IN John Printer & Dukhikan, I Monket Street Bruggete Leeds. # 1840.

CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF MR. GEO. WHITE OF LEEDS, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

On Monday last, a large procession, meeting, dinner, and soirce of the Newcastle Chartists took place in honour of Mesers, Collins, White, Byrne, Owen, and Deegan, the victims of Whig misrule and persecution. About twelve o'clock, the Chartists began to assemble in St. Nicholas square, and at one, formed themselves in procession, and moved towards the Scotswood Road, to meet the patriots at the Carlisle Railway Station. The men wore tricoloured ribbons, and were attended by an excellent hand of music. Having met Messrs. White, Byrne, and Deegan (Messrs. Owen and Collins not having Liberator, and the democratic press, three for pose and amended address—an address congratulating liberator, and the democratic press, three for pose and amended address—an address congratulating

Band of music Large tri-colour flag surmounted by the Cap of Liberty. An open carriage, drawn by four greys, in which was Messrs. White, Byrne, and Deegan. Large green and white flag-Motto, "Welcome,

About one hundred and fifty female Chartists walking two abreast.

Tri-colour flag-Motto, "Liberty or Death." Newcastle Council of Charter Association, three abreast Large silk tri-coloured flag, surmounted by the Red Bonnet, having on it in gift letters, " Liberty." The members of the Charter Association.

three abreast. There were a great many other banners in the procession, but we were unable to catch the inscriptions on them. Having arrived at the Circus Ground, in the Spital, the carriage stopped. At this period the place presented a most animating scene. The music and banners, the thousands of good and true men,

and, above all, the cheerful and lovely faces of the Mr. BYRNE presented himself to the meeting, and Leede.

Mr. WHITE here rose, and was received by the meeting with deafening cheers. He addressed the meeting at great length and with much spirit and humour; he eloquently described the villary and injustice of the Whigs, and the misery of a large portion of the people; and sat down amid thunders

Mr. Byane again rose, and said he begged to introduce to them another good and true advocate of the rights of human nature, Mr. John Deegan, the Chartist missionary for their brothers of the county of Durham.

Mr. DEECAR proceeded to address the meeting, and in a clear, manly, and talented manner, laid before the meeting the manifold evils of the present day. The powerful impression left by such accursed system, pointing out in energetic language the necessity of unity of action, and calling upon all who had not aiready joined the Charter Association to come forward and class themselves with their follows who were struggling for their common rights. Mr. D. adverted in a spirited manner to the New Year's Day simultaneous demonstrations for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and concluded amid great applause.

it ity in the different years from 1810 to the present day. The powerful impression left by such the powerful memors are to produce a mended address of Mr. Woodward. On I shame on ye, to the working men of Brighten. The following has all known as enemies of together of the working men of Brighten. The following has all sting effect, for oven the most careless cannot get in the working men of Brighten. The following has all sting effect, for oven the most careless cannot get in the working men of Brighten. The following has all sting effect, for oven the most careless cannot get in the working men of Brighten. The following has all sting effect, for oven the most careless cannot get in the working men of Brighten. The following has all sting effect, for oven the most careless cannot get the value of them.

Misses Frost, Williams, and Jones, at Bill's Coffee House, Mooration where the present day. The powering men of Brighten. The following has all sting effect, for oven the most careless cannot get the working men of Brighten. The following has all sting effect, for oven the most careless cannot get the working men of Brighten. The following has all sting effect, for oven the most careless cannot get the value of the working men of Brighten. The following has all sting effect, for oven the most careless cannot get the working men of Brighten. The following has all sting effect, for oven the most careless cannot get the working men of Brighten. Th and in a clear, manly, and talented manner, laid

Mr. Bynne here rose, and after briefly adverting to the sacredness of the cause which he in common with his brother victims had been persecuted for, said he could not allow the present opportunity to pass without putting to the meeting a resolution, which he considered highly essential. The resolution was s follows:- This meeting pledges itself to put in immediate operation the Manchester plan of organisation, as the most effectual means of obtaining the People's Charter, without which we have little or no hopes of obtaining justice, or enjoying happi-

The resolution, having been seconded by Mr. George White, was passed without a dissentient Mr. White took occasion to explain the reason why Mr. Collins had not come with him, which was owing to Mr. C. having go: severely indisposed by

obliged to return home with inflammation of his The business of the meeting being now over, the people formed in procession, as before, and, having paraded the principal streets of the town,

exertions used on his northern tour, and being

stopped at Mr. John M'Donald's Temperance Hotel, where Messrs. Byrne, White, and Deegan alighted. The orderly, but at the same time spirited, conduct of the people assembled at the meeting was most gratifying. The numbers could not be less, at the most moderate calculation, than ten thousand. THE DINNER.

A most excellent dinner was pravided at the house of Mr. John M'Donald, Temperance Hotel. The company, which was numerous, having arrived, Mr. Thomas Doubleday was called to the head of one set of tables, and Mr. Anderson, an intelligent working man, to the other. The fare was most excellent, and the activity and obliging attention of the worthy host deserved great commendation. Dinner having concluded,

Mr. Doubleday rose to propose the first toast-"The People, the only source of legitimate power." This was spoken to by Mr. GEORGE WHITE, in a speech of great power.

Some other toasts having been drunk. The CHAIRMAN rose to propose the health of their honoured guest, Mr. George White. After the applause with which this toast was received had subsided. Mr. WHITE rose to return thanks, which he performed in a most pleasing

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the health of Mr. William Byrne.

Mr. Byane briefly returned thanks. He observed that he advocated their cause even at the expence of imprisonment, and he only asked of them an energenc adherence to those principles which he and his brother victims had endeavoured to point out. This request was surely consistent and honest, and based upon that eternal principle of justice, "Do unto others as ye would others should do unto you." Mr. Byrne sat down amidst great applause.

The CHAIRMAN then, in language highly complimentary to the gentleman, proposed the health of Mr. Deegan. Mr. DEEGAN returned thanks, and made many

flattering allusions to the literary genius and classic attainments of Mr. Doubleday. Mr. James Ball Owen's health having been drunk, Mr. Byase, in the absence of Mr. Owen, returned thanks in language very complimentary to Mr.

returned thanks in a most luminous speech, and sat minster, that the same do form a division of the down amid loud applause. As the hour as which the Soiree was to be held had nearly approached, the dinner party broke up.

THE SOIREE. This fete was given in the New Music Hall, Nelson-street. The Hail was most tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and a good band of music attended to enliven the company. In 7th, to begin at eight o'clock, at the above rooms the Hali there were also hung portraits of many subject, "The rise and progress of the People's eminent men, namely:—Thomas Paine, Robert Charter." In the course of the evening feelings of Emmett, Arthur O'Connor, Dr. John Taylor, Frost, pleasure and regret were evinced—of pleasure on Dr. M'Douall, Collins, and many others. The account of our Star containing so much valuable decorations had a beautiful effect. The Hall was information-of regret that room could not be also hung with banners, having patriotic and com- afforded last week for the account of the implimentary mottos; amongst others, "Welcome, Patriots;" The Females bid you Welcome," &c. locality, considering the encouragement and public Mr. Anderson was called to the chair, and opened the business in a plain, straightforward, behalf of the Association, as the nightly resorts of families of the incarcerated Chartists, and the asso-

that without the people—the working people—all broke up.
other classes would be brought to misery and ruin, - East London Chartist Temperance Associaand that they were the real source of wealth, and mon.-At the quarterly meeting of the above Asso-The health of Messrs. White, Collins, M'Douall, Lovett, and Williams and Binns, was then given, and responded to by Mr. White, in a strain of manly Mr. H. Vincent, through the medium of the Northern

thunders of applause. the female Chartists of Newcastle, to their victim each of those friends of liberty who have affixed musical melange should be held in Storrie's Alley guests, was then read, and elicited much applause. Their names to the above address." 3. "That the Chapel, on Wednesday evening, the 25th ult., the the female Chartists having taken their seats near hereby given, to the Editor of the Northern Star, for the benefit of the wives and families of the imthe Chairman, then rose, and after a pretty and the prompt insertion given to the laws and objects of prisoned Chartists. Mr. Mine, the Scotch comie snitable address, threw over the necks of Mesers. this association, and also for his advocacy of the singer, and a few more professional gentlemen, and

chains, as a testimony of their approbation. Byrne and Owen. Mr. BYENE briefly returned thanks for himself and Mr. Owen.

The next sentiment was "Frost, Williams, and and Jones, and their speedy restoration to their beautifully pathetic strain, and so powerfully did he law of the land."

affect his audience that numbers were brought to BRIGHTON.—A public meeting was held in this

Morthern Star.

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enthusiastic spirit was displayed.

members, and taking the names of persons wishing the meeting was in a complete state of uproar. really to join. An interesting discussion then took Though the men of Brighton lost their amended adplace relative to the town's meeting that is about dress, they need not despair of ultimate success. Their to be held to congratulate her Majesty on the recent opponents knew full well that, had they called their addition to public plunder, which ended in a resolu- meeting for the evening, the address of the Chartists tion being submitted expressive of their determination | would have been carried triumphantly, and, as it is, to give the factions a jolly licking should they dare to they cannot boast of numbers, for the meeting altobe at their dirty work again. Between 30 and 40 gether did not exceed two hundred, one-third of whom persons entered their names. Mr. Smallwood were Chartists, and in that town with a population of read an account of the meeting at Norwich, which 60,000 inhabitants. Had they called the meeting in was well received by all present. The meeting then the evening 2,000 working men would have been preadjourned till Monday next, when all lovers of sent, and then the humbuggery and the sophistry of the females presented a right of the most gratifying and assist in so glorious and sacred an undertaking, the winds. At the conclusion of the meeting, on the most gratifying and assist in so glorious and sacred an undertaking, the winds. At the conclusion of the meeting, on the most gratifying and assist in so glorious and sacred an undertaking, the winds. At the conclusion of the meeting, on the meeting, or the meeting, on the meeting, or the meeting or the meeting, or the meeting, or the meeting or the meeting or the meeti

order of the Council, W. H. Cotton, secretary. briefly introduced to his Newcastle brethren that much-abused Whig victim, Mr. George White, or public amouncement, Dr. M'Donall lectured here, going was written, the following circumstance has been leader. whole attention being engaged; he seems to possess statistics, both ancient and modern, of the decline and fall of wages in this country, together with the beautiful and convincing illustration he brings to to have attended in the counting-house. A pretty set bear upon his subject, in contrasting the amount of of slaves, truly, that could come to a meeting to support labour now necessary, to procure a given quantity of an address that they knew nothing of, not having heard food, with that necessary to produce the low quantity in the different years from 1810 to the amended address of Mr. Woodward. Oh! shame on ye. 6. "That this Association is the different years from 1810 to the lambdaddress of Mr. Woodward. Oh! shame on ye. I have the lambdaddress of Mr. Woodward. Oh! shame on ye.

> tleman were elected honorary members of the committe, viz. :- Messrs. Leech, Tillman, and Griffin, of Manchester; Mr. Bairstow, of Yorkshire; and Mr. Chance, of Stourbridge. The duly authorised Owing, however, to some misunderstanding, they collecting books were issued for the town of Bir were disappointed. The leading articles, and some

> their name, trade, and residence, be known to the committee, and they be proposed and seconded by the members of the committee as fit and proper persons. The collecting books contain a concise history | tion. On Sunday next, in the same place, at two of the manner the victims have been treated; and the o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Thomasson will deliver rules, objects, and mode of doing the business of a lecture, and in the evening, at Millnrow, at half committee. Many collecting books were voted to past six, in their new association room. different individuals, and the public are requested to contribute thereto. They can be obtained on application to the committee only. Communications were held on Monday evening last, it was resolved, "That read from the following places, viz. :- Manchester, the thanks of this meeting be given to our brother Loughborough, Stockport, and Plymouth, expressing the warmest feelings in behalf of the victime. Mr. Brydger was duly elected a member of the committee. It was voted that the subscription dent, Walsingham Martin, read the report of the boxes in Birmingham be opened on the last Sunday Norwich meeting, and the address signed Henry on each current month by the two secretaries of the Vincent, Rev. Wm. Hill, &c., which gave universal committee, and a receipt given to those who have satisfaction; after which, the following short address held them, for the amount contained in them. Also was drawn up and read to the meeting, and it was that the several sums received by the committee be unanimously carried that it be sent along with the accounted for in the monthly balance sheet of this resolution for insertion in the Star:—"We, the committee. There are in Birmingham paid spies members of the Chesterfield and Brampton National doing all they can to hinder justice being obtained Charter Association, having read the address in the for Frost, Williams, and Jones; but the unity and Northern Star of las: week, signed Henry Vincent. the determined honesty of the general committee Rev. W. Hill, J. Cleave, H. Neesom, and H. will work out their object. The men who obtained upwards of 70,000 signatures for Frost, Williams, portent facts contained therein greatly calculated to and Jones, will never be conquered by any faction, nor give place to any class for humanity, intelligence, love of trath, or principles. They who pre- our oppressors' best friend-binding men in mental vented innocent men from being executed will direct | darkness and bodily infirmities, and raising an insurtheir energies to obtain for Frost and his companions, mountable barrier in the way of obtaining our just what they hoped to gain for the people of England rights. We do hereby pledge ourselves to abstain -justice. Let every city, borough, and town pre- from the use of all intoxicating liquors, and most pare for the first of January. The petition to the sincerely hope that our brother Chartists in general Commons, and the memorial to the Queen, will view it in the same light; for the talking is gone

evening, at the Committee-room, for discussing the best means to assist the committee. Mrs. Roberts.—Cash received by James Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham, for Mrs. Roberts, the

wing-made widow:	•
Amount acknowledged in last Star	$\tilde{\tilde{2}}$
Wigton, per J. Turnbull	0
Shoemakers and Tailors' Charter As-	
sociation, Manchester	0
Journeymen Curriers, Birmingham,	
per Edward Edisbury	0
Wolverhampton, per J. S. Farmer	0
Mr. Johnson, per J. Cleave	C

ciation, residing in the city of London, held their for general information. usual weekly meeting, on Monday, the 30th ult., at I the Dispatch Coffee Rooms, Bride Lane, Fleetstreet, Mr. Bradbury in the chair. In the course of the business of the evening it was agreed that Messrs. Waters, Bradbury, and Parker do form part of the committee to assist the County Council to get up the demonstration in favour of the liberation of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones, to be held on New Year's Day. That as some of the The Chairman's health having been drunk, he members of the above Association reside in Westabove Association in that city, with the assistance of their brother members, at the Crown. Portlandstreet, Berwick-street, on the following Wednesday evening. That the treasurer, Mr. David Cater, be requested to send ten shillings to Mr. Tillman, which is due to the Association by the contributions of the members of the above locality; and that Mr. Parker will lecture next Monday night, December

ciation, held on Tuesday, December 1st, the following resolutions were unauimously agreed to:-. "That the thanks of this association be given to elequence but seldom heard. Mr. W. spoke for a Star, for his talented and heart-stirring address to considerable length of time, and sat down amid the working men of Great Britain, on the necessity of abstaining from all intoxicating drinks." 2 A beautifully composed and spirited address from "That this association return its sincere thanks to friends of liberty in this place resolved, that a grand We are unable, from its length, to give it. Two of thanks of this association are eminently due, and proceeds of which was to be applied exclusively for White and Byrne two massive and beautiful silver principles contained therein." 4. "That the piedge a lady from Edinburgh having offered their valuable hains, as a testimony of their approbation.

Messrs. White and Byrne returned thanks.

The Chairman then gave the health of Messrs.

Pledge—"I voluntarily consent to abstain fr-m ail expected, long before the hour of meeting, crowds

intoxicating liquors, except prescribed by a merical were seen wending their way to the chapel, amongst person; and, as temperance applies to all things, I whom was a good sprinking of the fair sex. The

lence and charity. To the shame, the everlasting shame of Brighton, that address was rejected with BIRMINGHAM .- NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCI- scorn and contempt. This address was seconded by the ATION.—At the weekly meeting of the Council of veteran Wm. Flowers, and supported by Mr. Allen, the Birmingham National Charter Association, held who in the course of his address was interrupted by on Monday last, at Bill's Coffee House, Moor-street, Lewis Sight, who, on his appearance on the platform, (Present—Councillors Pare, Barrett, Williamson, was himself greeted by the most discordant yells from Hill, Linell, Ball, Herbert, Penn, and Cotton; all parties, "turn-coat," "traitor," "Old Slight, get Councillor Barrett in the chair), the minutes of the your coast-guard-men again," "arm the soldiers," last meeting having been read and confirmed, the "vagabond who sold the poor com pound voters for secretary was engaged in the delivery of tickets for one hundred pounds a year additional salary." In fact,

for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for Feargus in the First Relief Church, to a numerous and highly related to us, upon an authority we doubt not the least. attentive audience—indeed, it would have been The factions, seeling that the majority of the meeting at impossible to attend the Doctor's lectures without the its commencement were Chartists, actually sent out their scouts; the slavish middle-class men who were a peculiar knack of commanding the attention and present, sent orders to their different workshops, that rivetting the affection of his hearers, having those who could be spared should immediately attend departed completely from the beaten track of Chart- the hall; and we know, from personal observation, that ist agitation, and being fully acquainted with the one middle-man had, at the meeting, the whole of his clerks, though at the time we did not perceive his intention in having them there, when it was their duty After which the propriety of having a public tea

ROCHDALE.—A lecturer having been promised by the Manchester friends, on Sunday last, the meeting room was filled with anxious expectants. mingham, and no person can obtain them unless other interesting matter from the Northern Star, were read by way of substitution for the expected lecture; and the victims of misapplied machinery

retired to meditate on the advantages of their posi-

CHESTERFIELD & BRARIPTON.-NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.-At the weekly meeting, Chartists of the city of Norwich, for their noble conduct at the late anti-slavery meeting in that city. After the usual business was transacted, the presi-Hetherington, do believe an observance of the imis the prolific fountain of ignorance and vice, and appear in the Northern Star, Scottish Patriot, by, and it is high time to work, by all the moral Northern Liberator, and the Western Star, of next and legal means in our power. Up, then, brother Saturday. The friends of Frost meet every Sunday Chartists, and be doing! Universal Suffrage, and

no surrender !" members and receiving subscriptions, the following next, to commence at eight o'clock :- "Are the operatives more justifiable in agitating for the Charter than for a repeal of the Corn Laws!" As an Operative anti-Corn Law Association is established, to solicit discussion. A number of bills were ordered to be printed and posted in the town; and, therebread tax will have an opportunity of advocating the measure. All classes are respectfully requested LONDON .- NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF to attend, and may depend upon being heard with GREAT BRITAIN.—The members of the above Asso- patience and civility. The Chartists solicit discussion

KIDDERMINSTER.—The Kidderminster National Charter Association of Great Britain held their mouthly meeting at the Freemasons' Arms Inn, in this town, on Monday, November 30th. Mr. John Davies was unanimously called to the chair, who opened the business of the meeting in a neat and appropriate speech, and called upon those permembership, to do so now, when several came forenrolled their names. Mr. Eliary, upon being room for it. called upon, then read to the meeting, from the Northern Star, the report of the unti-slavery meeting at Norwich, which received very great applause. in consequence of the manly conduct of the fustian jackets at that meeting. Oh! that we had many such as Dover and Hewitt and the people's rights would not long be withheld from them. Mr. Holloway then moved the first resolution, "That we, the Chartist Association of Kidderminster, do hold a public meeting on New Year's Day to petition the Queen for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Green, and carried unanimously. It was then announced to the meeting, and the association take this oppormanly way, and concluding by giving the first the working classes are public houses, tensentiment—"The Sovereign People."

The Sovereign People."

The Sovereign People."

The Sovereign People."

The Sovereign People which are gambling hells. After and assist in this undertaking for the relief of the Mr. Charles Cross, in responding to it, showed which the chairman left the chair, and the meeting families of the unjustly incarcerated victims. Tickets for the tea party and bail, or tickets for the ball only, may be had upon application to Mr. George Holloway, Oxford-road. It is anticipated that s unmerous assembly will then be present. After the above appoundement had been made, and other business had been gone through, the meeting broke up. LEITH.—Having pondered over the distressed circumstances of the widowed mothers and orphan children of our incarcerated brethren, a few of the

LEEDS.—Total Abstinence Charter Associa-

1. "That this Association being fully convinced that no measures of reform, short of those pro-pounded in the "People's Charter," can effectuate the political salvation of the people, determine to lend no aid or countenance to those political charlatans who advocate partial measures, merely to subserve factious purposes, and perpetuate the ward and enrol their names, that cards of member-thraldom of the industrious portion of the com-ship may be sent for to Manchester." Mr. Samuel

for the enfranchisement of every male adult of saue and notice given that the room will be open every mind, and uncontaminated by crime, but will render every possible assistance to our Irish brethren, while struggling to obtain a Repeal of the Union, a removal of the causes and effects of absenteeism, and an eradication of all the complicated and aggravated evils endured by the people of sponded to by three long, loud, and hearty hurras. that ill-fated land."

3. "That this Association will (while keeping an eve on those who "lord it over us,") use the most strenuous exertions to extirpate tyranny wherever Chartism and friends of justice are invited to attend combined factions would then have been scattered to its baneful effects may be experienced, and to promete the happiness of the whole human race. 4. "That this Association will use every possible

means to obtain a remission of the unjust, inhuman, un-Christian, and fiendish sentences inflicted by the base, bloody, and brutal" Whigs, upon those now expatriated patriots, Frost, Williams, and 5. "That this Association shall not hold its

meetings at houses where intoxicating liquors are vended; neither shall any person in a state of inebriation be allowed to take part in the proceedings."

party, on New Year's Day, was taken into consideration, and the following resolution being proposed by Mr. Hick, and seconded by Mr. Oldroyd,

6. "That this Association and friends do take tea together on New Year Day, in the School Room, No. 82, High-street, at seven o'clock in the evening; when resolutions condemnatory of the treatment of our friends, Frost, Williams, and Jones, will be submitted, and their case brought before the

Tickets, 9d. each, may be had at the Star Office; Mr. Joseph Oldroyd's, (our news agent) 119, Quarry of Frost, Williams, and Jones, earnestly beseeching tyrants be filled with trepidation, alarm, terror, and hill; Mr. Joseph Parker's, 89, Marsh-lane; Mr. William Rider's, 67, Lemon-street; or of Mr. Wm. tion to have those expelly treated upp restored to their Hick, at the School Room.

HALIFAX.—The recently formed Association is woman present who would not use their best energies to indefensible rights have been violently and tyrannously progressing rapidly. On Saturday evening last, a accomplish so laudable an object. Where was there a wrested from you. Remove the veil which ignorant and large number of persons from Illingworth and other father who would refuse to aid in restoring those men out-townships came down to the place of meeting, to their children, or a husband, who had ever exand enrolled themselves, the number being so great perienced the felicity of the marriage state, that would tickets, although it was calculated that they had a consummation? Let the people of Sunderland do enough to serve them for two or three months.

LIVERPOOL. -Although the proceedings of the Chartists of Liverpool have not lately received any Frost, Williams, and Jones, and then we may reasongreat degree of publicity, they have, nevertheless, ably anticipate the pleasure of speedily beholding those not been apathetic, as their position at present, com- unjustly and tyrannically expatriated men once more pared to what it was six months since, bears ample enjoying the society of their wives and the communion evidence. They have now a public room, where they of their families. Mr. Deegan addressed the audience hold their weekly meetings, capable of containing at considerable length on behalf of the above indi-600 persons, which on every Wednesday evening is viduals, and produced a great impression by the feeling crammed to suffication; indeed, so inconvenient have and eloquent manner in which he delineated their parties found it to gain admission, that a motion sufferings, and the tortures, physical and mental, they was submitted on the last night of their meeting, by would be compelled to endure in their present heart-Mr. George Lloyd, to the effect that another large rending and melancholy situation. room be opened in the south end of the town, which was carried unanimously, and the Council are em- to another lecture on the principles of the Charter, depowered to enter into arrangements with any parties livered by our county missionary, on Tuesday evening, taving such premises to let or sell. They have the 24th ult.; and, although the meeting was held in promote the success of our cause; for drunkenness all who sympathise with the victims of Whig persement to prevent him from discharging his duties as Rev. H. Price answers the question admirably. Attend cate the rights of the people. At the last meeting tainly was cheering—it encouraged him to go on—and lowing resolution was submitted to the meeting, in triumph. Formerly there was the greatest difficulty in

horrors and acrocatics of war, by Mr. David Roberts, exposition of their condition—they would scarcely and seconded in a neat speech by Mr. John Robin-believe that they were appressed; they considered question was proposed for discussion on Tuesday and stability of the Ottoman Porte, convinced, by woeful experience, that the primary objects ever contemplated by the originators of war have been an the medium of Universal Suffrage." After the reso-

> LOUGHBOROUGH.-On Sunday last, a very The cause of Chartism is looking up here. The females also met, and their Association is prospering. Mr. Mason, from Newcastle, is expected to preach on Sunday next.

Bairstow lectured here to a crowded assembly, who dwelling at midnight and dispossess them of all they standing that the interference of any civil or military listened with delight to this able advocate of the had, or a footpad to whatever little he might have in force or authority, for the purpose of suppressing or

WIGAN.—Since the late visit of Mr. Leech to this place, the Chartists have again taken the field the weekly meeting, held in the Association-room, the incubuses on the labouring population were so amongst the people. They dare to prevent you from violently opposed to the Charter. They did nothing expressing your unbiassed sentiments—your conscious to the Charter. The income and expenditure of the week having seconded that ten shillings be sent forthwith to assist in defraying the expences of the district lecthrown open on Sundays, and devoted to the readciples contained in the Charter, and advocated by of the Radical press. The World (Dublin paper) occupied some time in discussion, whether it should be admitted, when, after a very interesting and humorous debate, it was flually agreed that the humorous debate, it was flually agreed that the law is on our side; is abundantly furnished with the materials of the Northern Star, whether it debate, it was flually agreed that the law is on our side; is abundantly furnished with the materials of the Northern Star, whether the decusion to the the people that they are proverbial for their industry; that they are living in a land that is goodly, the soil of which is rich and the temperature wholesome; that it is abundantly furnished with the materials of the people that they are living in a land that is goodly, the soil of which is rich and the temperature wholesome; that it World should be tried.

have lately been delivered in this village, but every deprive us of it, no matter how it may have come into communication it exceeds all others; that for five renounce the use of tobacco as a common habit, in- hour of meeting having arrived, the church was attempt to establish a society upon these principles our hands. They say with an air of defiance, the law and twenty years they have enjoyed profound peace. renounce the use of touseed as a common main, injurious alike to health and good morals, and pledge
invited to excess, which holds upwards of seven
myself not to use it, except as a medicine; and do
further declare that I will use all moral and lawful
myself not countered to excess, which holds upwards of seven
that interpretation and sevent portion of the inhabitants admit intemporance to be
further declare that I will use all moral and lawful

myself not countered was accommon main, inmore enjoyed protound peace,
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attempt to testation and yet with all those elements of national prosperity,
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and yet with all those elements of national prosperity,
and yet with all those elements of national prosperity.

and yet with all those elements of national prosperity. Mr. DEEGIN responded to this sentiment in a means to cause the People's Charter to become the cause the people's Charter to become the convince or has it not descended to us as a just under a load of taxes, which, notwithstanding, fall affect his audience that numbers were brought to

BRIGHTON.—A public meeting was held in this

Comparison of the properties of the personal meeting and both the most greatly short of the wants of our rulers; that our them of this error, a number of placards was posted to the meeting throughout, every one appearing to appearing to appearing a beautiful song of her most gracious Majesty on the birth of a Princess, preciate the benevolent object for which we were devote one night at least in partaking of the pleasure of the pawnbroker is full—

The compaction of the pleasure of the pleasure of the pleasure of the pawnbroker is full—

The compaction of the pleasure of the pleasure of the pleasure of the pawnbroker is full—

The compaction of the pleasure of the pleasure of the pleasure of the pawnbroker is full—

The compaction of the pleasure of the pleasure of the pleasure of the pawnbroker is full—

The compaction of the pleasure a remain democration and such a remain democration concerning Frost, Williams, and such a raree show of parsons, lawyers, doctors, assembled, when the band concluded by playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those willing to try the experiment met, and playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those willing to try the experiment met, and playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those willing to try the experiment met, and playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those willing to try the experiment met, and playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those willing to try the experiment met, and playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those willing to try the experiment met, and playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those willing to try the experiment met, and playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those willing to try the experiment met, and playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those willing to try the experiment met, and playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those willing to try the experiment met, and playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those willing to try the experiment met, and playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those willing to try the experiment met, and playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those willing to try the experiment met, and playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those willing to try the experiment met, and playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those will be workhouse is crowded. They know these are irrethe playing and sobrie; y; consequently, those will be added to the playing sures arising from friendship and sobrie; y; consequently, those will be added to the playing sures aris Paine, Henry Hunt, Robert Emmett, Augustus Beaumont, Wm. Cobbett, Robespierre, and the rest of the illustrious dead."

Dr. Hunk responded to this sentiment in a very Downful speech

Were seidom witnessed. It was called for two o'clock thanks was given to the band, the singers, and the party they tremble lest theta was served up, a succession of appropriate in the afternoon, to keep out the Chartists; but at chairman; after which three hearty cheers were addresses, songs, dancing, &c., was the order of the inheritance, and steal from them the fruits of their chairman; after which three hearty cheers were addresses, songs, dancing, &c., was the order of the inheritance, and steal from them the fruits of their chairman; after which three hearty cheers were addresses, songs, dancing, &c., was the order of the inheritance, and steal from them the fruits of their chairman; after which three hearty cheers were addresses, songs, dancing, &c., was the order of the inheritance, and steal from them the fruits of their chairman; after which three hearty cheers were addresses, songs, dancing, &c., was the order of the inheritance, and steal from them the fruits of their chairman; after which three hearty cheers were addresses, songs, dancing, &c., was the order of the inheritance, and steal from them the fruits of their chairman; after which three hearty cheers were addresses, songs, dancing, &c., was the order of the inheritance, and steal from them the fruits of their chairman; after which three hearty cheers were addresses, songs, dancing, &c., was the order of the inheritance, and steal from them the fruits of their chairman; after which three hearty cheers were addresses, songs, dancing, &c., was the order of the inheritance, and steal from them the fruits of their chairman; after which three hearty cheers were addresses, songs, dancing, &c., was the order of the inheritance, and steal from them the fruits of their chairman; after which three hearty cheers was served up, a succession of appropriate which the successes, Eines.

The meeting, after giving three cheers for the Morthern Star, Northern

The meeting, after giving three for the Northern Star, Northern

The meeting, after giving three for the Northern Star, Northern

The meeting, after giving three cheers for the horror of the shopocrats, Mr. Woodward rose to pro
The managers may think proper.

Suitsiac:ion, all admitting that they never damed require their favourite "tulcoch gorum" with greater life law is frequently in distinct period to meet in the same manner. It is as is frequently in distinction to reason, honesty, make vice victue, their favourite "tulcoch gorum" with greater life is wis frequently in distinction to reason, honesty, make vice victue, their favourite "tulcoch gorum" with greater life is wis frequently in doing to oppose of sheitering themselves. The law is frequently in doing to oppose of sheitering themselves. The law is frequently in doing to oppose of sheitering themselves. The law is frequently in doing to oppose of sheitering themselves. The law is frequently in doing to oppose of sheitering themselves. The law is frequently in doing to oppose of sheitering themselves. The law is frequently in doing to oppose of sheitering themselves. The law is frequently in doing to oppose of sheitering themselves. The law is frequently in doing to oppose of sheitering themselves. The law is frequently in doing to oppose of the most glorious meetings over their favourite "tulcoch gorum" with greater life is wis frequently in doing to oppose of sheitering themselves. The law is frequently in doing to oppose of the most glorious meetings over the first oppose of the most glorious meetings over the first oppose of the most glorious meetings over the first oppose of the most glorious meetings over the first oppose of the most glorious meetings over the first oppose of the most glorious meetings over the first oppose of the most glorious meetings over the first oppose of the most glorious meetings over the first oppose of the most glorious meetings over the

MANSPIELD.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 26 Tion.—The following resolutions were passed at the usual weekly meeting of this Society, held at the house of Mr. J. Oldroyd, Quarry Hill, Leeds, on Monday evening last, Mr. Parker in the chair:— This was the first opening of the Room. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Charles Callor proposed, and Mr. James Renshaw seconded, "That the Working Men's Association be dissolved," which was carried. Mr. Thomas Dutton proposed "That a National Charter Association be formed in Mansfield, and that all friends of freedom, residing in the town, are particularly requested to come forship may be sent for to Manchester." Mr. Samuel Hollowell seconded the resolution, and was carried 2. "That this Association will not only contend unanimously. A number were enrolled as members, Thursday evening for discussion, and for receiving the contributions of the district collectors, and every Three cheers were then given for Frost, Williams, and Jones. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and three cheers for the worthy Chairman,

Mr. W. Thoroughman. TRETOTALISM is spreading like wildfire in this neighbourhood; its beneficial effects are visibly seen on several townsmen, who are now consistent and respectable men, who were, a few months ago, deemed outcasts of society. The Tectotal Society of this town has upwards of one hundred members; they have a room to meet in in the Lawn, which is thrown open every evening in the week for all who choose to attend.

SERMON.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, Mr. Harrison, of Calverton, preached in the Chartist Chapel, in this town, to an attentive congregation, who were highly delighted with his primitive method of explaining Your cause is a good and right our one. Should you, the Scriptures.

Midland Counties lecturer, has been lecturing here happiest results. You cannot estimate the blessings of to crowded audiences on the People's Charter. Mr. | good Government—they are inestimable; but you are Bairstow has also lectured here. The addresses of experiencing the miseries, and are acutely feeling the

DURHAM MISSIONARY TOUR.

operative Hall, on Sunday evening, the 22nd ult., on the advantages which the working classes would derive from the passing of the People's Charter. In the course of his observations, he pathetically alluded to the case of Frost, Williams, and Jones, earnestly beseeching tion to have those cruelly treated men restored to their their portion of the good work—do it in the manner so humane and sacred a cause demanded; let the working classes of the whole kingdom evince their sympathy for

was to obtain rooms sufficiently commodious to contain

whether mentally or corporeally, to have their due ducted, is highly unconstitutional and arbitrary,

other estates, and the Duke of Devenshire the tithe of twenty parishes in Ireland; but it is an unjust one, for they belona of right to the poor, to the stranger, the widow, and the orphan. Many of the wealthy class have extensive estates to which their ancestors had no right, except that which was founded upon plunder, rapine, robbery, or conquest. Iniquitous acts of Parliament have been passed to secure them in the enjoy-ment of them. The people must clearly see, then, that their enemies invariably appeal to the law. What are they to do? What mode of procedure must they adopt? They must endeavour to repeal those unjust, tyrannical, and misery-producing enactments. They must abolish these nefarious statutes, and substitute good, wise, and equitable ones. Then will they participate in the bounty of Heaven. Then will they have some protection against misery and destitution. The people have been sorely and grievously oppressed. How are they to ameliorate their condition? By what means shall they be enabled to remedy the evils of bad legislation, of cruel misgovernment? When will their sorrows and sufferings end? When will tyranny and oppression cease? When will tranquillity and joy, peace, plenty, and happiness, be again the portion of the sons of toil? When they have the power of self-government—the power of legislation in their possession—the good sense and intelligence to rule themselves and destroy the supremacy of wicked, corrupt, vensi, and designing men to enable you to legislate for yourselves—to have the privilege of enacting sound, politic, and beneficent

laws, laws calculated to promote your prosperity—to make yourselves happy and contented-to cause your condition in life to be easy, agreeable, and congenialto remove the destitution that now exists to so fearful an extent—to banish want and poverty from the land -to give solidity and permanency to wise and just institutions, you must have your Charter; you must labour unceasingly to obtain Universal Suffrage. Be indefatigable in your exertions—be persevering in your efforts, and eventually you will succeed. Depend mainly upon your own struggle; do not depend upon the assistance or co-operation of the other classes. Let not the prejudices of your opponents prevent you performing your duty. Paine has beautifully remarked that eloquence may strike the ear, and the language of sorrow draw forth the tear of compassion, but nothing can reach the heart that is steeled with prejudice." Be not ashamed or afraid to avow yourselves Chartists; why should you? The demands of the Chartists are moderate and well-founded: they are based upon truth. reason, justice, humanity, righteousness, and religion. The advocates of Universal Suffrage require no unjust ascendancy-no exclusive privileges: their motto is. Equality before the law." Civil, political, and religions liberty for all men they are anxious to have : they desire, in the language of Milton "To know, to utter, to discuss, to argue freely, according to conscience." by your union, energy, and determination, vanquish ARNOLD (Nortinghamshire). - Mr. Mason, the your antagonists, the victory will be attended with the these gentlemen produced a very strong impression. pernicious effects, of bad legislation. Unite, unite, unite : how can you expect to have your condition bettered—your prospects improved—your hopes realised while you are disunited. You have been distracted with division; your energies have not been concen-SUNDERLAND.-Mr. Deegan lectured in the Co trated, and your enemies—the enemies of our great and glorious cause-have gloated with exuitation. Combine, then; let your Association be cemented by fraternal affection, based upon intelligence and principle. Then will your unjust rulers tremble; then will tyrants be filled with trepidation, alarm, terror, and you are weak, impotent, powerless. You are robbed native country. He was sure there was not a man or of the rights of freemen; your natural, inherent and self-interested political and religious empirics have placed before your eyes. Your vision has been

obscured; you have been prevented from beholding your as to completely exhaust the society's number of not devote his earnest attention to effecting so desirable true condition—from viewing it as it really is; you have been made the dupes of corrupt and profligate speculators, the victims of knavish and furtive villains, the slaves of tyrants and oppressors. Will you centinue so, or, rather, will you not exhibit an inflexible opposition, an unconquerable hatred to injustice and misrule? Store your minds with sound political knowledge, then will your minds and understanding be illuminated-then will you behold and acknowledge the beauty of freedom - the lovely and captivating attributes of liberty. You cannot portray the unalloyed pleasure, the exquisite delight, the uninterrupted felicity you would enjoy were you governced wisely and rationally. Were mankind to act as brothren, how much superior our condition would be. Were ignorance unknown. how happy would be the lot of man. It has been the SOUTH CHURCH .- We had the pleasure of listening cause of misery unspeakable of suffering inconceivable Acquire information—" Knowledge is power—Union is strength." The more you become acquainted with the system under which you live, the more you will detest ikewise made arrangements for holding a tea-party | the open air, the attendance was exceedingly good. Mr. | it, and the more resolute will be your efforts to destroy and ball, on a grand scale, in the Hall of Science, Deegan commenced his discourse by expressing the it. Your determination to have self-government will Nelson-street, in honour of the liberation of Messrs. happiness he experienced in having an opportunity of be strengthened, so that you may have the power of Johnston and Aitkin, of Ashton-under-Lyne, and once more addressing the people of South Church on protecting yourselves-of enjoying the fruits of your Mr. Richardson, of Salford, from Kirkdale Gaol, the principles and objects of the People's Charter. He toil-of preventing idlers from robbing you of the benewhose term of nine months' imprisonment expires | was delighted to perceive that, notwithstanding the fits of your unceasing toil. What are the evils which on the 28rd of December, when it is expected that efforts that had been made by ignorant or dishonest arise from your exclusion from political power? The ention will on that occasion testify by their presence Chartist missionary, by denying him the use of to the words of that pious and exemplary clergyman, their love of freedom and attachment to the prin- a room to lecture in, that the people were In a letter to Mr. Hume, on the extension of the franciples of the Charter, as well as their eternal hatred fully alive to their own true interests, and chise, he observes, speaking of the working of those who have doomed their best friends to the were resolved to hear him-no matter what classes, "That, without power, they must be always felon's cell and the felon's fare, for daring to advo- inconvenience it might entail upon them. This cer- overpowered; that, unrepresented, they must be always misrepresented; that, placed on unequal ground in held, Mr. Bernard M'Cartney in the chair, the fol- he was confident that ultimately the cause must secrety, they never can enjoy their rightful share of the blessings of society; that, without their due share in a splendid and powerful speech, detailing all the prevailing upon working men to come and listen to an the Government, they must be always mis-governed; that without a voice in the state, in the making of laws, in the laying on of taxes—in short, in all matters son, and carried unanimously:—"That we view they had no grievance—that they had no right to affecting themselves, their rights, their laws, and with feelings of abhorrence and indignation, the interfere in governmental matters—that it was Proviproperty, they must be always at the mercy of others; the weekly meeting of the Charter Association, held sanguinary and cold-blooded conflict in which the dentially arranged that they should be "hersers of in plain truth, being unrepresented, they are downright at their room, Upperhead-row, after entering new present Government would involve this country, would and drawers of water"—that they should submit slaves amongst freemen, and nothing else." Never were under the specious pretext of upholding the dignity patiently and contentedly, no matter what laws were truer words written than the above. Without power passed, taxes imposed, or grievances unredressed. you must be always overpowered. Help the men who Now the case was altered! The principal difficulty are endeavouring to gain power for you, to secure your well-being; who give their time, their money, their carnest though base desire of crushing, wherever it the numbers who regularly flocked to hear a Charlist health and strength for your goo'. Men who manfully appeared, the infant spirit of liberty, and involving address. Such was the case with the people whom he and intrepidly resist private and public persecution, and have issued their rules, it was thought necessary communities in an additional amount of grievous and was speaking to. Their enemies funcied that by re- the description of friends, acquaintances, and relatives unjust taxation; grievous, because the condition of fusing him a room they would damp his ardour, and who patiently suffer the direct privations, the keenest the people, who are most heavily taxed, is such that dispirit the people. It had, however, the contrary and bitterest pangs of want, because they will not fore, the operatives who support a repeal of the they have scarcely the means of subsistence; unjust, effect. They were disappointed in their object, and he abandon principle, but cling unvaryingly to the inasmuch as they are taxed without being repre- smiled at their mortification and chagrin. Some foolish Suffrage, and the advocacy of your rights and interests. sented; and, moreover, unnecessary, as we, the people imagined that it was dishonourable to be a You often treat these men with contumely, sourn their people of England, have had no cause of quarrel with | Chartist—that there was something vicious associated | admonitions with contempt, question the purity of their the people of France, Egypt, Syria, or any other with Chartist principles-that the friends of the motives, and the sincerity of their intentions. Your country in the world; and we further protest against | Charter wished for a scramble, and were anxious to enemies are indefatigable in their efforts to make you engaging in war under any circumstances or pro- obtain the property of their neighbours. He pitied foster and cherish this mischievous and fatal conduct vocation whatever, until the levying of war rests their simplicity; and if any such were present, he They know it is essential to their usurpation of power, with those upon whom the expence must fall, through would endeavour to enlighten them. For his own and strengthens their base and unjust dominion. You part, he considered the upright, honest-minded, and have permitted them to obtain the ascendancy, nor have lution was carried, the Chairman called upon Mr. genuine Chartist one of the best, most useful and hou- you properly considered the base means they have William Jones, who delivered an admirable address. ourable men in society. Their enemies could not employed to uphold their supremacy. We re it not for He is a young man about twenty years of age, and appreciate the motives which actuated the pure- your former apathy, indifference, and heartlessness to sons present, who had not received their cards of promises to become one of the brightest of our minded Chartist-motives of love, affection, kindness, the cause of Chartism, to genuine freedom, we should order. The address, which occupied an hour and a and philanthropy, which induced him to embark in a not be in our present degraded situation. You would ward, and the secretary filled up their cards, and half in delivery, was sent to us, but we have not cause that was sure to be attended with obloquy, abuse, not be as you are, almost, at present, deprived of the misrepresentation, and persecution, as far as concerned liberty of meeting to express your opinions, and remonhimself. As to scrambling, the Chartists wished to put strate against the injustice perpetrated by your soulless able sermon was preached here, in the Market Place, by Mr. Bairstow, the talented lecturer for Place, by Mr. Bairstow, the talented lecturer for tion of work for a long time; and the working men enjoyed by your foreigners, under the English constitution, has been taken from you, although it is the west Riding of Yorkshire; it made a great their property if they had acquired it understant constitutional right of the needle of the impression, and will be long remembered. Several to enjoy their property, if they had acquired it undoubted constitutional right of the people of the honestly, properly, and legitimately. But, let United Kingdom to meet freely, when, how, of the middle class were present. In the evening honestly, properly, and legitimately. But, let united kingdom to include the honestly, properly, and legitimately. But, let united kingdom to include the honestly, properly, and legitimately. But, let united kingdom to include the honestly, properly, and legitimately. But, let united kingdom to include the honestly, properly, and legitimately. But, let united kingdom to include the honestly, properly, and legitimately. But, let united kingdom to include the honestly, properly, and legitimately. But, let united kingdom to include the honestly, properly, and legitimately. But, let united kingdom to include the honestly, properly, and legitimately. But, let united kingdom to include the honestly the honestly included the honestly includ Union. On Monday evening, the Association as- the state who were very loud in their expressions discuss their grievances and political and other subjects, sembled, when an increase of members took place. of arxiety to see property secure—who magnifies their or for the purpose of framing, discussing, or paspretensions to honesty-who were continually clamour- sing any vote, petition, or remonstrance, upon any ing about the respect that ought to be paid to "vested subject whatsoever." Yet on many occasions it is a interests," who called this thing and the other thing dangerous experiment for the people to meet subliclytheir property, but who, in reality, if there were any policemen and soldiers being frequently called out to respect paid to housesty or justice, had no more title or awe and intimidate them)—to discuss the fligrant Mountsorbel.—On Thursday, the 26th ult., Mr. right to them than a burglar who might enter their grievances which they have to endure. "Notwith-

his purse. The Chartist desired all men, who laboured, dispersing any meeting so peaceably assembled and conshare of the enjoyments and happiness which bounteous find the Government interfering to suppress public nature has offered man. That was the chief reason meetings—to prevent the expression of popular opinion, with renewed vigour and increased numbers. At why the non-productive classes—the drones of society and to impede the progress of union and intelligence that the books should be examined, with a view to useful—they were like the "liles of the valley that convictions. Why is this? If the object of the Charcespond to the Executive Council in Manchester. toil not neither do they spin;" they were incumbrances tists be delusive, its advocates men without intelligence. and pests to the community; they worked at no profit- gente, ability, or character, their proceedings conbeen booked by the secretary, Mr. Greaves, and able trade, pursued no honourable occupation—they temptible, their arguments easily refuted, their post-examined by Mr. John Myers, it was moved and produced none of the necessaries of life—made neither time and produced none of the necessaries of life—made neither time and posts to the community; they worked at no profit temptible, their arguments easily refuted, their postproduced none of the necessaries of life-made neither tion untenable-if such really be the case, why do not food, clothing, or habitations, and consequently lived our opponents meet us in fair discussion and show that and fattened by plunoering honest, meritorious, and we are in error. They say we are deluding the people threr. Carried manimously. It was next proposed hard-working men. The aristograts and non-producers —let them prove their assertion. They are afraid of that the doors of the Association-room should be know full well that if they cease to exist at all, seciety the people knowing the truth. Their practices will not must still continue; but if the working people stood bear investigation; they are so edious and hateful that, ing of news, and the promulgation of the five prin-still, society must be destroyed. To put an end to their only let the people become thoroughly acquainted with ciples contained in the Unarter, and advocated by plundering and predatory operations, and to compel them, and they will visit them with well-merited reprother Northern Star, when a debate ensued on the merits them to tabour like honest men, to earn their bread by bation. Delusion indeed! Can it be delusion to tell the law protects us in the enjoyment of our property; commerce and trade; that it has numerous and the law will punish any person who may attempt to convenient harbours; that in facility of internal

CARLISLE,

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE THEATRE. On Wednesday, November 25th, Mr. White, of Leeds, addressed the people here on his way from secure good government. I den't think so much Greek one to come forward and substantiate those charges attending the great demonstrations lately held in Scot- and Latin are required; but more honesty. Members land. Up to the time of meeting, eight o'clock, the must be paid for their services, and the country divided place was pretty well filled. Mr. THOMAS SINCLAIR came forward and moved. that Mr. Alexander Baird should take the chair, which

Mr. BAIRD said, my friends, your are about to hear he would enjoy under good government, he would a gentleman address you who has suffered much for the cause we are are all striving for. Mr. White has then would the higher classes be begging of you to has only been a few pence, so that the Council cannot been along with Mr. Collins in Scotland, attending the work, and you might secure your own terms. I am have mis-spent what they never possessed. In former evening. glorious demonstrations which have been held there. against any further petitioning, for it does no good, Mr. Collins would also have been here but for ill health. Mr. Baird then read the bill calling the meeting; he then introduced

Mr. WHITE, who was received with tremendous cheering, which lasted for some time. As soon as the cheering had subsided, Mr. White spoke to the following effect:-Mr. Chairman and fellow-sufferers, I feel happy in meeting so large a number of my fellowworking men; more especially on account of my principles. The people must exert themselves, for there is to say that God has created us to be the mere masense of wrong on the part of the people, who saw by Lord John Russell that the Reform Bill was never intended to benefit the people. Look at the stupid and the Bible their ledgers, they thought they would classes join us again, they must push at the back of the cart and not be allowed to hold the reins any more. I want to show you the position you ought to occupy in society; look at those idle fellows, whose lives are one continued scene of profligacy and debauchery, while the hard-working man has nothing to eat. If we walk abroad we find abundance everywhere, but where does it go? not into the hands of the hard-working man, but into the hands of those who fatten on his labour. I call good wages the refarthing I would not submit to it, for the same principle followed out, would allow him thousands. Let us compare things and see to what extent we have been robbed; all working men, who have not good meals, good clothing, and comfortable homes, are robbed. Observe the first step from savage to civilized life, see what a man can produce in agriculture. I have made enquiries of a plenghman of Fox Maule's father, who informed me that a working man, averaging two hours for ten shillings. Three pounds a week, allowing ten farther. If, then, one hundred men of different trades forming themselves into a community to supply each other, with five hours a day they, would make a complete paradise for themselves. Bring machinery to their aid, and then see how they would increase their comvote against their landlords and they will be soon thrown overboard. The only freedom we have is to hang or drown ourselves. Who have the votes? Why line of Mr. White's address, which was well received the landlords and wealthy aristocracy, for they can by the meeting. command the great majority. I would propose that in future elections, the landed aristocracy should alone be consulted, for they are really the voters. Our trade and commerce have been ruined by those profligates sent to Parliament, who only want long ears to finish them. The House of Commons is nothing but a committee to assist the aristocracy to rob the people, by taking away their hard earnings. Should we quietly bear these things? No! I feel I am a man, and will never willingly lay down to be trampled upon. In the nineteenth century of Christianity, there is not a more oppressed and suffering body prayers for our sufferings, yet they do nothing to ability."

instruct the savages, who are not suffering half so much as the hand-loom weavers. The working man is like Tantatus in the heathen mythology, who had victuals placed within his reach, but not allowed to touch them. See as you walk along the streets, all the fine specimens of workmanship in the shop-windows, the fine shawls, lace, carpets, &c., &c., all the produce of the labour of the working man, and yet he is in the most direful misery, and yet there are men thus suffering, who are content with their wretched condition, and who would quietly sit down under such a state of things; why it is tantamount to his saying "Take my wife and my little ones and sacrifice them as you like!' Such a man ought to be swept out of existence. This is not the business of Whigs and Tories; it is not likely for them to feel for you. I have found some good men amongst the middle class, who feel more for the working man than he does for himself. The parson to be the collector called, to vote for nine out of the twenty sure will pray that God may do something, yet be never strives to do any good himself. It is alleged as the cause we should not have a vote, that we are poor and ignorant. Suppose we are so, whose fault is that? What have they done to make us intelligent? We pay the clergy £9,000 annually to instruct us, and yet they call us a parcel of ignorant brutes, who have no education. If they will not do the work for which we pay them, then let us keep the money from them. The whole of the sermons they preach only tend to prejudice the people and keep them ignorant. The Scripture is full of denunciations against tyrants and oppressors, and yet we find these priests doing everything to shelter them; if there are infidels in the they have at all times been ready and willing to world they are those very parsons. What has the Go- perform the duties required of them, and those have vernment done towards enlightening us? Why they hitherto been, at times, very arduous, subjecting them gave £30,000 for education and £70,000 to repair the to great loss of time, inconvenience, and, in some cases.

alleviate them. If a black slave sighed, then would

we hear of their sufferings all over the country. In

Glasgow and other large towns, you may observe

thousands of poor creatures going about the picture of

starvation, yet these pions men, the priests, can go

along so intent on heaven and heavenly things, that

they cannot see the suffering before their eyes. They

will call me an infidel for speaking thus: yet do we

not find them canting and sending off missionaries to

would instantly cease to advocate it; but I know it the mere gratification of personal feeling, and would will give you full power over your own labour. The rather forbear combatting the insidious attacks made Charter, as a whole, is perfect; but you must not take upon them in that spirit of resistance which they it piece-meal; for the suffrage without the ballot merit, then peril a good and righteous cause. would render us a prey to our employers, and both, But they do consider it necessary, for the useless; in short, we must have all the points to proud to say are above suspicion) to challenge any into electoral districts, according to the population. The Charter would completely remodel society, and raise up the working man from his present degraded condition. If the working man knew the blessings

swear against any further labour until it was secured; except making known the people's grievances. Scotland is assuming a glorious position. Had you seen the glorious demonstrations which I have lately witnessed there, you would feel convinced they were discrepancies have ever been made; still if anything determined to have the Charter. Moral force is not mere grumbling. Re-organise yourselves, and become stronger than you have ever yet been. Your late Convention was all sound and fury; some of the members people to look narrowly into the manner in which their of it knew nothing at all of the real state of the money has been expended, and to be satisfied that country; there was too much bravado about fighting, no hope in any other class but themselves. It is folly &c.; but the next convention would be very different, it be for the people had they the same controll I hope what I have said will remind you of your over all the money they pay directly and inchines of others, who enjoy all their food and clothing duty; be sober men, and consider how you are robbed, from the labour of the working men, who can get very and if you can prevail on the middle classes to assist in every shilling) towards the government of the counlittle of what they so plentifully produce. We have you, take them kindly by the hand; we have now try, then, indeed, would there soon be an end put to been too long cajoled by various sorts of politicians. some good middle class men taking part with us; but the gross profligacy and waste of the public money, and We have had eight years of Reform, which has given if they will not assist you, do not run after them, or good government secured; local taxation and local us a bellyful; that agitation was got up out of a deep they may deceive you, and cause division amongst you. government are the only safe and certain means of ruin and degradation staring them in the face, and differences amongst the people; where is the man who to which their ingenuity and industry so fully entitle they assisted the Whigs to get the Reform Bill, being comes forward to assist you, but he is barked at; you them. There have been heavy complaints made, and told by them it should be a stepping stone to further ought to take pleasure in such men, and stand by great dissatisfaction expressed against some members of and greater reforms: since then, it has been declared them; for the scorn and contumely of the higher the council who have taken a part with and coun-

classes are sufficient for him to bear, without being tenanced those persons who have been lecturing here on mistrusted by you. I hope you will form the condolts, the mid ile classes; whose God is their money necting link between this country and Scotland; set a good example, and other places will join be able to do anything; but they hallooed before they you. The Whigs say-why should the females be got out of the wood; their fruitless attempt to dragged forward? But why do the middle classes not well be ascertained, but surely if such be their tenance and put down slavery in every part of the provement. Accordingly, the monthly meeting was not let them alone? Do they not drag them into their object, the conduct of a portion of the people has been world. You, as well as ourselves, have got tired of held last Wednesday evening, Mr. John Millar in really no power; and I am glad of it. The Reform | manufactories to slave and toil for their benefit? The Bill has opened our eyes, and the Whigs will find it a women ought to take a deep interest in politics, for tough job to deceive us again, and should the middle they entail upon her and her helpless offspring all the keen and biting misery which they have to endure. Will any one tell me that a woman has not a right to lift her voice against the damnable system which deprives her and her children of bread? Suppose a Working man was bringing home 50s, and laying it down to his wife, when in steps a surly fellow of a taxgatherer, who demands so much of it for a certain tax, no sconer is this paid than in steps another and another

without which we must remain slaves. I am one of the Association. The meetings were pretty numerous; most prosperous and progressing condition; as a proof those who was sent to York Castle and Wakefield Col- yet not sufficiently so as to meet expences by 16s. This of which, he represented two hundred more good and lege, to show me the error of my ways; but I have loss, of course, came out of the funds of the Association, paying members than he did at the last meeting. He come out a more determined enemy to tyranny than and which was agreed to at a very large meeting held was prepared to pay the amount towards defraying the ever. The monsters who sent me there endeavoured to | in Caldewgate district. Surely, this was a fair and forts; examine for yourselves what would be the worth kill me by starving me to death. I constantly felt the honourable transaction; and no reasonable man ought of your labour, providing you had an honest government. gnawings of hunger-I have been kept on the tread- to blame the members of the Provisional Committee, tendered to the secretary ten shillings towards the Vic-Why you might then indeed enjoy real happiness. If mill until I fainted from exhaustion—I have been kept as they fully anticipated the affair to be a profitable tim Fund, and three shillings for the coming demonstrait were only this, it aught to show you the necessity of standing almost naked in the cold for a considerable one, more especially as they had realised considerable tion for Frost, Williams, and Jones. four advocating these rights to which you are entitled. time, until I was attacked with inflammation, from which sums on former occasions at meetings, when Mr. It is useless complaining of Whigs and Tories. I care I have scarcely yet recovered; in fact, they did every O'Connor and others were here. This explanation, it account of the Brewn-street Association, East Mannot a straw about them nor the shopkeepers either; if thing to kill me; and there are hundreds of good fel. is hoped, will be deemed satisfactory. At the latter chester. They were increasing every way. He had you were determined to have your rights, they could lows they are using in the same way; but my sufferings of those meetings, which would number, at least, from brought his money towards paying the lecturer, hoping not keep them from you. I don't want you to fight, are now over, and I would appeal to you in behalf of seven to eight hundred individuals, a Committee was that Mr. Leech might continue his exertions. but to be firm and united, and to act in concert. Look those now suffering. For a full recital of the horrid chosen (with power to add to their number) to invesat the House of Commons, made up of men who pre- sufferings of our friends see the Northern Star, in which tigate into these subjects connected with Foreign tion which he represented had but a very little while sume to make laws to govern the nation. Those fools I have published several letters, giving a full detail of of shopkeepers are as great slaves as any, though they them. Mr. White thanked the meeting for the marked have got votes. Look at the big bellied farmers, who attention with which they had heard him and retired

The foregoing is not much more than a mere out-

some time.

was carried:pledge to use every exertion in our power to forward Charter, and that we will countenance no party who are opposed to it. And we further pledge ourselves to contribute to the utmost of our power, towards the relief incarceration, and with whom we deeply sympathise. We highly approve of the Association formed in Birof people on the face of the globe. Mark mingham, for the restoration of Frost, Williams, how the hypocritical rascals of priests put up and Jones, and will assist them to the best of our A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. White and

the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE CARLISLE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION. On Saturday evening, Nov. 28th, the quarterly meeting of the above Association took place in the

Theatre, where Mr. White had addressed the people on the preceding Wednesday evening, and who had consented to give another address on Saturday evening after the business of the Association was concluded. Considerable dissatisfaction having been expressed by members of the Association, in consequence of some portion of the Council having taken a part with, or at least countenanced those gentlemen who have been going about lecturing on Foreign Policy, and consequently a change of the Council was anticipated. About half-past seven o'clock the Theatre was pretty well. filled.

On the motion of Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Baird was called to the chair. He addressed the meeting at some length, explaining the reasons of several meetings having been called for the purpose of changing the Council, and taking the votes for the new Council in the various districts. Twenty men had been nominated, and it would be the privilege of each paying member, when persons proposed. A motion was made to this effect, which was agreed to by the meeting. Mr. Baird then called upon Mr. Bowman, the Secretary, to read a statement of the last quarter's account, which was done, along with the following report:-

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CARLISLE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION. congratulate you on the lightness of the business which they have had to perform during the last quarter: but this they can assure you has not been to them a might have to prefer against the Council, and left it source of congratulation, but rather mertification, for to the people to make such changes as they might deem Queen's stables, so that the Queen's horses were expense; still they were anxious to serve the cause. thought of far more value than the souls of the whole and fulfil to the uttermost of their power, the conpeople. But, I contend, the working classes have more fidence that had been placed in them by the peeple. knowledge than any other class. Who have raised Having thus faithfully performed the duties of their the country to greatness but the working men? Who effice, they cannot but regret that the people-or ever heard tell of a nobleman doing any good for rather, they should say, a portion of the people-have his country. What is ignorance but a relative term? thought proper to stigmatise their endeavours, con-If an aristocrat comes into one of your weaving shops, demn their acts, and misrepresent their intentions. deny this right would be to condemn the very prinwhat does he know of your work? Why, nothing at Having been chosen at a public meeting, as men ciples contained in the Charter, for which we are all all. Then how can it be expected you should know capable and willing to serve the people, and in whom contending. Whatever way you may act on this occaanything of Greek or Latin? The only difference is, every confidence could be placed; yet that confidence | sion, do not let any bad feeling mark your proceedings, we could easily do without the one, but not well has been withdrawn in the course of a few short weeks but act in that spirit of conciliation and peace which without the other. What would an aristocrat say to a after their election, without the slightest cause, that will be the sure harbinger of union and success. Choose leaf of a Greek or Latin book being served up for his they are aware of-for be it remembered, that those in whem you can place implicit confidence, and breakfast? Do not let me be misunderstood. I do not confidence in the Council was withdrawn previous to who are likely to serve you efficiently; but do not complain of men getting their bread by literary pursuits. any meeting being held in the theatre, on the subject insult them, after you have chosen them, by slighting I would much rather see a child of mine remaining at of Foreign Policy; or at least, before that was made a and mistrusting them. Above all things, be firm—be home without education, than send it to one of those plea for displacing them. This waywardness on the unanimous; do not let rampant ambition, nor petty schools, where they are taught to be obedient slaves. Part of a portion of the people (for we cannot give jealousy, creep in amongst you, to the injury of the Examine what you can do for yourselves. I am a their conduct a milder term,) is anything but a proof cause, but go on in the glorious pursuit of truth working man, and consider myself one of the higher of that union and steadfastness in the principles they and justice, until you reach the Castle of Reform, and class. What signifies their gilded coaches and other profess to advocate, and which ought most decidedly to rear the standard of universal freedom and universal luxuries? I would not have a working man con- mark the footsteps of those who are seeking for good justice. taminated by what they call their noble blood. I and honest government. As will be seen by the would make those fellows all provide for themselves. account, scarcely any money has been paid into the The working man, by his ingenuity and industry, could Treasurer's hands; yet money has been collected and soon make himself comfortable; but what would sent away without even consulting the Council—thus become of the rich aristocracy, were they dependent on endeavouring to cast a stigma of infamy and disgrace themselves? Why, they would quarrel with each on the character of the Council, which they conceive other about their ancestors, and which had the most they little deserved. What must the Executive at right to begin to work first. There is no class so Manchester think of such conduct being practised to dependent as the aristocracy. Be firm and united to wards those who, a short while previous, had received each other, and look upon that man as your enemy who the most marked approbation of the people, by being would divide you. Hold out the hand of fellowship chosen by them, and having received the sanction of and love one another. Look at the shepkeepers, that Executive Council? Why, that the Council have I feel sorry they are so short sighted as not to see their been guilty of some shamful misconduct, thus to incur real interests, for many of them have once been the displeasure and distrust of a portion of that working men themselves, and have, by their care, put very people who had chosen them. The themselves into a better position; yet they are backing Council cannot believe that the people generally those who are ruining them. If they will identify approve of such proceedings, for they are fully aware themselves with our enemies, then we should cook them | that a few discontented spirits are sufficient to cause a thus. In New Mills, the people are co-operating and great deal of discontent and dissatisfaction among a purchasing everything for themselves, and the shop otherwise united and determined people; of the keepers there, on the Saturday evenings, have their motives of such men it is unnecessary to speak, those fingers to suck. They now begin to discover that the are best known to themselves, and if openly and people are right, and their claims just. You have the honestly confessed, it will appear that they have been power to drive them out of existence altogether. If actuated by ambition, which in some cases is praiseone hundred men would lay by as much weekly until they that a much as much as would purchase a week's progood objects, but, on the contrary, is very pernicious,

To the title, moral-lorge Chartists; but of the title, who at the same time are deplorably destitute of any who axposed in a very masterly and clear manner for the dishonesty of those who taunt the working classes with ignorance, while they allow that everylorge that they make the title, moral-lorge Chartists; but of thinking for himself."

A great deal of recrimination took place, which they that they make the same time are deplorably destitute of any who exposed in a very masterly and clear manner for the dishonesty of those who taunt the working classes with ignorance, while they allow that everylorge them out of existence altogether. If actuated by ambition, which in some cases is praiseright of thinking for himself."

A great deal of recrimination took place, which is not a very masterly and clear manner for the dishonesty of those who are prothe dishonesty of those who taunt the working classes with ignorance, while they allow that everyverbial for versatility and change. About half-past

MEETING.

which have been most unjustly and insidiously made against them; but let this be done in a straightforward and rational manner-not by vague assertion, idle declamation, or disgraceful clamour-which are unworthy of those who are seeking to obtain their rights—the immulable rights of man. In respect to the pouses cash account, all the money which has been received by the treasurer is three shillings, and the expenditure quarters the cash accounts have been audited by disinterested parties, except in one or two instances, when the accounts were sent into the various districts, for the examination of the members, and no complaints of any wrong has since been discovered, let it by all means be brought forward, so that explanation and satisfaction may be given. It is a good trait on the part of the it has neither been mis-spent nor wasted. Well would directly in the shape of taxes (eightpence, we believe, There is scarcely a town but there are some slight securing to the people the enjoyment of those blessings the subject of foreign policy, conceiving that the object which they have in view is diverting the attention of

the people from the attainment of their darling object,

the Charter. How far this may really be the case cau-

bers of that Government, which has prosecuted nearly 300 been brought into existence by men eloquent in favour and Mr. O'Neil, the speakers and singers. Meetings of our best friends, by immuring them in horrid dun- of emancipation. Even Pitt himself was the advocate like these, on the abstinence principle, are beyond geons, and subjecting them to indignities, privations, of the slave, when he was committing England to the all others, calculated to elevate the character of the and sufferings, such as were never before practised payments of debts contracted to put down the rising working classes. On Thursday, Mr. O'Neil went to towards the worst of felons, who have illegally tran- spirit of liberty in Europe. Look at the conduct of New Cumnock, and lectured there in the evening, sported and banished from their native land, and from those philanthropists, and their professions of humanity on Capital Punishments and Tectotalism. The the bosoms of their families-Frost, Williams, and will be estimated at their real worth. Go on with us in attendance was good, and the spirit excellent. On of the crew, until they reduce the whole to the misera- Jones-surely such conduct ought so be avenged by a laudable attempt to better our own condition, and Friday, he proceeded to Sanquhar-lectured there ble pittance of a few shillings to support this man, his whatever means it can be done. Those members of the remove the slavery mark from our own foreheads; and on Chartism—formed an association—and, on Saturward of what a man produces; if an idler gets one wife, and family; were things done in this way the Council who have been censured, have taken good care, possessing our own freedom, we shall then be able to day, returned to Cumnock again—lectured in the woman would kick up a precious row; and yet this is that those men should not be unmindful of the Char- ruise our voice with more consistency against injustice, evening on Capital Punishments, to a large meeting substantially the case. If politics takes away nearly all ter, consequently pledged them in various resolutions and extend the blessings of universal freedom to every your property, surely the women have a right to do to support it, so that no blame can be reasonably at- member of the human family." with it-I mean the Charter, to make us what God in- tached to those members of the Council, who were tended us to be, by enjoying those manifold blessings prominent on those occasions. There is one subject | Editor of the Northern Star, for the able manner in sent by providence; but the parsons teach us passive which ought to be named here, as there have been some obedience, and tells us that we ought to bow to our reflections made in regard to it, and that is, the first credit which he gave to the Chartists of Norwich. superiors; but I deny we have any superiors. If we two meetings which took place in the Athenaum. are poor by being robbed, does that make us worse This place was taken by the Provisional Committee, a day, could produce as much good food as he can get men? No! it is good behaviour and not wealth which appointed to act in cases of emergency; and it was makes the man; honesty and virtue can alone do so. clearly understood, that should there be any surplus street Chart. Association. It was with great pleasure shillings for rent, would leave fifty skillings. Follow it Let us make one universal effort to secure our rights, after expences were paid, it was to go to the funds of that he could inform them that his district was in a Policy; and this was done without a single dissentient ago opened a room to meet in, and they had but about voice; and yet it is now insinuated that these men are fifty members yet; but it was a very good district for enemies of the Charter, though they were brought into Chartism. They had laid out two pounds in fitting up boast of having votes for the counties, but let them amidst great and continued cheering, which lasted for existence by a very large meeting of the people. the room, but he trusted ere long to have a very flour-

> of our Foreign affairs, to the great injury of our of Mr. MARSDEN, late M. C., rose, and gave an MR. WILLIAM BLYTHEI moved, and Mr. THOMAS trade and commerce, and aggrandisement of account of Bolton, which he said was progressing, and THOMPSON seconded the following resolution, which Russia. As much prejudice exists against any there was a firm determination, in spite of all oppositwo factions, and, indeed, by some of the most able towards his support. and honest portions of the press of this country, so Mr. CARTER, Oldham, said that their Association that it would be a work of supererogation to attempt | was going on rapidly. The Chartists began to read, to remove it. Time and circumstances may do that mark, learn, and inwardly digest the doctrines, and of the families of those who are at present suffering will for a while be unable to accomplish. This mat- brought his due share towards the lecturer. ter should not have been dwelt upon at all, but as absolutely necessary to a vindication of the characters of were getting on surprisingly in that town. They had tyrannical character, and would be acting in direct proper share for the support of the lecturer. opposition to the tenets and principles which they proto throw the Charter overboard, not tended to give a share. handle to the enemies of the people, which has been expertly used to the injury of the cause. Aye! the Liverpool:-

people, by their conduct, have given the Whigs a golden opportunity of abusing the people's best friends and they never refused to do, when properly convened but they have refused to attend the call of a faction, who have got up a meeting for no purpose but that of faction, who could have no end in view but that of gratifying the worst of feelings against those who have never injured them nor the cause, but who have been alike honest and steadfast in their endeavours to serve the people, by taking every means of forwarding the cause in which all are struggling, and who will continue so to act in spite of all the misrepresentation which may be put forth against them, until

they, along with their fellow men, enjoy those rights which are their inalienable property. Why did the instigators of those meetings which have been lately held, and which did not consist of more than from The Council (as is customary with the Judges) might | fifty to seventy individuals, not wait for the short space of two weeks until the quarter had expired, and then have brought forward any charges which they proper and expedient? but no! they could not wait, but must have their notions carried into immediate effect. They have presumed to nominate twenty individuals, and have threwn the whole of the present Council overboard at one fell swoop, thus casting an indelible slur on their characters, without having proved anything against them. Is such conduct reasonable? Is it just? Is it fair? Is it honest? Let the people decide by their conduct this evening, and do not let them continue to be led away by mere phantoms. The people have a right to choose their servants; to

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Chairman. JAMES ARTHUR, Treasurer. HENRY BOWMAN, Secretary. WILLIAM MENDHAM. JAMES BOWMAN. JOHN DOBSON. JAMES FERGUSON. JOSEPH BROOME HANSON.

JOHN ATKINSON. Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG then came forward, and meved the adoption of the report, which was opposed by Mr. Richardson and Mr. Blythe, on the ground that it denominated them, along with Mr. Baird and others, as factious individuals who were seeking to gratify feelings of ambition, and who had not the welfare of the association at heart. They attacked the conduct of Mr. Hanson and others who had taken part with the foreign policy humbugs, and thus thrown the Charter overboard.

Mr. Hanson defended his conduct, and contended

SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE

credit upon himself, and promote the cause he es-

Mr. DAVIS, of Manchester, was called to the chair, mated every bosom present. This soirce was indeed who remarked that there was a great deal to do, and a perfect contrast to the late dull and lifeless meeting that many of them had to attend meeting in the

which, after a short discussion, was carried unanimously:-

"That every district in South Lancashire is hereby called upon to forward to the secretary, James Cart-ledge, as soon as possible, the name of any member or members in his district, who are competent to de-been less than 1,500 present. A very massive and liver a lecture upon the principles of the People's Charter, or on the interest of the working class, for the purpose of facilitating the drawing up of a plan M'Douall. In a very neat and eloquent speech she similar to the Methodist preachers' plans, and state stated that it was a token of respect from the female the times they wish to hold their meetings, whether on week days or Sundays."

The conduct of the brave Chartists of Norwich having been brought ferward, every one present expressed approbation of their bold and manly conduct all and J. Duncan, to very respectable and well in defending their principles so manly and un-

Mr. Thomason, of Newcastle, and Mr. Campbell were then chosen on behalf of the delegates to get up a resolution to that effect, of which the following is a

"TO MESSRS. DOVER AND HEWITT, AND THE CHAR-TISTS OF NORWICH. "GENTLEMEN .-- We, the delegates of South Lan-

A vote of thanks was also passed to the Rev. Wm. Hill, which he took up the question, and for the great Each delegate was then called upon to give an account of his district.

Mr. DAVIS, chairman, rose en behalf of the Tib expences of the lecturer. Mr. Wm. GRIMSHAW here entered the room and

Mr. CARTLEDGE rose and gave a very cheering

Mr. CHAMBELL, from Salford, said that the associa-

Members of that Committee and others have partially ishing society. Indeed, he thought it a very good omen, examined into documents connected with this subject, when there were no less than three hundred Stars sold and they feel convinced of the gross mismanagement every week in Salford.

inquiry being made into this subject, and that tion, to maintain their ground. His constituents were prejudice has been much increased and abetted by the satisfied with the lecturer, and had sent their share

which the most powerful reasoning and splendid talents were steady and unmovable in the work. He had Mr. LIVESEY, from Rochdale, said that the Chartists

those who have had the manliness to think for them- nearly gone to the wall since the 12th of August. He showing the greater amount of food procured by Wednesbury, and Darlaston having united the selves. Surely, the people would not be so tyrannical then gave a long detail of the proceedings of the men them in a given time, than now can possibly be got efforts, they have nailed the Chartist flag to be as to say to each member of the Council, "You shall of Rochdale, and said that they were determined, if at. Mr. Roberts, of Dunshelt, also delivered a most mast head, determined to have the Charter, orgo hold no opinion on any subject but that of the Charter;" possible, to return a member who would support the powerful address, and in conclusion strongly recomif so, they become dictators of the worst and most | Charter in the Heuse of Commons. He likewise paid a mended the encouragement of the Radical press, central place, at six o'clock on Wednesday evening Mr. JOHN SOUTHWORTH, from Newton Heath, fess to hold, and the sooner all thinking and that they were going on as well as possible. They had was enlivened with patriotic songs, recitations, Crown-street, for the purpose of forming a Chartist honest men are freed from their controll the better. Has but just joined the Association, and wished that it duetts, and instrumental music. This being the first Association. By seven o'clock, the large club room not the rude and violent opposition offered to those might be mentioned in the Star that they hold their Chartist Soiree held in this town, great interest was was filled with working men and their wire, men, who were anxious to impart information meetings every week in the Association Room. They excited. The Whigs with all their hellish malice determined to be free; the following resolution

on these subjects, closely connected, as they are, with had a lecture last night. He would pledge himself the interests of the people, and who never attempted that at the next delegate meeting they would pay their bribing landlords with strong drink to keep us out the chair. Moved by Mr. Wilcox, seconded by Mr.

The following letter was read from the friends at "November 23rd, 1840

"SIR,-I am directed by the Council of the Liver-

Mr. HUNT, for Middleton, said that with respect to the progress in that place, they had had some good meetings, but he must say that the class system did not work well. The members would a great deal sooner meet altogether. They were highly pleased with Mr. Leech, and had sent their subscription towards his expences.

Mr. JONAS SCHOFIELD, Droylsden, said that they were increasing in numbers; and after giving a pleasing account of his district, said he was authorised by his constituents to say that they were willing to pay double what they did if it was not sufficient. Mr. Leech's lecture had produced a great effect, and on Tuesday evening, when he came to lecture again, they were going to present him with a beautiful beaver hat. out of pure respect for him and the cause which he advocates.

him to meet Mr. Finnigan on the Corn Laws, but the sown. other party had run off. He then tendered his share towards the expences. Mr. CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, said they were still

Mr. HARRISON, of Ashton, rose and said that they

previous to the 12th of August. Mr. ISAAC ISHERWOOD, of Ratcliffe Bridge, said that as progression had been the order of the day, he was

glad to inform them they were doing very well in his district. He paid his share of the expences. Mr. Amos Smith gave a very encouraging account of the progress in Heywood, and tendered in the money towards the lecturer.

A discussion arose as to whether another lecturer should be employed; but it was ultimately adjourned till another month. Mr. JONAS SCHOFIELD, Droylsden, then put down

14s. 6d. for the Victim Fund. The following resolutions were then carried unani-

meeting, to proceed for another month as lecturer."

"That hearing that the West Riding people wish to change lecturers for one month, the secretary should communicate with the committee of the West Riding, and state that they were willing that Mr. Bairstow and Mr. Leech should change places for the month ensuing." "That this meeting adjourn until this day month,

and meet again at the Association Room." A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Davis. Chairman, and Mr. Cartledge, for their exertions, and the meeting broke up.

that he "had never for a moment lost sight of the known by the cognomen, "Morrissonians," who lay the minds of the people from the Suffrage. He con- man then put the motion, which was carried unant that he would reserve to himself the claim to the title, "Moral-force Chartists;" but cluded by introducing Mr. Curran to address them, mously. A large committee was then formed to thinking for himself the claim to the title, "Moral-force Chartists;" but cluded by introducing Mr. Curran to address them, mously. A large committee was then formed to the title, "Moral-force Chartists;" but cluded by introducing Mr. Curran to address them, mously. A large committee was then formed to the title, "Moral-force Chartists;" but cluded by introducing Mr. Curran to address them, mously. visions, the they might go on successfully. There are when practised for the mere gratification of personal few of you are not occasionally get a few glasses of feeling. Were the Council to act in the same spirit the people to come to a good understanding, and not began to muster at the Town Green Toll, a little to their aid. A letter, written by Mr. Livsey, of Prestanding, and not began to muster at the Town Green Toll, a little to their aid. A letter, written by Mr. Livsey, of Prestanding and not began to muster at the Town Green Toll, a little to their aid. whiskey. Give up this, and if you owe money at your Tommy shores, why let them want it for a while, until produce feelings of the most unpleasant character, the produce feelings of the most unpleasant character, the produce feelings of the most unpleasant character, and character, the produce feelings of the most unpleasant character, the to the injury of the cause and the applause of the assembly, and gave a description of the prisoners in Preston House of Corwith the president and divide the people and divide

Messrs. Abram and John Duncan, were. When the exporting their humanity abroad, while there is so Doctor and his friends made their appearance, they much misery under their own noses; this meeting were hailed by the acclamations of the assembled pledges itself to meet and silence the cant of those On Sunday last, delegates from various places in thousands. The procession then proceeded to Milton Lancashire, assembled in the Executive Council-room, Green, at the south of the town, where the above without a no property qualification, would be equally sake of their own characters (which they are Whittle-street, for the purpose of transacting business gentlemen addressed a very respectable out-door connected with the National Charter Association. This meeting on the subject of Chartism, and the way the was one of the best meetings of the kind that has been | Charter is to be obtained. Although the day was held in Manchester; and, in justice to the persons pre-sent, we are happy to state that they went about their were listened to with profound attention, and were "That this meeting is of opinion that Archibald important work like clear-headed sober men, each responded to with shouts of enthusiasm. In the Prentice and the Manchester Times are as insince discharging his duty in a manner which will reflect evening a soirce was held in Milton Green Hall, at and unaccommodating as the bloody old Times; and which the patriots were present. Nothing could equal the liveliness and flow of feeling which anithat many of them had to attend meetings in the evening.

The following resolution was then submitted, piece, with all the pomposity of inflated vanity, piece, with all the pomposity of inflated vanity, piece, with all the pomposity of inflated vanity. delivered a string of anathemas against Messrs. Bronterre O'Brien and Feargus O'Connor, men, the latchets of whose shoes he has never yet shewn himbeautifully chased silver medal, bearing a suitable Chartists of Dunfermline and its vicinity. On Saturday evening, a lecture on the subject of wages was delivered by Dr. M'Douall, and on Sunday three sermons were preached by Messrs. Dr. M'Dou dressed audiences. On all occasions the hall was crowded, and in some instances many could not find admittance. Dr. M'Douall left this town for Kirkaldy on Monday week, to which place he was invited.

> CUMNOCK.—About two weeks ago, the Chartist Association met in the Eagle Inn. to consider the present state of affairs, when it was agreed that the Association be called "The Cumnock Charter Association;" that its principles be in accordance with cashire assembled, thank you for the open and decided | those of the Scottish Central Committee, "peaceful manner in which you met some of the dignitaries and legal, and constitutional;" and that the members respectables of Nerwich, when assembled to discoun- meet once a month for social and intellectual imsuch as to efficiently aid them in the securing of their the professions of our humanity-mongers, who, while the chair. Mr. O'Neil, from Glasgow, was present. object—that is a division of the people. Why refuse they declaim against slavery abroad, are the declared It was a noble scene, "the feast of reason and the information, (come from what party it will) more espe- enemies of the rights of their own countrymen at home. How of soul," in reality. Messrs. John Millar cially of the misdeeds of the Government, or of meut- Gentlemen, never forget that all your miseries have James B. Crawfurd, James M'Kie, Robert White, -and, on the Sabbath-day, preached three times to overflowing houses, - thus concluding a course of lectures, which, for sound argument, brilliancy of speech, and nobleness of purpose, seldom or never were equalled here. The cause is progressing very fast and no wonder! The pictures, living pictures, he drew out of our most christian wars, would make the heart of even savage man exclaim— Heavens! what new toils of death and war remain!

> > evening, the 25th ult. a general meeting of the Calton Mr. John Duncan then called the attention of the

and Mile-end Female Chartist Association was held in Marlborough Street Infant school-room, Mr. Methven in the chair, who, after introducing the the fellowing resolution:—"That it is the decided business of the evening, introduced Mr. Hamilton, conviction of the members of this Association that who came forward and delivered a sound and pithy nothing else than an equal distribution of political address upon the injustice of the present system of power can remove the grievances under which the representation, and the misery which exists amongst | working classes are suffering. We are, therefore the labouring classes in pointed out the remedy. We believe Mr. Hamilton | for the Charter; at all events for no measure less? is a devoted and consistent reformer of some standing, which was seconded by Mr. Henry Ranken, and and as he is not known publicly, we would take this carried unanimously. After a vote of thanks to the opportunity of paying merit to whom merit is due, and would say, Mr. H. only requires to be known to be esteemed for his ability, and called on as a powerful auxiliary in our cause. The effect of his address might be a little hurt by his diffidence and determined to the house being so densely crowled.

Every lover of liberty ought to aid the Committee modesty, but those who prefer sense to sound, could see genius sparkling through every sentence of his of the Association in their exertions, the entire address. He concluded amidst enthusiastic applause. Mr. Muir followed, and in a stirring address upon general topics of interest, particularly the inadequate remuneration the labourer gets for his labour, under day evening; admission twopence. It is better to the present system, &c. Mr. M. is well known; spend twopence there than in the beer-shop; they but on no former occasion did we ever see his abili- will then aid the cause, and be rationally enterties as a speaker so powerfully developed. After tained. the secretary reading the minutes of previous meetings, and other business connected with the association, the meeting broke up.

KINROSS.—GRAND SOIREE—A Soiree was held here in honour of Dr. M'Douall, on Wednesday, the 25th ult., when that indefatigable patriot delivered a lecture on the present condition of the labouring classes, contrasting it with the situation which has since been attended with most beneficial O'Connor, and the other incarcerated patriots; The speedy return of Frost, Williams, and Jones" were responded to, three cheers were given for Dr. M'Douall, three for Feargus O'Connor, three for Charter, and three times three for the ladies present. The meeting concluded with (by request of Dr. M'Douall) the National Anthem of "Scots wha hae," which was sung by the whole meeting upstanding,

and had a most imposing effect. MILNATHORP.-Mr. Roberts lectured on the 26th, in this place, to a respectable meeting; and, as were increasing every week—they were beginning to it is the first time the political plough has broke into stir themselves again. Mr. Leech was well received, and they had been about to make arrangements for flow from the seed of Chartism which has been lately liberated from the fangs of Whig tyranny.

MARKINCH.—LECTURE.—On Tuesday, the 24th ult., Dr. M'Douall visited this place, and gave a lecture on the rights of labour, in the Society Hall. progressing. They had performed the trial of Robert The room, which holds above three hundred, was Emmett, which had produced a very good effect. The tolerably well filled with a respectable audience, money for the lecturer would be forthcoming, and in among which was a sprinkling of the fair sex. Mr. all appearance this place would be up again, as it was G. Greig, an elector, was called to the chair by acclamation, and in a neat speech introduced the Doctor to the meeting. The Doctor, on rising, was greeted with several rounds of applause, and spoke for nearly two hours, in a clear, forcible, and argumentative style. He contrasted the remuneration of labour at different periods of the nation's history, and proved, from various documents, that the labourer, in what is called the rude ages, received an infinitely greater amount of the produce of his labour than what he does now in this age of civilisation and refinement. This he thought was not to be wondered at when we looked at the mass of "donothings" who had contrived to fasten themselves upon the labour of the people. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Roberts, from Dunshelt, addressed "That Mr. Leech be requested, on behalf of this the meeting in his usual felicitous and animated manner, and strongly urged upon all true reformers to support those newspapers which advocated universal justice. A letter, from Mrs. Peddie, of Edinburgh, relating to the barbarous treatment of her burgh, relating to the barbarous treatment of her burgh, relating to the barbarous treatment of her husband in Beverley Gaol, was read by Mr. W.

On Sunday evening, the National Charter Association Room, Tib-street, was crammed almost to suffocation; many went away who could not gain admission, and others refrained from coming on account of the heat of the room. The Committee, therefore, DUNFERMLINE.—On Friday, Nov. 20th, the true Chartists of this town and surrounding districts got up a demonstration and procession, by permission of the magistrates, for the purpose of shewing their principles, and doing honour to the champion of their cause and advocate of their principles named. The their principles named to go on until the champion of their cause and advocate of their principles named. The then recommended that valuable liberated, and also his adventure with the White cause and advector of their principles and also his adventure with the White cause and advector of their principles and the cause and advector of their principles are caused and the cause and advector of their principles are caused and the cause and advector of their principles are caused and the cause and advector of their principles are caused and the cause are caused and the ca shewing their principles, and doing honour to the champion of their cause and advocate of their principles, namely, Dr. M'Douall. We call them the periodical, the Chartist Circular, and spoke of the magistrates and their master Cockup. Mr. Wright true Chartists, in contradistinction to a faction here many attempts now resorted to, in order to draw then sat down amidst great cheering. The Chartist many attempts now resorted to, in order to draw then sat down amidst great cheering. will note be better. Free you will be the moment clothing more food, better furniture, and more ease and happiness. Were I not fully convinced that the sand happiness. Were I not fully convinced that the people can be divided. But the Council trust association, a spirit of peace and reconciliation may People's Charter would secure all those things, then I was a secure and the presented and divide the people, and render them an easy prey the people, and render them an easy prey the people. As soon as they had proceeded in establishing a good reeing amongs. The proceeded in establishing and divide the people.

We trust his advice will be acted upon, and that the precion, which was received amid symptoms of mind and divide the people.

We trust his proceeded in establishing a good reeing amongs. The proceeded in establishing and outlines was stamp, with the precion, which was received amid symptoms of mind and divide the people.

We trust his advice will be acted upon, and that the proceeded through Prittencrieff-street, they were joined grief and joy. The following resolutions were then can be divided. The proceeded through Prittencrieff street, they were joined grief and joy. The following resolutions were then can be divided. The proceeded throug

men, who, while they declaim against injustice abroad, are the sworn enemies of good government at home; and this meeting hereby tender a vote thanks to Mr. Dover and his companions, who so promptly met the Bishop and dignitaries of No. they cannot entertain any confidence in his pro-tended anxiety to obtain the enfranchisement of the working classes!!" After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting broke up highly delighted The voluntary subscription amounted to £268, 24

Brown-Street.-On Sunday evening last, y, Christopher Rolls delivered a very instructive and interesting address on the comparative conduct the pharisees and sadducees, the legislature, and parsons of the law church, which made a met impression on the audience: Mr. Jas. Cartleton then gave a short address and read an interesting letter from that unflinching democrat, Christoph Doyle, caged in the Preston College; after which was resolved-" That we, the Chartists of Part Manchester, recommend her most gracious Majest Queen Victoria to have the young Princess chris tened Feargus O'Connor, hoping it may imbibe the glorious principles of that noble patriot."

HAYLE (CORNWALL) .-- The members of the Working Men's Association met at their rooms m the 21st instant. After a lengthened discussion was resolved that a county delegate meeting shou take place at Redruth, on the 26th of December Their numbers are progressively increasing. Their numbers are progressively increasing. committee have this evening (Tuesday) determine on engaging a large and commodious room, in one to carry out the objects of the association, namely to improve intellectually, morally, and politically the condition of the industrious classes. So resee all the puny actempts of the enemy will pror unavailing; truth is our object, and truth must, and shall, ultimately prevail. We hope that every association, or body of Radicals, in the county, will send a delegate to that meeting. If there are my parties who are not sufficiently united to be enabled to send a delegate, we hope they will lay their view before the general body, by letter. EDINBURGH. - CHARTER ASSOCIATION. -T

quarterly meeting of the above Association was had in Whitefield Chapel, on Tuesday evening, the of November, Mr. James Cumming, President, in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last quarter, which, after some discussion, were agreed to. Mr. Husband, one of the auditors, the read the Treasurer's balance sheet, which was n ceived as correct. The Committee being elected the Secretary read a short address from a ter Chartists (who have raised a club for the Star, the profits of which are applied to the movement), w the effect, that it is the duty of the people to take all the means in their power to raise funds for the dissemination of the principles of freedom, and stating that they had sent six shillings to the wive and families of the Chartists, being the profits of twelve Stars for six weeks; and that they now give to the Association the sum of six shillings, being the profit of Stars for other six weeks; and that they now numbered nineteen subscribers, which they hoped would increase. If such a step was adopted throughout the country it would raise Rivers of floating blood, and hills of slain."

fund that would do away with the necessity of calton and mile-end.—On Wednesday raising the price of the Star. The gift was accepted

Every lover of liberty ought to aid the Committee profits being devoted to the cause. The songs and recitations were received with tremendous applana Meetings of a similar nature are held every Satur-

MONCKTON DEVERAL, WILTS.—A Charle Association has been formed here, and a Count appointed appointed. The Council meet ever Tuesday evening, at the house of Mr. Tugey.

BILSTON .- A correspondent says, "Permit to inform you that Chartism has been dead in this neighbourhood for some time, owing to the piltical jugglers at Birmingham dropping their fly of the labourers of the "olden time," and thereby but a few firm Chartists of Wolverhampton, Bilston down with their colours flying. Bilston being he the bellman was sent round to inform the public said results. In the course of the evening the meeting that a meeting would be held at the Crown Im, set to work with their petty persecutions, such as were passed with acclammation, Mr. Fletcher in of a place of meeting, using their influence with Briggs, and supported by Mr. Mogg, 'That this tradesmen to prevent us from getting seating for the meeting form itself into an association, to be called meeting; but, in spite of all, we secured a house, the Bilston Charter Association, for the purpose of had a crowded meeting, with a good sprinkling of gaining the People's Charter.' Moved by Mr. the fair sex, an applauding audience, and have raised Farmer, and seconded by Mr. Lindon, 'That's throwing cold water on the movement—they have pool National Charter Association to send the sum of such a cry for liberty as will inevitably prove a public meeting be held on New Year's Day next played into the hands of their most malignant and deadly foes.

It has been alleged that the Council would not condessend to meet the people in public meeting. This descend to meet the people in public meeting. This descend to meet the people in public meeting. This descend to meet the people in public meeting. This descend to meet the people in public meeting. This descend to meet the people in public meeting. This descend to meet the people in public meeting. This descend to meet the people in public meeting to not death-blow to the factions of this place. The meeting to not death-blow to the factions of this place. The meeting to not death-blow to the factions of the purpose of petitioning for the restoration of the cause.

"THOMAS ASHWORTH, Treasurer."

As it appeared in the Star a few weeks ago, sung in their families and friends.' Moved by Mr. Hunt, for Middleton, said that with respect to the cause.

When the movement and death-blow to the factions of this place. The meeting to not death-blow to the factions of the purpose of petitioning for the restoration of the cause.

"THOMAS ASHWORTH, Treasurer."

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As on the factions of the purpose of petitioning for the restoration of the cause.

"THOMAS ASHWORTH, Treas Secretary of the Working Men's Association, and is due, and hereby given, to Feargus O'Connor, for presented to Dr. M'Douall. Tokens of esteem were his firm and unflinching advocacy of the people also presented to him and his lady. After the senti- rights; carried unanimously with three cheens ments of "The sovereign people, the source of all Three cheers were given for the Northern Star, and legitimate power;" "The Radical press;" "F. the People's Charter, and the meeting broke up, "F. the People's Charter, and the meeting broke up, highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening. Fifty-one enrolled their names. At the conclusion of the meeting, a very respectable-looking female observed that her mind had so been taken Frost, Williams, and Jones, three for the People's up with the proceedings of the meeting, that Feargus O'Connor would be crying in the cradle, and she had come from Wolverhampton (3 miles) with her husband, leaving Feargus in the care

STOCKPORT.—FROST. WILLIAMS, AND JONES.

Pursuant to notice, a public meeting was held in the

Radical Association Room, Bomber's Brow, o

Wednesday, the 25th ult., for the purpose of hearing

others."

and also to appoint a committee to carry out the restoration of our banished and patriotic friends Frost, Williams, and Jones. Mr. Joseph Carter was unanimously called to preside. He said he was glad to see the call of their suffering fellow Chartists so numerously attended to, and after a few appropriate remarks, he called on Thomas Clark to mo the following resolution:- "That it is the opinion this meeting that we should join with the good men of Birmingham in their endeavours to bring back to their country and homes, the illegally-banished Frost, Williams, and Jones, and that a committee be formed to carry out the above object, and also t get up a demonstration on Chrismas Day, to petitio both Houses of Parliament for their return." He congratulated them on the prospects of the good be expected from a good moral show in favour of those lamented patriots. If ever there was a case that called forth humanity, philanthropy, and patriotism, this was the case; men who sacrifed every domestic comfort for the good of the oppress millions—men who scrupled not to hazard their liberties and lives for the advancement of the cause of Chartism: and after dealing out wholesome remarks on the conduct of the local and this a question of humanity; and men of all gradet Melville to the meeting, after which three cheers were given for Dr. M'Douall, and three for their worthy Chairman, when the company dispersed.

MANCHESTER.—Progress of Agitation.—On Sunday evening the National Charter Aggeria bright stars of the people. Frost was the just judge, the affectionate husband, and the good father and master. But our oppressors are determined to put down such patriotic spirits; but if they think to put down the spirit of liberty by transporting some and mously. A large committee was then formed to carry out the above object. The committee met on Friday night, when they appointed officers, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:
Resolved-1. "That collectors be appointed to collect monies to get up a demonstration on a Christmas sealing-wax stamp, with 'Union is strength,' on it

HTHE EXPECTANCY AND ROSE OF THE FAIR STATE.

gopE of an empire, England's budding rose, Through life be evry blessing on thee shed; by beauties new may coming years disclose, And though gaunt millions starve, may'st thou be

That are a people's wants—a people's woes, so the full feast for Royalty be spread?
Give us, this day, our daily bread," we mutter, And some would glasly take it without butter! on bread is buttered on both sides for THEE;
Fair Fortune as thy humble handmaid waits by supernumerary nurse, and she
Rocks thy resplendent cradle. No poor-rates tre raised for thy sustention, yet we see Thou art a splendid pauper, and the State's I.e. the people) mulcted to support ty bed and board—fair idol of a Court!

CHARTISM-A FRAGMENT.

Freedom, our instinct, is unquenchable-An altar-flame, e'en in the dungeon's hell. When most repress'd most glows the soul of fire, And smoulders but to burst in vengeful ire. We'll conquer conquers who would make us slaves. For what to us is death, or shrouds, or graves? The hope of freedom in our bosoms reigns. Nerves our strong arms, and kindles all our veins. Tis shame to sit submissive, and to see Our wives and children pine in slavery; And when they ask for bread have no reply But bootless words that bid them not to cry. Shall honest toil and honourable pride Have nought but rags to clothe its lean-ribbed side? The spirit of a man rebels 'gainst this, And will not live upon such terms, I wis: The death of patriots who with tyrants cope, Does not destroy, but animates our hope.

UNITE!

UNITE! nor basely yield A nation's rights to fraud; For Justice is our shield, And God is Lord of lord.

Unite! the dye is cast, Your leaders are in chains; Your Charter, hold it fast Whilst blood is in your veins. Unite! 'twill never do,

Your freedom to forego; Arise! ye good and true, And welcome on the foe. Unite! their steel's a reed That's shaken by the wind-

Their love, the canker weed That wisdom leaves behind. Unite! and let the breeze Unfurl your battle-cry,

And thick as forest leaves Around it "do or die!"

A CHARTIST SONG. Air-" Mary La More."

DOWN, down to the dust with the base-hearted few. Who league with the tyrants—who trample on you, ine burn with the madness of demons of hell, to stifle the spirit of Hampden and Tell.

Ave, perish for ever the throne and the King That turns into poison life's joy with its sting; Let mountebank titles be mock'd by the world. and Freedom's bright banner be ever unfurled.

What matter—though faction should dare, in its pride, To drag us to dungeons where good men have died: What matter—though Justice' white vesture be red With the blood-marks of murder'd yet innocent dead.

There's a day when the Judge and oppressor will stand Confronted by mariyes who bled by their band; and their titles and wealth will be offered in vain, To 'scape the dread wrath of the Lord of the slain. How proud in its tatters will virtue be then,

When baubles are torn from the scutcheons of men; and states how they'll blush, when they see with The gods they have worshipp'd are nothing but dust !

---- Gael

PROLOGUE

TO A NEW DRAMA, ENTITLED "JOHN FROST, OB THE INSURBECTION AT NEWPORT. Spoken by a Druid.

THE plund'ring Picts and wand'ring Scots invade Our Rome-deserted isle; sea-Saxon aid Drives back the horde—the northern locust pest But next drives us from our green ocean nest, And we to bleak and barren hills must fly, Where Snowdon's summits scale the cloudy sky; All inaccessible, save to wild birds, Or beasts of prey and clamb'ring mountain herds. But, worse than Picts or Saxons, Normans come, and will not leave us e'en that rugged home. We now, indeed, are conquer'd, and must bear The yoke of bondage, yet without despair: Aye, they may chain the body, but in mind We still are free, as first of British kindfameless and struggling, like the caged-up dove That ever pants for freedom, its first love. lyrants may train us up in servile sin, And torture us to quench the light within; But stronger, fiercer, in our warm Welsh hearts, Burns freedom's flame, and such a glow imparts, is makes us break the despot's galling chain, And bid him try his bootless rack again: Born with our life this love of liberty, Tis nature, instinct, and can never die. Our foes may task us, bury us in mines, And make us slave where knowledge never shines-Kay, though they flog us till we drop and die, full "Freedom, Freedom!" to the last we'll cry. The very sound of that inspiring word Lifts us to life, and seems to give a sword. They cannot starve us to submission-no! We sparn the food that's offered by a fce : Extremest misery nor bends nor breaks The heart that, not for self, but freedom aches. All foes are conquer'd when we conquer fear, As did bold Shell, who braved a bloody bier: To gain his rights, he took the manliest course, The plain straightforward argument of force! Tengeance! is now our cry; remember Shell! We'll live like him-at least we'll die as well. Cambria's young friend, whose faith the dungeon tries, Shall come and kindle hope in beaming eyes. Silurian Frosts again shall lead us on, And Freedom's baffled battle yet be won!

Aislaby, November 30th, 1540.

Literary Extracts.

A WARRIOR'S ESTIMATE OF WAR-Prince Eugene, who as one of the very ablest among the tenowned generals of his day, and who had gained bonour in many well-fought battle, made the following remarks in relation to war:—" The thirst of tenown sometimes insinuates itself into our councils under the hypocritical garb of national honour. It twells on imaginary insults—it suggests harsh and busive language; the people go on from one time to mother, till they put an end to the lives of half a million of men. The call for war proceeds generally from those who have no active shares in its toils, as ministers, women, and the lounging politicians of a large town. I said one day in Vienna, in 1781, in a company which was very clamorous for war, I wish that each of the great men and great ladies present was ordered by the emperor to contribute, rate of four thousand ducats a head, to the war tharges, and that the other fine gentlemen among us Were made to take the field forthwith in person. A military man becomes so sick of bloody scenes in war, that, at peace, he is averse to commence them. I wish that the first minister who is called on to decide on peace or war, had only seen actual service. What pains would be not take to seek in mediation and compromise the means of avoiding the effusion of so much blood. It is ignorance and levity, which is always cruel, make cabinets lean to the side of

which he allows himself in matters connected with his person being lavished on his arms, some of which We studded with diamonds. Like that of Napoleon, his ontward appearance seems to have changed con-British traveller as "of a slender make, sallow ship, but the Castor got ahead of both, the rest of complexion, and under the middle size," he is the vessels taking up positions as most convenient, reported by the latest visitors to have become and likely to do the greatest mischief. Shortly after thick set," and somewhat full in the figure. "On two, p. m., the batteries opened their fire upon the sources."

Arithmetical Table, from John Bull.—One but either not having a sufficient hold, or missing but either not having a sufficient hold, or missing the rope altogether, she was precipitated to the bottom, and under the middle size," he is the vessels taking up positions as most convenient, the rope altogether, she was precipitated to the bottom, and under the middle size," but also adds to make one Radical ministers make one Radical ministers make one haddbamber women.

Town Councillors make one Radical ministers make one haddbamber women. officers and men, who were standing at a respectful dore set to work in style, and so did the Princess sion of the metropolis. Nature has many chades of distance. He received us sitting, but in the most Charlotte and Bellerophon. In a few minutes all fog, but this of London, designated "The London pricious manner, and placed the Earl of Belmore and the other ships joined, and the action then became Particular," is from her darkest pencil. Through-

Bebieb.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER, 1840. We have but just received our friend Tait-and have scarce had time to peep at him. We give however the following extract from his article headed

"During the months of September, October, and

The Chartists" :-

November, a triumphal progress was made, by two of the Chartists who have been imprisoned in consequence of their connexion with the Chartist movement, through a considerable part of Scotland. They were welcomed with public meetings, dinners, and soirces; received addresses, and delivered exhortations to perseverance. The readers of the "respectable" newsand they believe that Chartism is extinct. * If the sceptical on this point would occasionally look at the Northern Star, they would be convinced of published in Leeds) is read by the unenfranchised in every part of the empire. We know that, among the agricultural labourers in one parish in Dorsetshire alone, twenty-five copies of this paper are regularly received, and, not read by the subscribers-for, in that district, the schoolmaster has made little progress—but read to them at the ale-house, or wherever they hold their meetings. It is full of short paragraphs, narrating every Chartist meeting (however insignificant) that takes place in any (the most unimportant) village. The parties to the meeting see their doings chrenicled, and are flattered into perseverance; the Chartists, everywhere seeing so many evidences of the general participation in their sentiments, are buoyed up to hope and perseverance. Nor is this all: mere sentiment and opinion are not sufficient to keep a party together; it must have something to do. The publishing office of the Northern Star is the centre of a perpetual working. | ted. drop in from different quarters are duly acknowledged -accounts of their application are rendered-corresmany people busy in a great many different places. They may not be making much progress, but they are The Northern Star is only the consequence of an adcountry readers were disciples, not co-operatives. The victory to the Sultan. Liberator was evidence of the increasing power and cosometimes in friendly, sometimes in hostile relation to Acre. it. There is a whole world of politics among our unand seem determined to know nothing, and yet have a the only way in which men ever learn it. It is all very | first-rate order. well to say that their political theories are crude and incoherent; if that were a bar against men obtaining political power, where is the party or individual, recorded in history, whoever would have obtained it? Political power can be obtained, and has been obtained and exercised, by men who have no sound philosophical views of politics, nor, indeed, any general political attain knowledge, or of giving it to them then, is idle talk. They will take a share of political power as soon as they can, and the present monopolists of that comscions power; not with the spy-like irritable disposition sively self-seeking spirit of a few place-hunting diplomatists who awkwardly attempt to flatter a body they steady, dispassionate, friendly inquiring gaze of men, who, wishing to promote the happiness of the whole

WHIGGERY'S FALLEN.

distribution of the POWER inherent in society."

human race, know that their ability to do good mainly

TUNE-" Babylon's fallen, fallen, fallen! Babylon's fallen, to rise no more. Hark! the morn of freedom brightens; Up, ye workmen, at her call! Spread the news that so enlightens With its touch, the souls of all.

> Victory sits upon your brow, And shall ne'er forsake it more: Whiggery's fallen, fallen, fallen! Whiggery's fallen, to rise no more, Hill and dale again are blooming!

Verdure rises o'er the land; Britain is once more assuming, What she long might well command; Millions bold are proud to see her Tyrants fall from shore to shore; Whiggery's fallen, &c.

Now are burst the chains that bound us; Now we hail the jubilee! Freedom once again hath found us: For the patriot soul is free. Soon they rais'd the voice of thunder, And the palm from tyrants tore; Whiggery's fallen, &c.

T' skilly lords are now defeated; Malthus hangs his flendish head; Well they know the men they've cheated Never more will thus be led; Union on our hearts is written, While we sing the triumph o'er,

Whiggery's fallen, &c.

All the ills that hell could muster, All that malice could prepare, Round their standard firm die cluster In deceit beyond compare; Now they are by all detested, And their torment pains the more. Whiggery's fallen, &c.

Yes, the treacherous gang shall find us Pass'd their power to gull again; Words from them no more shall bind us; We will all their wiles disdain; Places, pensions, all are flying, Now their short-lived joys are o'er; Whiggery's fallen, &c.

Laugh we now at dread oppression, Captive is captivity; Now shall truth have loud expression By our friends from dungeons free; Factions all shall own the Charter. And our sun shall set no more: Whiggery's fallen, fallen, fallen! Whiggery's fallen, to rise no more.

We give the above, by permission, from a small collection of Chartist songs, for meetings and convivial assemblies, which is, we believe, in the press, and to be published immediately, by Mr. William Hick, a Leeds Chartist. This little book, when out, patriotic ditties, suited to the times and circum-

Foreign and Domestic Entelligence.

SYRIA.

CAPTURE OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE. MALTA. NOVEMBER 13, 1840.—The Phœnix, war steamer, arrived on Saturday afternoon, bringing the important intelligence of the taking of St. Jean d'Acre, which place she left on the 6th instant, and after coaling her, proceeds to England with Robert Stopford's despatches to the Admiralty. On the 2nd of November, late in the afternoon, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, in the Princess Charlotte, with the Powerful, Bellerophon, Thunderer, Edinburgh, Benbow, Revenge, Gorgon, Phœnix,
Stromboli, and Vesnvius, Castor, Carysfort, Hazard, and Wasp; Admiral Walker, in his seventySaturday night, during the dense fog, which afforded port given by the Irish people to everything, anything, four gun-ship; and the Austrian Admiral, Bandiera, an opportunity to the thieves to carry on their in the Medea frigate, with the Guerriere, and a depredations with impunity. In the neighbourhood corvette of the same nation, arrived off Acre. On of Lambeth and Stamford-street, seven houses were which the Irish mind is kept by the constant the 3rd, the wind being unfavourable, the ships of broken into and robbed of properety to a considerable assurance of demagogues of the difficulty of getting the allies remained at anchor in the bay, leaving the amount. Not less than twenty burglaries have been IRRAHIM PASHA.—In person he is short and rather steamers only in activity, amusing themselves at reported to the police. corpulent, with a high forehead and aquiline nose, throwing shells into the fortifications. Soon after AWFUL DEATH.—On and possessing an intellectual expression of counte- noon a light sea breeze set in, when the fleet got who had been employed at one of the coal mines in nance. His dress is studiously plain; the only expense under weigh, and at about one, p. m., bore up for Dunfermline, belonging to Sir P. C. Durham, For- as they now stand, they would stone every liberal the town, in two different directions; those destined | del, being rather late of arriving at the top of the to engage the sea force were the Princess Charlotte, pit, with the intention of descending to work, found Powerful leading, and immediately following the ber of persons; but being determined to get down either towards England or Ireland, it would the consequent use of Protestant ascendancy made siderably with the progress of years; for although, Princess Charlotte and Bellerophon. On the other with that tub, she proceeded, notwithstanding the when between thirty and forty, he was described by angle, the Benbow led in Admiral Walker's flag-opposition of the overseer, to lay hold of the rope, our arrival," says Richardson, "we were immediately Castor, which the Powerful returned, as she stood THE Fog.—One of those black and dense fogs Ushered into the Pasha's presence, and found him in, from her bow guns; and as soon as she anchored sitting on the corner of the divan, surrounded by his and got her broadside to bear, the Gallant Commo- November," on Saturday invested and took posses-Mr. Salt upon his left hand, and his Lordship's two general, the steamers lying outside throwing with out the day the merchants and shopkeepers were ons and myself at the top of the room on his right. astonishing rapidity and effect their shells, over the reduced to light the gas and candles in their count

firing was truly admirable, the Bellerophon's parrepeated every two minutes for 86 times!

of a powder magazine ashore, launching into eternity eighteen inches of him.—Stirling Observer. no less than 1,200 of the enemy. At a little after five, as the evening drew in, the fire of the batteries began to slacken from (as it has since been ascertained) the inability of the enemy to stand to their guns, many of which were dismounted, and the embrasures and works knocked about the heads of those who manned them. At dark the firing ceased papers see no trace of these things in their journals; on both sides, and it was generally supposed that the allies would at daylight be landed to storm the town; but it would appear that the Egyptians had had more than enough on the previous day, for at this. The journal we have named (Mr. O'Connor's, about two a.m. a boat came off to announce that been raised up on the ruins of Irish society; but our part of the garrison had evacuated the place; and as readers have yet much to learn as regards the more soon as the sun rose on the morning of the 4th, the minute and detail workings of this national calamity. British, Austrian, and Ottoman flags were seen displayed on the citadel.

The defence of the place was entrusted to a Pole. who certainly did his utmost; he lost his arm, and is among the prisoners, who are said to amount to The slain are estimated at 2,500, and those who have fled are said to exceed 1.000, but these latter were being hourly brought in by the moun-

The return of killed and wounded on the side of the allies had not yet been collected from the several ships at the date of the last advices, but the as they ought to be. In fact, the anomaly of according sum total is estimated at 23 killed and 50 wounded. undue power to one party by the negligence, disre-Among the former we regret to announce the loss of Lieut. Le Mesurier, of the Talbot, lately promo-Among the wounded, Commander Hastings, of There are subscriptions to be raised for this or that the Edinburgh, with the Master, Assistant-Surgeon, martyr or his family—the receipt of the sums that and two Midshipmen of the same vessel; all by one shell. On board the Benbow, Mr. Telfer, Captain's Clerk (son of Deputy Commissary-General Telfer, of pondents are appointed in different localities—Chartist this island), received a very slight wound from a tempts to bolster up a new fancy, the never-failing missionaries are appointed. All this keeps a great splinter, which had nearly carried away both his legs: in Admiral Walker's ship, five were killed and two wounded. This vessel's mainmast was shot working; and that keeps them in good humour and united through, and her hull and rigging so injured that she will have to go to Constantinople for repairs. out any, the slightest, reference to the merits of the vance made by the unenfranchised in combination and She will convey 1,000 of the prisoners. Admiral power. The Black Dwarfs of the earlier parts of this Walker has left in a steamer, for Constantinople, to century were an emanation from London alone; the be himself the bearer of the intelligence of the

The Powerful's main top mast is crippled, and operation of the working classes of the west of Scot- the Castor has suffered considerably. Only one land. The Northern Star is a bond of union, and an shot struck the Bellerophon, which went through organ of a numerous and influential party among the the forecastle, doing no material injury, and only unenfranchised, diffused throughout the whole nation slightly wounding one Turkish soldier, of whom for many years, but more especially since the It does not embrace all the unenfranchised; there are they had on board 300, and so had all the other local leaders, and other parties, more or less numerous, ships. These troops have been landed to garrison

A vast quantity of stores and material was found. enfranchised, of which the enfranchised know nothing, exceeding what has been expended in the warfare 1832, a set of pledges were put to those candidates who along the coast of Syria, and estimated by some at deep interest in knowing something. They are learning little short of £1,000,000 value; and among the ordthe art of exercising their combined power by practice— nance, a splendid park of artillery, of 200 guns, in

The force of shipping employed is no doubt quite disproportionate to the immense strength of this redoubted fortress; it was rebuilt in 1831, by French artisans, and defended by 460 guns of the heaviest their former politics, obliged to soften down, explain calibre, which were on this occasion worked by away, and conceal that very liberality in order to French bombardiers. But, knowing the customers we had to deal with, our gans were fought in good opinions, sound or unsound. To speak of deferring earnest, pouring broadside into the forcess, with a England the very reverse has been the case, candithe enfranchisement of the working classes till they rapidny and steadiness not surpassed by any thing dates there requiring a large share of hustings' pliwe read of in our naval history.

Our whole loss is unaccountably small. The shot

flew over head, cutting the rigging to pieces, but modity will not concede an inch to them till they are hardly touching the hulls. They seem either to should be the anxious and incessant object of powerful enough to take it. It is much to be desired, have had no idea of depressing their guns, or else every man who prefers national prosperity to that they should be wise when they obtain the fran- they could not see from the thick smoke, which, forchise they pant for; but wisdom will be no necessary tunately for us, blew in their faces, the wind being personal aggrandisement; and inasmuch as we feel pre-requisite to their obtaining it when the time comes. Westerly. The scene presented to-day by the town a firm conviction that he desertion of Irish land-Those who take an interest and an active part in poli-is indescribably horrible, the whole neighbourhood tics ought to consider these things, and to watch atten- of the explosion being a mass of killed and wounded tively the growth of the unenfranchised classes in con- men and beasts, tossed together indiscriminately, stitutional power upon the Roman Catholic of a few uneducated capitalists, net with the exclu- fired into the town in four hours. The ships en- acquire great personal advantage in consequence gaged were the Princess Charlotte, Powerful, Thunderer, Bellerophon, Edinburgh, Benbow, and can neither understand nor appreciate; but with the Revenge-the Turkish Admiral: frigates, Pique, capable of, or not directed to, the amelioration of offing.

depends upon their knowledge of the residence and within 24 hours after the attack began-a city they can ever expect to secure from the ascendancy of which baffled Buonaparte and a French army, and has undergone, both in ancient and modern history, more numerous and desperate sieges than any other city in the world.

(From the Times.)

We have received by express letters from our correspondent in Alexandria dated the 9th and 11th ult. They bring accounts from Beyrout of the 6th. Europeans. Ibrahim was still at Zahle, with about 14,000 men, surrounded on all sides by the insurgent

respecting Soliman Pasha. The taking of St. Jean d' Acre had created coneven appears that orders had been given to the fleet to put to sea, which were countermanded at the venting his indignation against her in angry terms, which Sami Bey was to lead to the assistance of Ibrahim. The latter, on the other hand, had been, sequently considered at Alexandria as nearly finished, The Portafoglio Maltese publishes a supplement Euphrates, which states that Mehemet Ali had despatched a courier to his son Ibrahim with orders Syria had received counter-orders. An express had been likewise sent from Alexandria to Cairo on the that Mehemet Ali had, on the morning of the 11th ult.. notified to the Consuls remaining at Alexandria in a state of uncertainty, and compromised the peace

UNITED STATES. steam-ship was relieved on Friday morning by hersafe arrival at Liverpool. It appears that she left New heavy sea and head-wind, in which she beat about for seven days: her captain then finding himself great consternation, she arrived on the 9th. Messrs. Wadsworth and Smith, the New York agents, immediately prepared her for sea again; and she Suffrage can effect the destruction of the political sailed from New York on the 11th, with ninety-one power of all clerical persuasions, we demand Unipassengers.

The accounts by the President, which are on the Ilth instant inclusive, confirm the previously-enter-tained opinion that General Harrison will be the dence of Irish landlords, and their residence is indisnew President, and that by the largest majority ever known. There is not any other news of political interest to the English reader by this arrival. Business continued exceedingly dull; but as the elections were about closing, it was expected soon to with the buggabooism of Irish priestly influence, become brisker. The cotton-market was heavy, and prices had a downward tendency. The rate of exchange on England stood at 81 to 9 per cent. prem., with but a limited business for the packet. The

The news from Canada is unimportant.

demand for specie for exportation continued great.

AWFUL DEATH. - On Friday morning a woman to Irish Catholies.

which so strongly indicate "the gloomy month of The interpreter stood, as well as the officers and ships, into the fortifications. Such a cannonading ing-houses and shops. So dark was the metropolis, soldiers, who remained in the room during the was never before heard, and most certainly on no at some periods of the day, that carters and linkwhole time of my visit.—Life of Mahommed Ali.

ticularly so; and every shot told. The Princess eight o'clock, while two brothers of the name of Charlotte alone fired, during the three hours which M Lean were working at one of the quarries upon high sounding assurances that much has been done the action lasted, 4,508 shots, or one broadside the edge of the King's Park, a large block of stone, supposed to be a tonand ahalf, having been detached At four p.m. a sensation was felt on board the from above, fell upon one of the brothers, named ships, similar to that of an earthquake, which was Colin, and killed him on the spot. He has left a subsequently ascertained to have been a tremendous widow and two children. The other brother had explosion (no doubt from one of the steamer's shells) also a narrow escape, as the stone fell within about

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1840.

IRISH ABSENTEEISM.

In a former number, upon the subject of Irish absenteeism, we spoke of the system which has We then concluded with assigning good and sufficient reasons why the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland exercise a much more powerful influence over the Irish people than the representatives of the absentee. We are not however to be on that account considered as giving our assent, directly or indirectly, to the investment of such a power in any body; we spoke of things as they are—not of things gard, or treachery of another party is one of those blunders in political science which, from the very constitution of man, will be always used for retaliative aggression. Hence, in Ireland, we not unfrequently find that, with all atcrutch of Protestant support, or Protestant opposition, at once decides the public mind, and ranges the combatants under their respective leaders withcase.

This unwholesome state of things very naturally distracts the mind and puzzles the imagination of the best friends to the country. Many, who are really anxious to serve Ireland, argue thus:-" Well, what course shall I take? I have watched Ireland passing of the Reform Bill, from which period that country may be said to be popularly represented, and what is the position in which I find her? Why, in were to receive popular support, and in the interval between that period and the present I find things to have so far changed, that the very men who were scouted from the hustings as far deficient in liberality, are now, without having changed a shade of fit them to the Irish standard. This too while in ability, in order to catch a mere majority."

To destroy all unjust influence in the political body lords does confer a dangerous and an uncon-It is ascertained that 20,000 shot and shell were clergy of Ireland, and also upon demagogues, who thereof, while their united exertions are either in-Caster, Carysfort, Talbot—the Austrian Admiral: the people, we desire to see the cause removed; brigs, Hazard and Wasp, besides the steamers in the being well convinced that the people would extract Such is the account of the taking of Acre, written more from the jealous rivalry of the parties, than

There are two different modes by which men seek to remedy abuse; by removing the cause of its existence, or by substituting for it another and a greater evil, which will be but gradually felt in its progression from birth to maturity; and when it The plague had manifested itself in eight villages arrives at the latter stage, its opponents are then adjoining that city, and had proved fatal to several styled Destructives, in consequence of usage, custom, and laws enacted for its permanence, having mountaineers, who intercepted his supplies and cut made it part and parcel of the Constitution. Men off his communications. Nothing certain was known too generally fall into the error of applying the dangerous substitute, rather than the simsiderable sensation in Alexandria. The Viceroy ple remedy. Perhaps we cannot better illushad at first assembled a council, at which it was trate this position, than by directing public atresolved to continue the struggle to the last, and it tention to a consideration of the enactment of the Corn Laws. The landlords were all powerful recommendation of M. Cochelet, the French Consul. in both Houses of Parliament; and being themselves, Finding that no further reliance was to be placed as contractors of, and security for, the war loan, the in the promises of France, Mehemet Ali, after parties most interested in a fair adjustment of the and perceiving the inutility of persisting in a hope- twelve years' war account, they had vested in them less contest, had despatched a courier to Cairo to the accredited and plenary power of arbitrators stop the departure of the troops from the Hedjas, between themselves and the people upon the one hand as mortgagors, and the money-lenders upon moreover, recalled from Syria. The affair was con- the other hand as mortgagees. And in their responsible situation of trustees, how did they act although the Pasha had not yet actually submitted. Why, they said, "firstly, we'll secure ourselves, and dated the 19th ult., which states that a private thereby secure the mortgagees, leaving to dull comletter had been received by the editor, dated Alex- prehension the right to grumble over the act by andria, 11th ult., brought by the steam-boat which we throw the whole burden consequent upon this double satisfaction upon our clients; while we for him to return to Egypt. The troops which had shall so fortify ourselves in the interval, as to make it been assembled at Cairo to reinforce Ibrahim in a branch of national faith, before public opinion is matured for an attack upon it." The landlords then had 10th ult, to revoke an order which had been given to the option of keeeping up produce to taxation level. make a considerable levy of Bedouins. It is added, which was the stop-gap, or of reducing taxation to the peace price, which was the simple and the just his intention to restore the Turkish fleet, and to remedy. They foolishly chose the stop-gap, and send a despatch to the Sultan, stating that he was hence one of the causes of the demand for Universal satisfied to receive Egypt hereditarily. At the Suffrage, as a battering-ram to break through it. moment the Euphrates was leaving Alexandria a There are also two modes of destroying the consider this resolution, and it was generally consideration of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy. The dered that it would be unanimously agreed to, as the one is the raising them to the level of the State best means of arranging an affair which kept Egypt | Church; the other is by reducing the priests of the State Church to their level, and which latter is the fair, the simple, and the legitimate remedy. Once The anxiety respecting the fate of the President raise the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood to a level with the Protestant priesthood, and you destroy voters." York on her appointed day, the 2nd instant, and all their political influence. Upon the other hand, shortly afterwards encountered a tremendously reduce the State Church parsons to the level of the Roman Catholic clergy, and you make one commuwill supply a marked desideratum for our Chartist short of coal, and at the earnest solicitation of the nity of the whole people, with minds independent friends, who have long felt the want of a manual of passengers, returned to New York, where, amidst of spiritual advisers upon all matters of civil right. upon a pole that was in the corner for twenty years; Now, inasmuch as no other means than Universal

versal Suffrage; and inasmuch as a Repeal of the pensable to the prosperity of the Irish people, we

demand a Repeal of the Union. And let no man, though ever so fatally blinded allow himself to be led astray by the supposition that in an Irish Parliament, with Universal Suffrage, the Roman Catholic clergy, with a hundred O'Connells at their back, would keep up one single abuse, or perpetuate the dependency of the Irish or nothing, just now, arises out of the delusion in the prejudiced English people to concede anything

member in the streets, and if the liberal members me too." minority. It is easy to deceive the Irish people pendence.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning, about who read no newspapers, by the yell of "English high-sounding assurances that much has been done, by arresting the much evil which was attempted to be done; but such a negative position would by no menas satisfy those who had the means of information at command, and could certify themselves of them.

Before we enter upon the mode of transacting business between the middle man and an in-coming the Archbishop of Canterbury and the other old tenant, let us first speak of matter familiar to every ladies, when assembled in the adjoining room to English working man, namely, the reasons assigned | where Victoria lay in-judging from what the Court by the poor Irish who visit our shores in quest of work, for having left their own country. Is not the Royal accouchement. Thus he writes-" The infant following dialogue truly descriptive of the cause of Princess having been brought into the room where Irish emigration?:-

"Well, MURPHY, why did you leave Ireland?"

"Wisha, then, by my sowl, I'll tell you that but I was fairly sold up, when the master I had got bad with the English landlord,-but, and sure the divil a notice myself and three hundred more had when we were distrained for the middle man's rent and we clear; so we had to shift, and enough to fall in for a job of work on the to die. railway; so I went on from job to job, till at last I got strong enough to bring over Kare and the childer: and, indeed, thanks to God and the neighbours, we done well ever since."

"Well. MURPHY, and how do you like the Euglish ? "

"How do I like them, is it? Musha, then, but that's a quare question. Sure, I have a good right to like them : for for my part. I always found them civil and dacent."

"Well, but don't they dislike you for your religion ? "

engage, only behave myself as a man should, and the drenched it with tears, and manured it with blood, divil a one will ever say, 'Murphy, what religion handed down to us with a precision precisely proare you of?' No. in troth, it's aisier to pass a portionate to the mischief hey have done. man of substance here, as regards that point, than it would a lousy spladdereen of a little Prince-Consort, seeing him a little down at the fruit Protestant warrior at home next door to you, and, by my sowl, many is the good man that's obliged render himself worthy of his father-land, "if dat to put up with the jeers and taunts." "Well, M'Donough, what brought you to Eng- ha! ha! ha!"

"Wisha, then, bad luck, not to give you an ill answer. I had a loom, and all, and a little cabin taken at a moderate rent; indeed, and when they begin making the stuffs with steam here, sure I began to lose customers by de- and partake of the breast of a partridge for her grees, till at last I was sould out, and routed out, for luncheon. the Tories got so bad, that there was no work stirring; and if I got a piece of three or four hank yarn to waive for a neighbour, I couldn't take the wove, and the neighbours couldn't afford to give it. so I bundled up my kit and sot off here, and got work at a factory; and I thank God the day I left the little cabin and loom and all for rint, for I was fairly starved out."

"Well, Mahoney, what brought you to England?" | father endeavoured to capicos, a sometime in accordance with the implied "Why, then mine is a quair story, but I come here promise of the Royal pap-a.

for one and tenpence." "One and tenpence, how so?"

"Why, then, I'll tell you; indeed it was for a Before the great officials, kicked, 'tis said, quarter of praty ground, the tithe; and sure when they all gave over paying, I wouldn't be behind hand; and the divil a one of them but kept hammering away at the law in this curt, and that curt, and the other curt, until I lained by chance that they brought me in for eighty-six pound, cost and all: and Dublin, and after working there for a week, I threw myself on the deck of a ship and landed in Liver- painted honour and fictitious benevolence. pool: and, but I hope, for God's sake, your honour will never let the parson know where I am, for by my sowl he'd be after me yet."

"Well, Donovan, what brought you to us?"

"Why, then, you shall hear that; indeed, I was one of twelve that worked for Squire O'FLAHERTY, is; but when they began with their thrashing machines, and their drilling things to sow the ground, and their machinery to do everything, they got up an Association; and then they all got Scotch stewards, and some places that never see a plough before, got the plough, and we had to shoulder our spades, for the Scotchman always kept telling his honour that the plough was the best; and be my sowl I went one day into the barn to look after the fine ingun that was doing my work, and but I took up some straws, and I'll engage but there was as much in the ear as the new man got out; but I was afeard to say a word, for the steward could hinder the master from giving me a chracter, so I took me spade last year and come over to dig the praties; and I'm ever since working in a factory."

"CROWLY-What brought you here?"

"Why, then, a bloody villain of a Naturnay that l employed to recover a trifle of wages due me. about two pound ten indeed; and sure when he got six pound out of me in crowns and half crowns. he said a pound more would settle the thing, but the divil a pound I had; and when he see that I had no more to give him, he sent me a bill for twenty-one pound, and sarved me with a order o' law, and the neeburs tould me, but he'd ruin me; so I was forced latter "it is but fair that those who sow should

" NEIL, what brought you here?"

"Why, then, indeed, I came in the clearance, when the ould landlord gave up; the master sould the estate, and the man that got it made mash of all the small farmers, and knocked the cabins down and let the land out in big farms to Prolestan

"Well, Higgins, and what brought you here ?" "Why, then, in deed I'm here since the rising agin tithes in 22, because they came to my house one night, while I was out, and found an ould bagnet and sure if they cotched me, it would hang me as round as a hoop, so I made off."

"What! hang you for having a bayonet in your

"Wisha, God help your foolish head, many is the good and honest hard-working man in Ireland was hung for a less thing. I know an honest man as ever broke bread in one land with myself, hung because he runn'd out when the driver was taking off his stock, and in making 'twords him, a horse that was among them run out at the gap where one of the men stood and broke his leg; and I see it all, you did; but the Counsellor axed me was I Protes- never sleeps that it does not close its eyes! tant or a Catholic, and I told the truth, and the witnesses agin the poor sowl, God be marciful to him, stand every living language in the course of a few were all little Protestant yeoman, that would sware a hole through an iron pot, for a pot of portor." "And, in God's name, was he hung?"

"Wisha, indeed, I folly'd him to the grave from "Wisha, indeed, I folly'd him to the grave frem wife desires the prayers of the congregation for his the gallus me own self; and if they cotched me safety." It happened to be read thus:—"A sailor If the Irish people knew the real state of matters, they'd sarve me the same; and, indeed, for swear- going to see his wife, desires the prayers of the coning for poor Collin agen the master would go agin gregation for his safety."

Now so far we have shown that absenteeism, and God bless (there's no harm in blessing) the Pretender. be seen to have been no great stretch of by those who require the guise of religion for ever, remove all necessity for such a course; but, market of England: and thus, like the humanity- Radical government. even if necessary, we are prepared to give to such mongers who make the white slaves pay for negro ing and working to death them who claim a right land of Ireland, while they would seek a substitute to express an opinion upon the laws, to which they in Poland, Russia, Germany, Prussia, or anywhere,

Varieties.

" AVARICE makes us blind," says the old proverb; this, the Marquis of Westminster says, cannot be true, or he would have been blind years ago.

The Church," bellowed Philpotts, "the Church, boys, the Church; the truth or falsehoood of the statements made to May the devil ne'er leave, boys, its sons in the

lurch!" THE "infant Princess" appears to have had, by her squalling or otherwise, a marvellous effect upon newsman states in the course of his eloquent detail of what took place at the Palace on the day of the the Ministers and great officers of State were assembled, their lordships took their departure from the Palace directly afterwards!"

REASON is the enemy of all violence and of all force, and conquers only by gentleness, persuasion

THE Two most precious things on this side of the grave are our reputation and our life. But it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one, and the weakest weapon of the other. A wise man, therefore, will be more them that hadn't the passage to Ameriky all out, anxious to deserve a fair name than to possess it, were forced to stop here; and, indeed, I was lucky and this will teach him so to live as not to be afraid

NEVER CONSIDER a person unfeeling or hardhearted because he refuses what he cannot grant. PAINTING AND POETRY.—The arts of painting and poetry are conversant with the world of thought within us, and with the world of sense around us with what we know, and see, and feel intimately. They flow from the sacred shrine of our own breasts, and are kindled at the living lamp of nature.-

A PALACE RECOMMENDATION.

John Bull by that name should no longer pass, But change it instantly to plain Jack Ass. It is not known where he that invented the plough was born, nor where he died; yet he has effected more for the happiness of the world than "For my religion, is it? Not them, indeed. I'll the whole race of heroes and conquerors, who have

> "Never MIND, AL," said the Baroness to the of his first labour not proving a boy, and while fishing to compliment him on his early exertions to de littel stranger is not de Prince of Wulcs, it sal pe cal de Princess of Sharks - so dat just de same;

THE LAST CASE of absence of mind which has occurred in this city. happened on Saturday to Miss Squibbs, who tied her bustle on her head, and her new French frilled morning-cap to her back, just before she descended to her breakfast.

THE QUEEN was well enough, on Friday, to sit up

THE SAGACITY of the "infant Princess" is said to have been indicated in a remarkable way, almost immediately after birth; for on being presented to its foster-mother, the Royal babe, with an instinct job, without subsistence, till the piece was peculiar to Royalty in all ages, turned up its nose. "IT WILL be a source of regret to some," quoth the Archbishop of Canterbury to the foreign Prince Regent of these realms, immediately after the Queen's accouchement, "that the little stranger is not a boy." "Ah, vell, never mind," rejoined the Prince, "ve vil try vat can pe done de next time." The holy

> MAMMY'S OWN CHILD. The Royal babe, when on the table laid

And played the vixen, as their eyes glanced o'er her. What then? her Ma so acted, long before her.

A TRUE BILL. - The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest about thirty years after date. - Colton. HAPPINESS AT HOME.—To be happy at home is

the ultimate result of all ambition, the end to which every enterprise and labour tends, and of which sure if they sould myself and all I have in the world, every desire prompts the prosecution. It is, indeed, the divil the eighty-six pence they'd get by the bar- at home that every man must be known by those gain; so I took the long nights and made off to who would make a just estimate of his virtue or felicity; for smiles and embroidery are alike occasional, and the mind is often dressed for show in DESTROY not your own health by drinking to the

health of others.

Fashions.—"Grandpapa, where do people get their fashions from?" "Why from Boston." "Well, where do the Boston folks get them from?" "From England." "Ah! where do the English get them from?" "From France." "And where do the French get them from?" "Why - why right and my father before me, and a good man his honour straight from the d-l; there now, stop your

"Is your powder good?" asked a sportsman of a seller. "Good! indeed it is. A cask of it got on fire the other day; and before I could get a pail of water, it half burnt up !"

JOHN BULL'S PRAYER. To Bull's fond heart the baby is so dear-And well it may be as regards his pelf-

He prays that God from earthly dangers here May take the little darling to himself. A LADY was recently teaching a boy to spell. The boy spelt c-o-l-d, but could not pronounce it. In vain his teacher asked him, "what do you get when you go out upon the wet sidewalk on a rainy day, and wet your feet."—"I gets a whipping."

NURSE LILLY was terribly at a loss at first how to treat the illustrious stranger, never having had charge before of infant royalty. She soon, however, made herself acquainted with the practices of the royal babe, giving it "daffy" in a reduced, and "pap" in a compound ratio to other infants. A horse is never sick—a royal child never pukes. Some children are born with gold spoons in their mouths. A royal baby, having a sovereign complexion, might sometimes pass for the spoon itself—and one, too, of no inconsiderable dimensions. Mrs. Lilly declares

"LADY WILTON has reaped quite a reputation by her 'needle work' publication," remarked Lady Jersey to Lady Tankerville. "Well," quoth the reap.'

that the present infant looks for all the world as if

she was destined to be a queen!

"You are quite sure, Mr. King," said Victoria to the owner of the "learned herse." as she advanced to pat him, "that he is quite gentle." "As gentle as a lamb," quoth the man. "Lor! I wish Melbourne was here!" exclaimed Vic.

IT HAS been suggested to Lord Cardigan to allow French and German wines to be placed on the messtable of his regiment in the black-bottle-each bottle to be surmounted by a white feather. His Lordship cannot surely object to this. It is said of the Ipswich horse, by Courtly wits,

that if it could spell "Victoria," it could do more than Albert has yet been able to do! THE CRADLE. The cot of the Royal babe (what fuss!)

Is formed to resemble the nautilus: O, may it never come to pass. That she should prove a naughty lass!

WHEN ANY mention is made of Prince Albert as the Royal pa-rent of the "illustrious stranger," no reference ought to be suggested to the "rent"-al of his Royal Highness by the Queen, or the "pa"yments made on account of services rendered to the A SAFE DELIVERY.

"The Queen's delivered safely"-tis but fair That loyal fools should make a great ado; Ah! woe is me, I only wish we were Safely delivered from the baby too!

THE PALACE IS RINGING already with praises of but the honest man was hung; they swore that he the astonishing sensibility of the Royal babe, which made a rescue, and sure he didn't any more than never wakes but it indicates a desire for food, and hourly expect to hear of its giving some sign of months, and, in the course of a few years, to paint like Raphael, write like Shakspere, and excel Beethoven in musical composition.

IMPORTANCE OF A COMMA.—The following request was made at church :- " A sailor going to sea, his

BYROM'S JACOBIN TOAST.

God bless the King, God bless the Faith's Defender. But who the Pretender is, and who the King, God bless us all, that's quite another thing.

ARITHMETICAL TABLE, FROM JOHN BULL-One and three bedchamber women make one Whig

A Scotsman is never at home but when he is but when he is at war.

THE BEST teacher of princes is clearly adversity Swift, with dexterous sarcasm, says, that "riding is are bound to submit by the tyranny of a small to keep down native prosperity and native inde- the only thing which princes ever do well, because horses are no flatterers."

London, Wednesday Evening, LONDON JOURNEYMEN'S TRADES' HALL.-Last tary of the Trades' Hall Commistee, gave a lecture on this subject at the Mechanics' Institution Tavern, before the Marylebone National Charter Association. After apologising to Mr. Savage, the landlord, for the attack he was about to make on the publicans' profession, Mr. Farren stated that he came forward on the present occasion in obedience to the invitation of a meeting of Chartists, secretary, were always highly delighted to meet any little band in any hole or corner of the metropolis, who were desirous of being enlightened on the they must attribute it not to his weakness of body, but to their own weakness of mind. In the promulgation of this scheme of the erection of a Journeymen's Trades' Hall, the lecturer said he had met with many who, under their fustian jackets, possessed hearts that he would pit against the world. (Hear.) There are, it is computed, a million and a half of persons in the metropolis, of which twothirds are engaged in the production of the wants, comforts, and luxuries of life; yet they are dispersed without a building of their own, in which they may confer together for mutual protection. (Hear.) Other classes have stolen a march upon us in this respect, and had erected splendid edifices for their own especial benefit and enjoyment. There was the Traveliers', the Naval and Military, the United Service, the Reform, and a dozen other "Union" club-houses, all built by the working classes for their so-called superiors; yet though there were Union club-houses for the rich, and Union poorunion for themselves. (Cheers.) The productive class has been called, very appropriately, the sineus of the country; but in the body physical, the sinews were allowed freedom in their action, or ill health. and prostrution of strength ensued : so in the body political, unless the working classes, the real sinews of society, were allowed freedom of action, a diseased state is the result. (Hear, hear.) There exclusive of those peculiar to the female sex; each of these has its own Trade Society, called into action by a natural feeling of selfishness, taking the guise of self-protection: yet no room in the metropolis would contain the whole of the members of scarcely any one of the Societies, so that they are divided into lodges or districts. Thus the Friendly Society of Operative Carpenters is divided into sixteen lodges, the Brickingers into five, the Manchester Unity of Engineers into four, and so on; and when any business affecting the body at large is to Now. a Trades' Hall would obviate this inconvenience, not to call it by a stronger term: for, instead of having to stop at a public-house, spending money and time, incurring domestic dister in the estimation of the employer, by the less of a quarter of a day, with an aching head, and tremulous nerves, consequent upon remaining till twelve, or perhaps one o'c'ock, at these places, the members of the various trades might meet, in a Trades' Itail, with cool heads and calm judgments. when they had business to discuss; and, when they met for conviviality, bring their wives and families to participate in their enjoyments. (Loud cheers.) Societies nad felt other inconveniences of meeting in public-houses, than those of their members being in a state in which they might be said to be "licensed Shal which they had assembled to consider that it afforded an opportunity to a few designing men to the many. (Hear.) No wonder that the moral character of the working classes should thus suffer in the estimation of the other classes, who houses; if they would but contribute a very small; portion of what they formerly lavished on their "strikes," they might erect their Trades' Hall, in a central part of the metropolis, as a solid emblem of their union. Before the agitation of this question, they had heard nothing of "moving an humble address to the Queen to allow the Parliament to grant a sum of money, out of the public purse, for the erection of a Trades' Hall." No, no! You must build this Hall yourselves (said Mr. Farren), or you cannot exercise that freedom of opinion within press; and when you have built it, take care that it does not get mortgaged into the hands of some great capitalist; or, in the language of Poor Richard:

"Get what you can, and what you get hold; "Tis the stone that will turn all your gain into gold."

Mr. Farren then made some judicious observations on the present system of driving the children of working men to seek amusement at places where debanchery and demoralisation are the inevitable consequences; pointing to a Trades' Hall as the easy, immediate, and eff-ctual remedy for many of the evils under which the working classes now labour. while it would also be the means of enabling them to concentrate their strength for the abolition of all unjust laws and political grievances that they might suffer under. The lecturer was loudly applauded at the conclusion; and a vote of thanks to himself and the Chairman having been passed, the meeting adjourned for a week.

Bow-street, this DAY .- Mrs. Ann Dalton, and her niece, Catharine Harrigan, the latter servant in the house of the Rev. Dr. Baldaconi, priest of the Sardinian chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, were this afternoon re-examined on a charge of robbing the Rav. Gentleman of a quantity of plate, linen, tion took piace on Saturday, when the aunt was a imitted to bail. The case has excited considerable sensation, on account of the respectable situation of the prisoners, and the extent of their depredations. The elder prisoner has had a legacy of £500 left her since her apprehension on Saturday; and when asked what they had to say in reply to the charge, the elder prisoner replied that she had means to restore everything, if the prosecution were no: pressed; but the magistrate (Mr. Hall) bound over the witnesses to prosecute. The prisoners were most elegantly dressed

THE CLERKENWELL NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIA-Tion have been compelled to close their lecture room

this morning, the premises of Mr. Strutt, haberdasher, at the corner of Portland-street, Commercial Road East, was discovered to be on fire, and in a very short time the house was in one body of flames. Two persons were with great difficulty got out of the second floor window. Several engines were quickly on the spot, and, although every possible exertion was used by the firemen, it was not house being completely gutted. The cause of the fire is at present unknown. The stock of furniture was insured in the Alliance, and the premises in

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a the son of a widow residing at Charleston, near Woolwich, Kent, met with the following frightful accident :- The poor little fellow was on his road to both his legs got entangled in the spokes of the near hind wheel, and, me ancholy to relate, before tal, where he is doing as well as can possibly be ex-

held before Mr. Baker, at the London Hospital, with the Ballot, what becomes of the great Whig Mile-end-road, on view of the body of William Moore, aged forty-five years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was a coal dealer, and while riding on his van, on the 18th ult., and when controll. We now find that the wholesome dread opposite the Flower Pot, in Bishopgate-street, the of public opinion sometimes imposes the necessity horse made a simmble, which threw him off, and the wheels passed over his left leg and ancle. He was immediately conveyed to the above hospital, where he lingered until Monday morning, when he expired. Mr. Seppings, the surgeon, stated that the life of the unfortunate man might have been saved had he submitted to the leg being amputated. Verdict, " Accidental death.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LONDON BRIDGE.—This after-noon are inquest was held before W. Payne, Esq., Coroner for the city, at the Swan public-house Thames-s, reet, on view of the body of Emma Orred s fine little girl, aged thirteen years. It appeared from the evidence that, on the previous afternoon. the deceased was playing on the steps on the west side of London Bridge, when she rolled into the river. An alar a was instantly given, and in less than ten minutes the body was got out and conveyed to the above house, and Dr. Croft. of Fishstreet Hill, rendered every effort in his power, for one hour and a haif, to restore animation without success. Verdict. " A cidental death."

EXTRAORDINARY DISPATCH .- The report of the inquest at Harrow, on the bodies of the two unfortunate men who were killed on the London and Bir- dark, we say, as plain, straightforward Englishmen, mingham Railway, which a opeared in our journal if the accomplishment of those things is really your of Saturday week, did not le ve London until eight o'clock on Thursday night, was set up and the paper in London by ten o'clock on Saturday morning, the formance, and means which are much more easy distance being four hundred miles.

extraordinary sensation was created throughout the metropolis this morning, in consequence of its being currently reported that a large powder mill, at Dartford, had exploded; but on making inquiry at evening, Mr. W. Farren, jun., the honorary secrethe office, in the city, it was found that the report was without found.

Signs of the Times.—A correspondent writes us thus:-" An advertisement appeared on Saturday, in the Leeds Mercury, from Mr. Shepherd, of Wakefield House of Correction, for an individual to officiate as keeper or turnkey, whose salary was to be a and he, as well as the Council to which he was guinea a week, &c. On Monday, a person of my secretary, were always highly delighted to meet any acquaintance was taken from Leeds and recommended by an influential friend, when he was told that there had been 500 applications before his, and subject of the eraction of a Trades' Hall for the many of these from parties whom few would imagine working men of London; but he was unused to could condescend to fill such an effice; but such is months and pewter pots before them, and therefore, loosing concerns for anything certain, however apif he should be troubled with a cough occasionally, parently degrading. Alas, poor country! almost ashamed to know itself."

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1840.

THE CHARTER, THE WHOLE CHARTER AND NOTHING BUT THE CHARTER.

durance vile; creatures of your own nomination, to have been matured in the outset. offer the consolation of visiting justices; prison Let economists, philosophers, philanthropists, and rules of your own manufacture to mete out felon's humanity-mongers talk as they please, but we fare to simple misdemeanants; bonds in unmeasured tell our readers, that speculation, gambling. to be drunk on the premises;" for so many attended and unequalled sums, as fetters for the enlarged ambition, unbridled lust, and all the evil passions to the business of drinking and smoking, instead of maniacs, to hold them still in transmels, after the of the rich, are pressing too hardly upon the full vengeance of the law has been taken upon them. govern the whole society, which was the great political error of the day, the allowing the few to rule proach, and behold! you tremble beneath the spirit proach, and, behold! you tremble beneath the spirit too large to be provided for from any one of the which even incarcerated patriotism has assigned to Whig coverdishes; and that the numerous family those yet free. Aye, the very spirit of Chartism is of surplus population paupers require the whole are not obliged to transact their business in public- an overmatch for the united power of rampant Whig joint to be placed on the national table—the and Tory audacity. You would dazzle us with promise, feed us with hope, and lull us into security once more with fair profession; but do you not see, or have you yet to learn the fact, that a people so oft deceived, are resolved to trust no more but in

blindfold: finding that you cannot again play blindits walls, that you have a right at all times to ex- man's buff with the people-you have taxed your ingenuity for some new devise, in order still to hold the reins of public opinion. You have ruined our Constitution; you have made a Hunchback of the State; you have defermed every to result from such a state of things, and to obviate feature; you have allowed tumours, excrescences, their occurrence, by yielding, in time, to justice, and wens to cover the body, while you have crippled the limbs which should bear its burden; and and force. We tell our readers that at no period now, what would be your remedy for all these of our political career did we so forcibly feel the chronic disorders brought on by your own dissipations! Why, instead of removing the disease, you not flinch—they must not budge; no, rather than puted to express to the people of France. Their ardent shall give the most irrefragable proof of this, and put would allow the Law Church to remain as a hunch upon one shoulder; your war debt upon the other; and your standing army to support both, as an incubus upon our back, between them; and then you mind. Firstly,-That the Whigs, even the timid me they saw these things, but what could they do would strain fancy by puzzling imagination to find out the supporters of things as they would then be. You up the notion of physical force; and let it be borne would throw the Bailot as a folding cloak over our in mind, that for now thirteen months, through the deformed shoulders to hide the bumps, and huge Cossack trousers over our bandy legs, to hide their of public mind occasioned by the illegal expavielding under their burden; our only consolation being that we still carried the same load, but knew not who was for perpetuating, and who for beloved friends-that during that whole period, jewellery, &c., when they were both fully com- knew not who was for perpetuating, and who for beloved friends—that during that whole period, mittel to Newgate for trial. Their first examina- removing it. You would repeal the Corn Laws, and amid such trying circumstances, there has and that alone, of all the promised measures of not been a single violation of the law, nor, so relief, would you carry; and you would be thereby far as we have the means of knowing, enabled to live in luxury, while the people would a single violent article in a Chartist paper, nor starve in a cook-shop, in the midst of plenty, a single physical-force speech made at a with a surplus population, whose grievances, Chartist meeting; and yet, where are our timid, by their inabilty to live in the amelio- or even our boldest Whig friends? Let that be rated state of society, would be a hundred fold answered, if it can be answered. And, again; augmented. You would strap them like Tantalus surely, what was denied to threat should have been to the plank over the refreshing stream, while the | yielded to justice and humanity; yet do we find flowing waters would be ever out of their reach. the peaceful Chartists compelled by the moral-force You would play shuttle-cock with the several insti- Whigs to support the families of the "misquided," on Monday evenings, for the present, the expences tutions and blindman's buff with the nation. You as they have been called. Well, if misguided, would, under the rose, so balance your forces by why allow the innocent wives and families to DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Shortly before one o'clock "unavoidable absence" or sickness, or open villany, suffer? Behold the physical force which they dreak as to heat the iron, so that all may hold it. The more than common musket and swords, which they agricultural interest would tickle the manufacturing know we have not! Make ready! present! five! interest, and the manufacturing interest would tickle | Charter ! CHARTER ! There's the volley the landed interest, and both would tickle the of physical force that wounds them. In conclumonied interest, and amongst all you would laugh the sion, let our friends be assured that the wolves nation out of its wits. These things you would do, for are abroad, that coercion is being prepared, and that until four o'clock that the fire was got under, the in your souls you know that each abuse is a key-stone it must be met. Let them read the signs of the times, in corruption's bridge, and that you cannot remove and in them read their own strength. Let them one without bringing the whole to ruin, and erecting | bear in mind, that royal marriages and royal births the Charter upon the site. And are you for such a were wont to confer liberty upon the imprisoned the very bottom of their souls" at the fact of a declastate of things! And is the Ballot intended to pro- political offenders; but now, both having taken ration of war by France against England, if the fine little boy, named John Ware, aged six years, duce it! No, the Ballot is to perpetuate, in dis-place within the year, we find no such royal conces- said war of England against France were to be guise, the enormities which the people, in their days son; -and why! because your leaders are too good, carried on by the members of the "hated and hateof ignorance, blindness, and weakness, allowed you too valiant, too honest to be trusted at large by ful Government, the Jews, jobbers, fundholders, factions than any other. Pleasing evidence of this school, and, being rather late, he got up behind a to accomplish with open eyes. Let us ask one sim- tyrants. If your cause and they were contemptible, pensioners, sinccurists, and police spies" in van to have a ride, and, in the act of getting down, ple question. For whose benefit are institutions all boons would be granted; for such are in general and governments formed, whether for the nation the objects of royal clemency, while dreaded great- abide all the mischief, as well as to the driver could stop the horse, both his thighs were or a faction? and if for the nation, who but ness and unpurchaseable integrity are allowed to reap all the honour and renown that might fractured. No time was lost in conveying the suf- knaves will seek to legislate with their own eyes pine unheeded by royal grace, and unpitied by royal appertain to it; but all history testifies that ferer, in a light chaise cart, to St. Thomas's Hospital where he is doing as well as can possibly he expanderers. But, onward! and Universal Suffrage the experience of mankind has always been of the held but that the Chartists will be there." allow good men an opportunity of doing good, or will warm when the royal breath refuses its reverse of this position; that in all wars the credit, FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning an inquest was bad men an opportunity of doing mischief? and principle, so loudly vaunted in 1832, of placing the institutions of the country under vigilant popular of affected liberality; while the passion of evil still the columns of the whole "Establishment" for the with France, just now, to be conducted differently from lurks in the soul, and only requires your disguise to last fortnight is enough to turn the stomach of an what all other wars have been; and we must, theregive to it the power of indulgence. Would the Ballot destroy the Law Church, without substituting another in its stead? Would the Ballot destroy the national burden of eight hundred millions of public this one had been likely to put money into the bullets and the shells, the "long billets in cold plunder! Would the Ballot disband our enormous army! Would the ballot repeal the Poor Law Amendment Act! Would the Ballot give equal protestion to the rich and the poor, to the blind and those with open eyes! Would the Ballot curtail the enormous and useless expenditure of drones in the several departments? Would the Ballot impose upon those who were elected under

its influence, the trouble, annoyance, and "con-

founded bere." of settling, yearly, accounts

even with their own constituents! If the

Ballot would not do those things, we don't re-

quire it; and, if it would do those things in the

intention, then can we give you the means of per-

REPORTED EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL. -An open day the very things which you claim the dark. almost before the ligament is cut, the little squalling the Ballot, as a substantive measure.

visits are, like those of angels, "few and far the tomfooleries that are enacted upon this occasionbetween," and that we shall not have more than about the little, senseless, squalling thing is alive and kick- rubbish and stones lying in the streets, articles of mereight opportunities of addressing them before the ing, and to feel a sudden idolatrous reverence for chanchise (chiefly tobacco) strewed about, and swords destructive physical-force party meet again for the next year's haul. The most, therefore, should be Highness. made of the intervening time. The old backs are dead beat, and any coalition with the Tories must terminate in our triumph, and in the ruin of Whiggery. We were never half so strong. Up to the very last charge the people, so often and so fatally deceived by their leaders, fought with halters address an assembly of men with pipes in their the state of trade, scores are ready to give up their around their necks; all was distrust, all was doubt. but now these greatest foes to freedom and obtacles to union and combination have been removed, for never in the annals of any country have ness ap in her awaddling clothes, whether she would ness:leaders borne unjust, unmerciful, unparalleled, or no. persecution, as have the Chartist leaders now suffering under a reforming Government. We defy any man from history to furnish us with any instance of men bearing torture and hurling defiance at the oppres. | pertinacity, and squalling very loudly, not to say anysor from the cold dungeon, as we find the men now imprisoned for freedom's sake, bearing and defying. WE are now in the fifth month of the recruiting | The nation has not even yet, nor will not till after season, and, as yet, not a single demonstration in New Year's Day, have seen, with open eyes and instance of Royal precocity, and intended as a hint honour of the old corps has taken place. Who calm reflection, its own cowardice in submitting to would have thought, after the violent language, the a violation of all law, all precedent, practice, and she was. note of preparation, the gauntlet of defiance, the rule, for the mere purpose of wounding the whole thunder of the cheap food and masquerade press, through the sides of the most daring. In no country towards the close of the last Session, that the but England would such a stain be allowed for a illuminations and long gazettes, and special houses for the poor, the working classes have no "Bread Tax" and the "Ballot" would have been month to exist, and yet we find a people, who have sadors with messages of congratulation, and half the allowed to slumber in quiet upon the very back | not the power, or who will not exercise the power, shelf of the Reform archives ?! Must not the sober- of redressing their own wrongs; a people who their chance of getting knighted. Rare doings no doubt minded politician come to the conclusion that the are constrained to support, by their own sub- there will be, and John Bull will be tickled and made veterans in the Whig army have been dipped in the scriptions, the families of their martyrs, without to stare and shout and get drunk, and the farce will river Lethe, whereby oblivion has come o'er old any, the slightest, assistance from those who opinions and protestations. Indeed, never was there claim their co-operation to serve them, we find those are, in London, 114 trades of the working class, a season so transcendantly auspicious for playing people courted by the very oppressors, and their aid thus we believe the old proverb runs-and that the Whig pranks as the present; while the leaders of sought for-what? Not for popular good! Can Chartism, that only restless spirit, have been relit be for popular good, having done so much popular. The little Queen has begun exceedingly early, and she moved from the scene of action, and all the ready injustice? No; but actually to accomplish the is likely to go on as she has begun; so that in another means of oppression and intimidation, by starvation very thing which the martyrs are incarcerated and brute force, have been amply supplied by the for opposing, namely, the establishment of some aid of the out Tories to the "Destructives," their crotchet upon the ruins of Universal Suffrage. Let minations, and new drawings of the purse-strings. friends in office, for the suppression of popular sen- us never be mistaken in our aim, our end, and our Leigh Hunt, who seems to have taken upon himself the timent. Have we not then a right to address object, which is to mature and prepare the public place vacated by Southey, and to have become amateur the factions in the language of exultation, mind for that great change, which invention, im- of them. What sources of information he may have, be transacted, it is performed by delegates the factions in the language of exultation, mind for that great enange, which invention, im- of them. What sources of information he may have, and deputations from one lodge to the rest. and to say "Where is your victory, or where provement, and machinery have brought about, and we cannot tell; but we hope he may be mistaken. For are even your forces, flushed with con- so to organise the moral functions, as that no opquest, and where your strength for the next posing force, whether it be moral or physical, shall campaign with the defeated foe! You have again turn a supposed triumph into actual defeat. pleasure, and anxiety at home, and losing charac- had laws of your own making; men of your We must have the change, but we must have the maown appointment to administer them; juries of tured understanding, the thorough organization, the your own selection to decide upon them; an execu- accredited substitute, ready to supply the place of the they should not have twenty a-piece, so that in half tive of your own choice to see their unrelaxed and departed body of corruption, else will treachery, a century Johnny's Princes and Princess Royal might a war. unprecedented rigour put in full force; bastiles of trick, and fraud supply it for us, while we are ex- be a large part of his population, and at £20,000 your own choosing to hold the mute victims in hausting our strength upon matters which should home."

> means intended by nature for the support of the poor, and our surplus population is now Charter! Let those who call us destructives believe in our sincerity, when we affirm that no power under Heaven, and no force upon earth. can otherwise provide for the ravages made in old institutions by new inventions. We have said, and said, and said, and we again repeat it. Seeing that we are not longer to be led that when the querulous, the unemployed, and the "restless," as they are called, constitute a majority, or a large minority, then must all moral, physical, and stop-gap force yield to the cry of despair, the clamour of the hungry, and the vengeance of the despised. Our efforts are to stop the horrors likely what must in the end be surrendered to necessity responsibility of our and their position. We will most unparalleled distress, the most excited state triation of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the incarceration of their oldest, dearest, best, and most

> > THE LITTLE PIECE OF ROYALTY AND

THE TAX-PAYING PEOPLE. THE fulsome splash and splutter which has filled oyster-gormand, and to offend the nostrils of a fore still believe, and we beg the people never to night-man. One might really suppose that no forget, that in case of such a war, whatever might woman ever had a child before: or that the birth of become of the Jews, jobbers, and placemen, the pockets of the people!

Amongst the filthy tribe of snivelling slobberers we are glad to find one, the Satirist, who takes a common-sense view of the question. And we are the more pleased at this, because the Satirist, being written exclusively for "the middle and higher classes," contains many things, continually, of which we cannot seriously approve, and which furnish evidence, the best and strongest possible, of the depraved taste and low state of moral feeling which pervades "respectable" society. The Satirist

have done firing, we may perhaps stand a cleance of being heard when, in our quiet way, we make our bow and say, among the rest, that "the infant Princess is

of attainment—the Charter. Thus you may do in begun—the courtly nonsense is commenced—and, London, describing he recent taking of Sidon:—

ness of night to perform. So in no case do we want embryo bit of humanity is saluted as her Royal "It is quite a different thing to feel glad at the It mustbe borne in mind by our friends that our safety of a mother and her child, and to join in all wounded men groaning in agony, houses and shops tifying duty than that of one honourable man

> exploits, hitherto, have hardly been commensurate in grave, and the wounded to the hospital. I visited the dignity with the length of her title. Her Royal Highness first made herself known to the grave and noble individuals who, as members of her Majesty's Privy Council, were waiting in an ante-chamber with uppricked ears, and with jorums of caudle cooling before then -she first made herself known, we say, to these persons by a short and sharp cry, caused, it is said, by the coldness of the new world into which she had just arrived, and by the impertinent attentions of the nurse, who insisted upon wrapping her Royal High-

"After this, it is said that her Royal Highness was brought into the Privy Council chamber and placed upon the table, where she conducted herself in a manner especially incongruous, kicking with very great thing of other instances of undignified conduct, which were more than suspected by some of the Lords of the Privy Council present, although one of them, more a courtier than the rest, said that this was a singular to the Privy Council, that although she could not speak to them, she knew very well in what assembly

"The course of humbug is now begun, and it will rather increase than diminish. As soon as the month i past. we shall have churchings and christenings, and cheesemongers in the country coming up to Bucking. ham Palace to kiss away at the Queen's hand, and take

end as usual, by his having his pocket picked. "We would just remind Johany, however, that there are finer fish in the sea than have yet come out of itpresent little girl is, after all, nearly as unlikely ever to come to the throne as Ernest of Hanover himself is. ten mouths this little Vic the Second will be likely to have her nose put out of joint by a thumping boy, and then there must be new Privy Councils, and new illuour own parts, we shall be quite content with another, just to make assurance doubly sure with respect to the demon of Hanover; after that, we should be glad to square accounts, and to cry, Ohe jam satis est.

"This prospect of a large family is rather awkward news for John Bull; for if the Queen should happen to have twenty children, there is no good reason why

This bold and manly style of writing does great credit to the Satirist, and would accord well with a character than the coarse jokes, double entendres, stantly pollute its columns, but which, though we feel quite certain that they are anything but palatable to its Editor, are absolutely necessary, as the as that we have quoted.

MR. ROBERT LOWERY, THE FRENCH PEOPLE, AND THE "NORTHERN LI-BERATOR." ON THE WAR QUESTION.

mission at Paris, has written a letter to Mr. John and at the close thereof to leave all the terrible it remembered that Mr. Crawford has long since BINNS, of Sunderland, which was published in the Northern Liberator of last week, and in which he ders of the people. describes the views and feelings of the French people, of England, but full of resentment against the Government of England. He says:-

"Every one whom I have spoken to has expressed great pleasure at the sentiments and feelings I was decompromise a point, or retreat an hair's breadth, we desire seems to be, to continue in peace with England prefer to cut all compromises and retreat from under as a friend, being conscious that the destinies of both our feet. Let these two things, then, be borne in Messieurs Beaumont, Tocqueville, and others, assured ones, said they would join the Chartists if they gave | The acts of our Government still go on, and they must either oppose us or suffer injury, insult, and hu-

> He represents the French, or such portion of them as he has come in contact with, as being perfectly satisfied, as well as himself and his friends, of the treachery of Lord Palmerston, and he save:-

> "The people here say that the men of England should speak out and dissever themselves from the acts of the Government, and save their country from this war, by their firm resistance to the Treaty of

> Mr. Lowery agrees perfectly with his French friends in this epinion, and calls loudly upon the working men of England and Scotland to speak out with a voice of thunder against the determined efforts of the Government to involve them in a war with France. Our Northern friend inserts Mr. Lowery's letter, but with a note of protest against its pacific character. He asks-

"Why will not Mr. Lowery, and those with whom he is acting, distinguish between a war by France against the infamous English Government. and a war against the right-hearted English people? A declaration of war against England by France, would not be regarded by the people of England as a declaration of hostilities against them, but as a declaration of war against their hated and hateful Government, and its as they knew would render the attendance of the villanous system. They would regard it as a war against the Jews, jobbers, fundhelders, pensioners, sinecurists, and police spies; and in such a declaration they would, as men of sense, rejoice to the very bottom of

Now, this would be all very fine, and the people of England would have great reason to rejoice "from their own persons, and if they were to the pay, and the prize-money have been monopolised; the credit and the profit having been claimed entirely by these parties, while the brunt of actual fighting. and all the disagrecables connected with it, has been borne by the working people. The Liberator has shown no reason why we should expect a war quarters," the mangled limbs, the broken hearts, the widowed wives, and wailing children, would be most plentifully shared, as usual, among the working people, from whose ranks are furnished the animate machines who do the devilry cut out for them by the slinking rescals upon whom the Liberator affirms all the misfortunes of the war would fall. Let the people make themselves quite sure that there can be no fighting without their getting all the blows, and that all the frightful catalogue of suf-"Since the bells have done ringing, and the guns constitute solely and entirely their share thereof. Upon this part of the subject we have a valuable illustration in the following extract from a letter. written by an officer belonging to the Thunderer.

"I went through the town on the following Chronicle, to which we took exception, thereby following morning, and witnessed a most deplorable spec- establishing the justice of our reproach. But what tacle: dead bodies lying in the streets covered with blood, and flies in myriads around them; deserted, doors and windows battered in, immense it is rather a different thing to be glad to hear that holes in the walls from the shot and shells of the ships, the little bundle of lively vivified jelly, and to address and muskets in every quarter. The smell was sickenits unconscious littleness by the name of her Royal ing. Now, however, everything is quiet; the inhabitants have returned to their shattered abodes, shops are "The infant Princess is well! Her Royal Highness's open, the dead bodies have been removed to the most dreadful description."

"We commenced the action about two o'clock. and imagined took place on shore. One of their magazines, containing 500 barrels of powder, blew up, over which Many women and children were also killed by the explosion. By six o'clock we drove them from all their guns except two or three. At sunset we ceased firing, and the batteries also stopped their fire. We then hauled off into deep water for the night. At twelve o'clock a boat came off from the shore to say that the troops were evacuating the town, and a force was imshot having been fired on landing.

"November 6 .-- I went on shore yesterday to see the effects of our shot, and I could hardly believe that such destruction could have been made in so short a period. bodies lying by the guns, some with their heads off, and others with part of their bodies shot away. Some of the guns were dismounted, and others were rendered useless by the breastwork falling upon them. I saw one 84-pounder burst, and lying in two halves. Every place seems to have experienced the effects of our shot but the ruins of the magazine were the most dreadful sight that the mind could imagine. The Turks, and Egyptians in the Turkish service, were busy pulling the dead bodies from the rubbish, and possessing themselves of every article of clothing which better suited their taste than their own. One cannot walk here without treading upon the dead bodies; and everywhere amongst the rubbish you observe hands and feet exposed, the rest of the body being hid by the ruins. The cattle had shared the same fate as their owners, and are to be seen lying dead in every street."

And are these the blessings to which the Liberator would introduce the people of England, by way of punishing the Jews, jobbers, and placemen?!

We grieve to see the Liberator, whom we believe to be sincerely honest in the advocacy of democratic principles, thus cling tenaciously to the destructive notion, that the progress and establishment of those principles would not be seriously retarded by that greatest of all national calamities-

With singular modesty our friend continues, alluding to the parties who are said to act with Mr.

"They know, and Mr. Lowery ought to know, for vehicle of general information of a much higher in a few months, blow the whole SYSTEM, funds, paper of honest men-that of the Chronicle ever has money, Jews, fundholders, pensioners, and all together into the air; and the end would be the LIBERATION of and close approximations to obscenity which con- the English people from the chains that now bind over useless virtue. them, and a speedy alliance with France in defence of their newly acquired liberties."

only kind of gilding, by which the "respectable, Liberator, that we feel well assured that Mr. proud to defend himself before the people! Let educated, and pious" parties, who support it, "the Lowery, and its other readers, may have all learned Ireland blush, and let the revilers of England, middle and higher classes," can be induced to from it, that, enjoying the monopoly of law-making, and the assertors of "English prejudice," take their swallow so disagreeable a pill as the stern, manly the Jews, jobbers, and placemen would be able, by answer from this one fact; and learn that the truth which forms the staple of such leading articles resorting to a fictitious and depreciated currency, only man who has dared to beard the beast in or by other resources equally dishonest and accor- his own den, and in a white waistcoat too, and who dant with their nature, to keep up an unnatu- was above Association purchase, has been adopted ral state of things for some time; so as, by by the prejudiced English Protestants, so to blend hook or by crook, to pull us through the their opinions and represent their feelings as to war; of which they would be making, through make them brothers instead of bitter enethe medium of commissions and a thousand mies. Yes! we shall now hear the real state MR. Robert Lowery, who is on a Palmerston other channels, a continual advantage while it lasted, of Ireland in the House of Commons; and be weight of the re-action to be borne upon the shoul-

We are glad, however, to perceive proof in this, so far as he has been able to discover them, to be of note of our friend, the Liberator's, upon Lowery's a decidedly pacific character in regard to the people letter, that our conviction of his honesty was rightly founded. He proceeds, in reference to his own previous assertions, to say:-

> next week address a letter to Mr Lowery, in which we it into Mr. Lowery's power, if he will, to show the hell into a paradise. French people the real position in which we are, and what THEY MAY DO, if THEY will it."

are to be quite right upon a point of such momentous classes; and, we beg to express a hope that in import, we shall await the promised enlightenment future Mr. CRAWFORD will direct Irish attention of our Northern friend with some impatience.

THE PEOPLE AND THE FACTION

In our last we laid down a plan of operations whereby the people might, in all cases, successfully fight and beat the enemy with their own weapons. Our present paper contains demonstrations of the necessity for this mode of developing the people's energies, in the accounts of the respective Queen's babby meetings at Brighton and Bristol. On both these occasions the people attempted to upset the humbugs. and succeeded but partially in doing so; and simply for want of that previous arrangement and organisation which we recommended to them in that deeply imbued with the cunning of their arch progenitor, hit on the expedient of eviting a total public all but impossible. This, too, like every other scoundrel scheme, may be defeated by the people, by the exhibition of temper and timely organisation. In all such cases hereafter, no matter what the time of day, let the working bees swarm, and if they have but brains and honesty enough to stand one by another they may prevent even pecuniary loss from being inflicted upon them as the result of their patriotism. This course of action, if well carried out, will strike more terror into the ranks of the is already afforded by the "Establishment" in reference to these meetings. A Whig paper says, speaking of the Brighton meeting:-

"There is much in this meeting to excite attention. It is becoming manifest that no public meeting can be

MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD. 'THE MORNING CHRONICLE," AND THE "NORTHERN STAR."

FROM our second edition of last week, our friends will have learned the result of Mr. Sharman CRAWFORD'S visit to Rochdale, the borough which has distinguished itself by his adoption. It will be in the recollection of our readers that in commenting upon a Reform Association lately established at Belfast, and in the establishment of which Mr. CRAWFORD took a conspicuous part, we dealt, as we thought, fairly and justly with the sentiments attributed to him by the Merning Chronicle. as expressed at the meeting, not supposing that even a lafter the manner of forcing other British manufac-Whig journal would dare so completely to misrepresent a speaker most easily followed and reported. We were mistaken, however, as it appears from Mr. their blasphemy, at the point of the bayonet, CRAWFORD'S word, which we believe in preference down the throats of innocent and simple people, to the Chronicle.

In our comment we gave the speech as we stated, at full length. Taking the speech, as reported and more honourable purposes than acting as ferings, physical, mental, moral, and social, which in the Chronicle, as a whole, we denounced convoys to poison and "contraband" faith. Behold are inseparable from the horrid trade would it in no very measured terms, and we are free our triumph, that is to be, over the Chinese in this to confess that our denunciation was the stronger our poisoning crusade! and behold the war se rashly in consequence, not of our dislike of, but in consequence of our regard for, and consequent disappoint- commercial Bible Society, against the natives of ment in, Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. CRAWFORD has, how- Tonga, in the South Scas! Never was there & "'The infant Princess!' The humbug, then, is now engaged in the Asiatic war, to his brother in ever, selected for observation and contradiction, the more bloody undertaking; or more inglorious defeat. very passages in his speech, as reported in the If diplomatists, and state jugglers, and cabinets of

can be, what ought to be, a more pleasing and gramaking the amende to another honourable man. when made conscious of his mistake? This is our case, and we experience a double joy. first, in having been the medium of Mr. CRAWFORD's explanation, and, secondly, in having been ourselves undeceived. We pin our faith to no man's sleeve; but we take away no man's character without trial hospital, and the scene presented there was of the Had we allowed the objectionable passages in Mr. CRAWFORD's speech to pass unnoticed, and still Now this is a case decidedly in point. The war continued to recommend him to the good people of in this case is not against the people of Syria, but | Rochdale. we might have been charged, and against their Government—as indeed all wars are. instly, if they were disappointed in Mr. Crawyonn. But who are the sufferers by it! the Government or with having withheld from them his real sentiments the people? So again in the taking of Acre, of elsewhere expressed? Had Mr. Chawford wearied which we have the following account from a wit- criticism, and become an outlaw in the court of rebuke, we should have passed him by with that silent contempt with which we treat the fiend who about four the most terrific explosion that could be has made Ireland no harbour for honesty like Mr. CRAWFORD's; but it was because we felt were stationed 2,000 soldiers, the whole of whom were sorely, that we wrote strongly, and Mr. buried in the ruins, which covered a space of one acre. SHARMAN CRAWFORD does us no more than justice when he says that we would not intentionally misrepresent him. We would not; we did not: wa would scorn it; and he will take our assurance that we have much more pleasure in setting ourselves and him right with the public, than we had mediately sent ashore and possession taken, scarcely a in unintentionally damaging him, from perhaps a foolish reliance upon the accuracy of a paper devoted to the interests of a lying faction. Our apology should be to our readers for having walked along the ramparts, and observed the dead accused any man of good character upon such evidence. Our readers will further bear in mind that we gave it as our opinion, that Mr. CRAWFORD was the only safe standard for honest opinions to rally round; and, believing so, what must have been our chagrin at seeing such sentiments attributed to him, differing, as they did, toto cælo, from those which, with our own ears, we had heard from his

> As to Mr. O'CONNOR's disinclination to injura Mr. CRAWFORD, we can assure Mr. C. that we have many times heard Mr. O'Connon declare that to Mr. CRAWFORD he looked for the restoration of the public mind in Ireland, from that abyes of misconception and ignorance into which O'CONNELL has cast it; and we think we may say for him further, that no one circumstance could possibly afford him greater pleasure than to be able to retain that high opinion which we believe he entertains of

If Mr. CRAWFORD had not disavowed the sentiments attributed to him in the Chronicle, we should have felt it a paramount duty to oppose him to the utmost at Rochdale; and we now believe that the Chronicle's report was fabricated with the intention of producing that effect. Mr. CRAWFORD will have learned, however, that there is no danger in our enmity, if not based upon true conceptions. he has read the Liberator, that such a war as this would. Our greatest pleasure is in portraying the virtues consisted in giving to useful vice the ascendancy

What a triumph will now be that of the electors of Rochdale, when they shall have returned Now, it is precisely because we have read the a man too honest to be a slave, and not too declared himself an advocate for, and supporter of, O'CONNOR's five-acre plan. Here, then, will be a new question, and the only possible refuge for the destitute, opened and supported by one of the largest landed proprietors in the kingdom. If Mr. CRAWFORD pushes this principle into ultimate establishment, he will have done more good than all "This is the true view of this question, and we shall the heroes, patriots, and ministers of by-gone ages, for he will have transformed his country from a We have only to express a hope that all hands

will now be put to the work, and with a long pull. We are glad of this, for we were most anxious to a strong pull, and a pull altogether, the good men see our friend's reasons for his singular opinion, of Rochdale will pull down that odious and Ever wishful to correct our own imperfect judgment infernal barrier which has been so long erected by more grave authority, and most anxious as we between the English and the Irish working to the fact that the schism has been kept up for profit. Mr. CRAWFORD shall find our columns devoted to his service; and, unlike others who make merchandise of candidates' appeals to their constituents, he shall have no bill for our advertising services. Our columns, as our principles. are unpurchaseable.

Hurrah! then, for CRAWFORD and Rochdale; while the twice-Jewed, and most liberal county of Carlow is about to pass into the hands of a Ponsoner, the oldest family of hacks in Ireland; not one of whom would dare show his nose if all were not for sale in the land of slaves. O. what a picture! to see the rejected of England going for shelter to poor Ireland, when even England has got article. It seems, however, that the faction-masters, too liberal for them; and the rejected of Ireland coming to England, when Ireland has got too corrupt to hear the tongue of a honest man. We shall hail the rout, by false pretences; calling their meetings return of Mr. CRAWFORD for Rochdale as the omen of a "public", but taking care to hold them at such hours proper understanding between the long-deceived working classes of the two countries; and, in justice to the men of England, we must say that all the national prejudice is upon the part of the trish, as never was there a more cordial, sincere, or friendly feeling than that entertained by the English working classes towards their oppressed Irish brethren. But they will not, and they shall not, if we can help it, stretch a hand with alms to the begging-box, neither shall they be made tools to fight the battles of the brawling sycophants who, having sold their own people, would now sell ours.

The Manchester Times, another chip of the Whig block, in attempting to give a report of the proceedings at Rochdale, would, most Whig-like, screen his brother Chronicle from the charge of mis-statement, and leave it to be inferred that the misreport complained of by Mr. CRAWFORD Was an original report of ours, never once mentioning the fact of the Chronicle's treachery and Mr. CRAWFORD's complaint! Poor creatures! they are hard run, and we don't blame them for snapping at anything and everything that comes within their grasp.

DEFEAT OF OUR "FAVOURITE" BY THE POOR SAVAGES OF TONGA.

In the name of justice, of honour, and humanity, when will the whole strength and dignity of man rise in religious rebellion against infidelity and fanaticism ! and when will the supporters of a State Church see that they must not only provide for domestic war establishment of Infidels, but must, tures, also convoy the colonial crusaders, not only to disturb our own peaceful subjects, but to force called savages for lack of a merchandize faith When will our wooden walls be devoted to other commenced, but we fear not yet terminated, of the

the East, here, at all events, there can be no mistake. This is the "casus belli" in the South Seas: in twentyfive years of peace, the Bible trade has become overstocked in this country, many being compelled to wear an experimental black cost, who cannot purchase a butcher's license in the army; and as this is a branch of a surplus population which cannot be rafely neglected, we convoy them, with the Gospel in one hand and a sword in the other, to make rayages and commit plunder, in honour of God wherever strength, persuasion, or fraud can gain them a footing. O! how we should love to hear the head of the pious staff which assailed Tonga giving his version of the melancholy ignorance of the natives, which led to the untimely death of the truly pious Croker, who had loaded his carronades and guns with such truly Christian consolation for the insulted natives! But will those already dragged to death by the home-made and eternally-sucking leeches allow another frigate, as convoy to another batch, or to take satisfaction for the chastisement so properly and providentially administered to the slugs? Will John Bull, we ask, allow such a war to be waged against the innocent savages, and in favour of the system which has drenched the world for centuries with blood and set man against man, wherever two were to be found? Can the blessings of religion, justice, and peace | Mr. Shorrocks wishes us to say that he has received reign, while princely fortunes are made of infidelity, injustice, and strife! No, never. Let the truly pious heart reflect for a moment upon this infernal attack. A set of pious rascals require the enforcement of their creed upon some poor natives of Tonga. "No!" gay the natives, " we don't want you." " Well," rejoin the slugs, " but we want you, and, therefore, we must have you!" and in this state of things one of our gallant naval officers interferes and says, "O! ves, you must have our missionaries, or you must have our bullets, so take your choice!" A conference is agreed upon. "Well!" say the natives, "we are ready to do anything but confer with missionaries, of whose pious intentions our people have already had a taste." "No," says our Captain, "but that's the whole casus belli; we want a footing for the missionaries." "In that case," say the natives, "we prefer dying, if necessary, in the calm faith of our fathers, to sowing in our peaceful country the seeds of eternal strife and confusion"; and then a word and a blow: and a brave English gunner, who no doubt has been a martyr at home to the blessings of the commercial Gospel, led on the army of martyrs, shot our proselyting captain, wounded our lieutenant, and killed two, and wounded some fourteen of our men, and took all our soul-inspiring, Gospel-forcing implements, of carronades, guns, muskets, and so forth. Will Fuel Buxton and the Lord Bishop of Non-WICH now ask for another and a larger convoy, to prepare the stupid minds of slaves and savages for a creed tax; while they have no objection to a white slave tax, to keep up the system upon which they

It is now high time to give over Gospel-smuggling. God, in his wisdom, will send it in time: we have proved that we have not the knack of winning men's minds to our sort of salvation.

The entrance for admission of the holy Gospel must be made in man's heart with the sword of MANCHESTER DELEGATE MEETING .- Mr. Cartledoe. Expression of the gates of his citadel with the Chapel-street, London-road, Manchester.

Expression of death, as contemplated by Captain Chokes "The Soldier's Bride" won't do. truth, and not in the gates of his citadel with the and the commercial apostles.

THE PROGRESS OF SOUND OPINION.

We hail with great pleasure the accession of another helpmate in the good work of political regeneration. The Dundes Chronicle has changed hands, and, under its new auspices, becomes a Bristol Radicals.—Their letter has been sent to the thorough Chartist journal; taking for its motto the gix leading points of the Charter. We cordially agree with the first sentence of its first leading article-" The appearance of this journal under its John Philp.-Next week. new proprietors affords a good and practical illustration of the growth, strength, and resources, of the Chartist principles."

DAN O'CONNELL TURNED CHARTIST. WE request attention to the excellent letter of our correspondent, "A Republican," elsewhere inserted. We commend it especially to the careful reading of Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL.

NORTHERN STAR PORTRAITS. On next Saturday specimens of the Portrait of O'Con-

NOR will be in the hands of our several Agents. By the subjoined letter from our Engraver, it will be seen that no time has been lost upon the plate, it having taken nearly seven months in executing; our readers will also learn that the plate will now be worked night and day till the required number is completed, when the Portrait will be presented with the Star. The Portrait is full length, from a steel engraving, and is much larger than any hitherto given with the Star. All our Lancashire Agents will receive their Specimens from Mr. Heywood, at the rate of two to each hundred of their weekly number.

The following is the order in which the next Portraits will be given :- first, O'Connor; second, the Monmonth Court-house, containing likenesses of Chief Justice Tindal, Baron Parke, and Mr. Justice Williams, the Judges who presided); Sir F. Pollock, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Thomas, (Counsel for the prisoners; Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the Jury. The likenesses of the July cannot be expected to be accurate; they are merely given as a finish to the plate; third, full length Portraits of Robert Emmett, who was strangled in 1803; and William Lovett. All persons subscribing on the 26th December and continuing, will be entitled to each of those Porgraits, and none but Subscribers can get one on any account; our agents are, therefore, requested to open books forthwith, in order to prevent disappointment. The following Agents will receive their specimens

through Mr. Cleave, our London Agent: each Agent receiving under fifty copies per week, will receive one copy; above fifty, two copies; and two additional copies for each hundred above the first.

Darken, Norwich...... 3 English, Bury St. Edmunds 1 Noble, Trowbridge, Wilts...... 2

Mitchell, Collumpton 1 If any other Agents can have them conveniently from Mr. Cleave, they had better send word to the office

Mr. Guest's Agents, and Mr. Cooper will receive specimens from Mr. Guest, of Birmingham.

Our friends are requested to notice, that these Portraits are not from copperplate or stone; being on steel of an immense size, together with the makes the engraving a work of considerable time.

We may just mention, as an instance, that one engraver would not undertake to complete one of the large Portraits under twelve months. As soon as MILES CLARKE, DAM-SIDE, LANCASTER .- Say who the other Portraits are finished, specimens shall be placed in the hands of our Agents. The following is the letter of our engraverr:-"London, Nevember 26th. " DEAR SIR,-I have the pleasure to tell you that

I shall be able to send you proofs of your portrait on Monday, and on Wednesday I shall begin the 600 specimens, and then work night and day. I never contemplated, when I began the plate, that the increased size would be of so much consequence to me: a man works the whole day, and I can scarcely perceive a difference at night, it is so large a space to work

"Your obliged servant, " WILLIAM READ."

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

G. M. BARTLETT. - We have recevied from this recently liberated victim as virited and energetic address to the men and worren of Bath, calling P. M. M'DOTALL.—Yes.

Mr. David Black, of Barnsley, desires a few resolution was carried unanimously:-" That the lines from Robert Saunders.

death, are at a loss to assign the "casus belli" in The Lines "To the oppressed labourers of England" THERE'S A HUM THROUGH THE LAND, THERE'S A VOICE THROUGH THE AIR."-Received. GRACCHUS has our thanks. We shall always be glad

to hear from him. LIBERTY" won't do. E. A.—His enioma next week. A MORNING WALK" next week. Y. Z.—We can save Mr. Smith the trouble of

answering his query. No such letter was received at this Office. VILLIAM BOARDMAN EDGE is desired to write letter to his friends, directed to the Temperance Hotel, Cheapside, Bolton, for Robert Edge. He is supposed to be living in Huddersfield, or somewhere in the West Riding of Yorkshire. W. Jones.—We have no room for his address. Chartism and the "Northern Star" in Ire-

LAND .- We have received the following addresses of Irishmen who will receive and turn to good account, as many copies of the Northern Star as can be sent them by their friends:-Mr. Bernard M'Donald, Loughrea, County Galway.

- Patrick Haines, - Michael Phillips, Balinasloe, do. - Hugh Dolan, - Michael Donelly, do. do. Castlerea, - John Mitchell, Roscommon. - Michael Doneian, do. - Martin Davey, Boyle, do. - William Tully, Dunmore, Galway. - Thomas Kelly, Tuam. do. Eyrecourt, - Thomas Mahon. - Thomas Madden.

from Perth, for Mesdames Frost and Vincent, the sum of £3 4s. 7d. From three queer fellows at the Green Dragon, in Jersey-street, for Mrs. Frost, 1s. 3d.

REV. W. V. JACKSON, now of Lancaster Castle, and J. Watkins, jun., Esq., of Aislaby Hall, and Mr. Henry De Courcy, of Mansfield, desire to have their names appended to the Address of the Charlist leaders, given in our last paper, and recommending total abstinence to the people. are sorry that our space will not allow of the insertion of Mr. Jackson's letter: it is alike creditable to him as a man, a Chartist, and a

W. GAWKRODGER complains of having been summoned for 1s. 7d., Easter Dues; but on his absolutely refusing to pay, the magistrates ordered his goods to be distrained. They were sura to do so; and we know not how we can help him. By own statement, he appears to have applied very abusive epithets, before the magistrates, to the Collector: that was not, at all events, the most likely course to be taken for evading the im-

STROUDWATER CHARTISTS have written us to complain that our report of their meeting on the 14th of November was LAME; and have sent a report of to send official reports, through its Secretary, of o'clock next Sunday. every meeting, and to send those reports immediately after the close of the meeting. The meetinys. are generally holden on Saturday or Monday: and the reports ought, therefore, to be in our Office on Tuesday. If associations neglect this duty, which they owe not less to themselves than to the people generally, the only thing we can do, in our anxiety to serve the public, is to give the best information we can get.

CHARLES WINSPEAR writes to say, that the resolution lately proposed at Mr. Richardson's Foreign Policy Meeting, at Stockton, was so much at variance with the intention of the mover of that the lecturer actually seconded it himself. HENRY DE COURCY.— We are not quite sure about the matter. The safes way will be to spend half-a-

crown in getting it re-licensed.

THE "LOVE GIFT" is received, and shall be noticed in due course. THE "SONNETT TO LOVETT AND COLLINS" shall ap-

pear.
THE "WELSH PATRIOTS" will not suit us. STEPHEN WHITE .- We cannot give him the information he desires. The usage varies in different

proprietor of the Northern Star. E. Hughes.—The excellent letter of Henry Vincent was received too late for this week: it shall appear in our next.

SCRUTATOR.—Too late.

From Leeds, per J. Jones... 1 14 0 per Mr. Byrne ... 0 10 0 FOR MRS. PROST. From a few friends at Cockermouth 0 3 6
Do. do. Cheltenham 0 10 0 From Manchester, four Friends 0 0 4

T. Simmister... 6 1 0 a Friend ... 0 1 0 two Friends, "
Temple-stree: ... 0 2 0

"
Mr. and Mrs. Walker,
Wigan 0 1 0

"
Mr. John Wright, Hawick 0 0 6 n Leeds, per J. Jones ... 2 7 0

J. Wilde ... 0 0 3

FOR WM. ASHTON. From the Females at Kilbarchan 0 10 0 FOR CRABTREE, ASHTON, AND HOEY. From Mr. Pulleyn and family ... 1 0 0 FOR MRS. VINCENT.

From Mr. Smith, Cheltenham 2 6 " a jew Teelotal Railway Men on the Birmingham and Gloster line, being the produce of oneweek's abstinence ... 10 0

-0.12 6 FOR MR. MARSDEN. From the Association at Preston... 0 5 0 FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. From Mr. Byrne 0 10 0 FOR MRS. ROBERTS.

By a Friend at Munchester ... 0 0 6 FOR MESDAMES FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES. From the Chartists, Bury St. Edmunds 0 6 1 FOR MR. CARRIER.

From the Gloster National Charter Association, per J. Sida-

way 0 10 0 WE CANNOT ACCOUNT for the mistake in the Papers sent to Pontypost last week. IN CONSEQUENCE OF several applications for money

said to have been noticed in the Star, and received at this office, we beg to state, in answer to all such applications, that no money is received here, except the amounts which appear in notices to correspondents. Samuel Davies, and James Porter, of Birmingham, have applied, on behalf of Mrs. Roberts, of that place, the one for £2, and the other for £5, neither of which sums ever

THE ADDRESS OF MRS. WILLIAMS is as follows:-Iron Bridge, Merthyr, Glamorganshire." large number required to be taken from a plate, S. Sowden.—The flannels were received, and all state of feeling at this time that in all probability an forwarded, except two, to Northallerton, which

will be sent as soon as we have enough for them all; they are, at present, scarcely finished, and it would be folly to send two parcels. the Paper is at present directed to. MR. CRABTREE.—They will receive them.

MARSHALL.—About eleven months. WILSOL, BROMPTON, received. BRISTOL.—Continue with Lovell: he receives them from here. THE SHABEHOLDERS AT BRADFORD will receive their

dividends by applying to J. Clarkson; Rochdale, by applying to R. Holl, who will receive the amount from A. Heywood: Keighley, by applying to D. Wheatherhood; and those at Leeds by calling at the Office. These places are all that have yet sent corrected lists, and all that can be paid till such is

CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE.

LONGTON, STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES .- An able lecture was delivered here by Mr. Mart, on the right of the labourer to be maintained in the land of the advantages which will be derived from the his birth.

WOLVERHAMPTON.-It having been intimated to on them to be alert in their duty on New Year's the landlord of the Woolpack Inn, that if he allowed Day, for the great demonstration in aid of the the Charter Association to mee: at his house, his Frost, Wuliams, and Jones Restoration Com- license would be taken from him by the Magistrates; the last meeting was held at Mr. Jack's Temperance Coffee House, in Bilston-street, when the following Wolverhampton Charter Association be dissolved, we should imagine, to meet at "the Horns" Tavern, L. T. CLANCY.—His excellent suggestion for sending and that the members join the National Charter to congratulate her Majesty on the appearance of representation, that would have ensured to his tapped, and well corked, the beer will keep fresher, and that the members join the National Charter to congratulate her Majesty on the appearance of hapless and much-abused countrymen the fruit of their formed.

Four classes were afterwards the new piece of squalling royalty, mustered to the hapless and much-abused countrymen the fruit of their formed.

Four classes were afterwards to congratulate her Majesty on the appearance of hapless and much-abused countrymen the fruit of their formed.

SUNDERLAND .- Agreeable to previous anouncement, a meeting was held in the Assembly Room, to hear an address from Mr. George White, of Leeds, who came from Newcastle for the purpose. Several respectably-dressed females occupied the front seats, and testified by their repeated cheers their concurrence in the sentiments of the speaker. Mr. White addressed the meeting on the present system of representation, taxation, and the state of the working classes; he also explained the People's Charter, and was loudly and repeatedly cheered. Mr. Deegan, Chartist missionary for Durham, also addressed the meeting on the necessity of union and determination amongst the people. At the close of the meeting, a large number of men and women enrolled their names as members of the National Charter Association. The meeting dispersed highly delighted with the proceedings. It is the intention of the Newcastle Council to put Mr. White in nomination as their candidate for the Executive Council, at a meeting to be called for that purpose on Thursday evening.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.-Mr. W. Byrne held a meeting at Swalwell, on Tucsday, the 17th ult. An excellent spirit was manifested on the oc- working on the Birmingham and Gloucester line, casion. On Wednesday, the 24th ult., Mr. Byrne being the produce of one week's abstaining from all held a meeting at Bedlington. The old spirit appears to have arisen. The men of Bedlington subcribed 10s, to the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists, and 10s. to the Executive Council. meeting in Blyth. Mr. B. exposed the evils of the Northern Star, the only journal which deserves to be lishman. called the people's paper. He said that he could not think that man a Chartist who neglected purchasing friend Vincent, and in a short time you will hear from tion, than have such another fruitless victory as we a Northern Star every week. Mr. B. left an excellent spirit after him. A few friends in Cowper Quay presented him with £1 2s. 6d. as a token of respect. On Friday, the 27th ult., Mr. Byrne attended at walker's Colliery. The pitmen are being once more aroused to the evils of society. - Meetings to take place this and next week .- On Saturday, the TO THE CHARTISTS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, 5th inst., Mr. Byrne will hold a meeting in Winlaton, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. George White will accompany Mr. Byrne to that place On Monday next, the 7th inst., Mr. Byrne will hold a meeting at Swalwell, at seven o'clock in the evening. On Thusday, the 10th inst., he will hold a meeting at Cramlington, at five o'clock in the evening. On Friday, the 11th inst., in Bedlington, at seven in the evening; and on Saturday, the 12th, in Blyth, at four o'clock. Bills were posted in Newcastle, on Wednesday last, calling a meeting in the New Lecture Room, for the purpose of electing a delegate for this district to the National Executive Council. The people generally wished that Mr. George White, of Leeds, would accept that office.

Sunday, the 29th inst., Mr. Black, of Nottingham,

CHALFORD, NEAR STROUD.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday, the 30th of November, a shocking acciden: happened to a man of the name of Elijah Chambers, between thirty and forty years of age, while in the act of extracting a large stone from a quarry, the property of Mr. Cox; a large portion of hard substance, about 4 cwt., fell on the poor fellow, and killed him on the spot. brothers in the cause of good government! On that for the sake of an ephemeral popularity, as was the He has left a wife, but no children, to deplore his

LOUGHBOROUGH.

JUSTICE AT LOUGHBOROUGH.—We have received decorum and sobriety of a good citizen, when he suffer us, as co-workers in the same cause, to congrawas grossly insulted by a young shopocrat, who tulate you on the position occupied by the artisans of amused himself by mimicking his lameness, to which | England. The sons of our loved but oppressed isle he subjoined a considerable share of abuse, in true exhibit the sublime spectacle of a nation, without Billingsgate style. One of the well-paid guardians the influence of aristocracy and wealth, with no weaof the night was present, and allowed the minion of pons but those of immutable truth and righteousness. faction to continue his pranks with impunity, but guided by nothing but the intelligence, virtue, and told Mr. S. that if he did not ge in he would kick public spirit of the entire mass, labouring to get rid of of the peace-breaking watchman, Mr. S., without in position nature's God intended them to occupy. And in this case, as the attorney is very pressing for the any manner resenting the abuse and injustice he can the issue of our struggle be doubtful. We simply settlement of the same, and we have only been able to had received, retired to his own habitation. His ask for those rights written upon man's forehead in the raise the one half of the amount claimed by him. There peaceful demeanour seems, however, to have been the signal for further insult and persecution, as on is chartered to us by the possession of existence and settlement with him; and we hope that those who have JOHN PHILP.—Next week.

JUNIUS RUSTICUS undertakes to prove, in three letters, the magistrates by this precious specimen of a watchthat the Clergy of the Established Church are, as man, on a charge of being found drunk and dissuch, infidels, blasphemers, and idolators.

In the Clergy of the Established Church are, as man, on a charge of being found drunk and dissuch, infidels, blasphemers, and idolators.

Of all times, and with so much that is clusion with this affair, as we have pledged ourselves equitable, virtuous, and good on our side, to pay the same on Christmas Day. and then, after hearing further evidence for the

round him, and not permit him to be a loser by this and legally proceed, and the victory is our own. steady advocacy of their cause.

OLDHAM.

evening, in the Association Room, Greaves's-street, for freedom, and consecrated by the genius of universal by Mr. Greaves. Lectures will be delivered next liberty—these are the men of Scotland. We almost Sunday by Mr. G. P. Rowe, and others. On Mon- think it unnecessary to solicit the mountaineers of day evening, Dec. 7th, Mr. J. Greaves, of Auster- Wales: its hundreds are panting for the time when lands, and Mr. H. Smethurst, of Oldham, will they will be called upon to express their deep attachdeliver lectures on Chartism, in the Primitive ment to Frost and his companions. We invite our Methodist Sunday School, Hollingwood, near Old- friends in Ireland to aid us in legally petitioning the ham, when collections will be made in aid of the Crown for their liberation; and when we are, at one

merits has been holden between Mr. Greaves, of and respectfully soliciting the discharge of our comthwaite for total abstinence. The room was the advocates of those principles in the defence of crowded to suffocation, more than a thousand which they have suffered. tickets having been issueed, and many were unable to obtain admission. After deducting the expences of the room, the proceeds were divided between the funds of the Temperance Society and the families of the imprisoned Chartists.

ROBBERS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25th, two young girls went into the shop of Mr. James Bardsley a shopkeeper, Manchester-street, and stole the drawer from under the counter, containing money, in silver and copper, to the amount of thirty shillings. The drawer was found empty at some distance from the shop by a woman of the name of Mosley. They were taken into custody the same evening by the and the magistrates committed them for trial.

HUDDERSFIELD.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Licensed Victuallers' Association of this town have commenced a warfare against the Beersellers, with intent to gain back their old monopoly. Already several informations have been brought before our magistrates, and in some cases they have proved successful in taking away the licenses. Some of the wholesale brewers are pledged to do all they can to himself disappointed in not getting the support of the rights, and they will see that it is not an unreasonable assist them; and a personage who was raised by the Radicals after a general election, is said to be tenance he had anticipated, and seeing, too, that his altar of national liberty those indulgences, the grati-" Mrs. Zephaniah Williams, Heath Cock Inn. the Radicals after a general election, is said to be the first to commence full operations. Such is the employers, the Whigs, are not likely to remain in office fying of which only adds to the revenue of an extraopposition will be got up; and many of the old publicans will have to pay the piper. Petitions are in progress to the House of Commons, to show the necessity for giving the same protection to one class of tradesmen as the other; for in every case the magistrates show a decided disposition to convict, which they now occupy, and place themselves under the foress are the effects produced by if possible, and to look over the offences of the old the leadership of Daniel O'Convolt. monopolists.

advocate the cause of the return to their homes and families of the noble patriots. Frost, Williams, and Jones, are to meet at Mr. Biuns' News-room, at | four o'clock on Sunday next. It is to be hoped that a spirit will be shown that will do justice to so humane and just a cause.

THE BOROUGH CHARTER.-The committee for carrying out the resolution of the meeting to petition for a Charter of Incorporation for this Borough, have commenced their labours in earnest, and we understand several influential gentlemen have joined them. Petition sheets will, in the course of a few days, be ready for the ratepayers to sign at different places in the town. More inquiry is making as to Borough being chartered, but as yet the public have taken no part. As, however, the opposition party are getting up a counter petition, more interest is likely to be taken, and the merits and demerits of the plan shown to the ratepayers.

LAMBETH.

of the weavers in this neighbourhood, who can now Britain the fallacy of a qualification being attached earn less by the labour of six days than twelve either to the voter or his representative, and I have not months ago in four, being attempted to be made a doubt but Daniel O'Connell's extension of the sufstill more miserable, by a further reduction of their frage would still leave a great portion of the protoo scanty wages, the weavers in the employ of ducers in the same position they hold at present, Messrs. Clegg and Son have struck against the for he says, "his plan should be carefully attempted imposition. The reduction now attempted prepared to let in all the sound portion of is one halfpenny for every pound of west, which, the working classes, so that a very substantial portion we are assured, would render the best weaver in- of the operatives should enjoy the franchise, and as capable of averaging more in clear wage than 7s. few as possible be excluded;" but why should any be weekly.

LANCASTER. Mr. LEECH has been lecturing here on the Corn Law fallacy, and with great effect, exposing the sophistry, and refuting the attempted arguments of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

RESPECTED SIR,-You will receive an order on the Post-office for 12s. 6d. (2s. 6d. from Mr. Smith, of this town), and 10s. from a few teetotal railway men, in the gaols? Oh, Sir, if this description of exciseable articles.

They beg to impress on your numerous readers the utility of adopting the principles of total abstinence, and keeping from an avaricious grasp of a government On Thursday, the 26th ult., Mr. Wm. Byrne held a which takes from us all, in the shape of taxes, and gives nothing but coercion in return. It is time for us present plan of Government, exhorted his hearers to act for ourselves, and appropriate the amount for pose that O'Connell's extension of the elective franchise to union, and showed them that it was this want of the benefit of Chartist principles. By so doing, it is to be on the same principle, that only gives one vote unity which has injured the cause of freedom. Mr. will be found that the will and the way for our civil to twenty operatives, because they can only pay one B. then recommended his hearers to read the and religious liberties will soon be open to every Eng-

You will please ferward the amount to our imprisoned us again. For fellow-workmen and self.

I am your well wisher,

Cheltenham, Oct. 28, 1840.

IRELAND, AND WALES. FRIENDS AND COMPANIONS IN THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE AND HUMANITY,—After a few months of comparative inaction, so far as the cause of Chartism is concerned, we again call upon you to come forward and their officials, there is such things as balance sheets, to unite with us in petitioning the Crown for the liberation of Frost. Williams, and Jenes, from their exile, now in captivity as the victims of tyranny and treachery, and to get them restored to their families, their coun-

try, and their home. In requesting your co-operation for this object, it is not necessary to employ many arguments to demonstrate the justice and propriety of coming forward at this juncture for so praiseworthy and laudable an undertaking. We invoke you in the name of those eternal CEVEN-COED-CYMAR, NEAR MERTHYR TYDVIL.—On and undying principles of equality and right embodied in the Charter. We conjure you in the name, and the same meeting, which they state to be a and the Rev. David Rees, of Merthyr, delivered by the remembrance of, the many pledges you gave correct report, and which they wish us to insert two sermons in the National Chartist Association of your devotion to the cause of justice, and row. This we cannot do: it is old and stale. room. It was unanimously agreed upon that your plighted faith to stand by its advocates; They should have sent the correct report at first, the sermons be continued every Sunday; and we we appeal to all the sympathies of your nature arising and so have prevented the insertion of the lame are to have a sermon delivered by Mr. Black in out of, and connected with, the relations of domestic one. It is the duty of every Charter Association English, and by Mr. Wm. James in Welsh, at two life, whether as parents, children, wives, or mothers. Once more we conjure you by your hopes of happiness, in this and another state, to respond to our invitation, and lend us your numbers and influence on that occasion. Finally, we appeal to your sympathy in behalf of those who are enduring all the agonies of widowhood and orphanage; and shall we ask you in vain? Perish the thought! Your very cheeks blush indignant at the idea; all your dormant feelings rise into action at the proposition; the principles of eternal right are too indelibly imprinted upon your hearts and leave you in the hour of difficulty, or forfeit any consciences not to come onward at the request of your of the privileges of any section of the community.

ligence and love of order, your fitness for the privi- but trust none who have not been tried in the furnace in which you have exposed the "Big Beggarman," Dan, leges you claim; you will not only effect the liberal of adversity; never permit any one to become your and his Corn Exchange colleagues. Our principles an account, from this place, of as pretty a piece of tion of your co-patriots, but your peace, law, and evenhanded justice as can well be desired by the order movement will silence the scruples, and beat most devoted stickler for the great "unpaid." Mr. down the prejudices of your enemies, and get you farewell, and be sure you meditate on the earnest than a match for any of them. I will not trespass longer than a match for any of them. I will not trespass longer than a match for any of them. the Secretary, resides at No. 34, Lomas-street, John Skevington, of that town, was returning home invested with all the immunities of free and unreChapel-street, London-road, Manchester.

on the evening of Loughborough fair day, with the stricted citizenship.

was that of the shopocrat, Cordal, who ought can we despair of success? It cannot be. Peddie's case is well known to the public, therefore, J. R.—The Communication he has sent us is a to have stood in the dock for his pains. Religion, humanity, patriotism, yes, all that has been it requires us to say no more on that head, trusting Mr. Skevington produced respectable wit- illustrious in the estimation of mortals, must be that our fellow workers in the cause of political free-L. T. CLANCY. - We are not able to find room for his nesses, not at all connected with him in politics, blotted from the map of human existence before we dom, will not stand back and see the home of Peddie letter this week. We wish he would send us a to prove that he was perfectly sober at the time, private note, giving his address exactly, so that we may be able to write to him.

The week week is the time of Peddie to make the would send us a to prove that he was perfectly sober at the time, that he conducted himself with the utmost order, and that Cordal first insulted Mr. S. by making game of his lameness, and then threatened to kick that God in whose name of Peddie to make the following the last and to prove that he was perfectly sober at the time, the time the was perfectly sober at the time, the time the make the hold ack and see the home of Peddie to make the first indicated by the attorthat he was perfectly sober at the time, the time to make the work of the first indicated by the attorthat he was perfectly sober at the time, the time to make the first indicated by the attorto an relinquish one hope we have entertained. Let us broken up for the paltry amount claimed by the attorto an relinquish one hope we have entertained. Let us broken up for the paltry amount claimed by the attorto an relinquish one hope we have entertained. Let us broken up for the paltry amount claimed by the attorto an relinquish one hope we have entertained. Let us broken up for the paltry amount claimed by the attorto an relinquish one hope we have entertained. Let us broken up for the paltry amount claimed by the attorto an relinquish one hope we have entertained. Let us broken up for the paltry amount claimed by the attorto an relinquish one hope we have entertained. Let us broken up for the paltry amount claimed by the attorto an relinquish one hope we have entertained. Let us broken up for the paltry amount claimed by the attorto an relinquish one hope we have entertained. Let us broken up for the paltry amount claimed by the attorto an entertained. Let us broken up for the paltry amount claimed by the attorto an entertained. Let us broken up for the paltry amount claimed by the attorto an entertain his posteriors. Yet, in the teeth of this evidence, that God, in whose name we have hoisted our ban- the most neglected by the generality of the people; but FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED the parson justice, a Rev. Mr. Dudley, and his brothe parson justice, a Rev. Mr. Dudley, and his brothe parson justice, a Rev. Mr. Dudley, and his brothe parson justice, a Rev. Mr. Dudley, and his brothe parson justice, a Rev. Mr. Dudley, and his brothe parson justice, a Rev. Mr. Dudley, and his brothe most neglected by the generality of the people; but
the most neglected by the generality of the people; but
the parson justice, a Rev. Mr. Dudley, and his brocrown our labours with complete success. Already the hopes of oppressed millions are spring-

the defendant to pay five shillings, or to sit six and misrule are beginning to conceal their sullen fronts hours in the stocks. Mr. S. is a staunch and un. from the lightning of public indignation. The unheeded yielding supporter of the People's Charter: of and unpitied look upon your movement as the lever course it was not likely for him to obtain justice in intended to raise them to their inheritance in the a contest with a middle-class scamp, and a Whig- earth. The undying spirit of democracy, as free and Tory watchman. As this is not the only perseculunfettered as the light and air of Heaven, as indomittion to which his steady adherence to principle able as the tides of the ocean, is now advancing as has subjected him, we hope all his friends will rally the harbinger of universal emancipation. Peacefully

We call upon the thousands of our own country to assemble with us on New Year's Day, and petition for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones; we call An interesting lecture was delivered on Sunday upon the sons of that land sanctified by many a struggle hour, in the face of Jehovan's own Son, with no windows TEETOTALISM.—This subject is exciting much but those of heaven above our heads assembled, and attention here. A very interesting discussion on its | plighting our faith at the alter of our country's liberties, Oldham, and Mr. Micklethwaite, of Shaw; Mr. panions, our petition must be successful, their sentence Greaves pleading for moderation, and Mr. Mickle- will be cancelled, and we shall have them in our ranks

We remain yours in the cause of eternal justice and equal rights, In behalf of the Committee

Bank Top, Manchester, Nov. 39th, 1840.

DAN O'CONNELL TURNED CHARTIST. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

THE CRISIS. SIR,-So, Mr. Editor! the crisis has arrived. The

wreck has come to the shore, and in positive contradicpolice, when evidence was adduced against them, tion to all his former assertions, Daniel O Connell has proclaimed himself a Chartist. This, Sir, is only what has long been anticipated by almost every one in this country, who made the grievances of the operatives a their "countrymen," recommending them to abstain part of their inquiries, as Daniel O'Connell knew as from "intoxicating drinks." I hope it will be rewell twenty years ago as he does at this moment, that sponded to by the thousands who signed the petition justice neither would or could be granted to Ireland for the People's Charter. Let them shew their fortiuntil after a thorough and really Radical reform had tude and courage against that insidious and destructive taken place in the Commons. He (Daniel O'Connell) now seeing that there is not a have been obliged to make who are now suffering

> in the event of an election, he very kindly comes vagant, oppressive, and corrupt system of government. forward with HIS PLAN for a Convention to carry the Be assured that this total abstinence will produce a Charter.

I have no doubt, Sir, but the attempt will be them, and no power prevent; and it will strike a made to get up an agitation under his guidance, and as greater terrer in the hearts of all tyrants than all the sure as the Chartists come down from the high position "demonstrations" that the people can make. See the leadership of Daniel O'Connell, so surely will they Father Mathew in Ireland! Because they are now be betrayed. It is not many months ago since he was becoming sober, they, forsooth, must be traitors! FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—The committee the selected and choice supporter of the anti-Corn I hope every true Briton will adopt your recommendafor arranging the public meeting at Christmas, to Law league, and now he comes forward to say, in his tion, and show to the world that they are worthy of letter to Mr. Stansfeld, of Leeds-

"That nothing is so absurd, or irritates him to such a degree, as to see the anti-Corn Law men expect to get the Bread Tax took off until a real and permanent reform takes place in the House of Commons." Now, Sir, I do not complain of Mr. O'Connell changing his mind; I do not complain of him asserting

he would bring 500,000 of his countrymen to put down you will be kind enough to print along with this note, Chartism; nor yet of his beasting about the Irish boys, and remain yours, respectfully, with Sergeant Daly at their head, murdering the poor fellows in Newport; but I do complain that Mr. O'Connell should talk about coming to England to form a Convention, and neglect to point out to Irish LOYALTY AT A DISCOUNT.—The loyal rate-payers and erest Poor Law bastiles, with all their hellish into a barrel or drink pot, let it work two days, then of Lambeth having been summoned by some wag, machinery, he would have offered his services long close it up tight, and it will be ready for use. If it be

When that much-lamented patriot, Henry Hunt, was TURN OUT OF WRAVERS.—The miserable condition in the field of agitation, he pointed out to the slaves of excluded, unless on account of crime, age, or incapacity? If Mr. O'Connell wants a slave-class, surely he has enough of that at home. Mr. O'Connell seems to forget that he was one who assisted in drawing up that very Charter he has since repudiated with so much virulence, the Corn Law League gentlemen in a most masterly and he ought to know that when the people have once been deceived in the conduct of a public man, their confidence is lost for ever. He says-" Get as many as possible of the rational and moral-force Chartists to join us-for the rest we will do without them." New what does he mean by "the rest?" Does he allude to those brave and good men who are now languishing insulting language is to be tolerated, indeed, the people of Britain are enslaved beyond the power of redemption. Let immediate steps be taken, then, to prevent the possibility of either O'Connell, or any other Whig, assuming a dictatorship in this country, or amongst our Chartist brethren. By the rules of the Repeal Association, no one is permitted to be a member unless he can pay £1. Now, Sir, are we to supshilling each. Away with such accursed tyranny; it would be better to struggle twenty years more, so that, at the end of that time, we got bona fide, emancipagained at the passing of the Reform Bill. I must here too, remark, that the Liberator, or, I should call him, the devastator, has not forgot the READY; he says, The Convention should also turn its attention to obtaining funds to defray the expences of petitioning." Aye, Dan, look to the tin; be sure you do not forget that! But I can assure Mister Dan that the Chartists of Great Britain will never permit him to be their treasurer, as he has been on all occasions in Ireland; and even if he was to be fortunate enough to succeed in palming himself on the British Chartists, as one of which we know Mr. O'C. has a decided antipathy, and, therefore, out of PURE MODESTY, he might have left that part of his plan to some one else. Are ye

prepared, then, ye Chartists of England, to send your pence to the Tralee Bank, or the strong box of Derrynane? If not, pursue the wise and salutary course you are now pursuing; for if you submit yourselves to the direction of any admirer or supporter of either Whigs or their measures, you connive at your own destruction and degradation, and your sun is set for ever. If O'C. has any inclination to support Chartism, or its principles, let him go to work in Ireland; there is ample space for his exertions; and, with the co-operation of our sister isle, we could most assuredly accomplish our object, as we have no other aim or end in view than justice to all; but if the Chartists permit themselves to be deluded by the promises of a vaciliating man, that has broke more pledges than any man in Europe, they certainly deserve to be left to their fate, and they will become the scorn of every upright and honest patriot in every country.

To your posts, then, ye honest advisers of the oppressed multitude; sound the tocsin of alarm throughout the land; prevent, if possible any man from listening to the delusive sophistry ofthe man who sold the factory children. You have O'Connor for an adviser; he will not betray you; he will not day prove you are worthy of the soil of Britain, and fate of the forty shilling freeholders of Ireland. Stick to your integrity, then, my brothers; take aid from all,

A REPUPLICAN.

AN APPEAL TO THE WORKING CLASSES FOR In the Rear of No. 4, Warmwood-gate, THE PAYMENT OF PEDDIE'S ATTORNEY'S

TISTS,-We, the Committee appointed to get up subscriptions for the payment of Peddie's attorney him into the house. In obedience to this mandate the wrongs of centuries, and place themselves in that are compelled again to address you to bestir yourselves

All money collected, or may be collected for this defence, the reverend doer of injustice sentenced ing into life at the position you have taken. Injustice purpose will be required to be sent to Mr. Ardill. treasurer, Northern Star office, before the 12th of December, or be brought or sent to the West Riding Delegate Meeting, to be held at Dewsbury, on the 13th of December, as the matter will be settled on that day.

Signed on behalf of the Committee JOHN CRAIG. This should have appeared last week, but having been given to mo in the street by the person who requested its insertion, I put it in my pocket, and forgot it.-WM. HILL.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-The Whigs and the pseudo-Radicals, or dismised "Geese," attempt to veil their dirty tricks by nsinuating that the "Neutrals," or those honest Chartists who refused to aid in the recent "Dog-fight," were paid by the Tories. This they conclude from an idea they have, that working men cannot pay for

posters. Now, Sir, the fact is, that Mr. Parker has paid about 10s. out of his own purse, and the remainder is still due to the printer. I was present at a meeting of the Chartists, when the subject was mooted, and a plan suggested for discharging the printer's bill by subscriptions among themselves. So much for the cowardly attacks and disgusting scurrillity of the "Fox and Goose Club," and their panders, the soi disant Chartists.

A LOOKER-ON.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE. We have received several communications, thanking the parties whose names are appended to the "Address to the Working Men of Great Britain," for their recommendation of abstinence from intoxicating drinks. We cannot find room for all; and must, therefore, content ourselves with the following as a sample, praying all to accept our thanks for the interest in the

great cause manifested by them :-TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

thanking Messrs. Vincent, Hill, Cleave, Neesom, and Hetherington, for their noble and brotherly address to enemy. Let them reflect on the many privations those shadow of a chance of carrying REPEAL, and finding imprisonment or banishment for advocating their real practical freedom, of which no one can deprive their freedom, and that they know how to obtain it; that they are no longer a swinish multitude, but have become sober men. I beg to repeat their conclusionthat "NO GOVERNMENT CAN LONG WITHSTAND THE JUST CLAIMS OF A PEOPLE WHO HAVE HAD

> I can recommend a substitute for beer, which I hope J. SCHOLEFIELD.

THE COURAGE TO CONQUER THEIR OWN VICES."

Every-street, Manchester. 30th Nov., 1846.

men, ever whom he has unbounded controll, the BEER.—To five gallons of water, add three or four necessity of demanding the Suffrage for themselves. ounces of Irish mess, two cunces of ginger (bruised), He says a statute exists that prevents any man repre- and two ounces and a half of hops; boil all together senting the men of Ireland in a Convention: but when half an hour, then strain it through a sieve. Add or where did he ever point out to Irishmen, until about four pounds of brown sugar or treacle, and a now, the necessity of being represented ! Had he been table-spoonful of salt, and let it boil again about ten sincere in his desire to wrest from the hands of the real minutes; when nearly cold, add half a pound of good persecutors of Ireland the power to pass Coercion Bills, barm. Cover and let it stand till next day, then put it ago to assist in the establishment of a system of real drawn off into clean, dry, stone bottles, soon after it is this, might snap their fingers at Plain John and the representation, that would have ensured to his tapped, and well cork d, the beer will keep fresher, rest of his clique.

CHARTIST AGITATION IN IRELAND. The following letter has been received in Liverpool by Mr. W. J. Magee, from a friend in Ireland :-Antrim, Nov. 25, 1840. DEAR SIR,-I wish to inform my Chartist friends

in Liverpool, and through them the people of Great Britain, of the position I at present occupy as regards the cause.

For the first month, I was allowed to agitate without experiencing any great amount of opposition; about that time the shopocrats began to ask one another what was best to be done, as they saw that, in proportion as the principles of democracy were progressing, their interest must naturally be on the wane. In consequence of this, a meeting of the "respectables" was convened to adopt the best means to effect the removal of Francis Mellon, the Chartist demagogue, from Antrim.

Now, Sir, I will let you know the means adopted In 1828, my father, by an accident, lost his life at Antrim Castle; since that time, my mother has been in receipt of two shillings per week as a compensation for her loss: now, the high-minded and benevolent shopocrats of Antrim reasoned after this fashion :-- If we can cause Lord Ferrard (who is Lord of the Castle) to discontinue the salary, perhans her son will not have so much time to spare in going about the town, with the Northern Star under his arm, creating dissatisfaction, and causing peaceable inhabitants of our loyal town to be discontented with their condition: they have succeeded; the small pittance is taken from my mother, an old woman near seventy years of age; which is another proof that as long as class-legislation exists, no man or woman is secure who dares to advocate the rights of labour; and all go to show the necessity of the people being at once put in possession of the Charter. Who would not hazard his all for it?

Dear Sir, I have had many communications from England and Scotland in consequence of the last letter of mine you sent for publication. If you think of publishing this, you will please to thank them, in my name, as I have not time to answer all their commu nications.

I am going on in the good cause; it is dearer to me than life itself; nothing can stop me in performing that duty which my God and my country demand at my hands. The enemies of liberty, the miserable mushrooms of Antrim may succeed in driving me out of the town; if they should, I will let you know where, and I hope they will still continue sending me the Star, and I defy every tyrant.

Go on, men of Britain; you stand in a proud position; the fabric of corruption is tottering-the day of retribution is at hand. Yours, in the cause,

A Chartist and a Republican, FRANCIS MELLON, Antrim, Masserene

To Mr. W. J. Magee. Secretary to the National Association.

CHARTISM IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Dublin, November 30th, 1840.

DEAR SIR,-Having seen in the Star of Saturday last a notice to correspondents, who have enquired for the address of persons in Ireland to whom they might send your invaluable paper, I hope that you will, through the same medium, inform them that the Chartists of this city are now making a determined, but steady advance; their principles are spreading rapidly by means of circulating the Star: they have opened a reading room, at No. 8, Golden-lane, which we think will do much good; the Star and other liberal papers would be thankfully received by the following persons, members of the Charter Association, Dublin :-- Mr. John Norton, 8, Golden-lane; Mr. Patrick Rafter, 12, Trinity-place; Mr. James Dillon, 12, Abbey-street; and by Mr. Peter M. Brophy, in the Rear of No. 4,

Warmwood-gate. We are thankful for your able advocacy of the rights of the people, but more especially for the able manuer representative but a working man if you hope to pros. are gall to them, and in private we have many

ger on your time, but Believe me to be, Yours, respectfully, PETER M. BROPHY,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—I perceive in your notice to "correspondents" there is a suggestion made by Mr. Banjamin Haggett, that "in the event of a death taking place amongst us, let a solemn procession of all who can attend take place, and appoint one from our ranks to deliver an appropriate address at the place of interment; or, if not permitted, at the nearest and most convenient

place for that purpose." Now, Sir, as hints and suggestions are only made either for others to improve upon, or to carry them into effect, so far as I am concerned, I shall at any time be willing cheerfully to accommodate the parties If any in this neighbourhood think proper to accept it And I should think there will not be wanting an equally generous spirit to meet their wishes in other

With due respect, I remain yours, &c. J. SCHOLEFIELD. Dec. 1, 1840. Every-street, Manchester.

THE AGRICULTURAL CHARTISTS TO THEIR IMPRISONED BRETHREN. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—Will you permit a private in the ranks, at the request of the unflinching phalanx of agricultural Chartists, to occupy a small space in the columns of the

people's paper, the Northern Star, in order that we may offer to the high-minded and gallant imprisoned patriots the tribute of our admiration and esteem. Believe us, ye nebles of nature, your names are indelibly engraven on the hearts of your countrymens your glorious deeds and unparalleled sufferings-unparalleled in the present enlightened age-shall stimulate the unrepresented millions to the achievemen of

your freedom and ours.

The apathy which at present seems to exist, and the apparent want of sympathy evinced for your condition, is, we are satisfied, only apparent, not real, but arises from the want of energetic leaders to combine and arrange the suffering and sympathising millions who sigh for liberty-universal liberty. Despair not, ye honoured martyrs, the cause for which you are suffering -unjustly suffering-is the noblest cause that ever engrossed the mind or engaged the pen or tongue of man; it is, indeed, "Vox populi, von Dei." Oh! to call your cruel incarceration the upholding the "sacred majesty of the law" is, in our opinion, a blasphemy so impious that we are almost induced to disbelieve in the existence of such laws-laws we view as conceived in the spirit of a Draco, and executed with the recklessness and demoniac hatred of a Jeffries. In the great, glorious, and free Protestant England, in the nineteenth century, are we not, daily and hourly, painfully reminded that beings possessing intollect of the highest order, combined with the greatest moral worth and

excellence, are suffering hunger, imprisonment, exile. and death. Hear the prayer, O God, of thy long-suffering and patient people: redress their manifold wrongs: deliver the captive from his dungeon; break the chains of the exiled patriots; release them from bondage. and restore them in health to the bosom of their country and homes!

We believe the day is not far distant when the names of your oppressors shall exist only as a bye-word and reproach, linked to all that is base, cowardly, mean, despicable and grovelling in human nature. Descendants of Dionysius and Nero, we envy ye not; remember a time will come when-

"Derision shall strike you forlorn, A mock'ry that never shall die; The curses of hate and the hisses of scorn Shall burden the winds of the sky: And proud o'er your ruin for ever be hurl'd The laughter of triumph, the jeers of the world." Accept the ardent hopes, wishes, and prayers for

AGRICULTURAL CHARTISTS OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. Pocklington, Nov. 30, 1840.

MANSFIELD. The following letter has been sent with a Post-office Order to Manchester, for the relief of the wives and families of the incarcerated patriots:-

DEAR SIR,-With this day's mail we send you a Post-office Order for the sum of ten shillings, the contribution of twelve working men, for the relief of the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists; this shop has been regularly subscribed for nearly eighteen months, during which time we have subscribed upwards of eight pounds towards advancing the cause of Chartism. The plan acted upon by us shows most clearly what the working classes could effect for themselves, if they would but unite and contribute their mites regularly. A fund could soon be raised by our united exertions that would place all the victims' families in comfortable circumstances, procure lec-AN EXCELLENT RECEIPT FOR MAKING GINGER | turers, disseminate political knowledge throughout the country, and enable us to bid defiance to the black ram. Poor, old imbecile, he might as well try to choke Prince Albert's dogs with butter, or to teach

her majesty's marmozets to say grace before dinner. We cannot be ruined, if we will be but true to ourselves; if but one million of fustian jackets would subscribe one halfpenny per week, it would produce £2,083 6s. 8d.; in a month it would be £8,333 6s. 8d.; and in twelve months the sum of £108,333 6s. 8d. An Executive Council, backed by sinews of war like

HENRY DE COURCY.

November 28, 1840.

THE CHARTER COTSUS THE CORN LAWS. As we stated in a paragraph which we inserted in our last, a discussion took place in the spacious amphitheatre recently erected in Leicester, on Monday, Nov. 23rd, between Mr. Bairstow, the Chartist missionary, and Mr. Finnigan, a lecturer specially appointed by the Auti-Corn Law League, as to the benefits likely to result to the working classes from a repeal of the Corn Laws, Mr. Bairstow contending that their repeal, unaccompanied by other financial and social measures of reform, would be productive of no benefit to the wealth-producing millions; while Mr. Finnigan maintained that an immediate and total repeal of these obnoxious laws would place almost every comfort within the reach of the working man. It may be proper to state, for the information of our readers, that the discussion in question (of which the following is a condensed report,) had its origin in a challenge given by Mr. Bairstow when lecturing at Leicester some weeks back, that he was open to discuss the question with any one maintaining a contrary opinion to himself, in challenge, which, after several weeks of correspon- Mr. Bairstow had said those who would not work dence, was agreed to, and the necessary arrangements should not eat, from which it was to be inferred that were consequently entered into between the Committees of the Working Men's Anti-Corn Law Association and the National Charter Association, that the discussion should come off on the 23rd; Mr. Bairstow having relinquished several engagements that he had previously made, in order to suit the convenience of the League. On the Saturday week prior to the day fixed for the discussion, however, two of the Corn Law! Committee waited on Mr. Markham, the Chairman of the Chartist Committee, to state that Mr. Acland could not come at the time appointed, as he had been sent! into Ireland by order of the League; they, therefore, wished the discussion to be postpoued. To this the Chartists objected, and as the agreement was binding, that whichever party failed to produce their man-except in case of sickness or death-should pay the whole expences. They accordingly issued bills announcing the discussion to take place at the appointed time. This led the repealers to make a fresh application to the League, and it was not till the Sunday afternoon, as the discussion was fixed for the next evening, that they privately distributed hand-bills, announcing Mr. Finprejudice the public mind by insinuating "that, for aught they knew, Mr. Bairstow and his party might be in the pay of the tyrannical aristocrat—the Duke of Buckingham." A spirited answer to this slanderous! imputation was issued by the Chartist committee on the following morning. A general feeling of indignation was excited against the traiterous Whigs, and the theatre was consequently crowded to excess in the evensons present at the discussion. It is rumoured, and ascertained that the public feeling was against them, vile hypocrisy, as he had done at Ashton; and, there-It was agreed by the two committees that Cyrus R. ham, on behalf of the Chartists, proposed the Rev. Mr.

likely to act impartially. The motion having been seconded, tion, then proposed Joseph Whetstone, Esq., the late working classes, by enabling the foreigner to import corn mayor, a gentleman whose independence of character into this country, who would receive our manufactures and impartiality of conduct during the time he held the in exchange, thereby increasing the demand, and, conoffice of chief magistrate entitle him to the esteem of sequently, wages would rise. (Cries of no, no, and yes, his fellow-townsmen, and whom the Chartists them- yes.) It was for Mr. Bairstow to show that the Corn seives wou'd have been the first to have chosen to arbi- Laws had done no harm, and then he would believe trate between them and their opponents, but as he is a that their repeal would confer no benefit large manufacturer, it was deemed expedient to reject. The time allowed having expired, Mr. Finnigan him, which was done by the meeting by a large resumed his seat amidst the cheers of his friends. majority.

The Rev. Mr. BLOODWORTH then took the chair as first sentence was to the effect that he (Mr. B.) had moderator, amidst loud cheers; and Mr. Bairstow denounced the Corn Laws, and his last was a request nominated Mr. MARKHAM as his chairman, and Mr. for him to prove that the Corn Laws had produced Finnigan appointed Mr. Thavis to act in the same no evil; a species of uncourteous contradiction which capacity on his behalf.

their determination to use every endeavour to preserve had crippled industry. Such was not the fact. He had order, and to give to the disputants a fair and impirtial shown that where wealth flowed into the pockets of the

other remedial measures, would be of no benefit to the labouring population of this country. It would be for Mr. Finnigan to prove the negative of this proposition. would it not? (Cries of "No," "no.") He wished it to be understood that he was quite indifferent was the Corn Law? It was a prohibitive duty on manufacturer was protected. All parties who do not live on labour are protected by prohibitive duties. (Hear, hear.) The question then was, would a repeal of one of these duties only, while a hundred and fifty others equally injurious should be left untouched, be of any benefit to the working classes? It was requisite to giance at the influence and effect of these questions had existed for nearly four centuries, during which time there had been alternate seasons of prosperity and adversity; and if it was asserted that the Corn Laws had been the means of depressing trade, it might also be urged that they had at other times been the means of producing a good one. In order to arrive at a just conclusion, it was necessary to trace the effect that would result from repeal to the working classes of other countries also. The question affected the whole wealthproducing millions. They must look to all other countries, and if it could be shewn that in those countries were no Corn Laws existed, the labouring classes were as bad off as in this, then he considered he should have proved sufficient for his opining to presume that the proposition he had advanced was correct. He would shew that so long as the working classes of this or any other country were deprived of political power, they would be unable to alter their condition. (Cheers.) There was a principle or power in existence which he considered one of the great causes of the evils which at present afflict the working classes-a power which owed no allegiance to any person or Government. The energies of man, when employed and really directed in promoting his own good and that of others, in constructing machinery for his use and benefit, ought to be encouraged; but when it tended to depreciate the wages of the working classes, and monopolised all the productive power, maintained that it became the omnipotent cause of evil (Lond cheers.) Man's labour and life ought to be identified. God had said unto man "By the sweat just Being had also said-" Those who will not work, neither shall they eat." There were plenty of individuals ready to support the axiom, that labour is the source of all wealth, and that the labouring class are

everything else. Whatever tends to reduce it ought to in 1815, wages fell, as an impediment was thus thrown be of no consideration in comparison with it. The in the way of the free export of our manufactures. landowner, the manufacturer, and the capitalist, can fall back upon their own resources. Not so the working man. With him it is labour or death, and there- urged that their repeal fore it was necessary to him that it should be pretected, the working classes. As labour was the life-blood of society, and was the Mr. BAIRSTOW again rose amidst loud cheers, and means of preserving order in the social compact, it was said that had Mr. Finnigan attempted to controvert the not to be touched without committing a sin against position that he, Mr. Bairstow, had laid down, that the society. (Loud cheers.) By the agency of machinery evils which oppressed the country proceeded from class this country had become notorious for its commercial legislation, ewing to the people being deprived of their greatness, and was renowned above all other nations. political rights, and not from any effects produced by But the productive power now gluts, or goes a head of the Corn Laws, he should have thought it necessary to the consumptive power, and tends to cripple the reply more at length, but he was spared the trouble resources of the country. The productive power of the He denied that the Corn Bill of 1815 was the cause of country has, of late years, increased thirty fold, while reducing the wages of the manufacturing labourer; the

greatness, must now decline. the time allowed for him to address the meeting had attributed to a decrease in the exports of our manu. To cut you clean out and to put out your nose. expired, on which he immediately sat down, and was factures, as they had increased three-fold within the loudly cheered by his friends.

tion was whether a repeal of the Corn Laws would or latter were receiving only 3s. or 4s. per Week, the would not be beneficial to the working classes; but average wages in England were from 12s. to 14s. He after a deal of high-flown eloquence from Mr. Bairstow, said it was absurd, therefore, to talk of competing with he was unable to draw the conclusion whether he had the foreign manufacturer, with such a disparity in the supported the negative or affirmative of the proposition price of labour, and the enormous amount of taxation, He had denounced the Corn Laws, and had shown which oppressed the country. So long as the land-how they had operated to the disadvantage of industry; owner and the manufacturer monopolised the franchise, said a few civil things, he very naturally began to it was clear, then, from his own argument, that they no benefit would result to the working man from a think a little about himself. The excitement attendant Were bad; infact, he had, throughout, shown that a repeal Repeal of the Corn Laws. Give the people the power on his becoming a parent, having made him feel very of the Corn Laws only would prove of incalculable of protecting themselves, and they will soon improve dry in the mouth and somewhat peckish, he sidled up to benefit to the working classes. (Cries of "No, no," their condition. (Loud cheers.) from Mr. Bairstow, and also from his friends.) Mr. FINNIGAN replied, but Finnigan said, though a stranger, he would be heard,

warmly expressed their disapprobation at the wilful sentation. The interruption caused him to remark ceeded to the manufacturing of a huge saucepan of that he had before met Mr. Bairstow at Ashton, where caudle.

o hear the truth. Mr. MARKHAM, in equally strong terms, protested against the imputation which Mr. Travis had thought

proper to cast on the meeting, and, at the same time, urged them to hear Mr. Finnigan. Mr. FINNIGAN then proceeded, and said he would leave out the agricultural labourer; but it was the first time that he had heard that the labourer formed were enjoying good trade and great prosperity. (Cheers.) he intended those who did not contribute something for the benefit of society should not be fed. Whether Mr. Bairstow or himself were then engaged in producing anything towards the support of society he would leave them to judge. (Cheers and hisses.) The next point on which Mr. Bairstow had touched, namely, the rights of industry, was one on which he entirely agreed with him. He considered that every man had a right to sell his labour at the best hand; and that if labour was not protected the working man must be ruined. He would tell the landowner that, as a working man, he had no right to prevent his doing everything he could to obtain the love of liberty, but he considered it the duty of the agitation in question. people first to destroy the shackles of industry, and

afterwards break the political fetters which bound them. (Cheers.) Will the repeal of the Corn Laws-by destroying the principal shackle that binds industry—le of any benefit to the working classes? He thought if the cause of evil was removed the effect must cease, as the Corn Law was simply a prohibitive to prevent that corn coming into the country of which we stand so nigan as their champion, and basely endeavoured to much in need. The repeal of that law must confer a benefit on the working classes. The agricultural labourer was compelled to live on the smallest pittance and the coarsest food, and therefore any measure that would tend to increase the supply of the necessaries of life must prove beneficial. White the Corn Laws had reduced the wages of the agricultural labourer, they had tended also to depress the farmer by subjecting him to high rents and rates, while the proing, it being estimated that there were at least 3.500 per- fits had gone into the pockets of the landlord. (Cheers.) A repeal would elevate the farmer, and add to the indeed not without foundation, that the League, having comforts of the labouring poor. For every quarter of corn imported into this country the foreigner would considered that the discussion would be injurious to receive so much of our manufacture in return. (Cheers.) their cause, and that Mr. Bairstow would expose their How many quarters of wheat, he would ask, had been thrown into the Thames, through the effect of the fore, determined that it should not take place, which Corn Laws? A repeal would prevent a repetition of would have been the case, had not the working men such a sinful waste of the principal necessary of life. threatened that unless some one was sent to oppose He would now proceed to show the effect the Corn Mr. Bairstow, they would break up their Association. Laws had in reducing wages and deteriorating the foreign markets. Mr. Bairstow had said that those Edmunds, Esq., head master of the Proprietary School, countries, in which no Corn Laws existed, were as bad should be the moderator; that gentleman, however, off as England. He did not care for that; a repeal of declined, and, as the parties could not agree on another, these laws in England would benefit the foreign labour it was left for the meeting to appoint one. Mr. Mark- also. He would refer them to the fact that, in 1835, provisions were much lower than at the present time; Bloodworth, a dissenting minister, who stated that he but at that period there was no disposition manifested did so because that gentleman had never shown by the manufacturers to reduce the wages of their himself a violent partizan, and was unconnected with workmen. (Cries of "There was") In 1835, the either agriculture or manufactures, and therefore most quartern loaf was only 41d.; and were wages reduced? Cries of yes, yes.) If they were, then they ought to pain of instant dismissal.

have risen now. 'Cries of "We know that." A Mr. FINN, a member of the anti-Corn Law Associa- repeal of the Corn Laws would be of benefit to the Mr. BAIRSTOW, in replying, said, Mr. Finnigan's

he would leave him to reconcile. (Cheers.) He urged The Moderator and Chairmen having each expressed also that he (Mr. B.) had shown that the Corn Laws idle, it could not benefit the working classes. (Cheers.) Mr. Bairstow rose amidst great cheering to address He again repeated that the Corn Laws were passed to the meeting. He said in spite of the insinuation which benefit the landowner and farmer. Mr. Finnigan had had been thrown out against him in the placard which also said that he (Mr. B.) had proved that the Corn had been circulated by the friends of repeal, he was Laws had driven the farmers into the manufacturing not come to advocate a continuance of the Corn Laws; districts, and thereby reduced the wages of the manunor was he in the receipt of pay from the Duke of facturing labourer. He did not intend, nor did he Buckingham; neither did he ever in his life say that a think he had stated this to be the case. He would repeal of the Corn Laws would entail misery on the leave Mr. Finnigan to prove that such was the fact, working classes. The proposition that he was come to and that it did not proceed from class legislation. discuss was, that a repeal of the Corn Laws, without Loud cheers. Mr. Finnigan asked who brought the

farming labourers into the manufacturing districts He (Mr. B.) would tell him. A great number were introduced into Bolton by a Poor Law Commissioner, The question then was, would a repeal be beneficial or who had been written to by one of the resident manufacturers, who wanted them in his mill; but as soon as the demand ceased, they were driven to the bastile. which gained the victory, whether him or Cries of shame. Mr. Finnigan had referred them to his opponent. It was truth he sought. It a period when corn was admitted into this country at was the well-being of the millions for which the nominal duty of 6d. per quarter; and he did so he felt anxious, and ever had done. Cheers: What perhaps to show that it was a period of prosperity. But he could point them to a period from 1833 to 1838, foreign corn, fixing on it a certain price for the support when the Corn Laws were in their height, and wheat of landowner and farmer. On the same principle the was only 40s per quarter, being much lower than from 1803 to 1815, when they had no Corn Laws. If, as Mr. Finnigan stated, a repeal of the Corn Laws would have the effect of sending the surplus produce of our manufactures abroad, still he maintained that it would not benefit the working population. Whose property was the surplus produce? It belonged to the manufacturers, and the middle classes, who would share the in deteriorating wages. The principle of Corn Laws profits of exporting it, while there would be no guarantee that the working man would derive any benefit Cheers, In order to excite their risible faculties, Mr. Finnigan had asked whether he was producing anything to benefit society while addressing them. He might pensed with. also have asked whether those who sat listening to him were of the productive class while thus employed. Cheers. He would tell Mr. Finnigan there was a great difference between spending a few hours in the manner they were then doing and living idle for years. (Loud cheers. Mr. Finnigan also charged him with talking about politics. It was a political question. What was

people have the power to send persons to the House of Commons who will prevent it. (Loud cheers.) Mr. FINNIGAN said Mr. Bairstow bad referred them to the fact of Mr. Chadwick, the Poor Law Commissiener, sending a number of agricultural labourers to Bolton to work in the mills. Had they not been out of work he would have had no occasion to have sent them; or it must be that that they could obtain higher wages. Mr. Finnigan then directed the attention of the meeting to the fact that at the time they had no while the unproductive class reaped the profit, then he Corn Laws, this country was blessed with prosperity, and expressed his belief that a repeal of the Corn Laws at the present time would be followed by similar results. (Cries of "no, no; there was no of thy face shalt thou eat breed." The same great and steam then.") He also referred them to the price of corn in 1813, which he stated was 106s per quarter, while the manufacturer was receiving only 6s. per yard, for making a certain description of cloth. At the peace in 1814, the price of making the same cloth rose the productive class, and produce to an extent far to 13d. per yard, and wheat fell nearly to a third of beyond their means of consumption, and ought, there its former price; which he said was to be attributed to fore, to be protected. The rights of labour ought to be orening of a foreign market for our goods and receiving held more sacred than property, as it is the basis of corninexchange Directly on the passing of the Corn Laws,

Cern Laws last session? Simply because the people

had not political power. (Cheers.) It was said that

thousands of quarters of corn had been thrown into

that of the consumptive has not more than doubled. real cause being the principle of unlimited machinery, The world itself is glutted with our productions, and to which he had before referred. Mr. Bairstow then this country having reached the same of its commercial quoted a variety of statistical returns, showing the great increase in the productive power of the country; The Moderator here intimated to Mr. Buirstow that, and also that the reduction in wages was not to be last thirty years. He then contrasted the wages of Mr. FINNIGAN then rose to reply, and was also the labouring class in this country, with those of Warmly applauded by his friends. He said, the questional france, Switzerland, &c., and showed that while the May, noodle-like, vote, puling infant, to thee;

Mr. FINNIGAN replied, but with less effect than might not be allowed a lump of plumb cake and a owner, the farmer, and agricultural labourer. (Mr. terruptions from the friends of Mr. Bairstow, who shut themselves, and having turned the key that nobody Bairstow mid, "Not the labourer," and his friends felt incensed at such barefaced effrontery and misrepre should witness the mystery of the process, they pro-

Mr. TRAVIS strongly reflected on the meeting for he received much worse treatment at his hands than nterrupting Mr. Finnigan, and said they were afraid he had done on the present occasion, and accused him of sending a garbled report of the proceedings to the Northern Star.

Mr. BAIRSTOW replied in a very able address, stating that he had only to refer them to the report which appeared in the Corn Law Circular of the proceedings which took place at Ashton, as compared with that in the Northern Star, to convince any one who was present which had given a garbled report. He no part of the agricultural interest. He would show then urged that the real object of the manufacturers that the Corn Laws had not even benefitted the farmer, and milliocracy of the country in their outcry for repeal but had driven him to seek employment and subsistence was merely to reduce the wages of their workmen elsewhere. By referring to the census of 1831, as com- with the view of enabling them the better to compete pared with that of 1821, it would be seen that there with the foreign manufacturer. He concluded with an were, at least, 30,000 less employed in agriculture in eloquent appeal in favour of the People's Charter, 1831 than there were in 1821. Why were the farmers | urging that as the people were the lion of power, as and agricultural labourers driven into the manufacturing stated by Mr. Finnigan in the fable to which he had districts, as stated by Mr. Bairstow? (Mr. Bairstow referred, they ought immediately to be invested with denied that he had said so, which was followed by con- freedom, which would be best ensured by the passing of siderable noise from both parties.) Mr. Bairstow had, the Charter into a law, as it would lead not only to a told them they had had Corn Laws for four centuries | repeal of the Corn Laws, but to the redress of all other consequence of which the Committee of the Working past; he should have told them too they had had corn grievances; and as it would destroy all invidious dis-Men's Anti-Corn Law Association at Leicester wrote imported at the nominal duty of 6d per qr. for many tinctions it would produce peace, order, and happiness to the League in Manchester, requesting that Mr. years together; and also that during that period they in the country. At the conclusion of his address, which was listened to with great attention by all parties, he was greeted with loud and long-continued cheering.

Mr. SWAIN then moved a resolution to the effect That it was the opinion of the meeting that a Repeal of the Corn Laws, unaccompanied by other remedial measures, would confer no benefit on the working classes," which was seconded by Mr. Mansfield, and carried by a majority of ten to one in opposition to a motion in favour of the Corn Laws.

Thanks were then voted to the Moderator and the Chairman, and three cheers having been given for the Charter-for the incarcerated Chartists-and also for Mr. Baines, who has recently been committed to Leicester Gaol for non-payment of church-rates, when the meeting quietly dispersed, the decision having, protection for his labour. He would yield to none in unquestionably, given a death blow to the Corn Law

THE ROYAL LYING-IN. (From the Satirist.)

This great national event-which will in its happy consequences most probably consign that gracious and exemplary sovereign the King of Hanover to his foreign dominious for the rest of his natural life-"came off." to use a sporting phrase, on Saturday last, at ten

before our readers.

Our informant states that, at a very early hour on Saturday morning, her Majesty gave his "Royal Highness" to understand that she was not very well, and that, as it was absolutely necessary she must be worse was kept particularly quiet.

Albert, like a dutiful hubby, having pulled off his night-cap, and put on his dressing-gown, started off first of all to the nursery on the second floor, where he put a stop to the hammering, sawing, and screw-driving. He next took a strict survey of the Royal cot and its appendages, placing with his own hands every vase and useful utensil belonging to the nursing-chamber in its proper place. He then ascertained that the brace of baths were sufficiently polished to receive the national bantling, and having brought himself down stairs, he summoned all the domestics round him, every one of whom he forbade to cough, blow the nose, sneeze, or even wheeze, during the next twenty-four hours, on

But a few hours elapsed when her Majesty's grumblings" were "given tongue" to in a key or And soon in dis gullible land I intend two louder, and while she proceeded "grumbling" on To import a great gang of my poor Yarman fry in a manner most satisfactory to the Countess of SAND- For as I have got a Princess, dere can be no end WICH and the other Ladies of the Bedchamber-in-Waiting, who fully understood her Royal complaint, So vith starved ragged Yarmans I'll cram dis land full, Lord BYRON, the Lord-in-Waiting, Colonel CAVEN-DISH, the Equerry-in-Waiting, and Sir FREDERICK STOVIN, the Groom-in-Waiting, who were pacing up and down the floor of the apartment adjoining, found it impossible any longer to restrain the impetuosity of their feelings, and in a fine phrenzy of excitement, with Colonel WYLDE, Prince Albert's Equerry, and Captain SEYMOUR, Prince Albert's Groom-in-Waiting. bringing up the rear, they burst into the room tenanted by the Ladies-in-Waiting, and very appropriately addressed those titled personages in the following energetic song: -

AIR-" Run, neighbours, run." Run, ladies, run, cut about, and flurry, scurry, now, Just as you all did when ALBERT lost his pin; Be off to every doctor in a devil of a hurry, now, And tell them Vic is waiting to begin her lying-in, Then fly to the Lord Chancellor, and then across the water,

Tell Lambeth's sly Archbishop there'll be a son or daughter, And with the other Ministers we wish his Grace to handle The new-born bit of Royalty we pop within his

dandle.

Run, ladies, run. Go fetch Kent's Duchess quick, pray see that she's in readiness:

Put a ladle full of brandy in Nurse Lilly's tea cup, To arm the old girl's nerves with firmness and with steadiness When before the Privg Council the brat's to be shown up. See that every flannel's hot, and air'd is every napkin,

Which this little Royal bantling is snugly to be wrapp'd in, While for Prelate old and thirsty, and ministerial daudle,

Let there be mix'd a "jolly lot" of strong and smoking

Run, ladies, run.

The Ladies of the Bedchamber took the hint, and flew off like so many sky-rockets in every direction. All the Cabinet Ministers arrived, with the exception of the Marquis of Normanby, the Home Secretary, who, deeming this affair a sufficient demonstration that the duties of the Home Department had been well and duly performed, thought his presence might be dis-

Everything now proceeded as regularly as shelling out of a sinecurist's salary on quarter-day. In due course of time, Sir James Clark, Dr. Locock Dr. R. Ferguson, and Mr. R. Blagden, all the doctors learned in the obstetric art destined to be concerned in the introduction of royalty into existence, arriving at Buckingham Palace, and visiting the little Queen, they the reason they were unable to carry the repeal of the all very coolly comforted her by telling her to "go on never minding."

These sagacious instructions her Majesty obeyed to guarantee that it would not be repeated, unless the Princess, which Nurse Lilly immediately snatched up. and, preceded by the gratified German hubby, whose manheod now was substantially demonstrated, rushed breathless into the ante-chamber, and placed the chubby morsel of regality, like a centre dish, right in the

middle of the Council table. The ravenous hurry with which this operation was performed, prevented the old lady from observing a large stand-up pewter ink-stand; which, coming in contact with the nether-end of infant reyalty, produced a liberal assortment of screams and squalls. Of course, various attempts were made to pacify the screeching cherub. The Archbishop of Canterbury proposed repeating one of his sermons, which he knew by experience to produce the most soporific effects; Viscount Palmerston volunteered reciting his correspondence with the Chinese, and Viscount Melbourne offered to read a passage or two from Mrs. Norton's Undying One," which it was well known he always

had about him. All these obliging offers being politely negatived the wisdom of the Privy Councillors exhibited itself by requesting Mother LILLY to take back the new importation from baby-land, and when out of earshet, people! to pacify it in any way most agreeable to herself. The old lady nurse immediately displayed her breeding, by dropping a respectful curtsey to all round and removing the princely squaller; and having bestowed on it regular good din in each bath, to cleanse infection it might have caught by coming in contact with Cabinet Ministers-a precaution she knew by experience to be highly necessary—she huddled on the finery made for it to somnambulise in, and deposited her diminutive charge in the "nautilus crib" manufac-

tured expressly for its slumbers and snoring. Mrs. LILLY then began ventilating her own lungs and getting the baby to sleep at the same time, by vocalising the following exquisite parody in a remarkably harmonious tin-trumpet kind of voice.

"Oh, slumber, my darling." Oh, dose off, my bantling, upon thy prime bed, In Buckingham Palace reposes thy head: The hills and the dales that from this door We see. They all may belong, puling infant, to thee. If no little brother the Fates should disclose,

Oh, sneeze off, my bantling, the time it may come When you, like your parent, JOHN BULL may well hum, And then you can sing, as the shiners disclose,

How pleasant I've led JOHNNY BULL by the nose." Albert, having ascertained that the regal babe was fast asleep, and having done the dutiful by going on tip-toe one of the Maids of Honour and asked civilly if he

The patent ingredients stood already, Sir JAMES CLARK took them up, and poured them into the pot, calling out to his Asculapian coadjutor at his elbow, Bob Blagden, blow up the fire." BLAGDEN immediately caught up a pair of hand-bellows and blew away for dear life; Dr. Locock and Dr. R. FERGUSON both bestirred themselves vigorously; when Sir James CLARK, tapping on the table with a spoon to insure silence, commenced the following INCANTATION. in which he was joined by the other " three black Graces; and it is but justice to all four to observe that every

part was recited with equal effect :-Sir James Clark. Thrice hath LOCOCK'S voice been heard. Bob Blagden. Thrice have CLARK and ME conferred. Dr. Locock. Thrice bath BLAGDEN cocked his chin. Dr. Ferguson. LOCOCK cries, "Begin-begin." Sir James Clark. Round about the saucepan go, In the choice ingredients throw ALBERT'S " Pension Bill," that's bred In his cunning German head,

For giving him of tin a lot. Boil thon first in the caudle-pol. Chorus, led by Sir James Clark. Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble. Blow, BLAGDEN, blow, and caudle bubble. Dr. Locock. Pop we in the saucepan, now,

A bit of brass from ALBERT'S brow, An air of that young humbug's humming. A fiddle-string used to his strumming, With tunes of that bright lad's composing, Enough to set a donkey dosing. Dr. R. Ferguson. I'll cool it with some German blood. Now the caudle's rich and good.

Well done, prime caudle now we gain. And every one shall have "a drain."

Sir James Clark.

Grand chorus by all (Sir James Clark leading, by beating time with his spoon on the saucepan.) Now, there's an end of all our trouble, BOB BLAGDEN'S made the caudle bubble.

While this operation was performing. Albert had been allowed to demolish a huge mass of plum cake in the steward's room, and was wending his way up the not yet communicated to the anxious public by any con- mans voud give him leaf, he woud sing dem von temporary Court newsman, which we hasten to lay littel song, vich he had made to de toon of de ' Voodpekker."

As all the party thought that even the noise Albert might afflict them with would be far preferable to the squalling been set down to the score of consumption, will, on age of eighty-eight; he again married at the amaztired, they consented to endure his vocality. He perusing this work, be astonished to find that in ing age of one hundred and twenty; at one hundred to be better, she requested him to see that everything therefore, after taking another turn at the caudle, commenced warbling the following, in very pretty broken

> I knew by de smoke, dat so twisted and twirled Above this prime Palace, dat a good roost vas near, And I said, "if dere is a snug crib in de vorld, For a poor needy Yarman, vy dat crib is here." So ven I vas sent for, I determined to pull Long and hard at de purse of dat old fool, JOHN BULL

Vith VIC at my side, oh, how sweet 'tis to lay-Or at Vinsor on all that's delicious to dine-And to know I shall nibble, on each quarter day. A fat sinecure, vich I ne'er vil resign Vile de people allow me to take a tough pull At de purse of dat greatest of gabies, John Bull.

Of de cash I shall have, all de crew to supply; Who, like leeches, vil stick to de purse of JOHN BULL.

The medical men were dosed copiously with soda relinquished. water and brandy, to enable them to issue the bulletin, Albert, having wished his illustrious spouse "good Evening. night," in spite of the hiccupping with which he was at the very top of the building.

PALACE INTELLIGENCE. (From the Court Correspondent of the Satiris).)

Buckingham Palace, Tuesday, Quarter-past Two, P.M. Viscount Melbourne has this moment had the honour of kissing the royal infant. The "Princess Royal" was most graciously pleased to puke immediately

Tuesday, Half-past Two, P.M. His Lordship is now holding a Council with Mrs. Packer and Mrs. Lilly, the wet and dry nurses.

Three o'Clock, P.M. The Council has just broke up. The following minute was agreed to :--"The caudle to be made sweeter."

MELBOURNE. JANE PACKER. SARAH LILLY.

Wednesday Morning, Twelve o'Clock. A Cabinet Council has just broke up, after sitting three hours; the discussion was rather stormy, and Losd Melbourne, as will be seen by the following minute, was defeated :-"In consequence of the high price of sugar, it would. at the present moment, be a 'heavy blow and a great

discouragement' to economy to make the caudle Palace, Wednesday, Three o'Clock, P.M. THREATENED RESIGNATION OF THE WET AND this day; Mesdames Packer and Lilly have threatened vision Company. to tender their resignations, this afternoon, in con-

sequence of the caudle question being carried against

Quarter past Four, P.M. Mrs. Packer continues as firm as a rock; she has this moment made the following noble and hereic de right of every man to the possession of the Elective claration:-"I can consent to leave a Palace, and Franchise. retire to my cottage at Reading. I can consent to leave the Throne and all its blandishments. I can consent to the letter, and soon afterwards presented the expectant lay my head on the block for my heavenly Royal misthe Thames, and he contented that there would be no and impatient nation with a plump and perfect tress. But I never can consent to make six gallons

of caudle with less than six pounds of lump sugar." Half-past Four, P.M. The excitement here still increases. The Duke of Wellington has just been privately sent for. It is fervently hoped his Grace will be enabled to prevent the most fearful and awful consequences which must arise (to the Crown and the country), if, at this moment, the

Five o'clock, P.M. The Duke has arrived—he is now closeted with Lord Melbourne and Mesdames Packer and Lilly; we are all in a state of feverish anxiety. Prince Albert is in a state

of great excitement. Half-past Five, P.M. Thanks to the great disposer of events, the Duke has neceeded, and our beloved Queen will not be deserted by her nurses. No! those illustrious women will not desert their Sovereign; they have withdrawn their resignations! The Council has permitted the use of fifteen ounces of sugar to one gallon of caudle. We are sll going mad with joy. Happy, thrice happy Queen!

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Family Cost, and what do they Cost Annually!-

PEEP AT THE PEERS AND THE PARSONS!

Gazette Office, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; Heywood, Manchester; O'Brien, Abbey-street, Dublin; and before, reiterating the assertion that Mr. Bairstow's jorum of caudle. This delicate request being overheard the Glasgow Universal Suffrage Association. Thompand proceeded to say that Mr. Bairstow had told them whole argument went to prove the negative of his own by the four men-midwives in attendance, they imme-son, Agent. John Leech, Buxton Road, Huddersthat the Corn Laws were passed to benefit the land-proposition, which of course led to frequent indiately selected a retired "snuggery;" into which they field, Agent for the West Riding.

N. B.—A few of last year's Black Books on Sale; apply to the Booksellers. Every year is different, and each equally useful.

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Our popular journal is proverbial both for the peculiarly interesting nature of its intelligence, and the thirsty German obeyed the invitation, and having been remarkable accuracy of all its details, and we have in asked how he had occupied himself while it was being the steward's room, and was wending his way up the physical, which are sure to follow from indulgence, ment. Given this day, and in ye 147th year of in certain habits, would be entirely out of place in an advertisement. We have no hesitation, however, in saying that there is no member of society by "Winnington, Salop, Januarie 17th, 1630." remarkable accuracy of all its details, and we have in this instance spared neither trouble nor expense in asmanufactured, he pulled from his pocket a roll of ther we consider such person to hold the relation of certaining many minute and extraordinary particulars closely written music-paper, and said, "If de gentelther we consider such person to hold the relation of The PARENT, who beholds his beloved child

pining away, and fast approaching to a premature grave, in consequence of some disease, which, for himself, and was stronger than most men when he want of a careful investigation of its real cause, has married his first wife, which he did at the advanced nine-tenths of the cases of young persons of both and thirty he used to thresh corn, and do any labosexes, who perish of what is called pulmonary con- rious work. He had seen ten Kings and Queens sumption, heart disease, tabes, &c., the sole and exclusive origin has been the indulgence in certain Parr spen destructive habits, practised by youth much more frequently than is at all suspected

at least the relation and responsibility of a parent, from which Parr's Pills are now compounded, there will, by persuing this work, be directed, and very much assisted in investigation and detecting the too style, on the value of health; his opinions, though often concealed practices so often introduced into somewhat differently expressed, were that the varieschools, whereby the health and ultimately the lives ties of clime and modes of living make but little of his pupils are sure to be compromised, unless the difference to our period of existence—that the laws evil be checked in proper time. He will here find a of nature are simple and easily understood, but they clue to guide him through the intricate mazes of this require perfect obedience.

The Clergyman who holds the valuable document.

The Clergyman who hads the valuable document. when delicacy of health should appear to attack any of his young charges, what the real cause of such attack may be, and thus he will be enabled to check of DLD PARR's to be made into Pills, and although the part of the pa the evil in its incident state.

The CLERGYMAN, in whose sacred character is at once concentrated the twofold relation of parent and instructor, will here be directed as to the nature of those habits to which youth is addicted; he will By the time this edifying ballad was concluded, we also be enabled to point out the disastrous conseregret to say that all the party was very nearly fuddled. | quences which are sure to follow from them, if not

Messrs. CURTIS and CO. are to be consulted and they were then put into their own carriages, and daily at their residence, No. 7, Frith-street, Soho, safely deposited at their respective residences; while from Ten till Three, and Five till Eight in the Country Patients are requested to be as minute as

afflicted, was ordered by his consort to be off to bed possible in the detail of their cases—as to the duraimmediately, an imperative mandate which he obeyed tion of the complaint, the symtoms, age, general without the slightest hesitation, crawling up, crest- habits of living, and occupation in life of the party; fallen, to the solitary turn-up bedstead which had been the communication must be accompanied by the prepared expressly for his repose, in a diminutive attic 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

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OLD PARR'S LAST WILL & TESTAMENT.

MOST singular document has recently been OLD PARR, who attained the almost incredible age of one hundred and fifty-two years, and who left this document to a relation: it is written on Published by the Authors, and sold by Balliere, parchment, and although upwards of two hundred years old is in an excellent state of preservation. The following is an extract:-

"These do certifie yt ye undermentioned is ye method of preserving health, which by ye grace of Almighty God has caused me to attain to my miraculous old age. Albeit in my youth I was afflicted with ye Bloody Flux and King's Evil, but which diseases and affections, which for some unaccount- all left me by using some dayes ye herbs as herein

written.

Here follows the receipt:-"Moreover, I bequeath to my second Great Grandson ye method I employ for preparing ye medica-

'Winnington, Salop, Januarie 17th, 1630." This singular character was the oldest man, with one exception, that England ever produced: his biographer says, "the days of his youth, according to his own account, was a series of long and painful illness, but that by some secret means he cured

Parr spent much of his time in the study of the vegetable world, and has fortunately left behind him, though long hid to the world, the valuable The PRECEPTOR, also, who holds temporarily, fruits of his labours. Besides the valuable receipt

> only a space of eighteen months have elapsed since the trial, upwards of seven hundred cures have been effected; more than one-half were considered incurable; and what is more remarkable, cases which possess the very opposites as regards outward symptoms: the balsamic and invigorating effects on the blood produced by these medicines is perfectly miraculous; many who have kept their beds for years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their ellow-beings, who had long given them up as incurable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great wonders of this miraculous age. The whole of our system is built up from the blood-nerves. sinews, muscles, and even solid bone; this being the case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without this purity disease will show itself in some way or

other. Cases of every description have all been cured simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders. and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform treatment. Although powerful in conquering dis-Whose attention is requested to the following List and may be administered with confidence to the

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in tensive circulation. A Liberal Allowance to those searching out and curing disease of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research and a thorough knowledge of his subject. This Medicine is sold, by appointment, by EDWARDS

St. Paul's Church Yard, London, in Boxes, at ls. 12d., 2s. 9d., and Family Boxes, 11s. each; the Boxes at 2s. 9d. are equal to three small, and those at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d. Full directions are given with each box. May also be had of the following Agents:-Bir-

mingham, Shillitoe, Chemist, 43, High street; Bristol, E. S. Dowling, Chemist, High-street; Bath, Meyler and Son, Printers; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Blackwell and Co., Printers; Manchester, Mottershead, Che-mist, Market-place; Liverpool, W. Rawle, Chemist, Church-street; Leeds, Reinhardt and Sons, Chemist Briggate; Sheffield, Whitaker, Printer, Iris Office; Edinburgh, Duncan, Flockhart, and Co., Chemist. Ask for "Parr's Life Pills." Any Bookseller DISSERTATION ON FIRST PRINCIPLES them in his book parcel from London, without extra

ADVICE.

MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON HAVING devoted his Studies for many Years to the successful Treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in all its various Forms; also, to the 1. On the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Constitution.

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> In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within a Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have failed.

Having successfully acquired a thorough knowledge of all the various stages of that insidious and too often fatal disease, and the deplorable results, as well as frequent loss of life, which often occurs through displayed ignorance, by those unqualified, having but very little knowledge either of the disorder, or component principles of Medicine; thus the system becomes tainted, the whole mass of blood impure, and the Constitution ruined with Poison, producing Ulcers and Eruptions on various parts of the body, frightful to be seen-often closely resembling and mistaken for diseases of a less painful character. Mr. W., as a Member of the Medical Profession, and from the peculiar nature of his prac-OF ROBERT EMMETT, Esq., Leader of the Irish most timid, offer hope, vigour, and perfect health. What a grief for a young person, in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the Also, price One Penny,
THE CELEBRATED SPEECH, delivered by that lamented Patriot, at the close of his Trial, for all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or ignorance.

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And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull.

Original Correspondence.

ANALYSIS OF THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS' REPORT. LETTER VI.

the Corn Laws and machinery, and I assure you the impression made upon the rabid repealers is such as to cause them to write me "divers and sundry" challenges to prove, to their satisfaction, the assertions I have made. I thought Leech had silenced them, but their dying throes still torment them, and it is to be hoped that they may expire quietly.

I have shewn you that it is low wages that causes the corn to be thought dear, and that corn is now the same price that it has been on an average for the last fifty years, whilst the wages of the weaver of a piece 162 pints of wheat with his wages, corn at 115s. the quarter; now he can only purchase twelve pints, with corn averaging 60s, the quarter. When the challengers equally stubborn.

I will now endeavour to shew you the causes of reducpower-looms were the principal cause. I will also affords the weavers the protection they require." advert to the system of abatement practised by em. the depression of the hand-loom weavers, and its operation may be easily traced through the evidence of the weavers before the Commissioners. I beg to refer you you will find some illustrations of the abatement sysfew other statements, which will not only strengthen Jacks-in-office to abate the weaver for supposed faults. very word, "improved." This question involves the questions of "the inefficiency of the Arbritation Act." and the "Competition amongst Masters," the former, in consequence of the tyrannical exactions and abatements made by unprincipled employers upon the poverty-stricken and spiritless weavers; and the latter because the competitive system induces manufacturers to practice the absting system, in order to get his work done lower than his neighbour, that he may undersell him in the market. The evidence of Edward Curran shows clearly that weavers overmake their work in length, to make up for what abstements might be made upon them, which is in fact giving so much overplus labour, and in effect lowers the price of weaving to the employer's profit. There are several modes of infringing upon the wages of the weaver besides the common deductions of his wages, and what is termed open and legitimate reductions; such as the effect of the truck system, introduction of longer warping hars, giving out long and wider warps than the measurement paid for, travelling to and from the warehouse, and waiting for a warp, cane, or chain, waiting for shute, making ready for fresh patterns, having to pay for twisting in, twining on, winding, and sometimes dressing warps; long hours of labour, and consequently more artificial light to pay for; fire, repair of looms, rent of looms, purchase of looms, deductions for lost weight, and loss of colour in silk goods, occasioned by bad dying. Each and all of these abominable practices are carried on in the silk, woollen, and cotton branches of weaving, and such practices will continue so long as the weaver is not protected by an honest Legislature, despite of Corn Laws, repealed or unrepealed. Had there been an honest Legislature, the labourer would have found protection; but he is, in the absence of such protection, a prey to domestic you have connected Chartism with Jacobinism, and both tyranny of all sorts, and a slave to fils employer. I believe it to be a fact that the average amount of

stream, uses water for his moving power: very good; but how does he get the labour performed? Cottages are erected for his workmen: truck and Tommy sheps are epened in the neighbouring village, by some overlooker's wife, so that the workman can get house, rent, and food until the pay-day, which usually occurs once a fortnight, or once a month. The manufacturer keeps clear of the law sgainst the truck system; but still he receives a high rent for his cottages, and a per centage upon the receipts of truck and Tommy shops, usually paid in the shape of a very high rent, thus causing the truck and Tommy shopkeepers to exact enormous! profits upon every article they retail.

The manufacturer at length goes to market; offers 4,000 pieces of calicoes for sale. The great leviathans ment of his Church hinges. Witness Peter calling upon of commerce, such as the Potters, Greggs, Phillips's, the registered disciples to Vote for the person whom Cobdens, and Brooks, of Manchester, sall Corn Law they would choose to fill the vacancy made in the sacred repealers, know these little manufacturers when they College of Apostles by the suicide of Judas. see them "on Change," and keep aloof from them until the manufacturer has tried the legitimate mode of dis- requisite for the candidates, in the limitation that posing of his pieces: finding no buyers, he is at last obliged them to be such as had accompanied Jesus from compelled to go to such men as Potter for an offer per the first, there was no restriction whatsoever as to the piece; a low price is usually named, which varies ac electors. Again, on the memorable occasion of dis No, this is only a contingency, depending upon the cording to the dates of the bills given in payment | putes arising as to the distribution to be made among If the manufacturer can be out of his money, he will the widows, the Apostles, on suggesting that a new use a figure, which is applicable to my purpose, and accept the best price on the longest bills, but such order of officers should be constituted, threw open their which will render the subject easy of comprehension, I petty manufacturers are hand-to-mouth men, and must election to the vote of all indiscriminately. have money to go home with, so they are compelled to take the lowest price for cash that is offered him. If distely succeeding, and the consent of the people is latter restored as a compensation for withholding the pawnbroker, or commission agent, who advances on site to give validity to ecclesiastical appointments. abating, fining, getting as much done for as little money | Suffrage. as possible, and the labourer is the sufferer. Now, these cheap goods get into the market, and bring down the prices, and all for the benefit of free-trade merchants. The hand-loom weaver requiring food, clothing, and shelter, cannot compete with such practices; consequently, their labour is brought down to a starvation price, and take it they must, sink or swim. Improve- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RELATIVE ments in machinery cause competition, and enable the manufacturers using the improvement to undersell the hand-loom weaving manufacturer in the markets. Manufacturers dealing largely in paper money, such as bills, bank advances, and accommodation paper, can would but put weapons into the hands of the middle always compete and undersell those manufacturers classes? whose credit with bank is more limited. The common idea, "as rich as a bank," enables manufac- classes would not have so much as a shield to defend turers to speculate largely with bank paper, and themselves with. very often these joint stock banks are got up for the purpose of ebtaining such facilities. The competitive than the working men to dread the increased power system has brought thousands to ruin, and the ruin of and impunity of the middle classes? one gambling, speculating manufacturer has brought thousands of labourers to ruin also. The to make up their losses by abatements, reductions, and to the lower classes. infringements than all the Corn Laws that ever were enacted since the days of Nimrod. It may be said that the Arbitration Act is a protection

to the weaver. There is not a single witness examined in the reports, that is of opinion that the Arbitration Act affords any protection. The result of an arbitration may for the present be favourable to the weaver, but a resort to such a step often costs him dear in loss of time, or less of work altogether. Few weavers have the moral courage to put their employers to that test. Abel Kay, silk weaver, states-" The abatements are general. Some masters abate more than others, but

they all do so to a great extent. I consider I have without it, and see which can hold out longest. We to the skin, both body and temper being in a most been abated unjustly occasionally. I have not taken the had rather that the aristocracy kept their power and awfully bedevilled condition. advantage of the Arbitration Act, because I have used it worse than they have done, if that be possible, nothing to back it. If a person did resort to this act than take it from them to give to you. You are too he would get no more work, and then what could he do? That is the reason why they do not resort to it. Besides the weavers want money so badly when they devil, the Whigs can beat you at railing; insolence have finished their cuts, that they cannot delay the and abuse is all their answer to your claims and argureceipt of it, which they must do if they resort to arbi-

three weeks ago. Another weaver applied to me to arbitrate a cut for him. He had a dispute with his employers stituted in the place of the present property qualifica-They wished to abste the weaver 2d per yard. The set tion, which does not provide against ignorance and gloaming. My friends, anxious for an address, ask himself what meant the blasphemous sermon suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monmouth before the Grand Jury and suggested that a meeting should be attempted in the preached at Monm master asked him before me, if he would not stand the a view to conciliate the perverse and prejudiced Whigs; exactly in fit trim for an open-air meeting, having will do to shed the blood of men with whom they 2d per yard, what would he stand? He said he would for the honest working men would not want it.

recently been confined to my apartment at Aberdeen, differ. Had these victims been as intent to have dearbitrate. The master chose his own putter-out as his arbitrator. We did not agree. The master's arbitrator proposed to reduce a penny a yard. I would not agree, which makes the "auld wife" trot—they will cling to and it was referred to a magistrate, and a farthing a the system as long as there is a leaf left—for they are proposed to reduce a penny a yard. I would not agree, which makes the "auld wife" trot—they will cling to and it was referred to a magistrate, and a farthing a the system as long as there is a leaf left—for they are Fard was abated. The Arbitration Act is not worth too indolent, or malignant, to prefer an honest to a o'clock, and, considering the small number of inhabi- dent the men will return. We also know that these a straw to the weaver."

Samuel Bamford, Middleton, states-" A weaver requested me to act as arbitrator for him in a disputed the aid of the middle classes? case. The price was 3 d. per yard: the master proposed to deduct 2 d. He named a manufacturer as his which, indeed, would soon reduce them to their arbitrator. We looked the cut over. He proposed an ranks. abatement of 2d. a yard, which was 3d less than the employer proposed. I refused them; and proposed another firm as umpires, or consent to an abatement of ld. They looked it over, and consented to an abatement of 1d., instead of 21., which will show the reck-less manner in which it is attempted to take the weavers' wages from them.

Robert Howarth, of Middleton, states-"I am a glected. Weaver on a machine. I am on a 30 figured Gros de | 39. What has chiefly retarded Universal Suffrage? Naples. It is paid 6d. per yard-length 95 yards; Not so much the opposition it has had to encounter a journeyman, and pay the master 3d. in the 1s. It Cowardice, which springs from ignorance; prejudice, takes me generally eight weeks, because the materials which springs from envy and jealousy; but, above all, five weeks. When my last job was finished the em- greatly injured the cause. Until the people become so ployer proposed to abate me 41d. per yard for loss of enthusiastic as to sacrifice bad habits, by which a

the weaver; so also the following from loss of weight: ment would not have had a pretence, and durst not of some great change. I heard the manufacturer say to another person, 'With My last letters were chiefly upon the operation of respect to light coloured silks, you can bring them about twenty-one or twenty-two ounces (to the pound), and the blacks you can bring twenty-four.' These, when weighed out to the weavers, would be expected to be brought back the same weight, or deductions made. In a pound of this sort of silk, the weaver would have 120z of silk and 40z of the superficial stuff put in by the dyer. Whatever proportion of the latter flew off in the weaving, (and a good deal would do so) would diminish the weight, and the weaver would be deducted for that amount of silk."

of 6-4ths 60's reeds cambric has dropped from 35s. to told me that if they did not abate their weavers, they 4a 6d., with an increase of taxation from 19s. per head | could not compete with other masters who did, as they to £3 6a. In the year 1801 the weaver could purchase were underselling them in the market. I have mentioned duct. Like dirt that is cast, it soon dries, and may be doubt not will be productive of considerable good. this to shew that a manufacturer can not be honest, if rubbed off, or will fall off of its own accord. he will, and compete with others"

Mr. Richard Boardman, of Middleton, states—"Subcan explain that away, I will tell them something else jects of dispute between weavers and employers are I would advise them to enrol themselves as memmatters of common occurrence. They arise principally bers of all Chartist associations, whether they be tem- a meeting in the open air. on account of abatements; they are very common in the perance, co-operative store, chapel, school, tract, &c., tion of wages: in my last letter I shewed you that trade. I do not think the present Arbitration Act and, that they may be the better enabled to do this, I a walk of eighteen miles reached New Pitsligo.

tem. In addition, I will also draw your attention to a nominal wage of 17s is offered, "with a premium of much diffidence as though they were seeking something as a sure index of the state of their inhabitants. 5s. if prime." The web when finished is to be taken to wrong; but with a bold and an honest front. They Laws are the most greedy in their abstements upon the by the manufacturer to the weaver, and from whose reproach when it first started up. The Charter is every cause prevented me holding meetings at Strechin and poor weavers' earnings. If it were not libellous, I decision no appeal shall be made. Mark the Briton's birthright, and, if it were not so, taxation Germand. Had it been the summer season, despite of could name several who scruple not to allow their exact words:—"This web when woven to be gives him a right to it. Universal Suffrage, and Annual lairds and shopecrats, I would (as Marat once said,) left entirely to Mr. John Simpson, for ascer- Parliaments, prevailed in Saxon times; they were abowhilst they are professing at public meetings to wish taining the quantity of yarn, both warp and lished by the Norman Conqueror, who introduced the ing's darkness and wintry weather were difficulties not for a repeal of the Corn Laws, in order that the wages | West; and the wages to be paid without appealing | feudal law of lords and vassals; but are we always to to be surmounted. of the weavers might be "improved," for that is the from whatever decision he may make." Now, Mr. be governed like a conquered and an enslaved people? John Simpson is the putter-out and servant of the em- The feudal law was abolished in the reign of Charles Turriff, a walk of seven miles. My read lay over a wild, recorded opinions; and with such a fund you can comployer, besides being arbitrator. He also exacts sure- 2nd; why should feudal customs yet prevail? Vote hilly country ties from the weaver before he will deliver out a warp. | by Ballot is of foreign extraction; but has been natu-But this is Ireland. In Carlisle it is customary to ralised by use here. The other points are genuine deduct a shilling from the price of the cut English; indigenous to the soil; and though ploughed under the pretext of avoiding disputes; and if a down by factions, must spring again. Payment of weaver's cut pleases the employer the 1s is given to Members only fell into-desuctude when Parliamentary him in the shape of a premium.

> executed." abatements carried on in so many ways, openly and vernment, may plunder the country for themselves. coverely, has a powerful effect in bringing down the How long will the people give their suffrage to those wages of the weavers; and that competition amongst that make them suffer; how long will they be duped masters is one great cause of the abating system. I into slaves and victims? Arise, working men! or be have slightly touched upon the competitive system in for ever fallen. You, who work so well for others, order to connect them together; but, in my next letter, can't you do a little for yourselves? You have a task

repealers. I need not enter into the details at present. Let it be distinctly understood that I am not opposed to a repeal of the Corn Laws; I am only opposed to the reckless manner in which anti-Corn Law agitators profess to repeal them, without a corresponding repeal of taxation so as to benefit the whole community.

R. J. RICHARDSON,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE. SIR,-In an article in your paper of last evening,

In the recklessness of its assumption—the exaggeradeductions in the earnings of the weaver, by the above tion of its expression—the affectation of its style—and practices, is not less than forty per cent upon the the dogmatism of its assertion, I recognise the pen of amount earned; and what is the cause of these abate one whom I have met in early life, and who has been ments being made? The paper money system, and lately honoured with a seat in the Cabinet. Had he competition amengst masters. For instance, a manu. when at Cambridge duly valued the accuracy of mathefacturer, with a small mill erected upon the banks of a matical demonstration, he would not now have found it necessary to yell the shallowness of his reasoning in the drapery of fautastic language. He would have learned that a paradox is not an argument, neither is declamation proof. The principles of Chartism have no more to say to the fire at Birmingham, than the Reform Bill had to the burning of Bristol.

Universal Suffrage, I uphold, not as a Protestantnot as a Dissenter-not as a Sectarian-but as a Christian-as a reverent adorer of Christ, and being too well read in his history, not to know that they who deny the right of universal adult male suffrage, would have disfranchised him on his own earth and made his voluntary poverty the cause of his degradation. Universal Suffrage is indeed the principle on which the Govern-

Whatever qualification might have been deemed This, Sir, was the practice also in the age imme-

he cannot sell them at any price, he consigns them to a mentioned by Clemens Romanus, as essentially requiaccount of stock—say thirty or forty per cent. upon the I lift therefore the standard of the cross, and beneath market price. The manufacturer returns with his little that banner will proclaim, with the voice of truth, the cash, and, to make up his loss, commences trucking, sacredness of the right of Universal Adult Male

CANULEIUS, Tribune of the People. 24th November, 1840.

TO CHARTISM. (Concluded from No. 156.) 30, A repeal of the Corn Laws and the Ballot

Just so; and, without the Charter, the working 31. But would not the aristocracy have more reason

No; the middle classes aspire to become 'aristocrats themselves, and would keep down the humbler classes competition amongst masters have tended more to out of a vulgar spite against their own origin. The reduce the wages of the labourers by compelling them higher classes are more friendly than the middle classes

32. What is the best method of testing the sincerity of these professions which the middle classes sometimes make in favour of the working classes? Ask them to coalesce for the Charter.

33. What answer would those selfish and arrogant classes probably return? You are not fit to be entrusted with the care of your own interests, much less with the interests of the community. You deserve neither the franchise nor food. You are only fit to work, and bawl, and fight, as your of the "wandering demagogue" anything but pleasant; betters direct. If we cannot get a repeal of the Corn to cut short a long story, I reached Ellon (sixteen miles Laws without giving you the franchise, we will do from Aberdeen) about six o'clock in the evening, wet

ignorant and corrupt to be anything but slaves. 34. Certainly, as the archangel Michael said of the ments; and do they not wilfully overlook the limitations to the Suffrage in the Charter when they charge Joseph Morgan states..." I was in Manchester about the Chartists with ignorance and corruption?

Yes: an educational and moral qualification is sub-

35. Has it had the desired effect? dishonest mode of liveliheod. 36. Can the working classes get the Charter without

37. Is physical force lawful and expedient? It is always lawful in a just cause; but only expedient when moral means have failed.

38. Have not all moral means been already tried? Oh, no; only a few, and those but partially—instruction is the first step, and the distribution of tracts, one of its principal agents, has been strangely ne-

width 19 inches. I have been on it nine weeks. I am without, as the want of unanimity and zeal within. are so bad: if they were good I could do it in four or the want of self-denial in vicious indulgences have good work I recommend the friends of Democracy in jury carried out on principle; the farcical nonsense will colour. It had lost colour in parts of it. It was black double evil ensues, not only the further increase of the weather was fine. After a walk of sixteen miles, mission, and the indecent transportation are independent transportation. proposed arbitration. They agreed to abate 3d. per proposed a meeting in Catto's Hall, mercy by our governors will never be forgiven by the enemies—until the people are prepared to put up with all they arise and their dietary on the interval and now come of the place was the brigade engine situated at the place was the brigade engine situated at the political economists of Southwark-bridge-road, the West of England, and the political economists of Southwark-bridge-road, the West of England, and the political economists of Southwark-bridge-road, the West of England, and the political economists of Southwark-bridge-road, the West of England, and the political economists of Southwark-bridge-road, the West of England, and the political economists of Southwark-bridge-road, the West of England, and the political economists of Southwark-bridge-road, the West of England, and the political economists of the political economists of Southwark-bridge-road, the West of England, and the political economists of Southwark-bridge-road, the West of England, and the political eco

Now, be it observed, the fault was not in the weaver, do theirs. If many of the working men had not been weavers of Lancashire and Cumberland. I shewed the The following Address was published by the Birmingham in proceeding to the scene of destruction, the density James Kenyon, silk weaver, states—"About a fort- have laid hold of the speakers, who lost their liberty night ago I was in a silk warehouse in Manchester, and by attempting to regain freedom for others, and thus, for their support or sympathy. This would not have been had a quiet course of enlightenment, and a restraining, rather than an exciting, power been all that was required. Some faint hearts had deserted the plough after they had put their hands to it; others looked back, instead of vigorously pushing forward. Some turned traitors with this poor excuse, viz. that the zeal of others had outrun discretion, and disgusted cause for the faults of individuals, instead of setting remedy. them a better example. But the cause is not lost; it John Ashbridge Huddard states-" My employer is more prosperous than ever, and persecution has winnowed the chaff from the corn. No odium will long 40. What advice would you give to the people now?

would advise them to renounce all their other engage-I could quote hundreds of opinions to show the effect ments, that are not of a decided Chartist complexion, bribery came up; and property qualifications were One nameless manufacturer in Carlisle very modestly fixed that "from him that had nothing might be puts upon his tickets, "No wages promised. Weaving taken, even that which he had, and given to him that paid according to the manner in which the work is has too much already." Property qualifications are a kind of letters of attorney, or letters of marque, that Now you will at once perceive that the system of the aristocracy, in the name of the people, or of Go-I will show you how the competitive system works set you; the easiest of any. You have but to will it, amongst the manufacturers, and how its effects are and it is done. Serve yourselves, and save your developed in the great reductions of wages, which I country. An hour might free you from life-long oppose to the fallacious doctrines of the Corn Law slavery. You never had such a chance; now, then, or Be virtuous and be free.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Knowing how far and wide are diffused the anxious to correct, or to endeavour to correct, what I fatten on their toil. think to be an erroneous notion which appeared in the S/ar of last week. I allude Sir, to that nort the report of Dr. M'Douall's lecture at Greenock, where

"What he contended for was, that since the majority of the people have been deprived of their inheritance in the soil, they should have a fully remunerative price for their labour, as a compensation for that loss."

Had this emanated from the pen of some mercenary scribe, it might have passed without arresting attention; but escaping the lips of a tried friend of the people, it becomes necessary to point out its erroneousness. And this is rendered palpable, I think, by a so justly entitled him to. mere statement of the case implied by the above quo-Firstly, the people have been robbed of their just

inheritance in the soil; and, secondly, and, as a seportion of the full value of their labour. Here, of the most despotic of tyrants, and bears a character then, are two cases of gross injustice, which in the neighbourhood truly detestable. After much bear a close relationship to each other; for, in the first place, the people have been deprived tained, where I addressed a meeting, which, though of the rare material, the land, which, whether the not strong in numbers, were in general good men. declares to be their inalienable right; secondly, they breeze," was chief of the true hearts I found here, and have been denuded of those articles which their skill is one of the best fellows I ever met with and industry have wrought from that raw material. But what does Dr. M'Douall propose as a remedy for this? Does he propose that the raw material shall be brethren of the same class upon the southern side of the restored to them; that henceforth the people may ma- border. nufacture it for their own purposes and advantages? want of success in obtaining the wrought articles. To would say that "John Bull," having been deprived of his coat and waistcoat, Dr. M'Donall would have the month o' Sundays. first, and, as a means of remedying those cramps and rheumatisms, and other physical evils, of which his nudity has been the cause. When reverting to first principles of human rights, care should be taken not to mistify such important considerations. Dr. M'Douall asks, where are the title-deeds of those who claim proprietorship in the land? I echo the inquiry; and echo replies, where the tribunal that shall award the RULES, REGULATIONS, AND OBJECTS OF THE any defaulters in respect to monies in connection with 'COMPENSATION?" Where? Why in the determination of an intelligent people resolved no longer to to telerate rapine and tyranny. My object being to correct that which I deemed an error, these remarks will, I trust, be ascribed to no other intention.

Hoping you will pardon my intrusion upon your valuable time,

I am, Sir, Yours, respectfully, THOMAS IRELAND.

London, 9, Evangelist-court, Broadway, Blackfriars, Nov. 3, 1840.

The above is the letter referred to in a recent note to Correspondents. It was intended for insertion at the period of its date, but mislaid.—ED.]

CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from our second page.)

JULIAN HARNEY IN THE NORTH. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—On Friday, November 13th, I left Aberdeen, on my Northern trip, and

"Sic a day to tak the road in, Sure ne'er puir sinner was abroad in." Wind, rain, and hail commingled to render the tramp

Elion is a very nest of Tory bigotry and ignorance; yet I here found two individuals who, amidst the do you find Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones? general corruption, dared to maintain the mind, thus The great and unconvicted rebels are the large iron showing themselves worthy of the form of men; they masters and their tools; and the Chartist's principle shall be nameless, for otherwise their political useful- agrees not with the robbing truck system. These ness would be destroyed, and personal ruin would be iniquitous proceedings produced the unlawful assemtheir lot. I found that an in-door place of meeting blage of persons in and around Newport. What The weather, next morning, was equally stormy as the hairs on the heads of those victims: 'tis fraught with preceding day, but cleared up a little towards the terror and mischief. Let any man who loves justice. for eight days, with illness, which, though severe troyed life or property as their persecutors, there was tants, was well attended. I addressed the assembly men had arrayed against them the public Treasuryfor about three-quarters of an hour, and all passed off the Ministers—the Home Office squad—their local quietly, no thanks to the "respectables," some of tyrants, the Priesthood-the landed gentry-the whom had concoeted a row, threatening to serve me as unpaid Magistracy—the Lawyers—the Judges' dictators Stephen was treated of old. A certain cripple, |a| -the old constitutional officers, the Sheriffs, were all merchant by profession) well known for his beastly against them. The whole power of the public press, habits of daily drunkenness, was at the head of this which is in the pay of the adverse party, was used worthy gang. Somehow they had got to know, before against them. As we have it in our hands, we are the meeting, that I would have on my side some of determined to do justice to the great principles we the rough workies, who would not scruple to show advocate, by generally defending Chartists from cruelty "physical force," if need be. This had the effect of and injustice. We here proclaim that the men who

in every other locality to adopt.

and because those who alone deserve to suffer did not land, particularly the condition of the hand-loom (and freedom to slaves!

but in the looseness of the colour and the delicacy of so apathetic as to need violent language to rouse them, condition of the Irish peasantry; and, lastly, the state the tints. This kind of abatement is very hard upon it would not have been used, and then the Govern- of the working classes of Scotland, proving the necessity

Tuesday, 17th, addressed a second meeting in the same place. Subject-"Colonial and Foreign Affairs," instead of helping their friends, have become the objects exposing the atrocities of British rule in India, explaining the grievances of the Canadians, and concluding with a description and denunciation of the crimes and horrors of war.

Wednesday, 18th, in the same place, addressed a third meeting. Subject-" The remedy for national Corn Law repeal, education, and emigration. Lastly, explained the principle of Universal Suffrage, shewthem. These thin-skinned self-considerers left a good ing that the People's Charter was the only efficient

> This ended my labours in Peterhead. I had expected some opposition from the anti-Corn Law schemers, but met with none. I caused the circulation of about Having communicated with Frazerburgh, and learning that no place of meeting could be procured, I was forced to abandon the intention of going there, as the season of year and state of weather rendered impossible

Friday, 20th, addressed a meeting in the Hall. Pitsligo. Extreme poverty appears to be the lot of but ployers, which I believe to be a very strong cause of produced upon the wages of the weavers, from this and to reserve all their spare time and money for this too many of the inhabitants of this place. There are abating and arbitrating system, but of all the tyranny I most humane, patriotic, and necessary purpose. De. a considerable number of weavers in the village, the have yet discovered nothing is so gross as the following pend upon it they will find their account in it in the average of whose wage is from seven to nine shillings case:—A Londonderry manufacturer gives out a ticket end. Let them work out their salvation both here and per week: they are probably better off than the mass to my first letter (Northern Star, October 24th), where with every warp, in which is stated a variety of condi- hereafter by it; and not "with fear and trembling," as of field and road labourers. The miserable hovels. tions on which the weaver is to perform the work: a too many of them do, who seek their rights with as dignified with the name of houses, may be regarded Saturday, 21st, reached New Byth, four miles from my former opinions, but convince you that the Mr. John Simpson, near Newtownlimavady, for his ought to glory in the name of Chartist, as much as in Pitsligo; here I remained till Monday, endeavouring for to secure the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones; most lusty brawlers for a repeal of the Corn examination and opinion as to what ought to be paid the name of Christian, which was equally a name of to obtain a place of meeting, but in vain. The like

"Through the muirs, among the heather," and I reached my destination by the gloaming. Wednesday, November 25th.—The "glorious news reached Turriff that our "lovely, interesting, and beautiful little Queen" had given birth to a Princess Royal. Well, the Baillie, determined that the Turriffonians should, as dutiful subjects, display their loyalty, forthwith betook him round the village, begging bawbee's to purchase powder, that the "hoarse thunder of the cannon's mouth" might announce the "auspicious event" to the joy-distracted lieges; poor indeed was the collection of the " rent" and, as a-matter of course, very limited were the discharges of the great (pop)

" Tis not for mortals to command success. But then they may do more, they may deserve it."

guns. But the Baillie, like a philosopher as he is, con-

soled himself with the reflection, that-

And so, Mr. Editor, another burden is added to the never! God calls you to free yourselves from tyrant load, and some £10,000 a year will be readily voted by general instruction to any committee formed throughout The evils of the truck system are so well known that slavery. Be not the slaves of yourselves, nor of others. the "faithful Commons" in the ensuing session for the support of the royal bantling. Oh ye gods! And sheets, headings, &c., and account for every item in our lers' Company. poor wretches, subsisting in English Bastiles upon fifteen-pence-halfpenny per week, or famishing upon the country on one uniform and general principle. Scotch Poor Law relief at the rate of from one shilling to three shilling per year! (vide the parish of Criech, town of Birmingham, and individual subscriptions spot. Sutherlandshire,) i. e. something less than three- from all parts of the country, to be accounted for the moral and political principles which are inculcated in farthings a week! are called upon to throw up theil same as from committees, by a balance sheet monthly, the columns of the Northern Star, and knowing the caps, and shout "God save the Queen," and thank showing receipts and expenditure, &c., all monies for Breuneo, professor of music, Solomon's terrace, St. deference with which its pages are referred to. I am heaven that another of the royal brood is born to

> "When man's maturer nature shall disdain The playthings of its childhood, kingly glare Shall cease to dazzle, its authority Shall silently pass by. The gorgeous throne Shall stand unnoticed in the regal hall, Fast falling to decay. And falsehood's trade Shalf be as kateful and unprofitable As that of truth is now.'

ing in the Town's Hall. In the course of my address and and through their member or Members of count of the origin of the fire could be obtained. I did not forget to give his high mightiness the Baillie Parliament, or such as will present them. Keep that dressing which I considered his exuberant loyalty their own accounts, and remit such sums to this

gotten, in spite of every exertion on the part of and a public meeting to adopt every separate form of friends to the cause; though in the village is one of petition, &c. quence to this, they have been robbed of a very great the best halls in the country. The Tory laird is one fruitless labour, a miserable shed was at length ob-Scriptures affirm it or not, reason, and therefore God, An old seaman, who has "braved the battle and the greater part of the population are weavers, who, though poor enough, appear to be better off than their

> At Pitsligo, Byth, Turriff, and Creminston, I have got circulated a considerable number of the tract "What tion to take place at such meetings. is a Chartist?" and this, with the formation of clubs for the purchase and reading of the Northern Star, which I am labouring to establish, will, I hope, do more good than if I were to talk to the "folk" for a Two or three words I had to say upon certain matters

must be deferred until my next. GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY.

BIRMINGHAM,

COMMITTEE FOR SECURING THE RETURN, this commintee being proved, the same to be made TO THEIR NATIVE LAND, OF MESSRS. public. FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.

JUSTICE! JUSTICE!! JUSTICE!!!

magistrate of Newport, in the county of Monmouth. Mr. Zephaniah Williams, licenced victualler and Jones, watchmaker and jeweller, of Pontypool, in the county aforesaid (in November, 1839) with many other persons, were arrested under a charge of high treason, examined before certain persons, (on certain worthless characters' oaths) and be it remembered. that all the parties concerned in examining and committing for the affair of treason were of different political opinions. And the greatest cruelty of all—these men made an application to the Ministers for a special commission to try the prisoners, and as a consequence, the men were tried too soon, amid the worst prejudices, created for party purposes; to say nothing of the expense attending such proceedings, all to the detriment of character and life of any individual—as the usual course of the law would have been fully sufficient. And even the law of high treason does not apply to the people of the present day, nor are the statutes themselves a constitutional proceeding, but have been framed to keep down the powerful and ambitious of the old nobility, and their factions in times gone by. To show the virulent manner in which persecution has been heaped upon those unfortunate men, look at the whole proceedings of party politics, in and around Newport, for years past, towards the working classes, and those who have assisted that class with their advice or counsel; and among those was not to be obtained, and an out-door meeting in the Frost, Williams, and Jones traitors! No; no; the then state of the weather was out of the question. system itself will make more traitors than there are

Liberator," and "Scottish Patriot":-

TO THE LEADING CHARTISTS AND FRIENDS OF JUSTICE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. FELLOW-CITIZENS,-We, the Committee of Birmingham, acting in behalf of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones, address you in the pure spirit of the greatest principles propounded by man, that is, universal justice to all men. We ask your co-operation to secure the return of those exiles from the land of their distress and degradation," reviewing the schemes of birth, which should be the home of the free and happy, where sheuld exist no equality—but, alas! starving misery and woe is the lot of the great majority of the misrepresented people of this country. The patriots and exiles we have resolved shall yet return. The professions of the men of Birmingham have that object, and it must be gained-Universal Suffrage was the demand two years ago—Frost, Williams, and Jones shall stick on those who do not incur it by their own con- a hundred copies of the tract before spoken of, which I in sorrow and despair. Justice must be done to all not be the victims in silence, nor their families remain men; and the Chartists stand as convicts until their return. Every city, town, and borough must have its committee to use its influence with its mock representatives. Get up petitions and funds to carry out to its greatest extent public sympathy on their behalf-unceasingly too-until their return is sure: let every Thursday, November 19th, left Peterhead; and after committee sit publicly, and the committee men be the speakers at such public meetings. Thousands, and tens of thousands, will be converted to your principles that now remain aloof, or in ignorance of your object, both rich and poor, without any political creed, without any particular hope, and without anticipating any

change. The Committee have every hope of their fellowtownsmen and townswomen. Their fellow-countrymen and countrywomen are alike interested for a change of condition and political regeneration. We say then to each sluggish city, town, or borough, form committees raise your funds forthwith; and be ready with us to apply it to so worthy an object. Welshmen! up and do your part; Scotland! go on with us; England! "have preached truth from a wood-pile," but the evenis but a mite among you. Let every useful man in Birdo your duty; Birmingham! your £100 get ready—it mingham join the Committee, or find a friend to do so. Collectors! come forth; Subscribers! give each your On the afternoon of Monday, I left New Byth for share; then petitions in thousands will roll up your mand the services of the best men in your country.

To conclude: the committee are desirous of obtaining all information on this subject from every corner of the land, and such information of any individuals or public bodies can give as to the feelings of the people on this important subject, to be directed to W. H. C., care of our respected treasurer, Mr. James Guest, Steelhouselane, Birmingham.

> By order of the Committee, W. H. COTTON, Joint Secretaries.

RESOLVED—1st.—That the following are the objects of this Committee, viz.:-To secure the return of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones by every lawful families; also, to advocate the principles of the Peo- rest in the Imperial. ple's Charter, by co-operating with every other organised body in the country. 2.—Mode of raising funds. That the foregoing be niture and stock destroyed by removal. The build-

the ultimate and principal objects of this Committee, and to carry them into effect, this Committee will give British. the country, and supply such committees with petition monthly report to every other committee throughout banked in the name of three trustees, to be approved when the flames were seen to burst forth. The p

between the respective individuals. committee as they think proper, and use every means Thursday, Nov. 26th, I visited Creminstown, six in their power to be effectual in their locality and disniles from Turriff. Not a place of meeting could be tricts, by holding weekly meetings of their committees,

RULES TO BE OBSERVED AT THE PUBLIC WEEKLY MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF

1st. That the general committee do consist of an unlimited number of members known as friends of freedom. That, at all weekly meetings of this committee, the chair be taken at half-past seven o'clock, to carry out the foregoing objects, and every committee-man, whether honorary or otherwise, be eligible to that office; also, that no other person be allowed to address the meeting, except the standing orders of committee be first suspended, or the business of committee concluded, nor shall the Chairman allow any interrup-

2nd. That the first duty of the Chairman at all meetings of committee, be to call on the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting; these being confirmed. then the amount of cash received, with all the accounts of monies expended on account of committee; next, all correspondence be read and disposed of; further, proper books be provided and called by the following names :-- cash book, minute book, correspondence book; and, if necessary, a fit and proper person to hold each book; and for any amount of subscriptions or donations paid to this committee, a printed receipt be given by the Secretaries, or their names signed in the general collecting books issued by this committee, and

3rd. That at all meetings of this committee, the language used by the speakers be respectful to each other, and on no account any proceedings be entertained that is unlawful; lastly, should any persons obtain leave of the Chairman to address any meet-These documents show, that John Frest, Esq., late ing, the Chairman shall secure them a fair hearing persons "who stigmatise the dietary as a slow proin every respect the same as if a member of this

farmer, in the county aforesaid, and Mr. William The following resolution is to be proposed by our friends at every public meeting for whatever purpose called throughout the land, the result to be

communicated to us by post :-Resolved, "That this meeting do individually and collectively demand the restoration of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones; also, that this meeting do hereby give their hearty co-operation to the general committee of Birmingham for that desirable object. By order of the Committee,

W. H. COTTON, Secretaries. T. P. GREEN, JAMES GUEST, Steelhouse-lane, Treasurer, Where all communications are to be addressed.

GATE MEETING AND MISSIONARY TOUR .- Mr. Mason Dudley.

thousands.

lairds and farmers of the neighbourhood; a course of indictments have not been sustained, nor was trial by rapidity, but owing to the dense state of the atmost or extravagance, which might safely be reduced jury carried out on principle; the farcical nonsense will phere the flames were scarcely visible, nor could they one-half at the arbitrary discretion of the Poor not be tolerated; the illegal conviction of Frost, Wilbe seen in the adjoining streets. Messengers were Law Commissioners. Like the laws of Draco-Sunday, November 15th, at mid-day, I left Ellon. liams, and Jones, with others tried at the same com- instantly despatched to the various fire-stations, but every line of it was written in blood. The political The weather was fine. After a walk of sixteen miles, mission, and the indecent transportation and the inatmercy by our governors will never be forgiven by the operated against the firemen. The first engine which nourishment, arranged their dietary on the fatal and gave me but 6a 4d., which, with one yard of cloth off, and valued at 3a 6d., was all I had for my tists have been cast into prisen for doing their duty, of the agricultural and manufacturing labourers of Engvided themselves with torches, they had great difficulty given to the convicted felon !- Dispatch.

Committee, in the "Northern Star," "Northern of the fog repeatedly extinguishing the torches; at the same time it was found impossible to run the engines. At length it was deemed advisable to get down, and in several instances the men and engines walked to the fire. The consequence was a considerable loss of time was sustained, and when they arrived the fire had obtained such a hold as to render for some time all hopes of extinguishing it out of the question. The floatingengine from Rotherhithe, although but a comparatively short distance from the scene of destruction, was from the same cause an unusual length of time in being rowed down. By this time the entire premises and stock of Mr. Beazley presented one heap of ruins, while the adjoining premises of Mr. Cross, an extensive skip chandler, and those of Mr. Farr, shipwright, were one mass of flames. When the engines were set to work, it was found there existed a great want of water, and it was with great difficulty that any of them could be got to play. Had it not been for the float, which contains three engines, and each of which upon the resent occasion was worked separately, the entire neighbourhood must have fallen a prey to the devouring element. After considerable delay the land engines got to work, and by seven o'clock they succeeded in stopping the further progress of the flames. The premises of Messrs. Cross and Far suffered the same fata as those of Mr. Beazley, while the rear of the following houses-in Rotherhithe-street sustained considerable damage, the Dover public house, and those of Mr. Field, Mr. Adams, and Mr Eyles. At one time great fears were entertained for these houses, as a great portion of the fronts was destroyed. Mr. Braidwood, with the Watling-street and the more distant engines, at a later hour reached the spot, and contributed in a great measure in extinguishing the fire. A strong body of police, under the direction of inspectors Hornsby and Brindley, of the M division, were early on the spot, and rendered material assistance to the firemen and inhabitants. Providentially not a single accident occurred, although upwards of sixty men went off shore to the float. This may be principally attributed to the Thames-police efficers, four boats of that establishment attending, and thus preventing the men from going to and fro from the float. How the fire occurred is at present unknown. The following is the official return of the property destroyed and damaged, as well as the offices in which the insurances were effected:-

> ROTHERHITHE-WALL. Mr. Beazley, in whose house the fire originated—the stock, furniture, and building completely consumed, the latter insured in the Licensed Victuallers, and the furniture, &c., in the Imperial fire-office. Mr. T. W. Cross-totally destroyed; stock and furniture in the Phœnix; building, Licensed Vic-

Mr. Farr-totally destroyed; the stock, furniture, and building insured in the Imperial. ROTHERHITHE-STREET.

Mr. Eyles, No. 373-house, stock, and furniture danaged. Uninsured.

Mr. Adams, No. 374, cheesemonger-the house sustained considerable damage, as well as the stock. The means in their power, and to make provision for their | building insured in the London Assurance Company, the Mr. D. Field, surgeon, No. 375-the front of the house damaged, and a very large portion of the fur-

> ing insured in the Alliance, and the stock in the Mr. Thompson, Dover Castle public-house-the house, stock, and furniture in the Licensed Victual

At ten o'clock, nearly the whole of the engines and firemen left the scene of destruction. In the 3rd.—That a general subscription be raised in the course of the day a vast number of people visited the

Between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday night a destructive fire broke out in the residence of M. De the Committee to be sent to Mr. James Guest, Steel- George's-in-the-East. At the time the fire was dishouse-lane, as treasurer, for the General Committee covered the whole of the inmates were out, and the of Birmingham, until £100 be raised, then to be devouring element had obtained a considerable hold of at public meeting, and so on with every £100 were soon on the spot, and in a short time the several in succession, for the whole gross amount that will be engines from the various London fire stations and the raised for the object. And all amounts as a surplus in West of England arrived. Although a good supply of hand, on the return of the exiles, to be equally divided water was obtained, the fire burned with such fury as to render it impossible to save either the house or fur-4th. That every committee formed in union with niture. Owing to the exertions of the firemen and the general committee of Birmingham, do secure others, the adjoining houses were saved, the damage of the presentation of their respective petitions by done to them being of a trifling description. No ac-

> BASTILE AND GAOL DIETARY.—The following remarks on workhouse and jail dietaries are from the pen of Mr. Bower, of Bridgewater, and which have been inserted in a daily journal:—These Commissioners say, that their dietary, prohibitions, and restrictions "have been held up to the public as odious and tyrannical, and have led those who opposed the law to stigmatise the workhouse as a bastile, and the dietary as a slow process of starvation." In bringing the enormities of this system before the public, I have used, and shall again have to use, some of these terms, such as "pest-house," "starvation diet," "killing the poor," &c. If these terms should in your judgment be fairly applicable then I call upon you to exercise your constitutional privileges, in rescuing our unfortunate brethren from starvation, pestilence, and premature death. To prevent cavil as much as possible, I shall take the statement of the Poor Law Commissioners themselves, as it appears in the 30th page of that report, in which they so pathetically plead to be continued in office. In attempting to prove those persons in error who have "stigmatised the dietary as a slow process of starvation," the Commissioners have given the following table as their dietary for an able-bodied man, and have annexed the price to each article. Estimated weekly cost of maintaining an able-bodied man as in Table No. 1:—

Cheese 8 5 0 23 Potatoes ... 24 03 0 08 Sue pudding 14 2 0 14 Total..... 145 Broth, 9 pints; gruel, 10½ pints, ¼d. per pint..... 0 4⁷/₈ Such is the official document which is to refute those

Weight. Price per lb. Total.

cess of starvation!" Twenty ounces and a fraction of solid food per day for an able-bodied man, with a mess of gruel, charged at one farthing a pint, and which may perhaps be worth a farthing a pint as a substitute for Glauber salts, but as an article of food is certainly not worth a farthing a hogshead. The question in the highest taxed country on the face of the earth, should you not seriously ask yourselves why you are so ground down by the Whigs and Conservatives? Is this twenty-ounce dietary, for an able-bodied man, a slow process of starvation, or is it not. This is the question to be solved. The fourth report of the Inspectors of prisons, appointed under the provisions of an act of the late King, contains an NOTTINGHAM .- MIDLAND COUNTIES DELE- elaborate account of the General Penitentiary at Millbank. The following is there given as the weekly will lecture in the ensuing week at the following allowance of food :- "Diet table for adult male priplaces, viz.:—On Monday evening, November 30th, at Loughborough; on Tuesday, at Nottingham; on Wodnesday, at Arnold; on Thursday, at Mansfield; and on Saturday, at Sutton-in-Ashfield. The field; and on Saturday, at Sutton-in-Ashfield. The next delegate meeting will be held on Monday, the Poor Law Commissioners' table, with the exception 14th day of December, at the Ship Inn, Ford-street, of fourteen ounces of union-house pudding, which Derby, at eleven o'clock in the forencen. At the being valued by the Commissioners at 2d. per lb., usual weekly meeting, held in the Democratic Chapel, on Monday evening, Nov. 30th, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—Proposed by Mr. Thorpe, "Thatthe the expence of the country whose laws he has outthanks of this meeting are justly due, and are raged, while the poor hard-working labourer who thanks of this meeting are justly due, and are hereby given, to Messrs. Dover and Hewitt, for their noble conduct, in unmasking the hypocrites at the late anti-slavery meeting held at Norwich." The late Council then made a statement, relative to the progress of the movement, and the state of the finances, which gave the greatest satisfaction. The following gentlemen were then appointed on the Council for the next three months, viz.:—Messrs. J. Bostock, Jonathan Barber, John Wright, William Stanford. Henry Marriott. Cornelius Fowkes. Stanford, Henry Marriott, Cornelius Fowkes, been quoted; but under the direction of the manag-Richard Hawkin, John Brammer, and William ing Committee, "a more reduced scale was adopted." This reduction in the dietary was followed by pros-DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

About a quarter-past four o'clock, on Sunday morn
DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

About a quarter-past four o'clock, on Sunday morn
persons out of about 858 were affected, and a ing, and during the prevalence of one of the densest general consternation prevailed in the establishfogs with which the metropolis has yet been visited, a ment, and among those public officers in whose demost destructive and calamitous fire broke out in the partment the Penitentiary was held to be. The premises of Mr. Beazley, baker, Rotherhithe-wall, opinion of the College of Physicians was taken on Rotherhithe-street, and which we regret to state burned the subject, the most distinguished medical assistance through into Rotherhithe-street before it was ex. procured, and a Parliamentary Committee appointed tingished, consuming property to the amount of some to investigate and report. An immense mass of medical housands.

From the inquiries made upon the spot, it appears ease to "insufficiency of nourishment." The Comthat as police constable No. 21, of the M division, was mittee expressed "the entire concurrence in that "physical force," if need be. This had the effect of cooling the courage of the Tory profit-mongers, who, deeming "discretion the better part of valour," kindly for their own sakes) let me alone.

I left with my Ellon friends a considerable number of the tract "What is a Chartist?" they undertaking to send copies to the Established Church and Dissenting Ministers of the parish, likewise to the lairds and farmers of the neighbourhood; a course of mittee expressed "the entire concurrence in that as police constable No. 21, of the M division, was and injustice. We here proclaim that the men who have been incarcerated, exiled, and treated in the most tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was cruel manner, by the tyranny of those who usurp power, are punished as an example to the unrepresented millions to scare them from the great principles of the Charter.

The committee, in its concluding defence of the parish, likewise to the lairds and farmers of the neighbourhood; a course of indictments have not been sustained, nor was trial by randictve. We here proclaim that the men who have been incarcerated, exiled, and treated in the most tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it was tracted by a strong smell of fire, at the same time it wa

SECOND EDITION.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER, FELO-DE-SE, AND DEODAND OF £2,000,-ADJOURNED INQUEST AT HARROW.

Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, Mr. Wakley, M. P., the Coroner for the Western Division for Middlesex, and the Jury who were empanelled the circumstances connected with the deaths of the circumstances connected with the deaths of Joseph Simpson and William Dawson, the two unfortunate men who were killed on the night of the 12th ult., on the line of the London and Birmingham Railway, at Harrow, re-assembled to complete

their melancholy enquiry.

William Quinlan, who was stoker to Simpson's engine, and who had been so hurt as to preclude his giving evidence before, was then examined in his bed-chamber, he having sufficiently recovered to be able to undergo it. From his evidence, it resulted that Simpson was a most reckless driver, seldom or ever looking before him; and that, when the accident happened, though he saw the red lights at Harrow, and was going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, he only let off about three-fourths of the steam, the other fourth being enough to keep the engines in full swing. Witness asked him twice, as they approached the red lights, to let off all the steam, but he refused to do so. A policeman also met them on the line, and called to them, but Simpson took no notice whatever of him. A complaint had been made to the superintendent of the above Chapel, King Cross Lane, in this town, the Simpson's conduct on a former occasion, when a annual sermons; after which a collection, amounting to ballock had been run over by his train. This being the whole of the evidence,

The Coroner summed at great length, made some severe remarks on the conduct of Simpson, the driver, and concluded by saying-He was sure the Jury would not fail to return a verdict which would impress on the minds of all persons connected with railways, not only what the law was upon this subject, but also what great and weighty responsibilities the servants of railways would incur by disobedience of orders, or disregard of those obligations which have been imposed upon them by the duties of their the Provisional Executive are to be audited on the

ease in their hands. against Joseph Simpson; and in the case of Joseph making up their accounts, and putting their candi-Simpson, Felo-de-se. We impose a deodand of £2,000 on the engine and tenders No. 15 and No 82. Mr. Rotch, the foreman, then read the following observations of the Jury:— The Jury cannot conclude their labours without expressing their surprise

and regret at the manifest inefficiency of the execusive of the Company as connected with the matters that have come before them in this inquiry. The Directors seem to have passed and printed many excellent rules and resolutions, which have been neglected to be carried out and enforced, while in some instances printed instructions have been given to a class of men unable, fer want of education, to read them; and in some cases persons appear to have been put on as drivers of engines, having the whole conduct of the trains, without being duly qualified for the purpose.

The Jury consider great blane is a train. The Jury consider great blame is attributable

to the Directors for continuing in their service such | and bearing the following inscription :- "Presented a reckless driver as the unfortunate man Simpson; to W. J. Ready, Esq., by the brothers and sisters of and they are forcibly struck with the ignorance of the Holy Camolic Guild of St. Augustine, as a the executive of the numerous acts of disobedience been produced before them in evidence.

"Considering the immense importance to the public of safe conduct in a mode of conveyance over the Jury feel is as the bounden duty of the Directors to turn their immediate and earnest attention." At the conclusion of the inquest, Mr. Jago, agent of Lord Northwick, Lord of the Manor, put in a claim for the decdand of £2,000.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening, December 3rd, Half past Seven.

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT has pervaded all classes te-day, in consequence of its becoming known that the lad, Edward Jones, who was recently tried for was lay near to Mr. Ringrose's quay; he handed being found secreted in her Majesty's apartments, the rope, and called out "Get hold of the rope," but on that occasion acquitted, had been again but received no answer; the noise of splashing in found, at midnight last night, under a sofa in her the water continued about four minutes after he had Majesty's dressing room, where the Queen had thrown the rope; he then called out to the next been but a short time previous to his dis- vessel to see if all the persons were on board, and eovery. He was taken to the Station-house he found that all was right; after the noise in the in Gardener's Lane. A Privy Council as- water had ceased, he found a hat and umbrella on sembled this afternoon at half-past two, when the the deck of the vessel where he was on duty; the prisoner was brought up; but he prevaricated in his gate of the staith was shut at night time, and a perreplies as to the mode in which he obtained admittance to the palace: the father of the lad says he has no doub; of his son's insanity; but the general impression out of doors," whatever opinion may the hat and gloves were found.—Thomas Nelthorpe to get his opinion, as I would wish to board myself; be entertained on the subject in the palace, is, that deposed: My vessel was laying near to the Ivanhoe but he told me he thought there would be no chance. the youth is more R than F. Indeed, rumour has last night; the last witness came on board of our To use his candid and gentlemanly words—The

Hetherington, for the sale of a copy of Hasiam's night, a little after seven o'clock, and left my house there is not withstanding their gross partiality to other parties concerned in the publication. The trial is fixed for Tuesday next; the forty-eight specials, from whom the jury is to be taken, are least to the following name of the publication of the selected, and among them the following names occur:—James Moner, Esq., the celebrated Eastern place in that part of the town he frequented; I same privilege. I have received an account of the traveller; Sir John Boyd, Bart.; Sir De Lacy Evans, Knight, (the celebrated Spanish auxiliary); given him previously 6d. in change. He had a pint the magistrates would not comply with the Marquis's order, unless that the three got the same privilege. I have received an account of the state of the country, which gives me to understand that the celebrated Spanish auxiliary); given him previously 6d. in change. He had a pint the state of the country, which gives me to understand that the particular that the state of the country when the state of the state of the country when the state of the state of the country when the state of the country when the state of the state of the country when the state of the state of the country when the state of the state of the country when the state of the country when the state of the state Sir W. Plunkett de Bathe, Bart.; the Hon. Bingham Baring, (for striking at whom, without doing him times turned tipsy very suddenly.—Sergeant Edge-the slightest bodily harm, poor Cook, of Mitchel- cumbe said the deceased had seven half-crowns and the slightest bodily harm, poor Cook, of Mitchell cumbe said the deceased nad seven name crowns and dever, in Hampshire, was hanged); George Drum-43d. in his pocket; he had not a 6d. in his pocket.— mies of that measure may see by this time that the mond, Eq., banker; and all, of course, of equal The foreman said it was evident, from the 6d. not more they fill the prisons, the more they call forth being found, that the deceased had spent some money the moral strength of the working classes. I am rank and fortune—yet these are called Mr. Hether-being found, that the deceased had spent some money ington's peers! What a mockery! Mr. Haslam, after leaving Mr. Monkman's, and might, therefore, the author of the work, which is thought worthy of all this prosecution, but which has been denounced as, and in reality is, sad trash, may think himself lucky to have his production so well advertised, through all coming time," by this mad crusade of the Persecutor General.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival of the Virginia, we have received New York dates to the 13th ult., ten days later than those brought by the President. has been elected President by a very large majority. to the people."

THE NEW POOR LAW AT BIRMINGHAM.—The Commissioners being about to introduce the Poor Law into this borough, a powerful opposition has been raised; and at a meeting of the Town Council, on Tuesday, the Town Council, by an overwhelming majority, passed a resolution condemnatory of the measure.

SALFORD

LECTURES.—Mr. Curran lectured on Sunday week, having read with great pleasure the beautiful and Mr. Tiliman, on last Sunday. A discussion and eloquant address which appeared in the takes place on every Monday night. We are getting Northern Star of the 28th November, (signed by a new green silk flag for the procession on Christmas Henry Vincent and his feilwelabourers in the cause

HALIFAX.

RESULTS OF EDUCATION AMONGST THE MONIED CLASSES.—At Wadsworth, or in that neighbourhood. a poor man, being out of employ, applied to a manufacsurer for work, which he consented to give him, on condition that he would allow a certain sum to be stopped ent of his wages to discharge a debt, contracted by his father, of £10. The poor fellow having suffered greatly for some time, he accepted the offer, thinking it would be a little of something for him, which would be better than remaining idle, and the bargain was closed. In a short time after, he lost his work, and the employer then came on him for the balance of his account, which, from poverty, the man had acknowledged he would pay. This shows the result of a monied education amongst the wealthier classes, unconnected with the moral principle of "Do unto others what ye would that others should do unto you." The man's goods were distrained on fer the father's debt.

Stronghout the body.

ERRINGDON WORKHOUSE.-At this place, in the Chapelry of Wadsworth, &c., being a small union to itself, within the township of Halifax, there are two old persons, man and wife, the former sixty-three years of age, and the latter sixty-five, who are now enduring the pangs arising out of the separating classification carried on under the beastly New Poor Law Act, for having lived a life of industry and care, so long as the present cerrupt state of society would admit of, but at last driven to take shelter in one of these prisons that, from modern improvements, appears to be reserved they continue, or can bear feeding upon skilly and gruel. The poor old man goes out to break stones upon the high roads, and the old woman is employed in the house and marketing, for which they receive the donation of 2s. 0 d. each per week; the Workhouse Master, as he is called, being authorised to receive the man's wages, and, in addition to this, are deprived of the comforts of each other's society, by not being allowed to sleep together; and, as if a further insult was intended, to give them to understand they are poor, one of their own sex is appointed to aleep with them. Does the thing called Workhouse Master, who young man of the name of Murphy, a picture of draws the overplus of the old man's wages, apply it in distress, was brought up charged with being in the the shape of salary for his own benefit? Or do the street at about half-past one o'clock in the open day. both God and man in the performance of them. ANNIVERSARY OF HANOVER-STREET CHAPEL-Mesers. Allen and Trotter preached, on Sunday last, in

upwards of £20, was made. THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT

DEAR FRIENDS,-In consequence of the short space of time left for the elections, the nomination of no individual can be received after Monday, the 7th inst. The present card of membership is to stand good for the first quarter of the Executive for the next year, viz., till the 1st of April. The books of station. With these remarks he would leave the 21st of Dec., and a balance sheet published in the Star forthwith, so that the subscribers will have an opportunity of investigating the same previous to The Jury retired for about three hours, and finally returned the following verdict—" We find a verdict the permanent Executive coming into power. The in the case of William Dawson, Wilful Murder different associations will now see the necessity of dates in nomination.

W. TILLMAN, Secretary. December 1st, 1840.

HULL. PRESENTATION OF A SNUFF-BOX TO W. J. READY. Esq.—On Monday last, there was a special meeting of the Holy Catholic Guild, held in the Catholic School Room, convened for the purpose of presenting a token of respect to W. J. Ready, Esq, and for other business. The chair was occupied by the jun., and a handsome silver snuff-box, richly chased.

token of their respect and gratitude for his unwearied and wanton carelessness on his part, which have exertions in their cause." Mr. Ready, in an address of considerable length, acknowledged the honour they had done him, and reiterated his assurance that all his energies should be devoted to seek the which they are deprived of all controll, or, when in motion, even of the power of remonstrance or complaint, and are entirely at the mercy of the enginedriver, the Jury feel the public have a right to driver, the Jury feel the public have a right to of members. After the presentation of the token that some person of superior education of respect to their friend from Ireland, upwards of the Northern Star, for his able advocation were cacy of the people's rights, and particularly for, as and attainments as an engineer should be appointed thirty respectable members of the congregation were they think the complete overthrow of Neddy and as a captain of each train, to proceed with it and conduct it to its final destination. The night signals of much practical good. After the solemn service is evident that no security can be attained until a diministered the pledge to sixty-nine Protestants. is evident that no security can be attained until a administered the pledge to sixty-nine Protestants, means of communication betwen the guards and the and the same rite was administered to a number engine-drivers is established. To all which matters of the communicants after high mass on the first Sunday in Advent .- Correspondent.

INQUEST .- On Monday, an inquest was held at the sign of the Lion and Key, High-street, before Mr. John Thorney, coroner, and a respectable jury, Mr. W. Tarbotton, currier, being foreman, on the body of Robert Knox Wilson, for many years the librarian of the Lyceum, in this town, who was found drowned that morning in the Harbour. The following evidence was adduced :- William Simms, tideafter twelve o'clock at night, while below calling his partner, he heard something fall into the water and splasn about; the vessel on board which the witness of ale in the afternoon at another house; he somehave got intoxicated. Verdict-" Found drowned."

STOCKPORT. LECTURE. On Sunday evening last, Mr. Connor delivered a lecture, in the National Charter Association, to a numerous and repectable audience. The following resolution was carried unanimously .which he has defended the principles of the Charter,

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .- Tuesday, the

and Jones. It was also determined to give no more support to the publicans. We hope the men of Chorlev will give effect to both these resolves.

DROYLSDEN .- On Tuesday evening, Mr. Leech delivered an eloquent lecture in this place. After the lecture he was presented, by Mr. Jonas Schofield, with a handsome beaver hat, which two men had made and given their labour free; the working men of Droylsden had subscribed to purchase the

DAVENPORT .- The Council of the Plymouth conduct at the bishop's meeting.

Devonport, and Stonehouse Charter Association have voted thanks to Messrs. Dover and Hewitt, and to the cause of his bold and novel mode of housethe Norwich Chartists generally, for their manly BILSTON .- CHARTER ASSOCIATION .- The members of the above Association held their second and ascertaining, by a number of impertment questions, weekly meeting on Wednesday evening last, Mr. that he could not be the person they were in search of, Lyndon in the chair. Mr. Cook, of Dudley, Mr. the intruder, together with his lantern, were drawn up Mogg, of Wolverhampton, and Mr. Blanchard sevelagain by his comrades, and the skylight closed. After HALIPAX RADICALS.—On Tuesday evening last, at rally addressed the meeting on the principles of the the Labour and Health, Southgate, Mr. Thompson People's Charter. They were listened to with the moved, and Mr. Horsfall seconded, that a general meet- greatest attention by a numerous assemblage of the lag of the members do take place on Tuesday evening | working classes : during the delivery of the speeches mext, for the purpose of appointing officers and a Com- the speakers were loudly cheered. A committee mittee of Management, to regulate the affairs, and take was appointed, and additional names and subscripdirection of public movements connected with the tions were received. Three cheers were then given Association It appeared to be the wish of all present for Feargus O'Connor and the Northern Star, after that all whose names are in the book would attend on which the meeting quietly dispersed. As a proof that occasion, to express their approval or disappreval of the vindictive spirit of opposition of "the powers" of what will be brought before the meeting, so that the that be," the beliman was applied to for the purpose smaction of the general body may be given to the new of announcing the attendance of Mr. Cook and movement. The printed rules regulating the Associa- others; but he refused, assuring the applicants it tion, previous to the late dissolution, will be adhered was perfectly illegal. The men of Bilston were not to, and other amendments proposed, as circumstances to be defeated, and three of the "workies" volunmay suggest, to promote harmony and good feeling teered their services, procured a bell, and proceeded during his exit, while mounting feet first, took the says that the funeral ceremony is fixed for the 10th through the town announcing the meeting.

MANCHESTER

CHANGE RINGING.—On Saturday evening last, the society of change-ringers of St. John's Church, Manchester, ascended the tower of the above-named edifice, and had the honour of ringing a true and complete peal on Shipway's principle, consisting of 5,120 changes. The Church having recently been fitted-up with gas, the company embraced the first opportunity of ringing the aforesaid peal, in honour of the occasion, which they accomplished in a most masterly style in the space of three hours and eight minutes at their first attempt; this being their se-sond peal of this description, and the only two of this most intricate method rang in England, and was performed by the following persons, viz:—Treble, Samuel Robinson; second, James Kelly; third, Charles Wood; fourth, Robert Howe; fifth, Charles Bateman; sixth, Joseph Winterbottom; seventh,

Polica.-At the Borough Court on Wednesday, a Guardians call this Christian usage, to appropriate poor He had neither coat nor hat on, and appeared as people's labour to the benefit of a Union, and then call though he had been washed about three months t charity! Answer it, ye Bastile pleaders, who cause since. The policeman who brought the charge (!) such regulations to take place, and violates the laws of said that there were some clothes put out to dry near the place where the prisoner was standing, and he, because he was rather suspiciously looking, took him into custody. The lad said he worked in an iron-foundry, but was not at his employment on the day in question, because the "bum bailies" came to the works. He had slept in the night asylum every night since he came to Manchester. When asked if he would leave the town if liberated, he replied "he would have nothing to go with." He was then remanded till next day to make up his

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH .- On Saturday morning last, a little boy came by his death under the following circumstances:—Mrs. Sharps (the mother) works in a cotton factory, and has been in the habit of leaving her eldest girl to cook, and take care of the younger portion of the family. About half-past nine o'clock, the girl went out to purchase some sand: she was but a short time away, but before she returned, the little boy's clothes caught fire. The screams of the child brought in the neighbours, and he was conveyed to the Infirmary, where death put an end to his suffering on Sunday morning.

TIB-STREET.-On Tuesday evening, Mr. Watkins delivered a lecture on Geology, in the Association Room, to a respectable and attentive andience. The lecture was a beautiful one, and gave the greatest of the exhibition of strong passion in uneducated satisfaction. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. life, may calculate upon a treat. Of his "Blueskin" Watkins for his lecture.

Anorhen Triumph of Chartism.—During the last week this town has been fully placarded, giving notice of a public lecture to be given on Wednesday evening, in the Town Hall, Salford, by Mr. George Thompson, on the white slaves of British India. The Chartists resolved to attend, on purpose to as-certain whether this gentleman exported all his sympathy abroad to the black slaves, or whether either ne or his friends had any for home consumption. Finding, as they expected, that Mr. Thompson's sympathies were all enjoyed on the other side of the Atlantic, a counter address was moved, seconded, and carried in slashing style by the brave Chartists. A report of this important meeting has been sent us, but arrived so late that we cannot possibly have either room or time for its insertion. Suffice it, that the people's triumph was complete.

BURNLEY.

At the weekly meeting of the Burnley National noted guines a week goose, of the Leeds Club, has Charter Association of Great Britain, it was unanibeen recently promoted, by the favour of the foxes, mously resolved, "That the thanks of this meeting to the office and emoluments of Anti-Corn Law are due, and are hereby given, to the Rev. Wm. lecturer.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .- The usual

weekly meeting was held at Mr. Peter Hoey's, and after the envoluent of a few members, and, the usual routine of business being gone through, the following resolution was carried unanimously:-That the thanks of this Association are hereby due, and justly given, to the brave men of Norwich, for their independent opposition to the base hypocrites of the law church, and the tyrannical landed proprietors of the County of Norfolk, in public meetng assembled, who thus boldly stripped these waiter, deposed that he was the officer on duty on humanity-mongers of their false charity, and have board the Ivanhoe, lying in the Harbour; a little shown them to the world in all their hideous deformity. The wives of Messrs. Hoey, Ashton, and Crabtree return Mr. Clarkson, solicitor, of Bradtimely relief, by prayiding them with the means to buy flannels for their husbands, to protect them from the inclemency of cold yards, and dame cells; for a fire is a thing unknown to them in Wakefield hell. The following extracts from Peter Hoey's letter may be interesting to the readers of the Star; therefore, I send them for insertion :- "I need not tell you that my friend, Mr. Lewis, called to see me on the 17th of November." In his last letter he referred to a correspendence between the magistrates of the already picked out a "friend at Court;" but as the investigation is yet not closed, it would be dangerous to allude to the individual by name.

Mr. Hetherington.—The Whigs, it seems, are could not see anything in the water.—Mr. Monkman Lewis was here I asked leave of the Governor to Lewis was here I asked leave of the Governor to Lewis was here I asked leave of the Governor to the individual. fully resolved to go on with the trial of Mr. deposed: The deceased came into my house last see the magistrates when they meet again. He said I left, and that the system of wholesale robbery was carried on by the very men who raised the warhappy to say that that persecution cannot break the organisation which will, in despite of every opposiion, carry that much desired measure, the People's Charter. Let the people pursue their object peaceably, and the time is not far distant when their efforts will be crowned with success. I also understand that the Repeal question is making That the thanks of this meeting are due and be great strides in England. Yes, the English Radigiven to Mr. Charles Connor, for the able manner in | cals are for a repeal of all bad laws, and the enactment of good ones; but there is one thing I would which we are determined to maintain in opposition wish to know, namely, when the Union is repealed, All the elections which took place after that vessel's to Corn Law Repeal, Household Suffrage, or any will the new Parliament be returned on the prindeparture, were in favour of General Harrison, who other Whig humbug, until the Charter is conceded ciple of Universal Suffrage? If so, huzza for the Repeal! But I think this question will even be a match for my respected friend, J. Ryan, who, I am happy to hear, is in the march of Reform; and as he Ist inst., being the monthly meeting night of the always had a good share of prudence, he thought above association, the class leaders paid in their proper to join the Temperance Society. I think I contribution for the month. Seven shillings and hear the subject discussed between Messrs. Norton sixpence was collected for the Victim Fund, and and Ryan on the one side, and Dr. Wright and

The first class carriages then broke away from the tender, and ran on without the engine, but one or more of the heavy in the adoption of the same by the Chartists of family, were awakened about twelve or clock at night Broughton-road. On Sanday, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That Messrs. Dover and Hewitt, and the other Chartists, receive and Hewitt, and the other Chartists, received our warmest thanks for their manly exposure of the latter hands for their ments contained therein, and seriously recombined by Mr. Thomas Knowles, of Keighley, and off the directions of the directions of the directions of the directions of the direction on without the engine, but one or more troom of the their pointed is given by Mr. Thomas Knowles, of Keighley, and off the third-class carriages then broke away from the directions of the directions of the thread and ran on without the engine, but one or more of the their class carriages then broke away from the directions of the thread for the first stage it is always local, and casy to be exting to the directions of the thread form on without the engine, but one or more from the therein, and ran on without the engine, but one or more from the therein, and ran on without the engine, but one or more from the therein of the third-class carriages then broke away from the directions of the thread form on without the engine, but one or more from the therein, and ran on without the engine, but one or more from the therein or the third class carriages then broke away from the thered Lay and ecclesiastical cormorants of the anti-slavery the 30th, it was determined to have a demonstration as might be supposed, was, that some midnight rufflans believe few of them experienced injuries of much properly treated.

The first impression on the minds of the inmates, the exception of the parties already named, I in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if believe few of them experienced injuries of much properly treated. on New Year's Day, on behalf of Frost, Williams, had broken into the house to rob, or perhaps murder consequence. The man killed was in humble life, forthem. The descent of the person who had forced an entrance, was announced by a loud thump on the floor, I heard I am inclined to believe, although riding in and the flash of a lantern, which so alarmed the one of the carriages at the time of his death, a serfamily that a female, lying in the apartment, fell sick vant in the employ of the Derby Railway Company. through fear. On a more close examination of the Correspondent. nocturnal visitors, which was facilicated by the light. it was found that the person in the room was one of On Tuesday, the 1st instant, an accident, which diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and at a decline of 1s. per quarter, as our the Rurals, who was supporting himself with his hands might have been attended with serious results, limbs, till at length a general debility of the conmaltaters and brewers still make very limited puren the floor, and examining the apartment with the lantern, while two or three of the gang were holding him by the legs and breech on the roof of the house, to prevent him from falling. On being questioned as breaking, he began to explain himself by asking, if there was any person in the house besides the family. Being informed that there was only the wife's brother, performing a number of similar visits to different houses in the row, by introducing themselves at the skylights, they again made their appearance as before, one of strength. them descending head-first with a lantern, and asking the usual questions—if there was any person in the house besides the family. These extraordinary visits were repeated three different times during the night, on their third visit, and told the fellow with the lantern that if he did not take himself up through the Arrival of the Remains of Napoleon at akylight, and allow them to have a little rest, to enable Cherbourg.—The Bello Poule frigate, commanded them to follow their work next day, they would cer- by the Prince de Joinville, and which has brought tainly use forcible means to make him. The man in back to France the remains of the Emperor Naoffice, a little intimidated by the growing impatience poleon, came to anchor at Cherbourg, on the 30th of the inmates, gave the signal to be hoisted up, and ult., at five in the morning. The Moniteur Parisien opportunity of threatening them with the full weight instant.

of his power for daring to interrupt him THE LATE MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER AT HUXLER, in the performance of his midnight duties. IN CHESHIRE.—Our readers will doubtless recollect

roused out of bed in their shirts and shifts, to accommodate these myrmidons, while searching their houses. On the gang going again to the house in which Mr. K. was, or rather should have been sleeping, he told them, very candidly, that their conduct was worse than that of the Inquisition; and should they attempt a forcible entry, he would feel himself justified in shooting the first man who broke in. This again produced a quantity more of threats about what they would do Samuel Winterbottom; tenor, Wm. Royle. The peal was composed and conducted by Charles away. These are facts, and may serve to shew the people of England the true nature and meaning of the term, Rural Police, and that an Englishman's house is not intended to be his castle much longer.

[All we can say to this extraordinary story is, that if the rascal's head, when first protruded through the skylight, had been soundly beaten with a poker, it might have taught him a valuable lesson as to the powers and duties of a policeman, and would certainly have been a very proper and justifiable proceeding on the part of the inmates.—ED.] LEEDS.

THE THEATRE. - We have had little time lately much information of the performances at the Theatre. We have perceived, from announcements, of tyranny and oppression, and that liberty may that Mr. Carter, the famous beast tamer, has been echo through every Chartist cell, and that Frost, astonishing the natives with his power of commanding the brindled inhabitants of the forest. We saw a portion of one of his performances and were much pleased with the triumph of human intellect over savage power, evinced by the extraordinary docility of his lions, tigers, and leopards. The benefits are now going on, and we perceive from an advertisement in our present paper, that Mr. L. S. Thompson's night is fixed for Friday, the 11th. We have had occasion frequently to speak of this promising young actor in terms of well-merited commendation The pieces selected by him for his benefit are such as to display his own powers of acting to great advantage, and have the additional advantage. two of them, at least, of being standing favourites with the public. We have not had the pleasure of seeing Mr. L. S. Thompson's "Tyke," but we know enough of the general style of his playing Yorkshire characters to know that the lovers of genuine homely pathos and feeling we need say nothing; he is too well known in it.
We sincerely hope that Mr. Thompson will be gratified with that "cordial to an actor's heart," a

bumper house. MRS. FROST.-Collected by Andrew Gardiner and Joseph Jones, for Mrs. Frost:—Mr. John Ayrey, 53.; Mr. Martin Cawood, 10s.; Mr. Israel Burrows, 10s.; Mr. Thomas Brumfit, 10s.; Mr. Peter Fairbairn, 10s.; Mr. Richardson, 2s. 6d.; Mr. John Box Office open from Eleven till Two.—Tickets Heaps, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Robert Wright, 2s. Total, £2. to be had of Mr. L. S. Thompson, at the Theatre; 12s. Paid for collecting, 5s. Balance, £2. James the Newspaper Offices; and usual places.

ILLINGWORTH, Auditor.

Collected by Andrew Gardiner and Joseph Jones, for the wives and families of imprisoned Chartists:—Mr. John Ayrey, 15s.; Martin Cawood. 10s.; Israel Barrows, 10s.; John Heaps, 2s. 6d. Collected at Mr. James Illingworth's, ls. 6d., making in the whole £1 19s., out of which sum 5s. were paid for collecting. James Illingworth, auditor. PROMOTION.—We are given to understand that a

FREE AND INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ANCIENT Peter's Square, Leeds, when upwards of fifty members and their friends sat down to an excellent dinner provided for the occasion, which gave general satisfaction, and reflected great credit on the host for the liberality and taste displayed on the occasion. LEEDS CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY .-The members and friends of this important society, which has been productive of a vast amount of good among the Irish residents in this town, held their weekly meeting, as usual, on Wednesday evening, when animated addresses were delivered by Messrs. John Andrews, T. B. Smith, and - Spence. Mr. Smith spoke, for a considerable time, in a strain of enthusiastic congratulation in the great and glorious as above. results which had followed the introduction of teetotalism into this country, America, and Ireland, and detailed with much animatedness the particulars ford, their most sincere thanks for his kindly and of the recent temperance demonstrations connected with the foundation of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society in the town of Hull. Mr. Spence also brought before the audience some striking facts connected with the sister country, which appeared to make a deep impression upon the majority of the audience. SOUTH WARD CHARTER ASSOCIATION. -On Tuesday evening, the members and friends met in the large room of the Grove Inn, Camp Field, Mr. Brook in the chair. Mr. Illingworth, of Vicar-lane, addressed them at considerable length in favour of the principles of the Charter. His address was well received; and at its conclusion, several new members joined the association. The delegate for this ward to the Council is instructed to vote in favour of

inviting Messrs. Williams and Binns to separate teal parties in each ward, on the occasion of the appreaching visit of these patriotic young men to Town Council.-A meeting of this body was called by the Mayor to vote addresses of congratuthan a tremendous row took place, in consequence been appointed to confer with the West Riding ma-

EDITION.

The following are extracts:-

ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY .occurred on the Eastern Counties Railway. The stitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a chases. There is very little sale for any except the train left Brentwood at three o'clock, p.m., and proceeded to within a mile and a half of the Stratford Station, when the attention of the passengers was called to an uneasy jumping motion of the carriages; repeated concussions were heard, and at length it was ascertained that the tender and a No. 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Only second-class carriage next to the tender were both one personal visit is required from a country off the line. The engine-driver must certainly have patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give used great caution and skill in gradually stopping such advice as will be the means of effecting a perthe train, otherwise the whole of the carriages must have been overturned. The guard, who was upon the roof of the carriage, was in a very perilous situation, and was compelled to hold on with all his

DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- Yesterday (Tuesday) afterneon, a most frightful accident occurred at the cotton-mill of Messrs. Cartwright. A girl named Gilby was accidentally caught by the machinery, when Mr. K. and his brother-in-law lost all patience and killed upon the spot, her body being mangled in

At the conclusion of the skylight business, the gang that a short time since a man named Thomas Hencommenced going to the doors of the houses, and demanding admittance, on pretence of searching for a thief. Persons bold enough to make any objection, were threatened again with dreadful pains and penalties, if they did not immediately comply; and numbers of the inhabitants, both men and women, were upon the strength of the evidence adduced has been committed to take his trial for the murder at the

next assizes to be held in Chester. THE NEW POOR LAW IN MANCHESTER .- The precept for the formation of the Manchester Union has been transmitted to that town by the Poor Law Commissioners. It is to comprise no less than twelve townships—viz:—Manchester, Blockley, Proceedings under the Highway Act will be taken on Bradford, Cheetham, Crumpsall, Failsworth, Har-purney, Great Heaton, Little Heaton, Moston, Newton, and Prestwich. It remains to be seen how the poor in these districts will receive the popular

Dublin, Dec. 2.-Carlow Election.-At halfpast six o'clock yesterday evening the sheriff de-clared the result of the day's polling to be-For Colonel Bruen (Tory) 289 For Mr. Ponsonby (Whig)... ... 201

Majority for the Tory 79 THE WEST END FRIENDS, Cheltenham, subscribe 10s. for the support of the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists, hoping many for amusement, and hence have been unable to give others will follow our example, and that the glorious work begun will ere long terminate in a total defeat echo through every Chartist cell, and that Frost, Williams, and Jones, may be speedily returned to

their native land.

THEATRE, LEEDS.

MR. L. S. THOMPSON begs to announce that his BENEFIT will take place on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11th, on which occasion will be presented (for the first time these Seven Years) the sterling Comedy of

THE SCHOOL OF REFORM. Tyke MR. L. S. THOMPSON. Mrs. Ferment......Mrs. Hooper.

After which, the celebrated Flash Ken Scene from JACK SHEPPARD. Jack Sheppard Mr. Higgie Blueskin...... Mr. L. S. THOMPSON.

With the Songs of "Jolly Nose;" and "Nix my Dolly, Pals." The whole to conclude with a Melodrama of intense interest, (never acted here) called the

WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS. Gerald Pepper......Mr. Higgie. Hans Mansfeldt......Mr. L. S. THOMPSON



FITZHUGH & C. GRIMSHAW

10, GOREE PIAZZAS, LIVERPOOL, LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK

Every Week or Ten Days throughout the Year; and in the Spring Season, every Three or Four Days. They are Fast Sailing Ships, of large Burthen, somely for Passengers. They sail punctually, wind and weather permitting.

TonsTons Register. Burthen. To Sail. FRANCIS I..... 500 lst Dec. ENGLAND 730 1000 13th " ALLIANCE 570 850 OXFORD 750

The accommodations in the Second Cabin of these Ships are very superior. For Terms of Passage, in Cabin or Steerage, apply F. and C. G. have Ships occasionally to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

44, ALBION STREET, LEEDS. N CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE I on every Stage and Symptom of the VENE-REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, and given gratis with each Box of PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and lls. per Box, containing a full description of the above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shewing the different stages of this deplorable and formalls. often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical

assistance.

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d. lation to the Queen, her husband, and her mother, on the "happy event" which has recently taken place. They had no sooner assembled, however, each wrapper) which are well known throughout each wrapper) which are well known throughout cuts of Oatmeal were in active request, and an Europe and America, to be the most certain and of the Tories inquiring whether it was true that the effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and Town Clerk's employés, were at work the other Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, Sunday? Mr. Town Clerk would not give a direct including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, reply to the question, though he had admitted that he had worked on Sundays before now; but that in such cases he never charged for it—a proof, he said, that he always worked on that day as little as possible, that he always worked on that day as little as possible, and which indeed if the must he admitted by all only in recent and severe cases, but when saligntion and which, indeed, if true, must be admitted by all only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation as tolerably satisfactory; for lawyers, like most and all other means have failed; and when an early men, are not fond of working for nothing. The application is made to these Pills, for the cure of Mayor, however, acknowledged that the Town Clerk was at work lately on a Sunday, to forward the Chancery Suit. The addresses were then severally proposed completed in a few days; and in the more advanced by Alderman Tottie, and carried nem con., though and inveterate stages of venereal infection, charac-Alderman Musgrave, by allusion to the "bloody old terised by a variety of painful and distressing symp-Cumberland," sought to provoke the Tories into a defence of their champion and favourite; but they had sense enough to hold their tongues; and so the Aiderman was disappointed. A committee having of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affecgistrates, with respect to the enlargement of the tions, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, House of Correction at Wakefield, the Council ad- Scrofulous or Venereal taint; being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief: We have received the London journals of Friday.

The following are extracts:

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND DERBY

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The follo sixpence was collected for the Victim Fund, and after the usual business of the association was concluded, the following resolution was put and carried:

That we, the members of the City of York National Charter Association of Great Britain, having read with great pleasure the beautiful said Ryan on the one side, and Dr. Wight and Great Britain, beautiful strong and Ryan on the one side, and Dr. Wight and Frank Mirfield on the other. Let Reform be RAILWAY.—Birmingham, Thursday Evening.—

That we, the members of the City of York National Charter Association of Great Britain, beautiful strong and the functions of the train which left this town at five p.m., on its arrival at Whiteacre Heath, near Coleshill, came in nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life slowly, though offered at a reduction of 1s. to 2s.

REIGHLEY.

REIGHLEY.

REIGHLEY.

RUBAL POLICE.—The following account of the pro
Which was that the engine was thrown off the rails.

Barley, for malting, as well as the best Oats, sell first stage it is always local, and easy to be extin
Solvey about the terms of last week, but second on the consequence of first stage it is always local, and easy to be extin-

> to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, improved, and it was readily bought up at the prices mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, of last week; foreign Wheat was also in demand, blotches on the haad, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated some threats. mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, The sale for malting Barley continues dull, period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and manent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain the usual fee of one pound.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is now universally established as a remedy of great officacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and promoting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for nervous, hypocondriae, consumptive, and female complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from juvenile imprudencies.

Sold in Bottles, at 11s., or four quantities, in one family bottle, for 33s., duty included. Observe-No. 44, Albion-street, Leede.

Private Entrance in the Passage

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the next OENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the Borough of LEEDS, in the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden before THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, the Younger, Esquire, and Borough et the Count House Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on Thursday, the 31st Day of December Instant, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, at which Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and others having Business at the said Sessions are required to attend.

And Notice is hereby also given, That all Appeals will be heard at the Sitting of the Court, on SATUR-DAY, the Second Day of January next, and that all the First Day of the Sessions.

By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, 3rd December, 1840.

MORE YOUNG PATRIOTS

November 16th, born and registered, Mary Frost Forrest, the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Forrest, Oldbury, near Birmingham. The wife of David Haines was safely delivered of a son on the 19th instant, and was duly registered Feargus O'Connor David Haines.

The daughter of William and Elizabeth Allen was born on the 17th, and baptised by the Rev. A. Napier, curate of St. Mary's, on the 25th November. by the name of Jane O'Connor.
On the 2nd of October, Elizabeth Bronterre Vincent Lane, daughter of James and Elizabeth Lane, of Francis-street, Northampton. The child was duly registered, November 13th, by the registrar

of the district. The birth of Henry Feargus Whittaker, son of James and Betty Whittaker, born November 27th, was duly registered on the 30th November, at Oldham.

Richard Feargus O'Connor Bamber, son of Wm. and Mary Bamber, was duly registered at the Parish Church, Manchester, in honour of that unflinching patriot, "the caged lion," Feargus O'Connor. On the 24th ult., Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Rushworth, of Newtown, near Huddersfield, pre-

sented him with a son, which was duly registered Feargus O'Connor Rushworth. The wife of Mr. Joseph Willman, of Bradford was delivered of a son in January last, and he has since been duly registered Zephaniah Willman.

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4.—Our arrival of Wheat is moderate, and we have a fair show of samples from vessels below; the sale is slow, and prices have declined is. per quarter. Fair Barley without much alteration, but second qualities are again lower and difficult to quit. Oats and Shelling unvaried. Beans and other articles as last quoted.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, DEG. 1.-The arrivals of Wheat, Barley, and Oats to this days market are smaller than last week. Beans rather larger. The supply of Wheat being very small has caused a better demand, and last week's prices fully supported. The finest Barley has not varied in price, but all other descriptions have been 1s. per HAVE a regular succession of fine First-Class Coppered AMERICAN SHIPS, sailing from THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK

Oats. Rye. Beans. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 1503 They are Fast Sailing Ships, of large Burthen, £s.d. £ LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS. - There has not been much doing at either the white or coloured clothhalls since our last. Very few merchants have attended, and trade has been dull. There are extensive sales of bankrupts' stock in the market, and this period of the year is always one of dullness. LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR, DEC. 2.—There is only a moderate supply of Beasts at market this morning,

few of which are of prime quality. The show of Sheep is larger, and more business has been doing in real prime Wethers. Buyers have been numerous and to some extent, needy; consequently the whole has been well sold up. Beef 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone; Mutton 6d. to 61d per lb. Number of Beasts, 250; HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, Dec. 1. -Our Cloth Market has had a rather better appearance to-day; more goods of all descriptions

price. Slight Fancy Goods for Spring are more enquired for, but few orders have yet been given.
The Wool Market is quite flat, owing to the large sales in London being about to come on, and is expected to fall still lower; but the Bank of Eng-

the following prices:—Wheat 59s.; Barley 3ls. 6d.; Oats 18s. 1d.; Beans 4ls. 6d. per qr.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, Nov. 28.—Our market this morning was thinly attended, and there were but few transactions reported in any description of Wheat; we do not however vary our previous quotations. Flour was in moderate demand at former rates. For Oats there was a fair enquiry,

and we note an advance of ld. per 45lbs. Choice

improvement of 6d. per 240lbs. was readily obtained. In the value of other articles there is no alteration. SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday, Dec. 2.-There was a much better show of stock to day than for the last two or three weeks, especially of beasts; the quality, however, was much the same. There was a good inquiry for best beef, and such found purchasers at a shade, and but a shade, under last week's rates. Prime Wether mutton maintained its value, but the best ewes and inferior the turn in favour of the buyer. Some quantity of beasts were left unsold, but few or no sheep. Best beef, 6d. to 6\frac{1}{4}d.; inferior, 4\frac{1}{2}d. to 5\frac{3}{4}d. Prime mutton, 6\frac{1}{2}d. to 6\frac{1}{2}d.

sinking the offal. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 1 .- Only a limited business was transacted in Wheat this morning, and prices for both free, Foreign, and Irish, must be noted about 2d. per bushel below the rates of last Tuesday. There was not many Oats offering, but few were wanted, and little progress could be made in sales at any advance upon our previous quotations. Oatmeal met a moderate demand at 20s. 6d. to 27s. per load. Several small parcels of English Malting Barley were fresh up for market, and were offering at 38s. to 40s. per imperial quarter.

HULL CORN MARKET, DECEMBER 1 .- The farmers servants have been at liberty since this day week,

the prevalence of contrary winds, the arrivals of any description of Grain coastwise are very small. It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim, At to-day's market there was a fair supply of farmers' Wheat, the condition of which was a little finest descriptions of Malt, although ordinary descriptions may be had ls. to 2s. per quarter cheaper. Of Oats there was a good supply from the country, which sold at last week's rates. In grinding Barley, Beans, or Peas little change since our last .- Arrivals during the week, coastwise, 200 qrs. Wheat, 330 qrs. Barley, 15 qrs. Malt, and 670 sacks of Flour; foreign, nil.

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

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) & J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office,

(Saturday, December 5, 1846)