

7.

TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION OF A COAL-
PIT CONSPIRACY.

We had proceeded at some length with a commentary upon the important proceedings of the Birmingham Carpenters, with reference to the direct position now assumed against them by man's greatest enemy—Machinery. (as at present applied), a brief sketch of which appeared in our last number; when, if not a more important, at least a more urgent, case for notice jumped upon us: we allude to the now-proved, openly-exposed, tyrannical, cruelty, injustice, and illegality of the "Coal Kings," and those magistrats who have been found ready instruments in their hands.

From time to time we have faithfully reported and commented upon the gigantic undertakings of the Miners' Association, and the important legal triumphs achieved by their advocate, Mr. ROBERTS.

Not wishing to believe too rashly of man, we fell into the common error, in the outset, of ascribing Mr. ROBERTS's legal victories to the mere omission of technical points in the necessary documents. As cases multiplied, however, and as the legal objections varied considerably in their character, we were led to a closer scrutiny of the whole question; and the result of our more mature deliberations is this:—not that the several warrants and commitments have been deficient in legal form, but that the magistrats had no jurisdiction in any single case brought by the masters against their men. In fact, both magistrats and masters have not only acted illegally, but have acted without any, the slightest, colourable power. It may serve the purpose of both to assert that their proceedings have been set aside by three Justices of the Queen's Bench, upon mere technical grounds; but we tell them that it is only because the Judges of the land confined themselves strictly to matters brought before them, that they owe the little consolation that they may for a little longer derive from the false hope, that, because convicted of ignorance only, they are therefore guiltless of the more serious charges; and to which, when preferred against them, ignorance, their present shield, will furnish but an imperfect and unsatisfactory defence.

It is not our province to forewarn tyrants who have not only violated existing law, but who have endeavoured to establish law, suited to every emergency; but it is our province and our duty to forewarn those who may be victims to the conspiracy, and who may be sufferers from its success. Who ever heard of LABOUR assuming a position for its own defence that it has not been assisted directly or indirectly by the enemies of its order? We have never dreaded the assaults of CAPITAL against LABOUR, if LABOUR was true to itself: but we have dreaded, because we have felt, the effects of IDLE labour against industrious labour! We have never heard of a movement of the working classes that has failed, whose failure could not be traced, not to the power of Capital, but to the treachery of Labour. We write in this strain, in consequence of recent articles that have appeared in the Manchester and Liverpool papers, relative to the combination and consequent prospects of the Miners; and also in consequence of well-founded suspicions that the masters have been for some time endeavouring to effect by fraud, that purpose which they have failed to accomplish by the terror of the law. A hand-bill; a most atrocious, villanous, and rascally hand-bill; an anonymous handbill, has been recently transmitted to us, which, had it not been for the wisdom, the prudence, and the discretion of the Miners' Delegates assembled at Durham on Friday, Saturday, and Monday last, and whose business being over in the cabinet, HAD AGAIN TO RETURN TO THEIR DAILY TOIL: we say, that had it not been for the timely interference of those real workers, the document to which we refer, and which we affirm was the joint concoction of masters and colliers who are too idle to work and too poor to live without labour, was pre-eminently calculated to effect that purpose for which it was intended,—the total destruction of the Miners Association, and the inevitable prostration of the colliers. Early in the conflict we directed attention to the importance attached by the masters to that period of time between the Christmas holidays, and the signing of the bond for the forthcoming year. We affirmed that in proportion to the importance attached to the new contract, would be the devices for ensuring a tame submission upon the part of the men, to any terms that the tyrants might choose to dictate. What opportunity so favorable could have presented itself then, whereon to establish this one-sided contract for another year, as that which the failure, the total failure, of the machinery for perfecting the union would have presented! In every revolution, the moment of confusion, disaster, SUSPICION, doubt and dismay, is seized upon by the enemies of LABOUR as the fitting time for binding their slaves to their will, when weakened by distrust in their fellow-slaves. We shall take no further part in this new well-exposed piece of villany, further than to use it as a wholesome warning, not only to the colliers, but to all classes of labour. When bad men conspire, good men must combine; and therefore it becomes our pleasing duty in corroboration of the united opinion of more than one hundred delegates unequivocally expressed at Durham, to set forth what has been effected by the Colliers' Union, and the trifling expense at which their many victories have been achieved. Two colliers have already been defended at Cockerthoath, in Cumberland, and though convicted and sentenced to heavy punishment, a writ of error has been obtained, and the justice of law will liberate those whom injustice had doomed to incarceration. Five hundred men were ably defended at Durham, and the six convicted and imprisoned were liberated, wholly through the sagacity and perseverance of their advocate. Three Miners were incarcerated in Stafford Gaol, and were liberated through the same instrumentality. Four were incarcerated at Preston and were liberated upon the whistle of the steam-engine announcing the approach of the train bearing the locomotive Miners' Advocate. Seven men were incarcerated in Manchester, and were also liberated. Nine men from St. Helens had been a fortnight in the Prescot lock-up, and upon Mr. ROBERTS's arrival were instantly liberated. Two more are at hard labour in the Knutsford tomb; and before the present number of the Star reaches its destination, they too, it is expected, will be on their way to their homes. Indeed upon this subject we have just received the following letter from Mr. ROBERTS:—

DEAR SIR—If my biographer should disappoint you in the remainder of my memoir, you must ascribe the delay to me, and I feel assured that your readers will pardon it when they learn that I have been engaged in the last week in blowing up a conspiracy which has threatened the prudence and virtue of the working Colliers, who have annihilated every fragment of their glorious union. I leave Durham at noon to-day, to be at the mine in Lancashire, tomorrow morning, to liberate nine men illegally incarcerated there. I return to Prescot on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning shall apply to a Judge for a writ of Habeas Corpus for two of my clients now kept at hard labour in the Knutsford tomb. On Saturday I shall be in Court, and by the night's time I trust they will be on their road home. This is the only excuse that I can offer for not furnishing the biographer with the dates and facts which he says are necessary for the completion of the notice.

I am, dear sir, yours,
W. P. ROBERTS.

In addition to what we have before recounted, Mr. ROBERTS last week gained a most important and decisive victory at South Shields, over the Jarro-wasters. We do not speak of the many other battles that he has fought and won, and of the incalculable advantages that the men have derived from his advocacy. We do not mention the alternative of submission of the tyrants, and the altered attitude of independence of the Colliers. Nor are there too numerous and striking to admit of detailed narration. But we may state one fact, because we have learned it from the damnable document, and is this. The whole expense—the legal expenses, and travelling expenses, from Mr. ROBERTS's appointment, up to the close of the past year, including a

thousand three hundred, and fifty pounds. No more than three hundred and fifty,—which the reader would call small, for the amount of service performed; but the whole expense falls short of three hundred and forty pounds. Need we say more? Yes, a word. The Thorley case alone, where six men, the solicitor, and gaoler had to be taken 300 miles and back by train, cost nearly one-half of the whole amount. Here, then, is one entity body—a large and most important body of labourers, which can boast that the whole of its legal expenses for four months, amounts to something less than a sixth part of one week's receipts of the Irish Repeal Rent! With this we close our commentary for the present, assuring the Colliers, that as long as we have power to interfere they never shall sting the Collier bees with impunity. We tell the Colliers, and without fear of contradiction, that the masters would subscribe the sum of £20,000 in one hour: to get rid of ROBERTS and in the exact proportion to their hate, should be the men's affection. There is a Judas in the camp somewhere; and if good watching, unremitting attention, and strict justice can accomplish it, he will be crucified, as sure as he is a living man. Let the idlers TAKE A COLLIERY OF THEIR OWN: OR ESTABLISH A CO-OPERATIVE STORE, if that be their taste: but let them not seek the ruin of thousands and hundreds of thousands, as the foundation of their future temple. To the working Colliers we say, be firm, be brave, be watchful, be prudent, and be just; but, above all things, be united and fear not. The law of the land will protect you against the injustice of your tyrants: and to deprive you of that law's protection is now the aim and object of your open foes, and false friends.

THE CARRION.

We would have gladly waited until the whole pack had barked over the carrion which, during the two past weeks, has been the sole object of their attention. Finding, however, that the growl is still kept up, and likely to be continued for God knows how long, we feel ourselves constrained to comment upon the struggle for the mess as far as it has gone. The question as propounded by Lord JOHN RUSSELL was narrowed into a comparatively small compass; but in reality, even the range taken by the widest of all the orators who have since followed the Noble Lord in the debate falls short of the real limits which the tyranny of both factions has established for the government of Ireland. We passed over the interludes introduced for the display of juvenile orators, and came at once to the astounding, the electrifying, speech of Sergeant WILDE, with which the debate was closed on Wednesday morning.

We attach but trifling importance to the lamentations of the Whigs for the loss of power occasioned by their own servility to those parties to whose patronage, during their unhappy sway, Ireland was consigned: neither do we notice the undefined terms of altered policy by which their Tory successors propose to govern. In the midst of debate, the grand question of patronage must not be lost sight of. It is the HAMLET of the piece. Every grievance,—with the single exception of the possession of patronage by a few Catholics, who were satisfied to sell their country for a mess of pottage,—now complained of was in as full and stinging force during the whole period of Whig misrule as at the present moment. To their lewd and unscrupulous use of patronage, as we have before asserted and now repeat the Whig party exclusively owes its downfall. Wholly regardless of past and oft-made professions regardless of the principles upon which they were raised to power; reckless as to the mode of using that power; and acting in entire and insolent defiance of petitions, remonstrances, and appeals against their unconstitutional conduct, they lost by perfidy and deceit what they had accomplished by promise and resolution; and they would now regain that lost position, not upon contrite repentance for the past and promised improvement of Ireland for the future, but upon the mere extension of that system of corruption by which we have shown they before accomplished the ruin of their party.

Wild in theory; loud in professions of justice and strong in the force of Irish support, they have selected the most irritating topics for discussion and complaint; while they have left untouched the master grievance, lest its removal should weaken their Irish patronage. The Whigs, any more than the Tories, have neither the intention, the inclination, or the desire to remove one single Irish grievance—the continuance of which augments patronage; while they have the bare effrontery to parade those grievances as the means of acquiring power.

We have characterised the speech of Sergeant WILDE no otherwise than it deserves. It was searching, cutting, and unanswerable; a torrent of indignant eloquence, levelled against the recent prosecutions in Ireland. But then it was the speech of the Whig Solicitor-General; and every, even the hardest, word of criticism, censure or reproach was equally applicable, nay, more so, to the prosecutions of the English Chartists by that Government of which the Learned Gentleman was the Solicitor-General! The compliments paid to Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK for his comparatively mild treatment of Chartist prisoners, has been seized by the opposite side as proof of the usual practice of Government in such cases; while the fact appears to be lost sight of, that Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK has had the opportunity of but one display, while the latter years of Whiggery were characterised by the most cruel, bloody, sanguinary, and unrelenting persecution of the very poorest of the poor! Yet, their vengeance was even recked upon youths, upon cripples, and upon idiots! All was Chartism that came to the net; and who else justly assisted in the haul as the Irish patriots, who now cry "shame," when caught in the snare that they themselves have set!

Where is the Irish man at all that ready for as the command of Whiggery, and now bristling up against Tory persecution, to be found in the short list of those who raised their voices when the people of England suffered under Whig oppression, and whose silence was purchased by that balm for every Irish wound—"PARNELLISM." We have taken out stand against the Irish trials, not because they were marked by any peculiar features of atrocity; but because we were averse to lose sight of the destruction of liberty, or to the establishment of dangerous and unconstitutional precedents. Appeals, rigid appeals, have been made to the English people on behalf of the Irish Victims, and those appeals, when the time of interference comes, will be cheerfully responded to, by rendering "good for evil." Those who would rouse English indignation, have told the people to beware how they allow a dangerous precedent to be established in Ireland, which may be brought to bear against English liberty. They appear to forget, however, that the precedent upon which the Irish traversers have been found guilty, was established in England; and not only with the concurrence, but with the assistance, of the present complainants.

That such is the fact there can be no doubt; and most tremendously was the fact used by the Irish Attorney-General, in his reply to the speech of Sir THOMAS WILDE. Speaking of the charges made by the late Whig Solicitor-General, he said:—

Even he, however, does not assert that the indictment, though strained, is not valid in point of law, although I may observe that his statement of the indictment was not accurate. He would have had the House believe that some of the counts were founded on mere hearsay, and that the indictment was defective. There is, in truth, no such count; the shortest count relating to a branch of the conspiracy is formed in its very words upon a PRECEDENT prepared by the law officers of the late government, and which was used by the late Attorney-General in a case reported by Carrington and Payne; but I feel it should not there have been quite accurately printed I wrote to Mr. Maule, the solicitor to the Treasury, and asked him to furnish me with a manuscript of the indictment, and he said, "He did so, and if there is any striking of the law in it, he will never forgive."

He died, on Thursday morning, February 15th, at
arnsley, Mr. Matthew Garbutt, aged 51, late of
beds. He had been a Radical for a great
years, and a member of the Chartist A. S. S.
om its establishment.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Messrs. Palmer and Scott have visited the following places during the last week.

and Coalville, with good success.

A DELEGATE MEETING of the miners will be held at the house of Mr. John Pickering, Union Inn, Barnsley, on Saturday, March 2nd; to commence at ten o'clock in the morning.

A DELEGATE MEETING of the Miners of Leicester-shire, will be held on Monday, March 4th, in the large room, belonging to the Shoulder of Mutton, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

CUMBERLAND (Oughterside, Monday, February 5),
—A meeting of the Miners of this place was held in Mr. Thomson's house, Mr. John Cowen in the chair. Mr. Hunter addressed the meeting, and at the conclusion of the meeting members were enrolled.

BOLTON.—On Tuesday, February 6th, Mr. Hunter visited this place. The poor Colliers are a hard

Mr. HUNTER visited Gillorum on Wednesday, Feb.

th. Several paid up their arrears; and others threatened to do so on pay-night.

WORKINGTON.—On the 14 of February, a delegate meeting was held in the New Lodge Rooms, Washington, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the following places paid in the following sums, and for:—

	General Fund.	Law Do.	Support Do.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dearham	4 0	0 0	0 0
Harport	0 0	0 0	0 0
Overthorpe	16 1	17 4	0 0
Bolton	6 10	3 3	0 0
Hillfux	12 0	2 2½	0 0
Easton	2 2	0 0	1 6
Harri gton	16 0	0 0	0 0

Newcastle.—A meeting of the tradesmen of Newcastle friendly to the oppressed pitmen was held in Mr. Jude's Long Room, Three Tuns, Manor Street, on Wednesday evening last, at seven o'clock. Messrs Edgar having been elected to the chair, he called upon Mr. Booth to state the objects for which the meeting was convened, who, in a very able manner, showed the necessity of forming a society for the protection of the distressed miners, and the appointment of a secretary *pro tem*. The Chairman read letters from several respectable tradesmen, expressive of their regret at being unable to attend personally that evening, and pledging their co-operation in aiding the petition to procure that justice for which they considered the association, contend, and which they are shamefully deprived of. The following resolutions were then unanimously agreed to, viz.:—1. That we do hereby express our sympathy with the distressed miners in their present condition, and see the propriety of forming a society of tradesmen and others friendly to the interests of the poor, to exert every means in power to relieve them so far as we can stand in need of aid.

This the society meet weekly in Mr. Jude's Long

ROOM, THREE TUNS, MANOR CHARE, until further adjourned; the night of meeting to be decided on next meeting night.—**That** this meeting stand adjourned until Wednesday evening, the 21st, at eight o'clock, to the three tuns having been tendered by the Chairman, the meeting adjourned at ten o'clock.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE MINERS'S ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND will be held in the Mechanic's Hall, Tenth Close, Longate, Glasgow, on Monday, the 23th of March, 1844, commencing at nine o'clock. Beds and every other accommodation will be provided for delegates attending to the meeting.

POWERBY.—On Sunday last, Mr. Smith, of Bradford, addressed the Chartists of this place, in the afternoon and evening, to very attentive audiences.

CUPAR ANGUS.—MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—The members of the Mutual Improvement Society of this place, held their ninth anniversary on the evening of Thursday last, Charles Dunn, Vice-

resident, in the chair. After partaking of a sumptuous repast, prepared by the Co-operative Society, the speaker, Mr. J. C. SIMPSON, addressed the meeting, saying that he was very glad to be invited by the Society to be Vice President, who directed the attention of the members to the necessity of establishing such institutions, and the benefits to be derived from them. Mr. SIMPSON was next introduced to the meeting, and said, Mr. Chairman and friends, it affords me no small satisfaction to be invited to be Vice President of the Society on this occasion, and particularly so, when I see that there is a desire for knowledge, if it were otherwise you would not have been here. An association of this description affords advantages to the attainment of knowledge, which in our individual efforts we could not obtain. We are all individuals, but we are expected to that extent which nature has bestowed naturally beyond the institution, the foundation of which we have this night assembled to celebrate. I think, my friends, you will be best able to answer that question by comparing your present position with that which you had when you were first introduced to the subject which came before them at their

early meetings, particularly astronomy, and said the reasons and advantages that were to be derived from knowledge of the sciences was far greater than one could suppose who had never made these subjects his own. He then proceeded to give a description of what he came forward and gave a lucid description of physical education as it is and as it ought to be. Mr. Robert Robertson followed and said, being one of the eldest members of this institution, I consider myself gratified in seeing such a number before me, met to discuss the subject of the sciences, and the benefit to society, the object of which is to spread knowledge of such a nature as will ultimately benefit society in all its ramifications. In the earlier part of my existence the opportunities which were then afforded of improving and enlarging the faculties of man compared to what they are at present, were few, and consequently the number of persons who were able to do so was small. On the present account of the want of that knowledge which is the object of this society to spread, ignorance and superstition prevailed to an extent not to be credited by the

present generation. After descending at some length to the science of physiology he said down to earth, "I have been thinking of you, Mr. C. O'Connor," said Peter Versazon, who spoke at great length, and warmly recommended Mr. O'Connor's work on Small Farms. During the evening the company were entertained with vocal and instrumental music, to the gratification of all present.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday evening week, the regeneration Society met at the great Kears, where the Rev. Director of the Sunday School were chosen; after which a model of a machine called a Stellite, intended for agricultural purposes, was exhibited. The machine is intended to go by wind or water, as most convenient. The first part consists of a cylinder, with several spikes, its design being to stir the ground, then the same part of plough, followed by a harrow; then the box containing seed, and a knea

hole worked by a windmill with sails of a new construction, revolving on a perpendicular pivot. A water wheel is attached, for the purpose of water-power, and the sails are so arranged that the wind, blowing on the drum on the windmill, whereby the whole is propelled in the manner of jerking the engine forward. A strong ground a strong hammer is fastened to the engine to break-up stones that may be in the way of the trough.

CALVERTON.—On Monday evening last, Mr. Grath attended here for the purpose of forming a Lodge. The Lodge room of the Odd Fellows' Inn was provided. Twenty-five cards of membership were taken, and the necessary officers appointed.

CARLISLE—WORKING MEN'S MENTAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—On Sunday evening last, the members of this Society held their usual weekly meeting at their room, No. 6, John-street, Caldw-gate, when Mr. James Malt resumed the debate on the following important question, "Have the improvements in machinery and the consequent increase in the number of the working class, increased the moral and intellectual condition of the people?"

a practical cotton-spinner, he would prove that the
 improvements in that branch of business had not only
 increased the labour, but seriously curtailed the earnings
 of that body of men. He himself received as much
 in 1836, for spinning a certain quantity of yarn as
 a spinner now for turning off the same quantity.
 He then produced a table, and a very interesting illustration
 of his views of this portion of the subject; and con-
 cluded that no improvements in machinery would
 protect the working man, as long as his labour remained
 unprotected. He then went on to show that improve-
 ments in machinery had injured those engaged in
 the same branch of business, and that the descrip-
 tions of persons who were injured were of three
 kinds; and that there was no security for
 the working man, but in having legislative pro-
 tection in the adoption of the People's Charter.
 Mr. Simon Harker replied to Mr. Muir at great length
 and in a very interesting manner. He said that he
 thought the foregoing speaker had not been very
 candid in his views, and that he had not calculated
 to make out the real bearings of the question. He be-
 lieved that the many and great improvements in ma-

machinery had produced great and salutary effects on society at large. To come to a satisfactory decision on the general, and not a limited, view of the question must always be always to consider the classes of society who were wretched then, but taking the manufacturing population generally, they now enjoyed far more of the comforts of life than they ever did before: the poor artisans and mechanics now live in families as comfortable as they ever did. The poor in general are more enlightened, and are added to those who are virtuous, and are formed characterised them. His testimony was that the former characterised them. He said that machinery had benefited the letter-press printers because of the cheap mode with which publications could be produced caused a greater demand for writing paper. He concluded by saying that our distress was principally the want of a demand for our products. *Mr. J. P. Hanson* then rose to open the debate.

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WELCOME TO YORKSHIRE

Yorkshiremen, in Yorkshire, my own, my old
Yak, and my tried friends—you who have so long
spared me from the presence of such a man—
maintained against so much opposition—the strife
humanity against cruelty; of justice against injustice
of truth against error; of religion against impiety;
of heart, and spirit, and Judge, my friends, who
were present in each of you, in your own
own home, my own country, in my beloved York-
shire, to find that after so long an absence, under such
presently unhappy circumstances, I should have been
presented to you as a stranger. I am glad, however,
to have brought back again, not to be hissed and hooted at
as an enemy to mankind—(applause)—but to be received
the hearty welcome of those who have watched
me closely, and who have known me intimately.
I thank you very much, it is well, my friends,
that you have warned me that on this occasion I am
to reply to this kind address, which has been so kin-
dly presented to me by my old, my valued, my undeserving
friends here—(applause).
I will endeavor to do so, the thoughts of my heart will
be the thoughts of yours, and to produce an answer will
I will hope eventuate in removing much misapprehen-
sion from those who have been too ready to suspect
me of anything more than what I really am. I know,
know, my friends, that our object has been simply to
that labour should have its due reward—(applause).
We have for many years, thinking differently on other
points, grown up together, and we are now of one
opinion; and we have been seeking to divorce lab-
our from poverty, and wed labour with plenty—(applause).
This is the secret of all our movements; and my
sense among you is no more than that they are
right, and that God has smiled upon
resolution, and that it is his will that the scriptural prin-
ciple of the poor should be hereafter maintained in the
—(applause). I shall have to say more upon this
subject when I arise, and I trust that I shall be able
to express that although I am surrounded by
many dear and valued friends in this room, I shall
the faces and talk to the hearts of thousands who
see, and love those principles which they have been
the habit of hearing from my mouth—(applause).
My friends, I am in this room—(applause). Let
justice, my friends, at present. I can only say, I

Mr. OASLER.—Sir, I received this address from Mr. HARRIS with the request that I should answer it. You will have my answer, as the Committee have kindly postponed it to a time when I shall be more at ease in my body, and may be more calm in my mind. Men of Huddersfield, it is once more my high privilege to address you as more than friends. You are now my benefactors, and I am your purchased advocate. I imagine that you will pardon me if I do not say more than I now stand in this lowly scene of so many of our labours, and at a time when you have not only emancipated me by opening the prison doors, but when the State of England itself is being emancipated, and those rights for which we have under so much obloquy, long pleaded, are now being adopted by almost every

...and, my intended, be my duty, if I should have to
...for my country all that I possibly could for the furtherance of
...to prove, to demonstrate by proofs
...that the only wisdom of the people
...to protect the interest of the people
...to which I have, by protecting the industry
...to which I want to contribute
...to which I have had an opportunity, while
...in my mind there is none whatever in any
...I have been in prison, of exchanging thoughts with
...and most of the United States; men of experi-

Mr. Oastler, never hesitating to go into error; and that the Committee were not to be deceived by the speciousness of his harangues may be useful and peaceful to the cause of the poor. (Hear, hear.) Good night, my old friends: good night. (Mr. Oastler retired amidst loud cheering.)

The Rev. G. S. BULL, of Birmingham, said that the Committee had thought it right that the meeting should be held in the evening, and that he was glad to see that no persevering and unflinchingly and laboured to the liberation of Mr. Oastler—(applause). He therefore begged to propose, "That the thanks of this meeting be voted to the Committee for their unflinchingly and persevering exertions, and to the Right Hon. Lord Faversham (the President of the London Committee) for his noble con-

and respectable. Each gentleman occupied an hour at the commencement, and a quarter of an hour alternately until half-past ten, when the adjournment until Wednesday night.

GREENWICH and DEPTFORD CHARTISTS.—At a meeting lately held of the above body, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to: "That the members of the Greenwich, Deptford, and Lewisham branches be invited to Mr. Ross, member of the House of Commons, for the able manner he displayed with respect to the petition presented by Mr. Campbell, at the George and Dragon, on the 21st and 23rd ultimo.

DEPTFORD.—The shareholders of the Co-operative Society have celebrated the anniversary of that institution, on Monday.

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 Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the
 of the said Print ng and Publishing Office
 premises.
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 (Saturday, February 24. 1844.

WADFORD.—The shareholders of the Co-operative are celebrated the anniversary of that institution, Tuesday.

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