid by the Coffee House, or Lloyd's. It is not at present o'clock, prosecutor and a friend, named John Waite, churchwardens; but he thought that it could not be known whether she was uninsured, or whether un an overlooker, residing in High-street, left the derwritten at Liverpool or London, nor till further interfered, inasmuch as they had not endeavoured accounts arrive, can any clue be given as to the value

Local and General Intelligence.

Ashworth was committed for trial for having stolen a waggion rope, the property of Mr. Benjamin Wilson, in Pontefract-lane. CONVICTION UNDER THE WORSTED ACT .- On Tuesday, David Bastow, general-dealer, in Hunsletlane, was charged, at the Court House, with having in his possession a quantity of wool, of which he could give no satisfactory account. It was found secreted while searching for stolen goods. He was

months. The fine was paid.

MELANCHOLY DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Friday (yesterday) morning, the bodies of two young women were taken out of the canal at Knostrop. The elder one, named Sarah Collishe, aged 27, is niece to Mr. J. Benson, gardener, Knostrop, and has lived with him for the last ten years; the other is Miss presser, resides in the Isle of Cinder. The latter had been on a visit at Mr. Benson's, on Thursday iable with himself. On those grounds he had laid the eight o'clock in the evening, Miss Collishe accompanying her, and the probability is that from the darkness of the night, they had both fallen into the water together, as they were found within a short distance of each other, and not more than fifty or sixty yards from the house which they had left in all Mr. Rushton refused to allow the admission, and the bloom of health, only a very few minutes previous to the awful catastrophe. Mr. and Mrs. Benson cles, in the lock, and this was identified by Mr. and removed to Mr. Benson's house, to await an inquest, which was held yesterday afternoon, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.

EXTENSIVE FELONY.—Henry Lineham, late clerk to Messrs. Ward and Son, solicitors, was, on Monday last, fully committed to York Castle, on two charges, one for stealing £575 odd, and the other for embezzling £27 odd, which he had received on Messrs. Ward's account from Mr. Edward Ripley, for safely sasted in one of the carriages attached to

grocer, Briggate. man named Alexander M'Key, a journeyman tailor. This being the case, he fully, and very justly so, was charged before the magistrates with neglecting expected to be allowed to proceed to Leeds by the to provide for his wife, and for refusing to live with her. His reason was that there was neither who strut about, dressed in a little brief authority, affinity of feeling nor unity of action" between refused to allow him to go to the place of his desu-

shop in Kirkgate.

named Eli Langdale, was admitted evidence, and pence as if the gentleman had only paid for pro-Hunslet-lane, who "asks no questions," was committed for receiving the same.

THE WATCH COMMITTEE.—This body passed a law Gosling-'Troth one that knew how to do it well, from this town, and the whole of her crew, amount- that all public-houses shall be closed at twelve ing, it is supposed, to twelve persons, perished. o'clock at night. In reference to this we should like Upon the discovery being made, a number of boats to know if it be true that some policemen were hastened off to their assistance, but upon arriving drinking in a public-house in Kirkgate, until between three and four o'clock a few mornings ago. Perhaps Dr. Craven will look after this? NOVEL MODE OF DETECTING PROSTITUTES, BY A MEMBER OF THE Town Council.—A case came be- disgraceful circumstances; sooner than do so, he would fore the Bench of Magistrates at the Court House, walk the remainder of the way. Upon this they deon Saturday last, in which Mr. Councillor Craven manded the extra shilling for the distance he had alappeared to complain of two unfortunate females ready travelled, and told him that if he would not pay whom he had met in the street at a late hour on Friday night. On the women being called on, the Councillor stepped forward, and addressing the

Who are you?" "I," replied the astonished Coun-116th clause of the Leeds Improvement Act we are empowered to make a law-" Mr. Wright -" Dont tell us anything about the law; tell us the charge against these women." Mr. Craven-" We in the street last night, when these women stopped me." Mr. Wright—"Pray did you go into the street for the purpose of being stopped?" Mr. Craven—"I did." Mr. Wright—"Then go about your business. This is an open Court, and we want impartial witnesses, not such as you. The women are discharged. The Watch Committee have no power to make laws. Go about your business." The new fledged Councillor then retired, amidst the laughter of all

named Thomas Goulden, alias Rynes, Sarah Goul- such conduct; where, as in this case, they will, no den, alias Rynes, his wife, and Eliza Williams, alias doubt, obtain redress. They will keep the offenders of revenue is exploded by the retrenchments to the Barlow, were detected whilst on a professional within proper restraint, and secure to the public extent of £70,000 per annum which the Portuguese visit to this town, on Friday last. On the forenoon justice and respectful treatment.—Bradford Obof that day, the two females went into the shop of server. Mr. J. J. Moody, draper, Lower Hillgate, and requested to look at some silk handkerchiefs. A varietv was placed before them, and, after some delay, the prisoner Williams was observed to place a parcel paper about a month ago, has, during the past of seven handkerchiefs, worth about 26s. under her week, been officially investigated by the magistrates, cloak. She was charged with the theft, at which the result of which has been the committal of she affected to be greatly shocked, and denied the Joseph Hey, of Beamley, (the person on whom accusation. Before she could be searched, she suspicion was in the first instance cast,) on a charge dropped the handkerchiefs upon the floor; and the of wilful murder. Since the inquest was held, the other female picked them up and placed them on greatest anxiety has been felt by all, both rich and Wilson, carpenter; F. Martin, sail-maker; W. Cloak must have caught them, and by that means unfortunately, feeling both in Beamsley and likiey, cloak must have dragged them off the counter. The action appears to have been against Hey; all his actions have been canvassed, his every movement has been the counter, observing that the hooks of Williams' poor, that the mystery should be cleared up; but, sailed); F. Bowen, boatswain's mate; P. Kelly, The male prisoner was afterwards apprehended in inferences but seldom favourable to him deduced ditto; Charles Brown, George Harcourt, G. Dawson the Market Place, by policeman Tatton, he having therefrom. Reports that evidence had been withbeen previously seen in their company. On his being confronted with the other prisoners at the inquest, and that some had been mis-stated, were police-office, he denied all knowledge of them, and in circulation freely, and having reached the ears and Mr. Fenletter, were appointed auditors of their balance sheet. Mr. Abel D. Cook, of No. 15, Lisbalance sheet. Mr. A police-office, he denied all knowledge of them, and in circulation freely, and having reached the ears was overheard by some of the police, whilst they was best to adopt. This took place last Saturday, were in the lock-ups, their guilt and connection and appears to have resulted in a determination to was proved beyond a doubt. They were all recog- apprehend Hey and investigate the matter again. nised as old offenders, each having been once or On Monday morning last, at half-past ten o'clock, Mrs. Major Johnstone and four children; Miss oftener convicted. The male prisoner, it was said, the investigation commenced at the Lister's Arms in Turton, Mr. Marshall, Lieutenant Marshall, 73d had been in Salford, Leeds, Hull, Carlisle, and other likley, the magistrates being E. C. L. Kay, W. R. Native Infantry; Captain Milner, 39th Bengal gaols, in addition to having been transported seven Native Infantry; Master Blake and Master years from Chatham. They were all committed to Mr. Wagstoff, solicitor, from Bradford, with his the sessions for trial.

Sheppard had been summoned on a similar charge, on the Conquerer was engaged to leave England on the two former occasions he had been fined in the penalty of five shillings for each offence; but on the bath he informed the court that it was not and another of Mr. Green's vessels has been when brought to shore, but are now in the way of next assizes, on the charge of wilful murder. The commitment was then made out, and he was removed in the charge of the constable of Eloin Courant.

Eloin Courant.

MOST DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Sunday last. Thomas Mitchell, Esq., surgeon, &c., Birstal, committed a most determined act of self-destruction by stabbing himself through the heart with a dissectwas forced open, and Mr. Mitchell was found with his upper garment taken off, and after one conhad for some months back laboured under a great depression of spirits, and under a delusion with respect to his monetary affairs, amounting to an aber-ration of mind. The jury returned a verdict, "Killed upwards of forty years in Birstal.

Case of Stabbing.—Patrick Murray, an Irish-Bechive Inn, in Westgate, with the intention of going to the Victoria public house, in Silsbridgelane, with the intention of stopping all night, as Priestley was going to Halifax, early in the morning. When in Silsbridge lane, prosecutor considered he would be too late for the Victoria, he therefore resolved to go to the Odd Fellows' Hall. With that object, he and Waite proceeded down the LEEDS .- STEALING ROPE. - On Tuesday, Geo. Levs where the prisoner lives. As they approached his house, the prisoner, who was standing at his own door, with a poker in his right hand, and an oyster knife in his left, cried out (making use of an indecent expression) that he would kill them by G-d, and as they were passing he struck Priestley on the forehead with the poker, and immediately afterwards he made lunge with his knife at the side of prosecutor, who t that moment was crouching from the effect of the blow, he received the blow on his head, the knife fined £20, or, in default, to go to Wakefield for two passing through his hat, and inflicting a wound a quarter of an inch in depth on the head. The njuries altogether were of the most serious character. Waite also received many severe blows from the poker, in his endeavours to rescue Priestley. The prisoner sought to fix the charge of intoxication on the prosecutor and Waite, but in that he totally failed, He then declined to say anything in his dofence till on his trial.

MAXIMS WORTHY OF PUBLIC ATTENTION.—Men can bear hunger for a long time under the equator. but cold and hunger united very soon exhaust the body. The cooling of the body, by whatever cause it may be produced, increases the amount of food necessary. The time which is required to cause death by starvation depends on the amount of fat in had all the state and more than the pride of the body, on the degree of exercise, as in labour or kings." exertion of any kind, and on the temperature of the air. As an immediate effect of the manifestation of mechanical force, we see that a part of the muscular substance loses its vital properties, its character of stronger: in allower temperature more oxygen is bers proceeded to their work this morning conveyed to the blood; the waste of matter increases, The Queen's speech and the Ministerial bill of indemand if the supply be not kept in equilibrium with this nity form the staples of discussion. The Chamber of gradually sinks.—Leibeg's Animal Chemistry.

IMPOSITION OF RAILWAY CLERKS .-- On Saturday

last a very respectable tradesman. residing at Huddersfield, having occasion to go to Leeds, took his fare in the third class, being 2s. 6d., ng proceeded as far as the Normanton station, at which seeing his son, whom he had brought with him thus far, safely seated in one of the carriages attached to another train which was going up the North Midland. By this time the Leeds train, in which he A PHILOSOPHICAL REASON.—On Saturday last, a had been taken to Normanton, had left the station. next train. But, behold, the officers at the station nation unless he would submit to take his fare over Stealing Trowsers.—On Monday, a man named again from that station, which is two shillings, and John Marshall, was committed for trial for having pay an extra shilling besides! (It is necessary here to stolen a pair of trousers, on Saturday night, from a observe, that the fare from Cooper Bridge to Normanton, in the third class, is three shillings and six-STEALING LEAD.—On Monday, a young lad named | pence, and two shillings from Normanton to Leeds; Richard Penrose, was committed for trial, for hav- but when the fare is taken through from Cooper ing stolen a quantity of lead from the maltkiln of Bridge to Leeds, it is only half a crown.) This Mr. N. W. Nell, in Meadow-lane; an accomplice, extra shilling was to make up the three and sixthe wife of David Bastow, a general dealer, in ceeding to Normanton. He, however, protested against the imposition which they thus attempted to practice upon him. This drew down upon his head a volley of abuse, accompanied with threats to have him secured in the lock-up; but he was not to be intimidated with language such as that, and stoutly maintained his right to be allowed to pursue his journey without any further impost being laid upon him. Notwithstanding all his firmness, however, they still insisted upon his paying the extra charge which they demanded. Again, he told them positively that he would not enter the carriage under any such that they would take him to Wakefield! He paid the shilling and walked away about his business. He proceeded forwards to Leeds another way, got his Bench said, "We have passed a law that all women business done and returned home, taking care that the Railway Officers should not have another opportunity of the Railway Officers should not have a should tunity of picking his pocket. After he got home, he sat down and wrote to the Directors, informing them of all the circumstances of the case, and the abusive language with which he had been assailed by to the mulcting of every British subject in Portugil their servants, and asked them whether such unjust proceedings, on the part of those whom they employ, have made a law—" Mr. W. - What's the charge he received a letter, from one of the Clerks in the was in compliance with their orders. On Tuesday against these women?" Mr. Craven—"I was walking more immediate employ of the Directors and by their order, in which was enclosed 12 postage stamps, in lieu of the shilling which he had been compelled to pay at Normanton. Thus, it appears, the Directors unfit for use. have honourably exonerated themselves from having issuedany such unjust law, for the purpose of being carried out by their servants, and discountenanced such disgraceful proceedings as were manifested by their clerks at Normanton, towards the gentleman in question. Travellers by railway will do well to look to this; and whenever any imposition is attempted STOCKPORT.—COMBITTAL OF SHOP-LIFTERS. to be practised upon them by these understrappers. -Three notorious shop-lifters, from Manchester let them write at once to head quarters, and expose THE MURDER IN WHARFDALE.—This brutal affair, the particulars of which appeared in this

clerk, Mr. Farrar, attended to take the depositions. Thomas Brook, Esq., of Skipton, the coroner, also attended. As before, the case excited great inter-Six Men Drowndb.—It is our melancholy duty est. Hey was present during the whole of the this day to record the following distressing and examination in the custody of England, the constafatal circumstances :- It appears that the fishermen ble of Addingham. Two of his brothers and several It is stated that nine men of the 91st Regiment of Whitehills, a village in the neighbourhood of relatives and friends of the deceased Hustwick were Watson, brothers ; George Ritchie, George Watson, concluded, the room was cleared, in order that the sen., and George Watson, jun., all married men. magistrates might consult together. After a short and who have left wives and families to lament their untimely fate. The two saved were much exhausted informed that he stood committed for trial at the Addingham,

FRANCE.—The Paris Journals of Sunday and Monday teem with more alarming interest, as Monday teem with more analysis and regards the stability of the present pacific relations between France and England, than did any of their immediate predecessors. The Committee on the Address, which had already held their third sitting a decision every paragraph of the speed. on her homeward voyage, beating up Channel, and apparently making for Tintagell or Bude Bay, on the Cornich coast, for which the north-west wind formed Mr. Henry Mitchell, Mr. Mitchell's second formed Mr. Henry Mitchell, Mr. Mitchell's second and the Cabinet) that the amendment will not have son, of the very singular circumstance, who instantly called in other assistance, and the door the compliments so prodigally lavished on the medera. tion of the Soult-Gnizot Cabinet by our English contemporaries of all shades of opinions, are flung with his upper garment taken on, and after one convulsive sob expired. A case of surgical instruments was found lying open on the table, and the bloody knife by his side, which appeared to have been thrust up to the handle. From the evidence of a man, a connexion of the family, it appeared that the deceased connexion of the family, it appeared that the deceased connexion of the family is appeared upder a great to the course of the c up to this time the courage to insist on the inconveniences of a rupture with this country, has now taken an indirect method of fanning the anti-Eaglish feeling, showing upon what a sandy founda. tion our oligarchical rulers have built their hopes of maintaining, through the agency of Guizot and Co the outward forms, if not the cordiality of peace in the present awkward state of all one great national interests. With extraordinary glee does the mouthpiece of the French Ministry dwell on that very item of the French revenue, which our masters, in presenting their yearly budgets, were always, until very lately, in the habit of representing as the only sure test of national prosperity or depression—we mean of course, the Excise:—"The improvement in the revenue, particularly in the Excise, is a certain in dication of public wealth, as the increase of consumption necessarily implies an increase in labor and in production." France" continues the Debat. "has suffered a series of political changes, traversed a serious commercial orisis, recently engaged inmense sums of money in works necessary, perhaps though unproductive; but strong in her elements of national wealth, she is every day actively repairing without additional taxes, but solely by the natural course of affairs, the encroachment made on he fortune by the faults, the errors, or the exigencies of political parties. This is because her strength is neither factitious nor extraneous. It is because her power reposes upon an admirable soil, which with the help of peace, will be rendered more fertile by the public works voted last session. The financial prosperity of our country is a remark. able fact when compared with that ef other countries. France had to apprehend two formidable obstacles-anarchy at home, and war abroad. The wisdom of the King's Government has preserved us from the first of those calamities, and the Go. vernments of Europe will preserve France and themselves from the other."—In the foregoing load note of exultation over the really prosperous state of a country, which the organs of our privileged classes have one and all joined in describing as all but sinking under the weight of her burdens-how many sly hits are given to the land, which, in the language of prostituted orators and writers, was no long, so pompously, and so mendaciously termed The envy and admiration of surrounding nations; whose merchants were princes, and whose nobles

> THE AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL (From the Times Correspondent.)

Lisbon, Monday, Jan. 16.

The routine business being terminated, both Chamdebate, which will doubtless be continued throughout the week. The determination is, if possible, to bring the debates to a conclusion by Saturday.

The Finance Minister is prepared to lay his budget

on the table this day or to-morrow. This important document, when it makes its appearance, will be milversally pronounced to be of a most satisfactory changter. It declines to impose any fresh items of general taxation, except on hemp, flax, and iron, until the la of January, 1844, recites an increase in the resources d the country to the extent of 200 contos by the improved assessment of the decima, and of 100 contos by extending the Lisbon octroi as far as Oliras on one side and Almada on the other. But the most important result of this state paper is that it shows the deficit to have already substantially disappeared.

The negotiations for the tariff convention remain in the same position, except that our Foreign-office very properly requires reductions on the sixteen fresh specific classes of goods. The alarming state of Oporto and Madeira, which are both upon the very verge of an explosion, gives a most interesting political as wall as fiscal and commercial complexion to the question of tariff reductions. Not only is an universal bankrupty daily apprehended, but starvation is reaching the working classes, and the utter ruin of these great districts is imminently threatening. Superadded to the intense suffering, the most direct proximate cause of this dreadful state of things is the indifference, amounting almost to contempt, with which the Government has treated the repeated memorials and remonstrances proceeding from these and the other wine districts throughout the kingdom, and of which there are at this moment no fewer than 300 stuffed into recesses at the

public offices. The exact state of the existing negociations on the subject of tariff reductions will be seen in the following table, which unquestionably is the most curious diplomatic equation on record :-

ENGLAND OFFERS TO PORTUGAL A reduction on her wines of every description from 5s. 6d. to 3s. per imperial gallon, or 45g per cent. Ditto on brandy from 22s. 6d. to 14s. per imperial

gallon, or 40 per cent. Ditto on oil, to a nominal duty. Ditto on fruit, to a statistical duty.

Thus none of the staples of Portugal are excluded We retain no monopoly whatever, nor restriction affecting any one article which the Portuguese can export. We consent to the abolition of our Judge Conservator's Court, to the forfeiture of all our privileges,

with the decima, or tax of 10 per cent. on property. Our principle of reduction is universal, and arerages nearly 50 per cent. To make the balance true we must have a reduction of 40 per cent. in the duties upon all classes of goods enumerated in the list below, which are either

not produced at all in Portugal, or produced in a state N.B. Portugal must give way-1st. Because the wine interests of Oporto, Madeira

and Estramadura are on the brink of ruin or rebellious 2d. Because the classes interested in the proprietary culture, and sale of her wines are full three-fourths of her entire population; whilst those interested in the exclusion of British produce are six petty manufacturers

and one ruined fishing company.
3d. Because the "poor-mouth" pretext of exigencies Ministers have lately effected, and by the demonstrated certainty that the deficit will be next year converted into a surplus. Therefore, "No surrender."

PORTUGAL OFFERS TO ENGLAND. A reduction in the duties on certain classes of cottons consumed in Portugal of 20 per cent. A reduction in the duties on an equal proportion of cottons going into Spain of 40 per cent. The bulk of the staples of England are still ex-

Portugal is allowed to retain her six clese monopolist namely,-tobacce, soap, gunpowder, urzella, ivory, and Portugal cedes nothing of immunity, exemption, or

privilege. Their principle of reduction is partial, and for that partial selection averages only 30 per cent-No considerable reduction on our woollens. No reduction on our salt fish. No reduction on butter or cheese.

No considerable reduction on hardware. No reduction on percelain, china, or delf ware. No reduction on hosiery or linens. No reduction on silks or satins.

No reduction on fancy goods. No reduction on cutlery. No reduction on leather (finer qualities).

No reduction on shawls, scarfs, and mantles. No reduction on stationery. No reduction on glass, cut, blown, house, or plate. No reduction on jewellery or wrought silver.

No reduction on hats, caps, or millinery. No reduction on books, prints, or pictures. No reduction on needles, thread, lace, tapes, or ribands, &c.

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