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GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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Greenock Demonstration, "Family pass them ever, been by far the largest meeting ever winered on the Green; and if yet proof, you have it passes and a halfpenny toll the fact the water and a halfpenny toll in the water and a halfpenny toll in the fact the water and a halfpenny toll in the fact the water and a halfpenny toll in the fact the water and a halfpenny toll in the fact the water and a halfpenny toll in the fact the water and a halfpenny toll in the fact the water and a halfpenny toll in the water and a halfpenny to the water and a halfpenny toll in the water and a halfpenny to the water and the water and the water and a halfpenny to the current water the whole paper and the water water water the whole paper and the water water the water water the water

I now pass on to the Greenock Soirce, of which I and never was there a more brilliant speech made

Greenock; the whole was most glorious. On Wednesday morning a deputation of the ship carpenters waited upon me to say that Mr. Scott, a master builder, had turned off 200 of his hands for He told them to go to Mr. O'Connor for work. I a sovereign in Greenock is thought to be as valuable spacious hustings provided for the occasion. as one of Mr. Scott's notes.

tressed town in Great Britain; and there we had a discovered that one-twentieth of those present could suppose me to be guilty also, I have to request of the chiefs, testified the delight of the people on seeing once magnificent meeting in the Old Low Church, the largest building in the town, which was crammed to suffication, thousands having gone away dis-length, and apparently to their satisfaction. appointed. Mr. Thomason, the people's representative, was in the chair; our Chartist resolutions were unanimously passed; an address was presented to me from the inhabitants, and also one from the Chartists of Elderslie, the birth place of Wallace. The proceedings went off in the most pleasing manner. At eight o'clock, we had a very splendid source at the great Exchange Rooms, which was densely crowded. About 800 sat down. Singing of patriotic songs and good speaking, with music and soul-stirring recitations, kept us till between twelve and one o'clock, when we parted in high spirits at our prospect of speedily relieving the thousands of distressed who are to be seen pining in the streets, and hourly expressing silent consure upon consurrant rulers.

On Monday I crossociate Clyde to Dulanta win: and less I come to an important part of my history. Dumbarton, as Greenock, is a noted place for ship building; and the masters refused the men liberty to turn out; however, the ship carpenters and apprentices, to a man, struck work. Just one word about the term apprentices. They are not indentured, but are poor broken down fellows, who fisck from Ireland, the Highlands, and the overstocked manufacturing market, who work at the trade for five years to qualify themselves as journeymen. They receive not more than six shillings per week; and after eighteen months are made to do the sun sent forth a succession of brilliant beams. equal work with a journeyman whose wages are twenty-four shillings a week. Thus the masters, by a large procession, with bands, and a great for three years and a half, pocket eighteen shillings a week for their instruction, and thus does machinery affect even the ship carpenters, as the market is full of apprentices coming from the manufacturing towns; and this system has made the men entirely dependent upon their employers. I explained this with great effect to the ship carpenters; and all now are beginning at long last to discover that Steam is the inveterate enemy of man. Our meeting was no: to have been in Dumbarion; it was to have been in the Vale of Leven, a heavenly valley, commencing about three miles from the town, and forming a beautiful vale embossed in a rising ground, not hills or mountains, but as it were, a radiant boundary of slopes. Our meeting was to have been held in this sweet spot; but the tyrant masters, after having given their men permission to attend on Tuesday, recalled the leave on Wednesday at noon. In this dilemma, what was to be done? First, I must tell you that we held a meeting in Dumbarion, at two o'clock, to which the ship car-Penters' apprentices, and a portion of the population marched in procession with music and all the insignia of their craft. We had a very spirited meeting; but all looked forward to the night-and I'll tell you; the brave children of the valley thanked dreds of torches—aye, in faith, torches!

join the procession about three miles onward. I started with the Committee about half-past six, and wind and rain, which fell in torrents.

and said they had never upon any former occa- them their support in their accomplishment.

the intention of the committee to have gone on to came for me; and in order to make my tour as bene- incendiary. The property was insured.

Bonhill, another town on stand side of the third as possible the good men of Larkhall, who gow is admitted by all sure the Whig press to have river Leven; but, also, the water, and a halfpenny toll and marched first he water with their white

silence, having first ordered a place to be cleared reached a very excellent hustings. find you have not had a report. It was held in the to the right of the carriage, and directing another Mr. Gevin was called to the chair. A resolution Mechanics' Hall, a spacious building, erected by the party to go to the opposite side and turn the car- to petition the House of Commons for the Charter working men, and into which they have just intro- risge, horses and all, around like lightning. This and one of confidence in myself were passed; duced about 2700 worth of valuable books. About manœuvre was performed as quick as thought, and after I had spoken about an hour, the the building, while from its summit two beautiful tri-750 of the working and middle classes sat down: the and instantly our party left a space of about meeting adjourned again to assemble, as many as house would hold no more. It was a splendid treat; twelve yards between the carriage and the gate, could find room, in a splendid new church, capable at which the Bonhill men still continued to of holding about eleven or twelve hundred, and of than that delivered by John M'Crae, M.P. for thunder. Hereupon I commenced speaking, having which Mr. Campbell is the pastor. This gentleman thirteen hundred people. Some delay in commencing cent about twenty men to keep order at the gate, though very young, is considered the most highly proceedings was occasioned by the very miserable supand in the space of a few minutes, all could hear, gifted person in the West of Scotland; he is of very and then I began to reason with them, saying prepossessing appearance, and has a countenance lery could be seen, and this state of things continued that I would first address those at one side of beaming with intellect and humanity, which I am during the whole evening, much to the annoyance and attending the demonstration on the previous day, the river, and then proceed on the bridge to told is a true index of his character. that I regretted not being able to find permanent which for some time threatened consequences of merits.

On Wednesday I went to Paisley, the most dis- have addressed them in a large church, but it was those who are prone to falsehood themselves, should with the most tremendous cheering, which, with clapnot gain admission, and to the hustings we repaired, men of Greenock, the men of Paisley, the men of more their patriotic friend. When silence had succeeded where I addressed the vast multitude at considerable the Vale of Leven, the men of Hamilton and of the oft-repeated and boisterous applause, Mr. O'Brien

> the gate, but the toll-keeper very good naturedly papers which abuse me and my party. laurels, and evergreens; an excellent supper was stration they have ever had. tastefully laid upon the table; that best and most. Thus, my friends, commenced, and thus ended my eloquent of men, John M'Cres, was in the chair; first week in Soutland, during which I have been Mr. Themseon, the people's school master and friend, travelling to, addressing, and attending public meet-behaviour of certain of her Majesty's servants; his

> pleased to say that mine was not a bad one. I was sixteen public meetings; and am now, thank God, very Well, he was bound to be of good behaviour; the best fifteen hours at hard work, went to bed at half-past much better in health than when I landed on Scotch proof he could give of his good behaviour was, that, in one, got up at half-past six on Friday, and started ground. for Glasgow, about nineteen miles; breakfasted at On Monday morning, Messrs. Moir, Ross, of thieves and smashers, it was only proper to tell Glasgow; and, at twelve, started for Hamilton, in company with the brave, the bold, the indomitable I don't know, came from Glasgow to Straven for should think him as bad as the company he had been James Moir. The rain fell in torrents, and the me; and they had an opportunity of hearing and keeping. Well, his offence was, that, on invitation, prospect of a meeting was nearly hopeless: however, judging for themselves. While they were present, ter; the meeting was strictly legal; nothing was there when we arrived within five miles of the place of one gentleman came into the room, confessed his said or done opposed to the law. But, twelve months meeting, Bothwell Bridge, the clouds opened, and former prejudices, admitted his conversion, and after he was dragged to the bar to answer the charge of which gave us a hope that all would yet be well.

On our arrival at Bothwell Bridge we were met on in procession about two miles, to Hamilton; and that pledge, and promise you, that without going yet were they all conspirators. Now, all that he had shall speak for themselves. Moir stood up fre- will, in three months, have three fifths of the middle nothing, against the opinion of the miserable wretch quently and looked at the moving mass, exclaiming that it was truly wonderful; and all the people temperately. I have pointed out your sufferings declared that they never saw such a demonstration in Hamilton. The ground is uneven, the sun shone bright and clear, and the effect of the procession moving in the low ground as we viewed it from the heights, was truly grand. At length, after traversing the whole town, we reached a well-made and in the expounded the Charter that it was truly wonderful; and all the people temperately. I have exposed out your sufferings and their consequent poverty and debasement. I have exposed the vices of the present system, and bright and clear, and the effect of the procession the advantages which our system would confer upon all. I have exposed the fallacies of the Corn Law heights, was truly grand. At length, after traversing the whole town, we reached a well-made and remotest hope of resuscitating the Whigs as a party. and addresses presented, and capital speeches made of an impoverished people; and to the working out bond, shackle, or restraint, he was liberated; but misery—this misery—thi classes attended, and so great was their anxiety to have upon them for support for the only measure magistrate, and asked would be confess he owed the meet and hear me again, that they offered any which they consider would render them ample justice. reasonable sum for a ticket for the soirce; Upon the whole, my beloved friends, I am vain sumed ber Majesty would say he did. "Just so," said lative enactment, the distress can be removed. but could not procure one. Many, however, had enough to flatter myself that my visit so far has the worthy magistrate; so you see what was the magiswe sat down to an excellent soirce in the largest that the "Old Gentleman" himself never again will be him had now gone the way of all flesh, but we had but church in the town, nearly 1000 in number. Mr. able to direct public attention from the true and exchanges tyrants; we had gotten another set of thieves to rule us in the place of those we had put down. Now, Hamilton, of Stone-house, was in the chair. Mr only Chartism. We have resolved, and I think Moir and myself were the only speakers. There wisely, to allow all the spurious outshots to live and to put down thievery and tyranny altogether. (Cheers.) were several amateur singers and clubs in atten- die unnoticed, as we only give them importance by He had an idea that the days of the present infamous now, what in the dilemma was to be done? Well, dance to enliven the evening. Moir made a capital recognition. Chartism has increased in Scotland leaders it could be knocked on the head quickly— God that at night they were free of their task- vanity, that I did not make a bad one. I say from commenced. masters, and they instantly set about making hun- the result: because many, very many confirmed I think there is only one circumstance which I have The night was awful; but at six o'clock, the their adhesion to Chartism—and as bitterly as ever a most talented and virtuous instructor in the per- which he was expected to address them were—the ship carpenters' apprentices, and a number of good they denounced me denounced their organs which son of Mr. Thomason; and, prior to leaving that of those rights when gained. (Hear, hear.) Upon Chartists left Dumbarton with a band of music, to they said had grossly maligned me, the Chartists, town, I visited his seminary of from 100 to 150 young another orderion he would give them his opinions as to

the silent vale upon our approach, made the slopes. My friends, I speak of facts, and only of facts, around re-echo with the shouts of liberty, while the which every working man, in Hamilton, can confirm, brilliant blaze of torch light illumined the valley for namely, that some of our bitterest enemies have now miles around. We passed through a town called declared for the Charter. Let me give you one or Renton, where we received an accession of lu- two instances: One gentleman, who was in the mizaries, flags, and a band, and thus aug- habit of denouncing me and my party, on his return mented, we marched on about one mile and a half from the source, went to a coffee-house and took up further to Alexandria, where we were met by another the Glasgow Argus containing a report of our Glasgow over the iand, and a similar controll over the making set of torch bearers, a reinforcement of numbers, meeting, and which represented me as a wild descent and the country. (Cheers.) and another band; and the procession being thus claimer; he instantly tore the paper in pieces, and completed, the vale presented such a scene as none swore he would never read it again, declaring that of its inhabitants ever before witnessed. As far as the Whig press had been the ruin of Reformers, in the eye could reach the smiling countenances of the consequence of its slander of the Chartists. Another some and daughters of the peaceful valley were to be gentleman met me and said that he was converted, stripped the hobgoblin naked, and whipped it from for he must speak the truth, whether they liked it or seen sending forth their jocund mirth in spite of But hear this; as I was returning from the out-door the land. I shall next week send you a narrative not, that the repeal of the Corn Laws, the repeal of the meeting, a very gentleman-like person, dressed in of the week's tour. Meantime, let every man, My friends, I cannot describe the effect which the black, made his way to me, and in presence of those woman, and child sign the Petition. It is a "whole nortely of such a scene, and the amazement of the who accompanied me, rushed up, seized me by the hog" petition, and so much the better. We reserve taxes, aye, and the local taxes too were all swept away. congregated thousands had upon all around, there- hand, burst out crying, and said, "Sir, I am, or nothing; and he who is our friend will sign it. We no permanent benefit would be reaped by the working fore they shall speak for themselves. With one rather I was, a high Tory. I came thirty miles to want no delusion even upon paper. I am, accord the working men declared that they would satisfy myself. Dear Sir, I am satisfied. God hot have lost the demonstration for a whole year's bless you-go on with your holy work." On Saturwages. Mr. Thomason, M.P. for Paisley, who is day morning, as I was about to start for Strathaven, now located in the vale of Leven, and of whose the whole committee assembled at my hotel to say great services all bear testimony, nearly lost his good bye, and the Chairman did me the honour to senses and was with difficulty restrained from say that my visit had rendered Chartism triumphant jamping out of the carriage as it went on. The -that their old and systematic opponents met Committee, a set of the most spirited and fine them at all corners, shook hands with them, confellows I ever met with, were equally delighted, fessed the justice of their principles, and tendered

But now comes the "touch and go." It was Mr. Gevin, from Straven, (as they call it for brevity,) sumed. The fire is supposed to be the work of an

enforced the necessity of perseverance, drew tears and threatened instant destruction of the gate if toes cannot be safely dug while the ground is wet), much too lengthy to insert, breathes throughout a it was not opened. Thus situated. I proclaimed they all joined our procession which at length

Bonhill. This had the desired effect, and upon Here an address was presented to me, which I for- correspondent to perform his duty. The conduct of inquired what he was, and was told that he was a the close of my address I insisted upon all ward with a request to Mr. Hill, if possible, to the parties connected with the gas works was most banker; and I also learned that the society of carpenretiring from the bridge; this order was also make room for it. It is the production of a starving disgraceful; they demanded a sovereign previous to the land, which now returns sixty millions in rent to ultimately, that the shortest and surest way of gainretiring from the bridge; this order was also make room for it. It is the production of a starving disgraceful; they demanded a sovereign previous to the landlords would not then return that and some into production of a starving disgraceful; ters had 2500 in his bank, and could probably promptly obeyed. The gates were thrown open, I hand-loom weaver who never had a vote, and iyet muster about £500 more of his notes among them. joined the procession on the bridge, and thus ended who is insolently told that knowledge should be the only another proof of the bitter hostility entertained I told them to go with my compliments, and say the most anxious moment of my whole life, and one test. If it is inserted, you will then judge of its towards the principles of Chartism by the plundering

work for them, but that I had given them a job, to get which no man could see the result. Our second I spoke for an hour and thirty-five minutes. I pany upon the occasion of the dinner given to Mr. gold for their £1000 of his rags. This seemed to be procession soon formed, and onward we marched know that, as the clock was opposite to me. I was O'Connor, in the theatre, and it would be most unjust to approved of generally; and I have since learned that through the whole town, in brilliant style, to a the only speaker. The bankers of the town, and these who pay their money to hear and see, to allow nearly all the middle classes attended; and, as at motion of Mr. Otley, Mr. Gill was called to the chair. It had been originally the intention that I should Hamilton, I converted all our enemies: and lest Mr. O'Brien immediately came forward and was greeted Straven, to meet and briefly to state through the say he was glad to see them all, but for his soul he At the close the procession again formed, and with Star and Scotlish Patriot, the effect which they could not see them, though they appeared to be glad to torches blazing, colours flying, and hands playing, believe my visit to those several towns has had upon see him-(laughter and cheers), -and as one good turn we retraced our steps to Alexandria, where a public the very highest of the middle classes. This I ask as deserves another he would have been glad to see them; supper had been prepared; as we reached the a favour, and as a means of producing a similar ing none but thieves and smashers for eighteen months bridge a second time I made my way in advance to result elsewhere, and also as an answer to those | -(laughter) :- to give us no gas, looks like a plot to

> threw is open free to all. I had now-ten o'clock at I remained in the Session House attached to the night—been at work for twelve hours; had addressed church for a length of time after the meeting, to get that burns brighter than ever. (Cheers.) He supposed three out-door meetings; and proceeded to take my cool; and the most working of the working men place at the festive board. The people's own room assured me, that I had disarmed every one of their was beautifully decorated with the Star portraits, bitterest enemies. It was by far the largest demon- like a set of gentry in a certain house in Westminster-

> ings for ninety hours or fifteen hours a day, for the keeping the peace meant that he was not to demounce the receipt the peace meant that he was not to demounce the peace that he was not to demounce the peace the peace the peace the peace the peace by breaking the heads of the people in the Bull Ring.

Argus but would now give it up and for ever.

without stirring a hair's-breadth from the Charter, 1 number of large and splendid banners. We marched would get the middle classes to join you? I now renew no connection with the people attending that meeting, here again the people, who understand the locality, one hair's breadth to the right hand or the left, we ing the whole town, we reached a well-made and remotest hope of resuscitating the Whigs as a party. prayers, (Laughter.) After eighteen months' imprisoncommodious hustings, where resolutions were passed I have explained to the middle classes the danger by Moir and several working men. The middle- people I have stated the claims which the Irish before letting him out, he was brought before a previously provided tickets; and at half-past seven, been productive of great good. I rejoice to tell you speech; and I may, from the result, say without one thousand per cent. since the English persecutions

Whigs, who were my bitterest opponents, gave in omitted mentioning. At Greenock, the people have (Great cheering.) He understood the subjects upon Chartists, all brought up in veneration of God and the means or gaining their rights, but now would love of liberty. I shook hands with every one of give them his opinions as to the use they should make love of liberty. I shook hands with every one of their rights when once achieved, though with many them, and blessed them all. Let not my English of their leaders he differed as to the remedies for the and Irish children suppose that because I am en- evils of the present system, yet he contended for raptured with the Scotch, I therefore, love them the nothing but what the law of nature sanctioned, and less. No, I love all alike, and will struggle night the Charter th and day, until I make all happy, peaceful, and pros- nseiess, unless they made use of the legislative power perous, or I will lose my life in the attempt. Again, it would confer on them to obtain for themselves—that I say that I will break Oppression's head, or Oppres- is, the whole people, a complete and absolute controll get £60, where he could now get £90, could also get backward and we fall." "Universal Suffrage, and The people had been taught to look to a reduction of no surrender."

"physical force" any more; we have in Scotland man; he was for the repeal of the Corn Laws; he was

My dearly beloved friends. Your true and faithful Friend and Servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Black Bull Hotel, Glasgow,

Oct. 17th, 1841.

from our own Correspondent.)

BRONTERRE O'BRIEN, Esq. On Monday last, this

incorruptible and talented patriot visited Sheffield. Splendid green placards announced that Mr. O'Brien would lecture on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, of the National Charter Association floated in front of coloured flags revelled in the breeze. On the doors being opened, at seven o'clock, a rush for seats took place, and almost immediately the gallery, pit, and boxes were filled. The Circus will hold upwards of ply of gas; the stage was in darkness, while it was with the greatest difficulty that the people in the galdiscomfort of the audience, candles being to be procured to render the lecturer visible, and allow your the lecture, which was paid them, and yet, after all, did not supply the gas; but this shameful work is profitmongers, who fatten on the fruits of the poor man's toil We were similarly tricked by the gas comextinguish us—(laughter);—they have tried their hands you are not extinguished—and the flame of liberty, they all knew that for the last eighteen menths he had been in quod: that for that time he had been keeping the company of some very honourable persons-very thieves and blackguards-(laughter); -that now he was bound over in some hundreds of pounds to be of good behaviour, and to keep the peace; his being of good behaviour meant that he was not to expose the bad

sixteen days after his liberation he had attended sixteen meetings; as he had been keeping the company Cullen, Millar, and a gentleman whose name them why he was sent to Lancaster Castle, lest they declared that he had been a reader of the Glasgow there conspiring with divers persons unknown, to the number of five thousand or more, to get up routs, riots, Have I not now, in part, redeemed my pledge that tumults, insurrections, and rebellions against our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown, and dignity. (Mr. O'Bexcited roars of hughter by his mimicry.) Now he had said upon that occasion was approved of by the people. nsy, applauded; but their good opinion went for ment with all sorts of villains, who at the termination of their confinement were let loose upon society with-Queen 2500? He replied he supposed he might as trate's opinion of our lovely little Queen's honesty. (Laughter.) Well, the faction that had imprisoned

he wanted and he trusted they wanted the sameleaders it could be knocked on the head quicklyleaders who would give up their jealousies, abandon their rivalries, and pull honestly together. Let them have such-such to direct and command them, and the infernal system would speedily be brought to the dust. people had the Charter to-morrow it would be perfectly over the land, and a similar controll over the making taxation, or the annihilation of certain monopolies, as the only things needful to restore what was called for reducing taxation—but they must pardon his saying, soap tax, the repeal of the mait tax, or the repeal of any other tax was sheer humbug. In his opinion, if the Corn Laws were repealed to morrow, if the national classes. Mr. O'Brien then entered on the question of the land, and asked, "What valuable consideration do the landlords give in return for the sixty millions of rent they pocket?" The answer might be :--" They give the land." But the land is not theirs to give.

Who made it theirs? Neither reason nor revelation sanctions the robbery of the soil. (Cheers.) Here then you are robbed of sixty millions per year in the

shape of rental of the land; you are robbed of about two hundred millions yearly in the shape of usury and INCENDIART FIRE. On Tuesday evening, about Irish landlords—they would remember that Mr. eight o'clock, a fire was discovered to have broken O'Connor had shown that was the land let out into out in the stable-yard of Mr. Clark, a very respect- small allotments of ten acres each, a man renting ten out in the stable-yard of Mr. Clark, a very respectsmall allotments of ten acres each, a man renting ten
able farmer, at Kirby-Hardwick, near Mansfield.

At twelve o'clock I left Hamilton for Strathaven,
able farmer, at Kirby-Hardwick, near Mansfield.

We understand that thirty-three stacks, the entire
amid the cheers and blessings of the blistered hands.

But now comes the "touch and go." It was at Covin from Strayen (as they call it for bravity.)

Small allotments of ten acres each, a man renting ten population be placed on the land, and see the results are might support himself, his wife, and children suits. In the first place, those on the land would, as shown by Mr. O'Connor, live in abundance; produce of seven hundred acres of land, were conthe year's end, a surplus of £45 worth to secondly there would be a few months of the surplus of the ispose of in the manufacturing market; now in secondly, there would be a far greater amount of

year through, get more than sixpence a day; but we will suppose they get double this, say a shilling a day, vented taking his seat in the House of Commons. this will be £18 4s. for the whole family the year Let them, then, pull together, honestly and deter-

imagine 2,700 persons sitting enthusiastic people intending to join in procession whole population turned out to hear the "wild Irish- tion of "low many angels could dance on the point of repeated that the landlords rob the people two ways; down to a Charlest basens. Two thousand five separated by a large iron gate, while I, in the handred tickets were sold; and about 200 more of doas of night and in a strange country, found my—

to local of night and in a strange country, found my—
the procession from Straven, met us; and, in truth, posed the absurdities of a strology and alchemy, and he was a landlord? He had no doubt he would. He delegates and anxious friends were subsequently self surrounded by thousands and tent of thou- a procession it was. The day was cold but fine, and the barbarous cruelties inflicted on hundreds of unfor- did not quarrel with the landlords receiving rent, if a sal enjoyment pervaded the company, until the The arrangements were perfect, the majority of the people sanctioned it: what he demanded tunate creatures for the alleged crime of witchcraft; majority of the people sanctioned it: what he demanded tunate creatures for the alleged crime of witchcraft; majority of the people sanctioned it: what he demanded tunate creatures for the alleged crime of witchcraft; majority of the people sanctioned it: what he demanded tunate creatures for the alleged crime of witchcraft; majority of the people sanctioned it: what he demanded tunate creatures for the alleged crime of witchcraft; majority of the people sanctioned it: what he demanded tunate creatures for the alleged crime of witchcraft; majority of the people sanctioned it: what he demanded tunate creatures for the alleged crime of witchcraft; majority of the people sanctioned it: what he demanded tunate creatures for the alleged crime of witchcraft; majority of the people sanctioned it: what he demanded tunate creatures for the alleged crime of witchcraft; majority of the people sanctioned it: what he demanded tunate creatures for the alleged crime of witchcraft; majority of the people sanctioned it: what he demanded tunate creatures for the alleged crime of witchcraft; majority of the people sanctioned it: whether the creatures for the contract of the people sanctioned it. sentiments rousing, and the speeches of the first control, and where one incautions, or violent, or until at length the whole population appointment of the first control and under the head of "Politics," he examined the whole population appointment of the whole population appointment of the first control, and where one incautions, or violent, or until at length the whole population appointment of the first control of the firs applause was, the presentation of an address and a distant which occurred. In this dilemma, and not crowd in great numbers to this place by battle, which the lecturer showed was the founda. the power their wealth conferred to prevent the people by battle, which the lecturer showed was the founda. very valuable diameted ring, by three lovely ribertal based would be take the land of the control of the contro Miss Moir read the address, and subsequently two parties met with the gate only between them, there; the day not being fit for their work (as pota-present time in Wakefield hell. The letter, which is compel them to sell their land to the state. (Cheers.) Should he live to be a member of the House of Commons, and Cobbett, for removing the distress of the people; and he meant to be great the meant to be great to be great the meant to be great to be great to be great the meant to be great to be great the meant to be great to be great the meant to be great the meant to be great the meant to be great the revert to the state, that is, that the Government for the would be proceed to percentage of the percen

people shall purchase the estate from the heirs of the dead man, giving to them the full valuation of the the history and villany of the funding system, and estate; the heirs should not have the land but the price showing the means, and the only means by whick of it; for broaching this doctrine, your presious member. Mr. Ward, had, in in his miserable, trashy, Greenacre then showed the way in which the public propertyjournal, denounced him as a spoliator; the charge was a the crown lands—the church lands—the tithes—the false and lying one; he was no spoliator, he had never taxes—the rates, &c. &c. were plundered from the advocated the taking from any class under the present People; and concluded a very lengthy and truly system—what he advocated was, that under another eloquent lecture by inviting discussion, and expressand a better system every man should have equal facilities of acquiring property. Now, the law he would propose would not take effect till the man was dead. forward; in a brief but beautiful address, he ex-Would that be robbery? Did you ever hear a dead man cry out that he was robbed? (Laughter and cheers.) Oh, but then he would rob the heirs. How could they rob a man of what they never had? How could they be robbed if they had the fair value of the land? But how are they to be paid the value? He would answer. out of the proceeds of the land. The devil's in it, if practicable, and he believed that it would be found. the landlords, would not then return that and some ing political equality and social regeneration, was in thing more. If the land was allotted into small farms of ten. twenty, forty, or fifty acres, the occupiers could time he should be ready, and he trusted Socialists gencefar better pay £5 per acre than 30s., as is paid for many rally would be equally ready to afford to the Charthousands of acres now. The worthy lecturer concluded tists every belp and aid in their power, in their strughis remarks upon the land by observing that he was not | gle for justice and right. Mr. H. was loudly cheered. the inventor of these doctrines, he was only proposing Mr. O'Brien rose to reply, but before doing so, what had been advocated by the great and wise of all noticed a question put to him from one of the boxes ages, but had never been yet carried into effect, because to the effect of-" Why was he opposed to the Corn the sword had always been employed by the aristocra-law Repealers?" In answer to this question, he tical brigands to smite and crush those who dared to advanced three reasons for his opposition to the defend the rights of the human race. Mr. O'Brien next repealers. First, that the Repealers do not propose took up the subject of the currency. In former times it any measures to accompany the repeal. which meawas treason against the sovereign to make or issue money. But as the aristocracy and money ocracy acquired power they trampled the prerogatives of the sovereign under foot. Up to the time of Cromwell the aristocracy were compelled to defend the state—to raise and pay troops for the defence of the country, but when they tyrants—the aristocracy relieved themselves from all

feudal services, and compelled the people to perform

those services instead. Now as they held their estates

hold the estates. The monied classes have increased in power too, to that extent, that, in conjunction with the aristectacy, they now rule the country—the sovereign is a mere cipher; they have taken from her her crown lands, they have robbed her of her private income, so that she cannot get even a basin of soup without a vote of the House of Commons. If you knew by the banking scoundrels, you would say that kings, scription were personifications of virtue compared with these smashers and robbers, the makers and issuers of bank notes. They would, perhaps, imagine that their burdens had been reduced since the close of the war, if so, they were never more wrong. They were told the taxes has been reduced from seventy to fifty millions: the Tories in fifteen years took off sixteen millions of taxes; the Whigs in ten years humbug of the thing. In 1812, a £100 stock in the Three per Cents would sell only for £60; now a attentive and numerous audience, after which several £100 stock will sell for £90. Thus has the fundholders' property increased fifty per per cent., that is, instead of their burdens being reduced, they had increased; but this is not all. Since 1812, the prices of goods have so fallen, that every £1 of the moneymouger's £90 would purchase twice the quantity of goods now the same money would have purchased in 1812. Between 1812 and 1831. Birmingham goods had fallen to one-half, or between that and one-third of their cost in the former year. In Manchester, the fundholder could now buy three, and in some cases four, bales of goods for the money it took to purchase one bale in 1812. Things, he believed, were not much better in Sheffield. He was told that for setting, that is placing the blades in the handles, a few years ago the workmen could get 49. a dozen; now they could get but ls. a dozen. (Several voices, "'Tis true.") Of course all sorts of outlery had depreciated in price; and the fund-

Times newspaper have declared over and over again, that the Legislature is not to blame for the existing evitable result of the progress of civilisation. (Ironical cheers.) "Fools that these working men are," With abundant success—upwards of three hundred says the Times to imagine that the Legislature is to good members, and a happy spirit of unity and blame on this account: let them show, by legis-Let them immediately draw up an Act of Parliament to do away with the distress; and corrupt and tyrannical as these working men imagine the Parliament to be, we have no hesitation in saying the legislature will be most ready to sanction such an Act." Such has been the language of the Times; but, my friends, this is all humbug. It is

not one Act of Parliament that has brought us to our present slavery and misery; nor is it one Act of gow Demonstration. This little place is quite Parliament will restore us to liberty and happiness. He was ready to prove—1st. That all the social evils we complain of are the results of Acts of Parliament-2nd. That these Acts were framed for the purpose of robbing the people-3rd. He was ready to point out the particular Acts. He would take the statutes at large, and point out, not two or three. but hundreds of Acts, passed for the purpose of plundering the people. He was ready to prove that held at the Swan, to hear Mr. Candy give a lecture of that they do earn. He was ready to prove that conclusion, several members were enrolled, and an large masses of the people were robbed of five sixths Association commenced. This is the first Chartist of their earnings. Mr. O'Brien here stated the wages of the weavers of Cumberland, Lancashire, &c. He might be asked, what had the law and the Parliament to do with that? His answer was, who agreed to be sent to the Executive, at Manchester. The on fixed incomes, whether rents, annuities, pensions, &c. &c. The fundholder who, in 1812, could only four bales of goods now, where he only could then get one; this he was enabled to do by the competition among masters bringing down prices; and the competition among the workers bringing down Ashton, I have now to enclose the answer which I wages. He would ask, who is it but the Govern- have lately received to that application, which I forward Let no man mention the words "moral force" and England's prosperity. Now, he was an anti-Corn Law ment that gives the fundholder the taxes? What herewith. I regret to find that it is unfavourable.

have Acts of Parliament, indeed, to do with the misery of the people? Everything, was his answer. All the loars that have been contracted since 1691, have been contracted by Act of Parliament. What had legalised usury in this country ?- Acts of Parliament. It was not till the reign of Henry VIII. that usury was allowed in this country. Usury is tree and William Ashton, I am directed to express to denounced by the common law of the land. Usury you his regret, that there is no sufficient ground to jus-was denounced by the Fathers of the Christian tify him, consistently with his public duty, in advis-Church. Usury was denounced by the sacred writers | ing her Majesty, to comply with the prayer thereof. of the New Testament. Usury was denounced by Moses and the Prophets. But Henry's infamous Parliament flung Moses and the Prophetsoverboard. and legalised usury entailing upon us its unspeakable curses. But for Henry the National Debt would have been long since paid off. As it is, we pay the debt every twenty years, and yet have it always to pay. I before said that the men of fixed incomes were enabled to plunder the wealth of the working profits—again you are robbed of your occupancy in the labour markets—but what causes this competition? The cause is, that the people have been robbed of their right of occupancy in the land. Villains talk of surplus population. Let the surplus

there no longer being the present competition in the labour market in our manufacturing districts, the manufacturing artizan would be able to dictate terms to his employer, and, as a matter of course. his wages would advance—or, suppose this not to be the case, still one shilling then will procure as much food as three shillings now. (Cheers.) In Naples just now the four pound loaf may be got for twopence-in London it costs tenpence. Now, why should not the four pound loaf be purchased as cheap in London as Naples? The answer was, Acts of Parliament prevent it. He repeated, he attributed to Acts of Parliament, and to Acts of Parliament only, all the social ills that afflict us. (Cheera.) Mr. O'Brien, having spoken for above two hours, concluded by commenting on the Newcastle Election, showing that although the veritable representative of the people, he was, by an Act of Parliament, pre-

who is an able and malous advocate of the good cause. On the cloth being removed, several patriotic songs were sung and toasts given, including the health of the patriotic great, Mr. O'Brien. Universwift-winged hours notified 'twas time to make fer and instruction from the lips of the people's friend. Shortly after eight o'clock, Mr. Gill was again called dress by reviewing the remedies suggested by Painer

benefit. Mr. O'B. next entered at great length into the National Debt could be paid off: Mr. O'Brien ing his willingness to reply to any question put to pressed his admiration of the principles and talents of Mr. O'Brien; at the same time, he took exeption to certain things advanced by that gentleman, as to the impracticability of the means by which the Secialists proposed to achieve their ends. He (Mr. H.) maintained that their schemes were perfectly the adoption of the schemes of the Socialists, at the same sures would guarantee the benefit of repeal to the mass of the people. Second, Because the repealers have been the unrelenting persecutors of the Chartist body. Third, because the anti-Corn Law movement was got up to put down Chartism. Mr. O'Brien. proceeded to speak at great length in support of the above, exhibiting as he proceeded, the villany and rascality of the repealers. His remarks were responded to by the most tremendous cheering. Mr. O'Brien then replied to Mr. Hollyoake, with whom,

though he differed, he expressed himself as being highly pleased. Mr. Otley then moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Harney seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. Three glorious cheers were then given for Mr. O'Brien, three for Mr. O'Connor, and three for the Charter, when the meeting dissolved. The proceedings lasted upwards of four hours, it being past twelve o'clock, when the chair was vacated. The a tithe of the villany committed in the United States great length of the proceedings and the crowded state of our columns must be our excuse for giving but this very brief and imperfect outline of the business of the evening. We must not forget to mention that a great number of the fair sex were present each evening, and appeared to feel deep interest in the truth-telling statements of the Poor Man's Guardian. Mr. O'Brien has denoun immense execut of good by his visit to Sheffield, the fruits of which we trust will be speedily seen.

RIPPONDEN .- On Sunday last, Mr. Vevere. of Huddersfield, delivered an excellent address to an persons came forward and enrolled their names as members of the National Charter Association, both males and females.

On Monday Last, Mr. Duffy related to us the horrors of refined cruelty practised in Northallerton Hell-hole, and urged on his hearers the necessity of ioining the National Charter Association, for the obtainment of Universal Suffrage, which alone could save the working classes from the gnawing fangs of Whig and Tory tyranny. At the conclusion of his address, three cheers were given for Mr. O'Connor. three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three hearty cheers for a Repeal of the Union; after which, thirteen more persons came forward and joined the Association. Our room is capable of holding above four hundred persons, and is crammed to suffocation every time we have a lecture delivered

HOWNEN.—Mr. Skevington lectured here on Thursday, the 14th, in the Market Place, to a very Association ... Our cales in and our principles are spreading for and node in these districts. Our meeting was well attended on Wedrolled. On Sunday, in the morning, Mr. Candy, leasured at Bilaton to some thousands of the mineral and colliers. His exertions have been crowned

member seems to outvie the other in striving to promote the principles of Chartism. We fully reckon on twenty thousand signatures for the Petition, and are determined to do everything in our power to induce our noble-minded patriot. Feargus O'Connor. to pay us a visit. LADS GRAVE. - Mr. Candy lectured here on Sunday afternoon to an attentive congregation; and

likewise read the National Petition, and the Glashealthy in the cause of Chartism. BRADLEY AND HALLS GREEN .- On Monday evening, Mr. H. Candy unfurled the banner of Chartism here to a numerous audience. It was fully expected that Mr. Mason would have been able to come; but

not obtaining him, Candy was sent for from Wolverhampton, a distance of five miles. the people were plundered two ways—lst. By not being allowed to earn wealth—2nd. By being robbed filled, and the lecturer attentively heard. At the

> lecture ever given in the place. BARNSLEY .- The Barnsley Chartists held their usual weekly meeting on Monday last, when 10s. were in behalf of Wm. Ashton, and Joseph Crabtree, of which the following is a copy :-

TO MR PETER HOEY. SIR,-With reference to a memorial which I received short time since, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, in behalf of Joseph Crabtree and William

J. STUART WORTLEY. The following is the answer :-Whitehall. 11th Oct. 1841. Sir.—Secretary Sir James Graham having carefully considered your application in behalf of Joseph Crab-

> I am. Sir. Your most obedient humble servant. H. MANNERS SUTTON.

The Hon. J. S. Wortley. STONE, STAFFORDSHIRE.-A deputation from Hanley visited this place on Monday last, for the purpose of forming a Charter Association, they were met by an interdict, the Tory magistrate forbade the landlord. on pain of loss of his license, from permitting such characters as Chartists to open any association at his house, and although the room was properly fitted up for the occasion, they were obliged to leave without being able to speak to the people. But though magisterial tyranny has prevailed in this case, yet the visit has not been without good, and though they must not meet at a public-house, yet such is their determination, that if they cannot meet in public, they will meet in private houses and sow the seed of Chartism, even in defiance of the Ireland nine-tenths of the labourers do not, taking the food raised than at present, and, as a matter of power of tyrannical and haughty magistrates.

### Chartist Entelligence.

MANCHESTER -The Hyely, sincere, industrious and systematical Chartists of Brown-street, assembled very numerously on Sunday svening, the room over-flowing with a respectable and attentive audience, to hear the man after their own heart—the bold defender of their and his own rights a credit to himself and his arder—the tyrant's foe, the exposer of clap-trap and humbug, and the friend of the millions—Mr. James Leech. A furtian jacket was called to the chair, who, siter a lew remarks, introduced, in a fixtering manner, the above "sharp-biting Leech" to address the meeting, to draw up an address to the young the above "sharp-biting Leech" to address the meeting, to draw up an address to the young the above the special to draw up an address to the young the above reported that they had fulfilled their duty and read the Thompson on Friday evening, answering him point by address to the meeting, when it was severed by Wm. Salmon, point, to the seeming concurrence of his hearts, and in an edifying and instructing mannar. To give all his and call unanimously. Moved by Wm. Salmon, points would be impossible, without taking up too points would be impossible, without taking up too much room, which would be an injustice to the rest of Northern Star, National Vindicator, Chartist Circular, for the purpose of walking in procession to Northern Star, National Vindicator, Chartist Circular, our correspondents. Colonel Thompson said there was de. A committee was appointed to obtain the use of ham, a distance of fourteen miles, to welcome I a principle of selfishness in man, with which he (Mr. Leach) perfectly agreed, and which, he contended, farnished one of the most cogent reasons why the power should be extended to every man who performed useful of which due notice will be given, when the spirited discussion, it was unanim onely agreed that the service to society, to protect himself against the influence youths of the metropolis will attend to hear, the princimeeting be adjourned till Sunday; next, at five o'clock of capital, and the grasping, grinding, avarice and selfishness of his fellow man. Selfishness was an inhas suffered so much in the cause. herent principle of human nature. It was that which more or less propelled the actions of all living beings. But again, there was another principle, via justice, and which should not be lost sight of the power should be placed in the majority to enforce it to protect the labourer and his labour against the capitalist and his eapital to protect the weak against the strong to put down that most atrocious and unbearable system of gate being combined in one per son, Mr. Wheeler trainy and cruelty which was so prevalent, and to resigned his office of secretary, wh tolk resignation was ensure good food, good clothing and lodging to the pro- accepted. Mr. Ruffy Ridley mov sd that Mr. Wheeler ducing millians—to do away with the phenomena which be re-elected, seconded by Mr. Suspeon. Mr. Hogg existed, which left the most useful class of society at moved that it was incompatible what the two offices the mercy of the worthless, and that while the former were cooped up in the workshops and the noxious. poisonous, and body-destroying factories; they were sub-ject to the insults and theiron-heeled despotism of the last delegate meeting and distinct the subject be ter. Society (said the speaker) was so cerried on at the present time, that vice was virtue, and virtue vice. All schemes were resorted to for the purpose of throwing one portion of the working classes into the streets and bringing the others lower in their wages, so that they Mr. Hogg's amendment or were scarcely able to obtain an honest livelihood. It the secretary was then put, was the selfish principle assisted by the power of the of eighteen to two. haw which protected property and left labour unprotect. Ruffy Ridley seconded, ed that caused the masters to take the money from the highest approbation to h operatives and enabled them to feed and exercise those | manner in which he has speculating, gambling, and unbearing propensities, of secretary." Carried, which allowed and stimulated them to go into the fac- ports were then receiv tory and take as much as 8a out of 16s. Mr. Leach localities, and deputat then related what a working man would have to pay wait on them in the even allowing him to get the former sum, and argued mitte reported that that the reduction in the wages was not all which turers, of which the operated injuriously to the interest of the working man, Mr. Wheeler read for whilst his wages were reduced, his rents, leys, food observation committee and clothing were stationary, so that he would have to Resolved that it pay as much for his articles out of 8s., as he would when inserted in the No getting double the sum. Hence it was, that thousands other democratic were brought from cottage houses into cellars, to be managing the lecti dressed in rags and only half-fed. The tyrants, the that the room wou sotion lords, the property classes, had formed a foul evening, when Mi unprincipled and disbolical conspiracy, and having a and Messra Fusse a. Goodfellow. Simpson, and M'Grath power ever the law, they had carried their nefarious to attend as a de; attation. Mr. Pickersgill was elected designs into execution and sneered and laughed to scorn as one of the ma saging committee of the room, in the the working people whilst they were plundering them. place of Mr. He denied the assertion that the interests of the middle moved, and Mr. Stallwood seconded, that the money for attend, and record their votes, as an active Council is classes and the working classes were identical. Such as 500 cards be re smitted to the Executive, carried. So- the very life's blood of the society. The chair will be bakers, publicans, and other small shopkeepers who cretary brough ; forward a statement of the financial stood behind the counter were somewhat identified, because the better the wages of the working classes, the meetings; and I the delegates were instructed to press larger were their profits. If then they depended upon the the matter u pen their constituents. The council then wages of the operatives, they must fall in the same pro- adjourned. portion. Though such was the case, this class who had risen out of the ranks of the working clames, were generally speaking, the most hanghty and ambitions, and the inveterate enemies to liberty. Those who but a were the greatest tyrants. After referring to the Corn Law Repeal cry, Mr. Leach next adverted to the question of machinery, and grappled powerfully with Colonel Thompson's observations. in value, and referred to the property of Lord Egerton, who got a private act passed, which would benefit him no less than £10,000 by his coal mines, and were it not for that act they, the working classes, could have had the coals laid at their door, twopence per hundred chesper than they were paying. One man could get an act passed for his own benefit, while the morking classes might pray and petition seven years, and no notice be taken of them. He then referred to the taxes of the country, and was of epinion, that if they were to be taken of altogether, under present circomstances, the millions would not be benefitted. The newers would receive the benefit. He instanced the Stockport masters, who wanted to take 10s. from the spinners, and showed its evil consequences. Mr. Leach then combatted the fallacies of the repealers, who said that the Chartists should assist for a repeal, because waces would come down whether or not. The Corn Law repealers were continually petting arguments into the Chartists mouths, they made use of and then refuted them, and called them the arguments of the Chartists. Mr. Leach, in constanton, hoped that every working most would strend the masting an Wacoday evening, and not leave it till the business was over. Let there be me kissing, shouting, or bawling. If the Corn Law Repealers would hear the Charitate peaceably, why, then, the Chartists must hear them. He had evaded their meetings of late, because they had been convened in an underhand manner. But for the future the Chartiets must be present and test the intelligent working race of Manchester as to whether they deem machinery a blessing as at present arranged, or a curse. There should be two chairmen and an umpire to decide betwixt them. Before he est down, he would wish to impress one thing mpon their minds, which was, that until the working classes were in a pecition to claim their rights, they would semain as they were-shaves; and when they saked for them they would (as they were then) bemet with a satisfical grin of despotism. Mr. Leach then sat down, after delivering an excellent lecture, for which he was applanded while speaking and at the conclusion. Mr. Whitaker then rose and moved the following resolution: -" That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hareby given, to Mesara. Christopher Doyle, James Leach, and Henry Vincent, for the spirited and manly manner in which they exposed the fallacies and deceit of the anti-Corn IAW party on Friday evening last in the Corn Exchange and the talested manner in which they advo

exted and defended these just and natural rights contained in the People's Charter; and this meeting further pledges itself they will never agitate for anything short of a full measure of justice for the whole people, and that they are convinced can never be obtained until the People Charter becomes the law of the land." The speaker said the time had arrived when neutrality was a crime; when they witnessed the distress on every side, it was the duty of every individual to come forward and decisre his opinion. He perfectly agreed with the resolution; he believed that instice would never be done to the working classes until the meeting on Friday night, they would not let Doyle speak until it was carried by a show of hands, and Mr. Walkins threatened that if the Chartists opposed them he and his party would attend every meeting for the purpose of opposing them. He was disgusted with the Corn Law party in bringing a resolution forward condemning Sir Robert for prorogning the House, and then at the end of it to attach all the misery to the operation of the Corn Laws, which was only an effect of class legislation. He was proud to see the men step forward as they did on that occasion, in vindication of of truth. It was the duty of the working men to support them. Had they been middle class men they would have received the thanks of the working men, and he could see no reason why they out of their own manks were not equally as deserving. He was giad to witness the progress of the Temperance cause, and of Chartism in Ireland. After other remarks he sat down man rose and put it, and was carried misnimonaly. Mr. Leach made a short speech in reply, in which he ex-

ROCHDALE.-Mr. Cartiedge lectured here on Sunday, on the powers of the land, and on the standing

nery. The meeting then separated.

in his usual happy argumentative manner, making John Worthington, Armstrong Walton, Alexander many excellent hits, which told well upon his oppo- Wilson, William Wilkins, Simpson, Nodder, M'Manus, ment. Mr. Ridley was appointed to lecture on the en- Latucke, Wm. Waters, Caffey, Drew, Chas. Rowseing Thursday.

TAILORS.—A public meeting of Chartists was held at the Bricklayers' Arms, King-street, Golden-square, Mr. Cobb in the chair. After the transactions of the here. Not a meeting but we admit fresh members. must be be be been but we admit fresh members. Mr. Charles Bolwell, of Bath, lectured here on Wednessswils of class logislation; and was listened to with day night week, and was much applanded. Several of great attention by a numerous and intelligent audience. the middle class attended, and acknowledged the prin-A vote of thanks was given to the chairman and lecturer. Several persons joined the Association.

CHELSBA.—United Coffee House, George-street, Sun-

ST. PANCRAS.-Feathers, Warren-street, Mr. Fusevening, the 17th, on the "Evils of a Standing Army, and the Charter." At its conclusion, a gentificant made a few objections, which drew forth minimated addresses from the Home Office of the memorial that had been sent in behalf of R sent in behalf of R the following is a copy the lecturer, in reply. A good impression was made; new members joined the Association; and Mr. Ridley cons. Secretary Bir James Graham having carefully new members joined the Association; and Mr. Ridley cons. was announced to letture on the ensuing Sanday. CITY OF LONDON.—Porthe meeting of members

the National Charter Association, Friday, October Charles Westray in the chair. Minutes of the last with the prayer thereof. meeting read and confirmed. The Committee appointed the room at 55, Old Bailey. Mr. Carrier was to have G Connor, Esq., when that noble of nature visits that lectured; but, owing to the press of business and the town. The two committees met on Sunday night last, thin attendance, it was postponed to a future, evening, at Mr. Spark's, the Forest Side, S atton, when, after a of which due notice will be given, when the struct the spirited discussion, it was unanim ously agreed that the ples of justice advocated and explained by a man who in the evening.

MIDDLESEX.—Sunday, October 17th, 5 & Old Balley London delegate meeting, Mr. Fussell in the chair. Minutes read and confirmed. Letter rand from the Executive relative to cards; credenti as were received from Messra Stallwood and Lane; in sessequence of an observation from an individual respension of the London reporter and secretary of the London deleshould be combined, seconded by Mr. Nodder. Mr. Watkins moved, that, in cons spuence of the report of djourned until next week, letter from the editor on the Dale. After considerable motion was put, and negat . Mi Grath moved, and Mr.

ir. Wheeler for the very able parated. fiftherto discharged the duties with two dissentients. Rehey had formed a council of lecshould give notice in the Star. m :address brought up from the ette the Chartists of the metropolis. se sadopted. Resolved that it be Thern Star, Ohartist Circular, and papers. The committee for the me room, 55, Old Bailey, reported id be open on the ensuing Thursday Wheeler was appointed to lecture,

affairs of the council with regard to the late public

figh COMMITTEE.—The following persons were appointed a council of lectures :- Messra Ridley, audience. A goodly number of the sons and daughters confirming health. Stallwood, Martin, Balls, Watkins, Goodfellow. Mr. of oppressed Ireland were present. The best of feeling Fussell to 1 se chairman, and Mr. Wheeler, secretary, to was evinced throughout the meeting. A resolution in localities, &c., requiring the assistance of lecturers. The communic ations to state the place, night, and time of meeting, and a lecturer will be appointed to them, and the name , subject, &c., announced through the medium enrelled. The cause is progressing rapidly here; the The speaker next shewed how property had enhanced of the A forthern Star. Any persons wishing to give their ser vices as Chartist lecturers are invited to communicat s with the secretary.

LONI DON. - The weekly meeting of Chartists was held on Sw iday evening, at the Hit-or-Miss Tavern. 79. West- treet, Globe Fields, Mr. J. Durbridge in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confir med. Mr. J. Pickersgill gave in the report of the O'Brien Press Fund Committee, which was received. Mr. 15. Pickersgill, delegate to the County Council, gave in the report of that body, with a receipt for 12s. forwarded to the Council from this Association towards etraying the expenses of the meeting held in London, which was received. It was proposed and seconded, That we do have a ball in the rooms of the Association, on Monday evening, October 25th, for the benefit of J. B. O'Brien's Press Fund Committee." Carried unanimously. Tickets threepence each. Five persons were appointed a committee to get up the said ball; and it is requested that every member will take a ticket, and assist to carry out the object. Auditors were appointed to audit the accounts of the Association. The rules of the Association were read, and the chairman then left the chair.

WALWORTH .- At a meeting of the Chartists in this locality, held at the Joan of Arc, corner of Park-lane, East-street, on Wednesday, the 13th, Mr. Wild in the chair, Mr. Keen delivered a very powerful lecture on the wrongs of man. Mr. Ress addressed the meeting upon the principles contained in the People's Charter. showing that it is the only means of alleviating the distress of the working classes; concluding with an appeal to the persons present to join the National Charter Association. Mr. Rose moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer; and, in doing so, he wished to say a few words upon the subject of the lecture. He wondered to see the apathy of the people to the misery and destitution that surrounded them. He considered, with Messra Keen and Ross, that the Charter is the enly remedy for all our grievances. Mr. Wild addressed the meeting upon the present state of the country. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for his able conduct during the evening. Two new members joined.

ADDRESS OF THE LONDON DELEGATE COUN-

CIL TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS OF THE METROPOLIS. BRETHREN, -Men anxious to be free; we appeal to

you at this important juncture to direct your immediate attention to the address emanating from your Executive: the measures therein proposed demand your investigation-claim your earnest support. The time has now arrived when (laying aside all party bickerings) we must make an onward move in the cause of liberty, a determined attack upon the bulwarks of corruption; we have now an enemy in power who will, upon the least sign of vaciliation in our ranks, pounce with tyrannic grasp upon us - will endeavour to re-enact the brutal measures of their late predecessors; but arise in your moral majesty-show to the world that you are prepared to lead the vanguard of the army of freedomand the Tory government will, as they have ever they were in a position to do justice to themselves. At hitherto done, quail before the determined union of an intelligent and mighty people. You are acquainted with the line of conduct laid down by your elected head; if you approve of it, hesitate not one instant about its immediate adoption; it cannot be done on the spur of the moment; to carry its recommendations into victorious effect, it demands the exercise of your continued and persevering exertions; set them about the work in right earnest, commence obtaining signatures to the National Petition, nominate the men of your choice, men worthy to represent the intelligence, the democracy of this metropolis in the ensuing Convention, and have an eye on the means of raising the necessary funds for their support; relax not in your energies until you have accomplished all that your own interest, the interest of your country demands of you; see well to the support of the Executive-you have placed them in a noble, yet perilous position-paralyse not their energies by withholding the sinews of warby moving the resolution. Mr. Clark, of Manchester, fare; if you appreciate their exertions, give them the means of triumphantly continuing them; as a means of doing this, let each of you immediately take up his new card of membership, adopt the suggestion of the posed the trickery of Cobden and his improved machi-Executive respecting tea-parties, festivals, &c., and let those amongst you whom Dame Fortune has placed in easy circumstances commence raising a voluntary fund for their support. On this subject being well attended to mainly depends the effectiveness of our Association. Above all, promote good feeling and brothe LONDON.—TAYLORS.—At a public meeting, held our own ranks—let not the artful efforts of designing at the Red Lion, King-street, Golden-square, on Thurs-men produce even the appearance of disunion-let a day, October 14th, Mr. Cummings in the chair, Mr. spirit of unanimity preside over our actions—let each Stallwood delivered an excellent lecture on "the Charamong us, forgetful of our own private feelings, look ter, its practicability, and best means of attainment." only to the welfare of our common country—let this are more deserving of public approbation than a feeling animate our bosoms, and danger and difficulty remedy for those complaints which, in this variable During his long and argumentative address he was greeted feeling animate our bosoms, and danger and difficulty with much appliance, especially in that portion wherein will speedily vanish before our concentrated efforts. he called upon upon them to discard the Dispaich, and We shall then not only deserve, but obtain our freedom. other venal papers of the day, and support the papers We remain, your representatives,-Messrs J. Fussel, G. which really advocated the rights of the working men, Humphries, Charles P. Goodfellow, Thomas Mills, as the Northern Star, Chartist Circular, &c. The lec- William Drake, Philip M. Grath, Edward Pickersgill, furer sat down amid much applause. A gentleman of James Smith, James Knight, Andrew Hogg, — Martin, the name of O Grady made some lengthy observations, John Watkins, Edward Langwith, Mills, Dale, a la Daniel O'Connell. Mr. Stallwood replied to him Ruffey Ridley, Edmund Stallwood, William Whaley,

ciples of Chartism to the fullest extent, but said they could not agree with the Chartists in returning a majority of Tories. The conduct of the Chartists was fully explained by a few of our members. At the close of day evening, October 17. Mr. Dowling in the chair. the evening, a discussion ensued between the O'Con-Mr. Stallwood lectured to a numerous audience. Sub-nellities and the O'Connorites, which passed off with the jest "The Corn Laws, and Free Trade generally." He greatest harmony. They were taken very quietly one met the specious fallacies of the Leaguers by unanswer- visit more, and then for their conversion. A delegate able arguments, and produced a great effect. Through- meeting is to be called in some central part of Monable arguments, and produced a great effect. Throughcost the whole lecture he was listened to with breathless
attention; and, at the conclusion, several joined the
pointing two missionaries for those counties, by which
association. My. Wheeler lectures on the ensuing Sunassociation. My. Wheeler lectures on the ensuing Sunassociation of the sun of the sun of the unskilfulness of the unskilfulness of the unskilfulness.

Spivey, Huddersfield; Booth, Rochdale.

Sold also by Heaton, Baines, and Co. Leeds;
Brooke, Dewsbury; Cardwell, Wakefield; Hardey,
lived to be 152 years of age, containing Remarks,
so in its own nature, fatal, and which never proves
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land. Thomas M. Wheeler, sub-secretary.

MANSFIELD.—The Chartir's of this town met sell in the chair. Mr. Wheeler lectured here on Sunday in their room in the lawn or Sunday last, when the secretary announced that an an wer had been received

Sir. Secretary Sir James Graham having carefully cons. Secretary Sir James Graham having carefully dered your application on behalf of Robert Pedice, I am directed so expense to you his regret that there is no sufficient ground to justify him, consistently with his public duty, in advising her Majesty to comply

an, Ar, 4 Your most obedient humble servant, H. MANNERS SUTION. To Mr. Thomas Dutton, 901, Ratschiffs-

"gate, Manafield." O'CONNOR DEMONSTRATION. - Active pr carations are in operation in Mansfield and Sutton in Ashield.

BRADFORD .- The General Council residing in Bridford, held their usual m' sting at the North Tavern. The National Petition for 1842 was read and highly approved of. A letter from the Executive was read and two pounds ten shillings, the amount of card money due, was ordered to be sent to Manchester, and each Demonstration Committee request that all Chartists who intend to take tickets for the Seiree and Ball, at the O'Connor Demonstration, will immediately send their names to any of the council resident in the locality, so as no disappointment will occur to the members through want of tickets, as there are already many applications for tickets even before they are printed.

DEPTFORD .- At the meeting on Sunday, in College-street, Mr. Firth addressed the meeting in opposifor the production of a tion to Corn Law Repeal. The following resolution was i-szoject, seconded by Mr. carried unanimously:—"That this meeting places their fecusion, Mr. Watkins's atmost confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Erg., and ared by a majority of five. Bronterre O'Brien, Esq., and are determined never to the motion for re-electing rest satisfied until the People's Charter becomes the law and negatived by a majority of the land." Thanks were also given to Messrs. Stallwood and Wheeler, for their exertions in this locality, That this Council awards its and also to the Chairman, and the meeting se

HALIFAX.—We had a very spirited meeting on Saturday last. After the enrolment of new members ad from the various trades and and other business, the National Petition was read, seas and lecturers appointed to and a discussion ensued, when it was resolved that a saving week Observation com- public meeting be held in this room on Saturday next, to commence at seven o'clock in the evening, to adopt the National Petition.

> ON SUNDAY LAST. Mr. T. Knowles, of Keighley gave two very eloquent lectures in the Charter Institution of this town, which were listened to with thrilling interest. At the close, a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and the meeting separated.

DERRY.-At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of Derby, held at the house of Mr. Cotten, Davonshire-street, Mr. Sharpe, an old Radical of thirty years standing in the chair, it was agreed to dissolve the present Council, and elect a fresh one next Sunday Martin, who retires. Mr. Wheeler evening. All the members are particularly requested to taken precisely at six o'clock.

STCCEPORT.-Mr. Donovin, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on the Repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, in the Charter Association roem, Bomber's Brow, Lower Hillgate. The room was other instances, but these will suffice to prove the crowded to excess by a respectable and attentive value of the Medicine in ameliorating disease and favour of the Reneal of the union was mously. A vote of thanks being voted to the worthy lecturer and to the Chairman, the meeting broke up highly satisfied. A number of new members were young men are doing wonders in the glorious cause of Chartism and teetotalism. They meet at the association room on Saturday evenings at six o'clock, for rational amusement, singing and recitation. PAISLEY .-- O'CONNOR AT PAISLEY .-- OUR O'CON-

nor affair came off on Wednesday last, and began and ended in capital style, despite of the long-continued extraordinary depression of trade. First. being could find admittance; and hundreds on hundreds had to go away without having heard or seen him. Mr. William Thomason, of the Vale of Leven. the people's representative for Paisley, was appointed to the chair, and opened the meeting with an excellent speech of considerable length. Two addresses, one from the Chartists of Elderslie, and the other from those of Painley, were then read and presented to Mr. O'Connor, who was then introduced to the meeting, and spoke at great length if his usual affe Chartist Corn Law repealers, most effectively throwing the ridicule upon them which they have so well deserved. He spoke at great length of the sufferings of the working population, and of the best remedy, the one he has always unflinchingly advocated, political enfranchisement-showed most convincingly that no emigration was required if the land was properly distributed-went at considerable length into the absurd moral-force question, and proved that it was now happily dead and buried—and ended; in his accustomed masterly manner, repeating paid), addressed as above. his well-known motto, "Universal Suffrage and no Surrender." It is needless to say he was vehemently applauded throughout. A social meeting had also been called, to be held in the Exchange Room, Nossstreet, admission by tickets, threepence each. This place, which is capable of holding 1000 persons standing and sitting, was also crowded to excess, indeed whole crowds had to go away, unable to gain admission. What is called the "free and easy" principle was acted upon with regard to the refreshments provided, each person being served with whatever he called for. Mr. Thomason was chairman here also and commenced the business by a speech of consider able length. Mr. James Lee, farmer, of Stanley green, was the croupier, and acquitted himself in a most praiseworthy mannner. All the toasts usual on these occasions were drunk and appropriately responded to. Mr. O'Connor spoke for more than two hours, and was, as he richly deserved. repeatedly interrupted with the most deafening cheers. A number of patriotic and other songs and recitations were given, and altogether the evening was passed with a great deal of instruction and amusement The audience was decent and orderly, about a fourth or fifth of them being females. The only interruptien which took place was given by one of the "intelligent classes"—a drunken lawyer who had to be carried out. With the customary votes of thanks the meeting broke up about twelve o'clock, having enjoyed themselves for three hours and a half, or thereabout .- Scottish Patriot.

# EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.

DERSONS having a little time to spare are apprised that AGENTS continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the East India Tea Company, for the sale of their celebrated Teas-(Office No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopgate-street). They are packed in leaden Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; and new alterations have been made whereby Agents will be perfect cure. To particularise would be useless, the enabled to compete with all rivals.

Applications to be made, if by letter, post paid to Charles Hancock, Secretary.

THE NEW COUGH MEDICINE.

LIOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE, the next coach. II 'newly discovered remedy for Coughs, Colds, INPLUENZA, INCIPIENT ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION Medical Science is daily producing new wonders and among the discoveries which take place none climate, are so productive of fatal consequences to the comfort and lives of the public as Coughs and

This Extraordinary Remedy relieves the most distressing symptoms in a few hours, and a little perse-verance in its use will, in every case, effect a perma-a dangerous substitute, instead of the genuine nent cure.

COUGHS AND COLDS, accompanied by difficulty of breathing, soreness and rawness of the ish symptoms, will be quickly subdued, while its use further imposition.
will assuredly prevent consumption from this prolific Purchasers may

enabled by its use to enjoy the blessings of life, and and lls. each, here here to pursue their avocations with a degree of case and comfort they had been strangers to for years. Prepared by Charles Holland, and Sold by his Agent, William Hallett, 83, High Holborn, London;

by all the wholesale houses; and by at least one perls. 1 d. per bottle.

DROTHERS Being about to publish a work of the ainte sees. It must be known to all of you that not only have our brother Chartists, when they have come into a town, not known where to find any kindred spirits.

With the sees of the see ing no means by which to find the secretary or some one belonging to them, they have lost their services.

To do eway with any recurrence of these things,
want from each town, village and hamlet, in which

Chartist resides, the following information :-1st. The name and residence of the secretary of all Associations of the United Kingdom, having for their ebject, the attainment of the principles contained in the People's Charter.

2nd, The time and place of meeting of all Associa-

3rd. The name and address of all Chartist Lecturers 4th. The general place of resort of Chartists of each place, such as their News Room, Coffee Rouses, &c. 5th. It is also particularly requested that in places where there is no Association in existence, that some Chartist in such place, will send his name and address, as the Lecturers will then know where to call. All communications to be addressed to Charles Todd 18. Davies street, Dale street, Liverpool, as early as

The Chartist Directory and Almanack will also contain the People's Charter, the names and address of the National Executive, together with other aseful information, and will be printed in the form of a small pamphlet that may be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

P. S. Parties are requested to be particular in giving the names and address correct.

#### CAUTION!

mean and dishonest principles, to try to impose on the incantious various counterfeits composed of the most pernicious ingredients, merely for the sake of reaping an extra profit, totally regardless of the dreadful consequences which must ensue.

Exercises, any person may, in a few weeks, acquire felony of the deepest dye.

Exercises, any person may, in a few weeks, acquire felony of the deepest dye.

Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter the usual Fee of One Pound, without which no disgusting drudgery, which, under the present System, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring a knowledge of Grammar at all. THE extraordinary demand for PARR'S LIFE

Observe, that each Box of the genuine Medicine has pasted round it the Government Stamp. on which is engraved these words, PARR'S LIFE PILLS in white letters on a RED ground, none other can be genuine.

In no instance has this invaluable Medicine failed from Mrs. Moxon, York:-" York, Sept. 7, 1841.

forwarding immediately by Pickford's Rails. Instances of extraordinary cures are continually occurring to us by their agency. One woman who had been reduced almost to the last stage of existence by extreme asthma, was, by taking two or three boxes, restored to health. Another instance is a man who had been confined to his bed by rheumatism for sixteen weeks; quite incapacitated for walking but by simply taking two or three boxes of Parr's Life Pills can walk with all the activity and freedom of perfect health. I could enumerate many

"I remain, your obedient Servant, " For M. Moxon JAMES BAYNE,"

FROM MR. HOLLIER, CHEMIST, DUDLEY, To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. " Dudley, Sept. 14, 1841.

"Gentlemen,-I forward you a copy of a letter sent to me (as under), and which you can make what use of you think proper.
"I am, your obedient servant, " E. Hollier."

"Tipton, Staffordshire. there was a meeting called for three o'clock p.m., to "I, Joshua Ball, hereby testify, that I had been expended in maintaining the armed Force of the be held in the Old Law Church, which, long before dreadfully afflicted with Rheumatic Gout for 17 Country, unmerited Pensions, the Royal Squad, and the appearance of Mr. O'Connor, (who arrived from years, so that I have, at times, kept my bed for all the host of splendid Paupers, Patronage of the Greenock about four o'clock,) was crammed in months together, and could not get anything to do Peers in the Church of Scotland, Pickings out of the every corner where it was possible that a human me good, till I took 'Parr's Life Pills,' which I am Crown Lands of Cornwall and Lancaster, and other very happy to state have nearly restored me to perfect health. As witness my hand, this 11th day of Church and State. September, 1841.

> EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CURE. Tes- Mr. Thompson, Prince's Street, Glasgow; J. Hobtimonial from Mr. John Jolliffe, Lancer Tavern, Old

Haymarket, Liverpool:-"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. to Mr. O'Connor, who was then introduced to the meeting, and spoke at great length if his usual also amounts. He showed up the absurdities of the anti- for the great benefit I have derived from your Chartist Corn Law repealers, most effectively throw- invaluable Medicine. I had for several years been labouring under severe attacks of illness, from difficulty of breathing, accompanied with excruciating Members of the House of Lords are dissected and pains in the chest; and, although I have been under the care of several eminent medical men, I could obtain no relief. Your celebrated Pills have completely restored me to health; and I beg you wil make this acknowledgment public, for the benefit of others similarly afflicted. I shall be happy to answer inquiries, either made personally, or by letter (post-

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

"JOHN JOLLIFFE. " August 26, 1841."

SONNET.

To the memory of OLD PARR, written on the discovery of his last Will and Testament, in which is contained the method of preparing his infallible Medicine, for conquering disease, and prolonging human life.

O, venerable Parr, lo, trumpet fame Again calls forth thy long-forgotten name; Mortal of many years! how blest the plan Thy mighty secret does reveal to man. From this auspicious hour shall evil cease, Mourning to joy shall turn,-discord to peace. Thy benign remedy to man gives power To lengthen out on earth his "little hour." Disease to conquer, anguish drive away, And sickly sorrow change to joyous day; Despair to banish from the dying man A God-like gift! O do not lightly scan A boon so great, nor wisdom's purpose mar: God gave the power—his instrument was PARR.

The above lines were written by a Lady near Nottingham, who had been cured of a grievous malady by Parr's Life Pills; gratitude induced her to cause their insertion in the "Nottingham Review," and other newspapers.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen .- Since I undertook the agency of this popular Medicine, I can with truth aver, that has, to my own knowledge, been a very great blessing to scores of persons in this town and neighbourhood. Indeed, so numerous are the testimonials to the virtues of Parr's Pills in the cure of inveterate disease, that many persons who had been quite hope-less of any relief, have obtained a permanent and cases are so numerous. One person was cured of a bad leg of fifteen years' duration; another of Rheu-The licence is only 11s. 6d. per Annum, and many matism of ten years' standing; others of Asthma, during the last sixteen Years have realised consider- &c. &c. These are among the Cures; and numerous able Sums by the Agency, without one Shilling let are the cases of Relief in Bilious and Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Coughs, Colds, and Disesses of the Stemach and Digestive Organs, &c. " From these Facts, more than from any mode of advertising, the sale of the Pills is daily increasing every person who has been benefited is anxious to

"I am, Gentlemen, "Yours repectfully. "JOSEPH NOBLE.

"Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer.
"23, Market-place, Hull, Jan. 18, 1841." IMPORTANT.—Many persons, after learning that so many wonderful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE PILLS, have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done so much good. In doing this, however, caution must be observed, as certain medicine. The proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any untoward results that may ensue to those who have been thus imposed upon. chest, impeded expectoration, fore throat, and fever- but they can point out an effectual means to prevent

Purchasers may be sure they have the genuine medicine if they find the words PARR'S LIFE HOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE gives PILLS engraved on the Government Stamp, in immediate case in all Asthmatic cases, and particularly in Hoarseness. Wheezings and Obstructions of the Chest; while those who have laboured for years under the misery of a confirmed Asthma, have been are wrapped reunidevery box. Price is, 13d., 2s. 9d.,

Instances of cures, when every other remedy had failed, are received daily, Wholesale Agents-Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's by all the wholesale houses; and by at least one per-con in every town of the United Kingdom. Price ket-street, Leeds; and may be had also or all medi-

--- DAPER, poison, mercury

Just published, price 2s. 12mo. boand in cloth, RIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LAN-GUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have neglected the study of Grammar.

BY WILLIAM HILL

The Lessons, in this Work, are intended solely for the use of natives. They are divested, therefore, of all those hair's breadth distinctions and unnecessary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful can only be useful to foreigners. The science of Grammar is disentangled, in this Work from the folds of mysticism which have so long enshroused it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities, which pervade all other Works on Grammar, are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of Speech are arranged on an entirely new principle, founded on a Philosophical Consideration of the Nature of Language, and applicable to all Languages. The necessary Divisions and Subdivi-sions are rationally accounted for; and the Principles of Universal Grammar demonstrated, so fully that the meanest capacity may understand them as clearly as it understands that two and two make.

In Syntax, the formation of the English Language is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to other Languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shown to be little better than a heap of senseless Tautology. The necessary Rules are demonstrated upon rational Principles, and illustrated by a variety of Example.

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS.

Selected from a host of similar ones, may convey some idea of the public estimation in which this Work is holden:—
"Mr. Hill is evidently an original thinker. He

to effect a perfect cure where due patience and per-attacks, with ability and success, the existing system severance has been exercised. Read the following of English Grammar, and points out the absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly condemning the too frequent practice of making pupils "Gentlemen,—We shall feel obliged by your re-peating the last order for Parr's Life Pills, and he maintains that the only proper way to the mehe maintains that the only proper way to the maintains that the only proper way to the mory is through the understanding. . . It is of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, but justice to him to say that, in a few pages, he as the various affections of the nervous system, obstructions, and comprehensive view of the stinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions, structure of the English language than can be found in some very elaborate works."-Literary Gazette:

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Just published, in Demy 8vo., BY MESSRS. PERRY & Co., CONSULTING SURGEONS,

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ILLUSTRATED BY EIGHT FINE ENGRAVINGS. THE SILENT FRIEND,

PRACTICAL TREATISE on Venereal and alarming forms, shewing the different stages of those deplorable and often fatal disorders, including observations on the baneful effects of Gonorrhoes, Gleets, and Strictures. The Work is embellished with Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the external appearance of the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; to which are added very extensive observations on sexual debility, seminal weakness, and impotency, brought on by a delusive habit, all its attendant sympathies and dangerous consequences considered, with the most approved mode of treatment and cure, without confinement or interruption from business. the whole accompanied by explanatory engravings, with general instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are incapacitated from entering into the holy state of Marriage, by the evil consequences

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This invaluable Work will be secretly inclosed with each box of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, (Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1ls.) and the Cordial Balm of Syriacum (Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle), and is pointed out to suffering humanity as a Silent Friend, to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.

recommend them, and assist his neighbour.—En- Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box, are well nate enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following closed is £50, which please send me in Pills by the known throughout Europe and America, to be the are some of the many symptoms that distinguish st certain and effectual cure ever dis every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats in both sexes, including Gonorrhoea, Gleets, Second scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the ship dary Symptoms. Strictures, Seminal Weakness, bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs. Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatisms. without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from &c. &c. business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an carly application is made to these Pills for the cure of the above complaint, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the cradication is generally completed in a few days.

> under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to tions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure their system with Mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialised out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate; and heat representations of the functions of Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate; and nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its! fatal result either to neglect or ignorance. In the first stage it is always local, and easy to be extinguished by attending to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but when neglected or improperly treated, a mere local affection will be converted into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a flour one and result manady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not, in its own nature, fatal, and which never proves

ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and bedy, ulcerations. Plotches on the head, face, and body, dinners of hight; poise ringths cars, desiress, ebstinate gleet, nodes on the shin bones, alcerated series threat, diseased ness, with noctoral pains in the lead and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melanchely death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

These Fills are mild and effectual in their operations of their series and a melanchely death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

tion, without mercury, or mineral, and require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance from business: possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in its worst stage, without the least exposure to the patient; they are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innecent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of a malignant tendency and a wariety of other com-plaints that are most assuredly introduced by the

ame neglect and imprudence.

It is only by purifying the vital stream from insidious disease, that the body can be preserved in health and vigour. Hence the infinite variety of complaints an infected state of the blood induces, and hence the new and deceptive forms a tainted habit puts on, which often deceive the most eminent of the faculty, and ballle the best intentions towards

In those disorders wherein salivation has left the patient uncured, weak, and disheartened, and when no other remedy could restore the unhappy sufferer to that health which he has unfortunately lost, the PURIFYING SPECIFIC PLEAS will be found the only effectual and radical remedy; and have ever been successful, though administered in many desperate cases of Evil, Sourvy, and Leprosy, as well as removing Pimples from the Face, Sore Legs, or ether disagreeable Eruptions on the head, face, and bedy.

Price 2s. 3d. 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box. Prepared only by Messre PERRY & Co. Surgeons, 44, Albion-street, Leeds, (Private Entrance in the Passage,) and 4, Great Charles-street, Bir-

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

they will be securely packed, and carefully pro tected from observation. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state are affected with any weaknesses, total impotency, barrenness, &c. A perseverance in its use has been the happy means of relieving many thousands, and of restoring a great number to the permanent enjoyment of life. It is remarkable for its efficacy in all disorders of the digestive organs, and is especially recommended to those, who, from the irregularities of youthful age, habits of studious application, or a life of pleasure, have fallen into a despondent state of mind, and that distressing train of symptoms commonly dene-Also, Price Fourpence, minated the nervous. In such persons the mental THE GRAMMATICAL TEXT BOOK, for the arc not less enfeebled than the corporeal, and to Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity s four in one Family Bottle for 33s. (including Messra.

> outside of each wrapper.) The Five Pound Cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of One Pound Twelve Shillings, may be had as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4. Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the Country who require a course of this admirable Medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter which will entitle them to the full benefit of such

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Mesers. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row.) Birmingham. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effect permanent and effectual cure, after all other mean have proved ineffectual.

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# MEDICAL ADVICE. MESSRS. WILKINSON

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HAVING devoted their Studies exclusively for many years to the successful treatment of the Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also, to the frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two.

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They hope that the successful, easy, and expedition mode they have adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a certain disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury, Syphilitic Diseases, in their mild and most will establish their claims for support. As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but, on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore, the practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstances In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, order to discriminate their real nature, and which may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too cautious into whose hands they commit themselves. The propriety of this remark is abundantly manifested, by the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is fortaed for this disease :- A general debility; eruption on the

Messra, W, and Co.'s invariable rule is to give & Card to each of their patients, as a guarantee for Cure, which they pledge themselves to perform, or return the fee.

For the accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult Messrs. W. and Co. personally The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directions of its being an antidote for a certific so plain that Patients of its part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions so plain that Patients of its part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and plain that Patients of its part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and plain that Patients of its part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and part of the following Agents, with Printed Directions and part of the following Agents and part of the followin

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And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate,

THE LAND! THE LAND! A Parody on "The Sea! the Sea!" THE land! the land! our native land Encumbered by a tyrant band Of idle drones, who live at ease Upon the labour of the bees-Who "toil not neither do they spin." Yet rich profusion revel in : Although to labour they refuse. They claim all inbour's sons produce : An idle, selfish, worthless crew, Who nought but mischief ever do-A base, destructive, treas band,

Usurpers of our mative land 1. I love. I love my mative hand ! And cheerfully would lend a hand ·To force the usurpers of our soil-The plunderers of our honest toil, To inhour's some to yield their right, Or quail before their matchless might: To grant the working millions prayer, The fruits of industry to share; To listen to the people's voice, Enact the Charter of their choice; From tyrants wrest the just demand.

Gar land I our land I our mative land Soon may a mobile patriot band, United in the sacred cause Of equal rights and equal laws, Paissant armed with truth and right, Triumphant put their foes to flight; Or teach them to submit to share, In common with each fellow-heir, The bounties which the earth affords To all who labour, alaves or lords; Maintain the Chartists' just demand, The freedom of their native land !

The freedom of our native land!

JAMES FRENCH. Newcastle, Staffordshire.

O'CONNOR'S WELCOME. SURG BY MR. BRYCE, IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE

> To tyranny farewell, O'Connor's left his cell. The chieftain comes forth; He comes to fight for all-He comes to disenthrall The children of the North. He lives for us-for us he'd die. Then let your broadest banners fly, Our hearts beat as of yore. The fhirtle and bine-bell bequeath-Glorious be our champion's wreath By many a laurel more.

Enshrined in every breast,

The noblest and the best, As bright as ever shone; . The hero of the fight, In all his moral might, To victory leads us on. Him nobly rally round-arise, And with your welcomes ring the skies; The gless will echoing rosz-Our wild wind free will proudly breathe Fragrance e'er our Marshal's wreath, To add one laurel more.

God-like our here rides O'er faction's surging tides, With principle his guide; Long may he is maintain, And soon in triumph claim The Charter for his bride. And Justice, hovering on the wing, When all his fights are o'er, From immortality bequeath To Feargus an eternal wreath-One glorions harrel more !

THOMAS GILLESPIR Glasgow, October, 1841.

## Local and General Entelligence.

ABERDEEN.-For some time back the weather has been very unsteady, and very unfavourable for harvest operations. For the last fortnight there has been very little field work done, and none of the crops have been got in; indeed, if there is not a speedy change for the better, the standing crop, as also that already out, will be entirely destroyed. On Friday night last, there wascsome from; on Seturday morning it was dull and cloudy, and about toolet there was a violent hail shower. which lasted for about half an hour, and about four e'clock the rain began to descend in buckets' full, as the saving is, and almost continued unabated until the Sabbath morning. God help the poor, if such weather continues, hundreds of whom are walking the streets unwillingly idle; those who have work are scarcely able to supply themselves and families with the necessaries of life. If such a state of things esatinues, the people, in the madness of despair. will be driven to desperation, and then, woe to the appressor! O! little did Sir Bob know the distress that pervades the country, or he would not have proregued the den of spoliators until he had done some-

thing for the starving millions. CARLISLE -CRUEL AND BRUTAL CONDUST OF nistration of the New Poor Law by the Board of Guardians and their servants; indeed, we may say, that that cruel and unchristian law has never fully come into operation here. An attempt was made sometime back in the Board of Guardians to carry a motion for the building of a new bastile, for there were certain heartless Whig "feelosofers," who displayed a strong desire to have the law carried out in all its horrible deformity; but thanks to the people, who, perceiving this, returned a majority of members to the Board who were opposed to this measure; so that the party anxious for the building of a new Bastile were successfully frustrated in their mientions; and we have remained just as we were previous to the passing of the New Poor Law Bill, with the exception of a certain classification having taken place. There are three houses, one for children, one for males, and the other for females. The first of these has been well conducted, and through the laucable exertions of several members of the Board of Guardians, a very extended and liberal system n education has been introduced; which is creditable to those gentlemen, and which must finally move very beneficial to the poor, but unfortunate innates. Of the second we have heard no serious complaints. But we regret to say, that we cannot peak thus favourably of the third; the abode of iemales and infant children, where, above all others, the milk of human kindness ought to abound; for surely it is enough to be subjected to the confinement and scanty fare of a workhouse, without being subjected to the most wanton attacks and harshness on the part of the master of the place. We were slow to believe the various reports which we have heard, of the cruel and heartless treatment to which the inmates of this place were said to be subjected; and to satisfy ourselves of the accuracy of these reports, we proceeded to parties who had been in-Joseph Nixon. The facts which we gathered are nearly as follow: - It appears that a certain apart- partially gone to pieces. ment in the house is set apart for women with young children, and that a certain quantity of wheaten bread is allowed to make sope for the infants. The women in this apartment had made themselves a little tea, and while partaking of it, were discovered by Mr. Nixon, and for which horrible crime he treated them with great harshness, and stopped the allowance of bread to the children. Surely, those little innocents were guilty of no crime, that they should thus be deprived of the little sustenance them, and made to suffer the biting pangs of hunger, for the faults of their mothers. In consequence of mother, actually scaled the walls of the prison, and went and purchased a little bread for their tarving infants. This act was discovered and made examined the women's apartments, and having discovered the little bread deprived them of it, and a state of rage and indignation he went from one

and of a bell. Some of the women, in conse-

table, the other day, in the presence of a great number of women and children, he made use of the most brutal and obscene iana usge, (such as we will not here repeat,) towards a young woman who had been so unfortunate as to have an illegitimate child. and actually offered every woman a shilling who would kick the unfortunate creature about the yard! Our heart sickens at the bare recital of such horrible enormities, and we are apt to exclaim, with the

Where is thy arm, Oh! vengeance, where the rod That smote the foes of Zion and of God?" -Correspondent,

STROUD. On Wednesday, Oct. 6th, Mr. John cal attempt was made upon the life of a respect-able female, near the Mill House, on the road leading to Brisley from Stroud. The ruffian, after being foiled in his purpose, stripped her of her clothes, and left her to go a distance of two miles and a half in the same condition. A reward of £50 is offered for the offender.—On Saturday, the 9th, a person named Foulks, put an end to his life by hanging himself at White's Hill, in the parish of Stroud.—Same day, a person named Monks, a man of loose character, attempted self-destruction by hanging himself to the bed-post, at his own house, but was prevented by his daughter.

RIRMINGHAM .- GREAT CHURCH RATE MEETING.—In opposition to ninety-nine out of every hundred people in Birmingham, the stupid and bigotted churchwardens, Kimberley and Boucher, not content with their former defeat, determined on calling a meeting on Friday last, at the Town Hall, of those who are liable to the direct payment of poorrates, in order to make an application for a rate of sixpence in the pound, very few houses under £20 yearly rental paying their rates direct, so that the worthies calculated on having it all their own way. The working men, however, determined to be pre-BAZALB, ON THE EVENING OF THE DEMONSTRA-BAZALB, ON THE EVENING OF THE DEMONSTRA-LOS FOR O'CONSOR.

TION FOR O'CONSOR.

TOOK PIECE PREVIOUS to the chair being taken, cocasioned by the tomfoolery of Mr. Boucher, who thrust himself into the seat which should be occupied by the Chairman. The business began at eleven o'clock, and after a vast deal of sparring on both sides, in which Messrs. M'Donnell, Donglas, Thompson, and others, took part, Mr. Alderman Weston was elecothers, took part, Mr. Alderman Weston was election, and all the gravedigger's pigs have, by ted Chairman by an overwhelming majority. The erder of the Procureur-General, been killed and inchurch-rate party were about to demand a poll in favour of Mr. Guttridge, but ultimately agreed to allow Mr. Weston to take the chair. The estimated expences of bell ringing, surplice washing, &c., having been gone into, Mr. Alston moved, "That a rate of sixpence is the pound be granted." Mr. R. K. Douglas moved that the rate should not be granted. Upon the question being put, nearly every hand was held up against the rate, and a few white gloves in favour of it. Mr. White addressed the meeting, and blamed the Whigs and sham Reformers for not doing away with the rates altogether when they had the power of doing so; he
would nevertheless oppose the rate. Mr. Collins
would nevertheless oppose the rate. Mr. Collins
was altofather told him every one did it." The chaplain is
book written by Mr. Campbell, Secretary to the Executive seeking the overthrow of a Wing Ministry.

a little hard on the poor fellow's ignorance on reliwould nevertheless oppose the rate. Mr. Collins
would hardly be expected by the poor simple of himself the tions to give them permission to sittend meetings, when
the chapter of the book written by Mr. Campbell, Secretary to the Executive seeking the overthrow of a Wing Ministry.

The operatives of Leven, having many of them been
the chapter of the poor fellow's ignorance on reliwould nevertheless oppose the rate. Mr. Collins also opposed the rate. The church-rate party demanded a poll, which was appointed to take place that evening, and continue until four o'clock on the as the chaplain, who is bound to cultivate a profesfollowing Thursday. The polling proceeds with sional acquaintance with such subjects. It might be equally difficult to impress the guilt of stealing on the spirit, and up to the time of our writing on the subjects. (Tuesday evening), there is a majority of 2,000 on the prisoner's mind, especially as his father had against the rate.

scenes which daily take place at the Public-office of tolerably well. this town. On Thursday last, a man named Bates. was brought before the magistrates, at the instance of a miserable looking attorney, who said he was employed by a society for the prosecution of felons. The enormous crime laid against the prisoner, a toil-worn button-maker, was, that he had some buttons in his possession, the property of his em-ployer, Mr. Elliot, for whom Bates had worked for ten years. The buttons were produced by a great mountain of flesh in policeman's clother, who deposed to finding the buttons in the bottom of a teacaddy on the mantelpiece. He produced them with great pomp, and when fairly opened to public view. there appeared about a score of rusty old buttons. which would not sell for a penny at any "odds and ends" in the kingdom. The man said he had worked ten years for Mr. Elliot, who, by-the-bye; is a great devotee at Carr's-lane chapel, and as might be supposed, had, perhaps once in three months, picked up a rusty button, which might be used when others had dropped from his tattered garments. He said he had brought them from the workshop. A little snivelling clerk, identified some of the property, (about three buttons,) after which the pettifogger tried with all his might to get the man committed, as an example. After a vast deal of solemn shaking of heads and long looks, the man, after suffering some previous imprisonment, was discharged with a lecture from the solons on the bench, on the awful crime of taking two or three rusty buttons during ten years, in which time he had perhaps earned ten pounds for his master for every button produced as evidence against him. Another case was that of a poor old woman named Caroline Baker, who was charged by a well-dressed young woman, named Walker, with stealing a bottle-jack. The only evidence produced was that of another young female, who said that she saw the poor old woman, who is a neighbour of theirs, with something under her apron. The case was dismissed, but the question to be asked THE MASTER OF COLEFELL-HILL WORKHOUSE, IN is, what compensation are injured people to receive THE PARISH OF SAIRT MARY'S WITHOUT.—We had when they are thrust into a prison at the whim of hitherto congratulated ourselves on the mild admi- every well-dressed scoundrel. During the whole of those trials, about twelve lazy policemen were lounging on the seats. When will those rascalities come to an end?

was objected to by the Working Men's Association.

Caurion to Scolds.—A few days ago a woman, in the neighbourhood of Hawarden, in a paroxysm of passion, whilst delivering a family lecture to one of her daughters, actually dislocated her lower jaw. and her chin falling upon her chest, instantly paralysed all powers of further ejaculation. An eminent surgeon residing in the neighbourhood was called n. who experienced much difficulty in reducing and when they had got as far as Worsbrough-hill, a the patient suffering the most excruciating pain

during the operation.—Carnaroon Herald. HUNT EXTRAORDINARY.—We are informed that the Earl of Devon's harriers came across a donkey last week, and gave chase to the poor animal, who was enjoying himself with the pleasing reflections that his friends were at last in office. His meditations were, however, very brief, for the hounds ran into him, and before they could be called off, the unhappy donkey was torn to pieces. If every ass that travels near Lord Devon's princely domain is had lost in the scuffle, proceeded on the road home, to be subjected to this peril, we fear that the toll- and called at the Ring of Bells public-house at Darkeepers will soon have to abandon their gates .- field-bridge, where they met with Thomas Depledge

Loss of an Emigrant Ship, the Urania. On brothers, had gone back to Barnsley, evidently with Friday, accounts arrived at Lloyd's of the wreck of the intention of collecting a force for the purpose of the Urania, an emigrant ship belonging to Liverpool, assisting in their revengeful purpose. They called, which occurred on the night of Thursday week last, with their companions, one of whom was a nephew on West Hoyle Bank, at Mostyn. She had 208 named John Lodge, at all the beer-houses and Rates, but who were obliged to leave the house, emigrants on board, and was on her passage to Sydthough in extreme poverty, in consequence of the ney, New South Wales, but providentially every soul harsh and overbearing conduct of the master, Mr. was saved by means of the life-boats stationed on the house at Darfield-bridge, where they found Joseph's shore. The ship has become a total wreck, having hat on the table, and saw the two men with whom chair. Mr. Wilkinson, sub-Secretary, read a circular

REMARKABLE ROBBERT AND RESTITUTION.—A few months ago the house of Mr. Millington. watchmaker and jeweller, Symonds-street, Clerkenwell, was entered and robbed of a variety of watches and iewellery to a considerable amount, but in spite of pewellery to a considerable amount, but in spite of the most unremitting exertions, no clue could be obtained to the dissevery of the offenders. On Friday afternoon, whilst Mr. Millington was conversing afternoon, whilst Mr. Millington was conversing afternoon, whilst Mr. Millington was conversing afternoon, afternoon a parcel was delivered. Darfield, the two former went forward before the first movement. On the cloth was withdrawn, and Mr. Thomason's school, where, after doing is to myself, to be able to contrast, with the spiteful and contemptuous spirit of the writer in the Quarterly. to contain a number of watches very carefully packed a good deal; and near this place Depledge, it is He said that the Chartists would not consent to be John M'Crae called to the chair. this, two of the mothers, unable longer to hear the were immediately recognised as the stolen property tries, and bear with the sufferings of their infants, were immediately recognised as the protein property with that intrepidity, honourable to the feelings of a Mr. Millington found a letter, written in a disguised mather searching of his dishand, stating that the thief, repenting of his distarving infants. This act was discovered and made tained the means of quitting the country for ever, tained the women's anartments and having had himself redeemed Mr. Millington's property, and determined by restitution to make as full an amend as possible. The letter bore no signature, hom to another, abusing and alarming the inmates, but the writer further stated that circumstances and threatening them with punishment, until two time, into vicious courses as the only means of gain-telock in the morning. Next day he carried his ing a subsistence. Mr. Millington believes that the party had formerly been in his service.

Another Strike at the New Houses of Parlia-Another Strike at the New Houses of Parliatheir notices to leave the house, which we believe
the "roughers," and a good many of the carvers,
the remainded to beg their bread rather proceeded to the above building, in order to fetch
the remainded on the causes of public minery, vin—
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then remainded on the causes of public minery with the remainded on the public minery with the remainded of public minery with the remainded on the public minery with the remain was up about two o'clock was kept in the house not to work with the masons that are at present alightest colouring on our paris—We have hands wear a piece of blue riband, in order that and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murwhile extended, nor set down aught in malice," they may be distinguished from the non-Unionists, der" against Joseph and William Lodge, who man who was not a slave at heart, exerting himself to remarked that free trade in labour and human industry correct information is peculiarly desirable, to remove man who was not a slave at heart, exerting himself to remarked that free trade in labour and human industry correct information is peculiarly desirable, to remove man who was not a slave at heart, exerting himself to remarked that free trade in labour and human industry correct information is peculiarly desirable, to remove procure signatures to it. He also referred to the election of delocations to consider the people mutual prejudices, and to promote a fair and friendly the period of delocations to consider the people mutual prejudices, and to promote a fair and friendly the people mutual prejudices. overseer; but leave him in the hands of the composed.

ing Assizes.

Board of Guardian, who, we fear not, will narro. It Load Ellor, while riding to his office at Dublin The grazil look into his conduct. We had almost forgot to Casta from the Chief Secretary's lodge on Thursday among the working mention one circumstance, which is utterly dispatched by the fall.

| Casta from the Chief Secretary's lodge on Thursday among the working mention one circumstance, which is utterly dispatched by the fall.

ordered his gardener to set a trap for some verming that infested his garden. As ill buck would have it, a fox was found in it in the morning with his leg broken. On its being taken to the doctor, he ex-claimed. Why did you not call me up in the night, that I might set the leg?" Better late than never; he did set the leg; the fox recovered, and was killed in due form after a capital run.—Quarterly Review. HORRID, IF TRUE.-A lady of Algiers, who some

time ago buried one of her children, recently ob-tained permission from the municipal authorities to have the grave and coffin opened, for the purpose of placing in the latter a still-born infant. The coffin was found to be entirely empty, and an inquiry being set on foot as to the cause of the disappearance of the remains of the first child, it was ascertained that the gravedigger, who is the owner of an immense number of pigs, and who supplies most of the pork-butchers of Algiers, fed his pigs with the corpses which he buried. In his house were large quantities of human flesh chopped up, and, on examining the graves in the cemetery, every coffin was found empty. A discovery was also made in the house of the gravedigger of jewellery to the value of about 50,000 francs, which had been buried with the bodies. The criminal is arrested, and the prosecution is going on; but what a dreadful reflection it is for many persons to think that they may have been eating pork fed with the flesh of their own relatives! The use of pork has been interdicted for

stantly buried. IN THE LAST Inspector of Prisons' Report a curious passage is given from the journal of the Chaplain of Kautsford House of Correction. The Rev. panying measures, and with the present state of the gentleman journalises as follows:—"Visited the solitary cells; found in them John —, about the people. The meeting was highly delighted with twenty years of age; he was extremely ignorant, knew nothing of Christ, and very little of Ged. His ing moved to the lecturer, Mr. Doyle returned to dissuade them for a trongled at the people. The meeting was highly delighted with beings, who received the distinguished advocates of the lecturer. Mr. Doyle returned the minimum of the present state of the in
About half-past twelve o'clock the steamer arrived at lines as; one man especially was so convinced of the in
January Panying measures, and with the present state of the in
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January Panying measure to school. Acknowledged that he knew it was wished to view the question of the Corn Laws in a yet these same masters. Toriss in politics, had no objecturong to steal, but he never knew it before, for his proper manner, immediately to procure for himself the tions to give them permission to strend meetings, when father told him every one did it." The chaplain is book written by Mr. Campbell, Secretary to the Executive the overthrow of a Wing Ministry. gious matters; the latter could hardly be expected to know so much about our Saviour and the Deity told him that "every one did it." The latter, by- lesture on the cause of the distress of the people. the-way, is described as a "flat-man;" he seems, Police.-Nothing can exceed the disgusting nevertheless, to understand the ways of the world

Chase Extraordinary.—A miner, residing not Court Road, on the question " Whether Chartism or a was immediately issued, and delivered to the controusers, which had been left there the night before. As he had no shoes or stockings on, the request was granted; but the prisoner finding himself out of and before the constable knew where he was, he was running across the bountry at a fearful pace. The officer and another man immediately followed him, but he led them a run of upwards of two miles and a half, during which he cleared at a bound old shafts, hedges, and furze bushes, until he reached the mine where he worked, and descended the ladder. The constable guarded, as he thought, all egress from the mine, and then he and the mine captain through all the subterraneous passages, and at length bolted up one of the shafts, which in the he set off again, and did not stop till he arrived at mouth Journal.

HORRID MURDER AT DARPIELD, NEAR BARNSLEY -The following are the particulars connected with one of the most diabolical and coolly-premeditated murders that has ever been committed in this part of the country. What renders the event more shocking is the fact that the unfortunate victim was assassi-THE BISHOP OF EXEREN -Our Right Rev. and nated by mistake, owing, it is supposed, to his being respected diocesan is struck off the burgess list; he in age, appearance, and dress, very similar to the person marked out by the murderers. The deceased was a young man, named Thomas Depledge, about 21, a farming servant, in the employ of Mr. T. Heptenstall, of Billingley, near Darfield. The murder was committed on the turnpike-road, between the two places, and very near the cross-roads leading from Darfield to Doncaster, Pontefract, and Rotherham. It appears, that on Monday night, two boat haulers, named Joseph and William Lodge, residing at Wondowell, were returning from Barnsley fair, short distance from Barnsley, they became engaged in a quarrel with two men, named Marsden and Mills, who were walking on the road. Joseph Lodge got off his horse, and attacked the two men, giving one a severe bite on the cheek, and almost biting the fingers off the hand of the other. He received himself some very severe scratches and bruises, which seem to have exasperated him, and roused him to a determination of deadly revenge. Marsden and Mills having picked up the hat which Joseph Lodge and some companions, who were also returning from the fair. In the meantime the two Lodges, who are public-houses on the road, and at length, their friends having left them, the three Ludges entered the public-

sanctioned by the oversees; to be excused the payment of the last poor-rate, was last week laid before the bench at the petty sessions, for their signature.

Staffordshire Examiner.

Insurance in Spain informs us that General Ayerbe, who was in command of Saragossa, had been replaced by General Castanada, from Victoria. The Government is a supposed of the Marquis of Almeida, Pietro y Gana, and Montuesca. In Bilboa, young men were recruited for the service of the Queen.

General Alchail continues at Tolosa. Urbistondo and other chie, s continue to occupy Bergara, and sion of a piece of iron with a ome wart of the Pickard, rate-gatherer, put an end to his existence and other chie's continue to occupy Bergara, and by suspending himself to a beam in the attic, by means of his neckerchief, in which was placed a means of his neckerchief, in which was placed a small wire to strengthen it: he was much esteemed small wire to strengthen it: he was much esteemed small wire to strengthen it: he was much esteemed small wire to strengthen it: he was much esteemed and other chie's continue to occupy Bergara, and sion of a piece of iron with a ome part of the supposition is that a spark, struc & on vary supposition is that a spark struc & on vary supposition is that a spark, struc & on vary supposition is that a spark struc & on vary supposition is that a A SPORTING DOCTOR.—The medical profession always in resumess for a contingent: voi this mature. furnishes its quota of (fox-hunting) enthusiasts, and many highly honourable traits are recorded of them. The following, for example:—A medical gentleman, the volume had become too bread to by acted upon of the name of Hanster, residing near Newbury, by the quantity of water which he had at his conby the quantity of water which he had at his cemmand. From the cotton on the floor it ween spread
with a celerity which defied all attempts to stay its
week, at Cockermouth, for an alleged askault on one of
pregress. In a space of time inconceivably short the
flames were bursting from the windows and the
front they blazed unchecked, and scarcely half-an
hour elapsed before a large portion of the too of came
down. Two fire engines were on the spat with a
promptitude which deserves high approbation; but
it was apparent from the first that to save the contimill was a work of utter impossibility. The next the

definition of the horough
freat exertions were made; and we are happy in being
able to state that a sufficient sum of money was raised
to fee Mr. Ramshay, the leading barrieter at the Seadown. Two fire engines were on the spat with a
promptitude which deserves high approbation; but
it was apparent from the first that to save the contimill was a work of utter impossibility. The next the

When Mr. Joseph Richardson, the secretary, read the is was apparent from the first that to save the countil held another meeting on Sanday evening, mill was a work of utter impossibility. The next the flames speedily communicated with the front building, and the whole of its roof and the greater part of he interior were destroyed. The extension of he interior were destroyed. The extension of he is saturday. The Petition was highly applauded by all present as a most perfect and able document, the fire that the front building caused the greatest which does great credit to the Executive. On the most apprehension for the easiety of the new mill, which ideas great credit to the Executive. On the most vigorous efforts were made to save it. We are the save that these efforts were greatestful but to save that these efforts were greatestful but happy to say that those efforts were successful, but to circu late them in various districts; after 1 which still the loss will be very great; not less, it is sup- public m eetings were to be called for the adoption of posed, than £30,000. The insurance, however, will the same; and every exertion is to be made to cover this amount. From 300 to 400 people will be procure at matures. The Council are also about to make thrown out of employment. In the present state of arrangements for the suitable reception of Mr. Ferra us trade there is little or no hope of their obtaining @Connor. employment elsewhere. A great proportion are females, all of them having dependents, more or less numerous, upon their labour.

> BURY.-According to request and announcement Mr. Doyle, of Manchester, lectured in the Working Man's Hall, on the question of the Corn Laws. on Man's Hall, on the question of the Corn Laws, on Monday night. He addressed the meeting for an hour, or better, and then challenged discussion; but no one had the hardihood to oppose him. He went into the question in all its ramifications adopting largely from Campbell's work, proving that a repeal without necombe able to lecture himself. Mr. Doyle will lecture again on Monday, the 25th, when he will be willing to at Dambarton till six o'clock at night, at the particumeet any Corn Law repealer to discuss the question lar request of the operatives there. Mr. O Connor met sional acquaintance with such subjects. It might whether their repeal, without accompanying measures, will be of any benefit to the working classes; but if there will be no person to discuss the question, he will gave an eloquent speech on the occasion, alike distin-

> > LONDON .- DISCUSSION ON CHARTISM AND THE

many miles from the Land's End, who had been in Repeal of the Corn Laws would tend most to relieve the the habit for some time past of inflicting severe distress of the country." The Hall was crowded to punishment on his wife, a very pretty little woman, excess, and the chair having been taken by Mr. Abbey, for the most trifling offences, proceeded so far with at the appointed time. Mr. Farrow opened the question his hrutality, that her patience became at length on the side of the Chartists by reading a letter from Mr. exhausted, and she went to a neighbouring magis. Hearne, a Corn Law Repealer, who had challenged the trate to swear the peace against him. A warrant St. Pancras Chartists, a few days previous; he was in consequence invited to attend, but he had since got a stable, who repaired to a neighbouring parish, where fresh light upon the subject, for he declined attending the delinquent resided in a state of separation from stating as his reason that he thought it impolitic to his wife. It being early, the constable found him in bring the two parties into open collision. Mr. Farrow bed, and immediately ordered him to turn out and then entered into an excellent explanatory detail of the go with him. The husband promptly obeyed, and principles of the People's Charter, and detailed the having put on his waistcoat and jacket; asked leave evils of our manufacturing system as exemplified in the of the officer to go into the next room to put on his factory, and called upon them, one and all, to unite for the Charter, as a remedy that would relieve not only the Corn Laws, but every other national grievance.-Dr. Shotakie said nothing was so easy as to deceive the the night of the constable, determined to make his great mass of the people. They had been deceived by escape. He therefore cleared the stairs at a bound, the cap that cheen food would produce low wages, whereas it was a well known fact, proved by the statistics, that this was not the case; it mattered not to a man what amount of money he earned, it was the quantity of produce which he could purchase with it. He society was started for the purpose of draining or paying our narrow alleys and courts, or any other progressive measure, he would give it his countenance. -Mr. C. F. Goodfellow said the last speaker had travelled wide descended; but the prisoner led them another chase of the subject, but he would confine himself to the left, flags waving in the night breeze, the wild argument of instalments. We are willing to receive any instalment, but we will not agitate for it-we will not hurry had not been guarded. On reaching grass, divide and weaken those energies the concentrated power of which are necessary for the attainment his own house, where he now lies in great danger of that which will relieve us of all monopolies.from the cuts and bruises he received in his feet. Mr. Lloyd Jones was rather disappointed to hear so All proceedings against him are said to be stopped; little said on the relative value of the two propositions. the punishment he has inflicted on himself being It mattered not whether these men were sincere; more severe than a month at the treadmill.—Ply the question was, which was most calculated to remove the distress-which would tend most to improve the moral happiness of the people. If for the sake of argument, he admitted that all the Corn Law repealers were dishonest, and all the Chartists honest, still if the dishonest men proposed measures which would benefit the community, would that be a reasonable argument for their rejection? He did not believe the Corn Law repeal would produce the great effects many anticipated -he did not believe that it would tend greatly to advance the moral or physical condition of the people. The supply of foreign corn necessary in this country was a mere fraction, compared with that grown at home. Supply was regulated by demand; the demand for labour in the manufacturing market would only be in proportion to the demand for corn; the quantity of corn consumed would necessarily be very limited, while our power of manufacturing goods would, by the aid of machinery, be almost unlimitable. The consequence would be, there would be a glut in the market hands would be thrown out of employ; they would be obliged to compete with and undersell others, and all would again be in a state of confusion. Mr. Patry, in a long speech, replied to Mr. Jones. Mr. Ruffy Ridley, in the course of a long speech, went into a valuable detail of statistics of the rate of wages, prices of materials, &c. in foreign nations, and inquired what benefit it would be to the working classes of this country, hindered them from obtaining it. He shewed that. by giving the people political power, they would no longer be at the expence of maintaining such an enormons and useless Church and State Establishmentthat they would no longer be compelled to maintain such an expensive military and naval force—that they

cencinded an eloquent address amidst much cheering. The subject for next Friday was decided to be-"Which is most worthy of agitation, Socialism or BIRMINGHAM, PUBLIC MEETINGS. - A public meeting was held at the Chartist meeting-room; Freeman-street, on Monday evening last, Mr. Thorpe in the Charter. they had quarrelled. Some suspicious expressions from the Executive at Manchester, explaining the nefell from them there, and they were perceived to be cessity of the Association exerting themselves to Ireland embracing the doctrines of Chartism, and their watching for Marsden and Mills leaving the house. carry out the plans laid down by the Executive. The readiness to co-operate with Ireland to gain Universal Some evil purpose was so apparent, that Mills was Chairman then called upon Mr. John Mason, of Newstrongly advised not to leave the house that night. castle-upon-Tyne, to deliver a lecture. Mr. Muson At length, however, Marsden and Mills, along with proceeded at great length to lay down the glorious ob- Convention, and a pledge from the immense assem-Depledge and several others, left the house, and pro- jects for which the Chartists were struggling, and, after bly to carry out the plan to the utmost of their to contain a number of watches very carefully packed in consequence of hearing footsteps behind, in wool, and also a quantity of jewellery, all of which is supposed, in consequence of hearing footsteps behind, in defence of an odious aristogracy, who were the sole considerable talent, in which he pourtrayed the sufferhis friends and proceeded forward at a quicker cause of the sufferings endured by the industrious ings of the Chartists, and the insufficiency of opposition pace. Joseph and William Lodge then came up, classes of Great Britain. There were bounds to human to put down the spirit of a united nation. He culospoke to the party behind, and walked sharply past endurance, and he hoped that before Sir Robert Peel gised at great length the labours of Feargus O'Connor, One was in his shirt sleeves, which were doubled entered into a war with the freemen of America, that and exhorted the operatives to unite together to comup, and carried a large hedge stake. When they he would enfranchise the working classes of this plete their country's emancipation. He proposed, as a kad gone about a hundred yards further, a very country. Some of the Tory papers, in speaking of a sentiment, "The People, the source of all power." severe blow was heard by those who were in the war with America, had warned the Americans that Song, by all the company, "Scots who has wi Walrear. They hastened forward, and found their com- they had some millions of slaves ready to revolt, but lace bled." panion, Depledge, lying bleeding on the road. On the sapient writers seemed to forget that there were and nose were bleeding profusely, and it was found that concerns the that he had received a dreadful blow on the face, yoke by which they were fettered. He then described stated, that while his past course had been hemography varied information than in any of the numerous work on the face, the sapient writers seemed to forget that there were leading man and done in good style.

Next was "The health of Feargus O'Connor, Esq."

America—my long residence in that concerns the anxious for an opportunity of throwing off the galling that concerns the stated, that while his past course had been hemography varied information than in any of the numerous works. which had broken the bones of his nose, and com- the great sacrifices which had been made by other na- siluded to, yet, he remarked, their expressions of confi- ton the same subject which have issued from the press. pletely flattened it. The lifeless body was imme- tions for the establishment of liberty, and peinted out dence would serve as a retaining for the Tuture. He I am bound also to my, that, though I do not agree distely conveyed by his companions to Milnhouses. the results which would follow the establishment of then pointed out the causes of public misery, viz. with you in all your views and opinions, they seem to

would no longer dare to appropriate such enormous

sums under the item of secret service money, &c., and

remain longer to be subjected to such wanton away their tools, having come to the determination, which was afterwards found by longer to be subjected to such wanton away their tools, having come to the determination, which was afterwards found by longer to be subjected to such wanton away their tools, having come to the determination, which was afterwards found by longer to be subjected to such wanton away their tools, having come to the determination. cruel treatment. One poor creature, whose on leaving their employment the previous evening, they then turned down a lane leading to Wombwell, Charter Association. He was loadly cheered throughout wealth were represented, their miseries would continue. The was loadly cheered throughout wealth were represented, their miseries would continue. The was loadly cheered throughout wealth were represented, their miseries would continue. was up about two o'clock was kept in the house not to work with the masons that are at present where they were both taken into custody the same where they were both taken into custody the same where they were both taken into custody the same where they were both taken into custody the same where they were both taken into custody the same where they were both taken into custody the same where they were both taken into custody the same which the night. John Lodge, the nephew, had left them at which the night. John Lodge, the nephew, had left them at which the night. John Lodge, the nephew, had left them at which the night. John Lodge, the nephew, had left them at which the night. John Lodge, the nephew, had left them at which the night. John Lodge, the nephew, had left them at which the night. John Lodge, the nephew, had left them at had been occurry, America, with peculiar mitiation; inserting their employed of the ill-fated man on Wednesday, at the specific disabilities, when the 32nd Regiment were at the process and institutions your have so vivide and the subscribing to the National Rent. He made some resolution to the poople in the case down anidatent massing to the three down anidatent massing to the three down anidatent massing to the three down anidatent massing to the which the said that he of Catholic Emancipation, and remarked that the Tory country, America, with peculiar miting the next the said that he of Catholic Emancipation, and remarked that the Tory country, America, with peculiar miting the next the said that he of Catholic Emancipation, and remarked that the Tory country, America, with peculiar miting the next the said that he of Catholic Emancipation, and remarked that the night. John Lodge, the nephew and the next the said that the next the sa more infecting than all the rest, her children and stockings, and sent taken on, and commenced work on Thursday morning the marks on Peel's mistake in supposing his majority of taken on, and commenced work on Thursday morning the mother in this starving condition. In this starving condition. In the sequestered little village of Darfield. In the sequest thirty roads, a distance of a mile or upwards, parts of the country, has already been the means of the inquiry was resumed, and after some additional useless parties, and the paltry sum doled out to those He then proceeded to prove that all aristocrats, whether scribed. I think you have brought to the party of the inquiry was resumed, and after some additional useless parties, and the paltry sum doled out to those He then proceeded to prove that all aristocrats, whether scribed. I think you have brought to the party of the country and instruction of the inquiry was resumed, and after some additional useless parties, and the paltry sum doled out to those He then proceeded to prove that all aristocrats, whether scribed. I think you have brought to the party of the country and instruction of the inquiry was resumed, and after some additional useless parties, and the paltry sum doled out to those He then proceeded to prove that all aristocrats, whether scribed. I think you have brought to the party of the country and instruction of the inquiry was resumed, and after some additional useless parties, and the paltry sum doled out to those He then proceeded to prove that all aristocrats, whether scribed. I think you have brought to the party of the country and instruction of the inquiry was resumed. a are the simple facts, as related to us, without producing nearly 100 fresh hands. Many of the old evidence had been taken, the Coroner summed up, without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist, as set without whom society could not possibly exist.

Nisbett and Lyneu, were Messrs. F. Corb.

Spinks. The votes were tak. Corbett, and Mr. Walter Thorne, elected. Mr. Vaughan declared him. the manner in which the election was conwhich the meeting separated.

### VALUE OF LEVEN DEMONSTRATION.

GREAT TORCH-LIGHT MEETINGA! On Thursday, Oct. 14th, Peargus O'Connor; Esq.

paid his visit to the Vale of Leven. Some little misundesitanding had arisen between the people of the Vale it is the size of the place, was never witnessed in the

hindered from attending at mid-day, Mr. O'Connor staid them in public meeting, and with music went through the town, a place to address them being secured. He guished by close reasoning and withering sarcasm; and after urging them to unite with their fellow-countrymento aid in carrying the Charter, retired amid the plaudits CORN LAWS.—On Friday evening last, a discussion

of the assembly. took place at the Social Hall, John-street, Tottenham Mr. William Thomason then followed Mr. O'Connor, and pointed out the obligation laid upon every man proves them di seendants of the Covenanters and the to aid in emancipating their fellow-subjects from the miseries of class legislation, and concluded by submitting a motion expressive of confidence in Mr. O'Connor, and of their resolution to petition to aid in carrying the Charter, which was carried amidst loud

> At six o'clock the couch left Dumbarton with Mr. O'Connor for the Vale, along with the carpenters, and were met near Renton by hundreds of men and women with torches in scores, which literally illuminated the heavens. They joined Mr. O'Connor just at the commencement of the avenue leading to Renton, the hundreds upon hundreds of voices uniting with cheers, which ran like thunder along the vale. The carriage, having paused till the procession, composed principally of carpenters and printers, was completely formed, and the two bands of music having struck up, the solid column of human beings began to move through Renton, and a more imposing sight can scarcely be conceived. Before and behind was a range of human beings, and hundreds of torohes flaming, to which we saw no termination, and which seemed to make the vale literally one

Having passed through Renton, the Alexandria. was for supporting every measure of reform. If a Bonhill, and also the Jameston Charitats, joined the procession. Here the salutations again commenced; and what with the rolling of drams, the echoes of the people, the darkness of the night, lighted with hundreds of torches, which illuminated the bleak hills on echoes ringing from the top to the bottom of the Vale, after each acclamation, as well as the peaceful yet stern determination of the assembled thousands, gavea grandeur to the proceedings which really awed the ene-

mies of Chartism. The procession, having passed through Alexandria, came to the Bonhill Bridge, over which they had to pass on their way to the hustings. The gate was closed, and the whole procession arrested in its progress. The insulted inhabitants were about to force their way across the bridge, when Mr. O'Connor sent Mr. Thomason to request the mass to desist; that he would address the multitude on the Alexandria side of the bridge, and then proceed over to Bonhill. This promise pacified the people, and all was quiet. The carriage having put back,

Mr. O'CONNOR gave an effective address on the advantages of representation. He launched one of his most powerful denunciations against the tyranny of employers in interfering with their men, and depriving them of the means of expressing their thoughts, and setting aside, by their proceeding, a constitutional right. He promised the masters a demonstration when he came back from the North, in about a month, when he would have another day with the Chartists of the Vale. He exhorted them to go right a-head for the Charter, and concluded amid protracted cheering. The carriage again moved across the bridge, when Bonhill, as Alexandria before it, was completely swarming, the bands and assembly moved to the high part of the town, where the hustings had been erected. The

immense body having reached the place, Mr. John Miller was called to the chair. The CHAIRMAN opened the meeting in an apropriate

Mr. THOMASON was called upon to read the address to see a large loaf in a window, while the pane of glass to Mr. O'Connor; after it had been adopted, Mr. O'Connor was again introduced to the meeting, amid a burst of applause which almost seemed as if it would be endless. His really eloquent address was a panoramic view of Chartism, and contained an account of his own struggles in bringing the popular cause to its present standing. He also noticed the rapid progress of Chartist principles, by a reference to the first and second petitions, and congratulated the assembly on an accession of strength by the union of Ireland. After cautioning them against violence, and urging the necessity of union, he concluded amid long continued

Three resolutions were adopted. The first pledged the people to the six points of the

The second was expressive of the gratification felt by the English and Scottish Chartists, at the prospect of Suffrage, and also her domestic legislature. The third recommended a National Petition and

tion of delegates to a Convention, which would assemble | more to do, but not much for doing it, and referred to | understanding between the two countries."

THE NORTH

The disagration of the mitropolis at this moment of disagration of the performance of the mitropolis. The disagration of the performance of the mitropolis of the mitropolis. The disagration of the performance of were declared duly ence, all physical struggles. Poverty might drive M satisfied with a people to violence, but he exhorted them to be peacedeted, after bring them into collision with the law. They bring them into collision with the law. They might calculate upon the assistance of the intelligence and portion of the middle law. gent portion of the middle class, and remarked the Whige themselves would give the Charter, han remain long on the bleak side of Downing pointing out in a pleasing style the contract work to favour them, he exhorted

FIRST THE STATE OF THE SHOW THE SHOW THE SHOW SHOW THE STATE OF THE SHOW TH

unite, petition, agitate, and, by vase would be triumphant, and rather case (Hear, and cheers) street. Az.. ed his seat amid the current causes them to organise. est was "Universal \* sentiment was peaceful efforts, their c. crowned with complete su. Terrold, Mar-The learned gentleman resum. cheers of the meeting. The next to. Saffrage and no sutrender. The next. the memory of Wallace, Muir, Palmer, grat, Baird, Hardy, Wilson, Scottish mart, Emmett and Fitzgerald, of Ireland; and Han. Sydney, Wat Tyler, and an of every country and a who have struggled and died for their constitutional

liberties." This sentiment was answered by an appropriate res ponse by WILLIAM THOMASON.

The next toast was "Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all incarcerated Chartists, may they be speedily restored to their families."

Mr. CHABLES GLEN gave an address, in responding

to this sentiment which gave general satisfaction, "England, Ireland, and Scotland, may all these three countries struggle mart and hand for the People's Charter, and the satisfaction of our common country."

Song—"Exile of Erin," by GEORGE PERGUSON. "James Bronterre O'Brien and the demogratic press,"" William Thomason and the Charlist Circular," were answered in warm style. "The females of the Vale of Leven," responded to. "The health of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman," (Mr. Wm. Thomason).

was warmly received.

CHARLES GLEN sung "O, Scotland, I love thee." The remaining part of the night was spent in songs, addresses, and cheerful chat; when the meeting broke up, fully convinced that a more brilliant day, considerand Faisley, each demonstration having been find for an uals of Chartism. The proceedings throughout, the same day. Mr. O'Connor decided upon being at the struggle for freedom. The impression left on the cordingly.

father is a figiman on the river Weaver. Never went compliment, and advised every working man, who masters attempted to dissuade them from attending : mg to 1 romise, before he returns to England. Let me Be units d, and we will make Pan'iaments no more those sacred things That make or mar the destiny of kings, Like loaded dice by Ministers are thrown, And each new set of sharpers cog their own. By spread ing intelligence, diffusing patriotic principles,

that God, is a whose name we have hoisted our banners. will grown our efforts with success. Po the heart and the mind, Am i the voice of mankind, Sha II arise in communion,

And shall resist that proud mion. Notwitestas iding the badness of trade, the spirit of Mountaineers of former days; and the forthcoming petition will ahow that the hearts of the men are in the right place, and that its mens can contribute their quota towards fi seeing the country from the miseries of lass legislation. - Correspondent.

MR. BUCKINGHAM AND THE QUARTERLY

In the last number of the Quarterly Review is an article, entitled "Buckingham and Combe on America" in which the writer evinces a strong desire to produce unfavourable impressions, not so much against the books as against their writers. In a letter addressed to the public prints on this subject, by Mr. Buckingham. is the following statement of a fact, which ought to be as widely known as the article in the Review itself. that the bane and antidots may beth be squally public: and as the Reviewers de not admit replies to their statements, either of fact or opinion, it is only through the medium of the public journals that both sides care

Mr. Buckingham says-"There is one assertion, however, made by the Reviewer, which, for the sake of truth, it is desirable to have corrected. At the close of his introductory strictures, he says,— So much for Buckingham. We do not remember to have alluded to him on any former occasion in this journal.

"It happens to have escaped the recollection of this writer, that in the year 1822, there was an article in this same Quarterly Review, ending with the same words—'So much for Buckingham'—professing to be a review of my 'Travels in Palestine,' but containing so much of falsebood and calumny, that I felt it my duty to institute an action for libel against the publisher, Mr. John Murray, in the Court of King's Bench; and, though he had the ablest assistance that the har could render him, in the talents of the present Lord Lyndhurst. Baron Parke, and Baron Gurney, engaged as his counsel in the cause, he found it then desirable to ask for mercy at my hands; and, abandoning all defence of his libelious publication, he instructed his counsel to withdraw their plea of justification, make a humble apology in open Court for the injury unjustly done to an honourable man, and consent to a verdict, with costs, being recorded against him. This was Mr. Murray's course on that occasion.

"The writer of the libellous article was subsequently escertained to be the Mr. William John Bankes, of Corfe Castle—who recently appeared before the police nagistrates in London, a second time, charged with a nameless offence, having before narrowly escaped somviction for the same impurity—and on the trial of this individual, at the same period with Mr. Murray, for alse and libellous imputations, similar to those incorporated in his article in the Quarterly Review—the counsel on my behalf being the present Lords Abinger, Denman, and Brougham, and those on Mr. Banker behalf the present Judges Lyndhurst, Parke, and Gurney -the Special Jury, after a trial of ten hours, and the examination of a heat of witnesses, under the direction of the late Lord Tenterden, brought in a verdict against Mr. William John Bankes, the writer of the article in the Quarterly Review, as guilty of a false, scandalous, and malicions libel, and adjudged him to pay £466 damages; while the costs of Mr. Murray and Mr. Bankes conjoined, were understood to amount to several thousand poundal

" Evil communications corrupt good manners: and as Mr. Bankes' loss of memory is so extraordinary that he forgot his own rank and name, and represented himself to the police magistrates to be one John Harris. servant out of place'-(committing his indecencies, as he wrote his libels, under a false name)—so Mr. Murray's memory, or that of his Editor, seems to have sitterly failed him also, when he professes not to remember having ever alluded to me before in his journal. The Non-mi-recordo family is not of the purest breed or clearest vision, and therefore often get entangled in their

own meshes. "Whether the actual recollection of this trial and conviction of the Quarterly Review and its calumnions contributor, may have in any degree contributed to the malignant whirst of the present article on my work on America, the public may judge for themselves. But it is right that both its editor and publisher, as well as the public, should be reminded of these facts; and,

Review, the unsolicited, but frank and generous testimony of an English Nobleman, than whom no man has had a better opportunity of forming an accurate judgment; and the equally impartial testimony of one the most distinguished American Travellers of the present day—whose knewledge of his own country it perhaps more extensive than that of any man on either side of the Atlantic."

Letter from Lord Ashburton to Mr. Ruckingham. "I have read a considerable portion of your work on America—my long residence in that country leading me

Buchingham.

INTO CUMNOCK.

memorable in the annals of our village history. It is nearly five years since O'Connor first visited us, and when we heard of his intention to be amongst us once more, every Chartist vied with his brother to classes, not having machinery them selves, of the make his reception such as we deemed him worthy C. Our Association has a splendid band, and a remolation was come to to turn them out in first rate style. Accordingly new dresses of rife green were precured, and made gratuitously by the patriotic tailers who are members of the Association. The cloth is rish, and the trousers and Jackets being also richly braided with scarlet lacing, and each man being provided with a new military such and time bonnet, gave to the patriotic musicians a very imposing appearance. It was agreed that the whole populsten should preceed in procession to Auchinleck, O'Connor apon his first wist. The day was the first sine one we had been blessed with for a long time; and great was the delight of the female Chartists. and all, when everything seemed to give earnest of satisfaction. Three e block was the hour appointed for meeting our friend; and, although O'Gennor had come from Glasgow, by living and Kilmarnock, a distance of nearly afty miles, yet so punctual was he, that all met at the very spot, without a halt. Many true and zealeds Chartists from Sanguhar and. New Mills, each distant seventeen miles from Cumnock, joined in the procession; and four of the most to royal horses; then to ask that the Parliament respectable ladies of New Wills came for the purpose of doing honour to Mr. O'Connor. About ten wailing distress had been ascertained. Why, said minutes after three, the envalcade began to move, he, open the Whig ledger, even to the secret service under their own banners. The old Drumelog flag. under which the Covenanters of eld faught and conquered, and under which O'Connor had frequently addressed us, Heated in the breeze. The Assenstion band was in front of the carriage, followed by the committee—then came the Scotch bagpipers. and drummers, music to which the descendants of Wallace are particularly partial. In the rear followed the village band, a splendid set of musicians, and the whole population of the district; and in this order the procession marched, with a light step and bearty cheering, over the bridge to the Square, where a hustings was erected for the speakers at the back of the Market Place, and tastefully carpetted ever. When Mr. O'Connor mounted the platform, the cheering was descening; the multitude flocked to the front; the day was serene and calm, with a he started for Kilmarnock in an open carriage in the summer sun, and every window in the Square was dead of night, a distance of sixteen miles, through instantly thrown up, and crowded with well-dressed a cold bleak country. The band and procession ladies, and the middle class men of the place. Only accompanied Mr. O'Connor out of the town over the one master, who, by quill-driving and banking, is enabled to employ ten slaves in a pottery speculation, refused a holiday to his men; and never did we witness more sincere sourow than that which was evinced by those when tyranny cooped up, when they would have given worlds for a day's freedem. Mr. Crawford, one of the Camnock Association, was called to the chair. A truly patriotic and spirit-stirring address was presented to Feargus O'Conner. A resolution was passed, approving of a great National Petition, and a determination to sign it; and also one of unbounded confidence in Mr. O'Conner, who addressed the meeting at considerable length, pointing out the general results which must flow from the Charter to all classes of society, and especially whole people are determined so go in procession, to the middle classes, whose very existence depends a distance of eight miles, to do honour to their upon the consuming powers of the working men. friend. The whole of our middle class neighbours were in attendance; and it was remarkable that as Mr. O'Connor warmed in his subject, they pressed on-wards to the hustings. He spoke of his own position as a leader, and asserted that there were better men than himself at the the head of the movement. He entered fully into the grievances of his own country, and showed what the oppression of Ireland cost Scotchmen and Englishmen. He made some smashing hits at the finality Whigs, and fully exposed the fallacies of the Corn Law emplification of the tricks resorted to by the ene-Repealers, who would more all means to arrest mies of Chartism and the people was brought to our long unresponded to, though it is hoped it may not cause. the present agitation. He ridiculed the idea of the office, in the shape of a very large and attractive existence of such a thing as a Whig party, and said that now the battle was between Tories and Chartists only; and, after a glorious display, concluded an address which gave general satisfaction, by observing that he had pledged himself to form an hononrable union with the middle classes, but not such a one as the subtle and wily require; but one in which the people should give up not a fraction of principle, but for which the middle classes should surrender their crotchete and opposition; and he begred to have it understood that in that union the middle classes should know that their places were in the played," and the following is a copy of it :rear, and the people with their Charter in the front. They had led the people into conflagrations, destruction, violence, physical force, and plunder in 1831; but they never should do so again. He re-joiced that the "blood-thirsty Charlists" had not shed a drop of human blood-that the "destructive Chartists" had not violated the rights of property or destroyed a particle belonging to any human being. And now, said he, I will put this question to the middle classes around me: Has not the great opposition to the Charter arisen from the strained apposition that the people would become licentious and unmanageable, in short, a kind of freebosters while I point their attention to the fact that even they and their servants in parliament admit that never was there a period of equal distress to that which the whole people have calmly and peaceably endured for two long years, and until the philosophers can prove to me that more danger is to be apprehended from a well housed, well clad, well fru, and contented people, than from a houseless, naked, starving, dissatisfied community-until that paradox is solved, I, at all events, shall contend for Gallery, the house, the clothes, the food, and the contentment, expences. In fast, said he, those whom we have too long trusted with pernicious power, which they knew not how to use, now refuse to the people the only power which can save all classes. He made a home charge upon

"GREAT COMMERCIAL REFORM." This portion of Mr. O'Connor's speech has gone actually laying the foundation of such a union, than if he had spoken for a month.

those who would trump up the ghost of physical force,

for the mere purpose of disorganizing our ranks,

with the intention of marshalling a tail of moral

force working men as an appendage to the middle

class Whigs, to force their own political party

once more into office upon a clap-trap administra-

tion question, or upon the general principle of

acclamation, and after three cheers for O'Connor and the Charter, the procession again formed and proceeded to the head inn, the "Dumfries Arms," opponents say that we have become aristocratic, as the present is the first occasion upon which we could that the ready pence of the millions is preferable to the stray pounds of the nobs, which, like angels' visits, are not only few and far between, but are also, like angels, hard to be caught.

THE DINNER.

Nothing could have been more creditable than the manner in which the poor men arranged their repast. which consisted of everything that the season afforded. Not only was everything served in the best style, but, what seldom occurs at the aristocratic feasts, the attendance was unexceptionable?

After grace was said by the Chairman of the meeting, the noble "workies" began the feast; and, with the exception of a good appetite uninjured by dissipation and the nightly revel, they ate with knives and forks, and carved very like other men, eyes. One thing which might be said to distinguish the banquet from those of the aristocracy, was not the total absence but the very moderate use of wines, spirits, and intoxicating drinks, the greater number so with the greatest moderation.

When the cloth was removed, thanks were returned to the beneficent donor of the feast and all other things, by the INFIDEL CHARTISTS, as the most the Leeds Times, as quoted in large type, and with webs spread for the poor flies as now! The oppres- prosecuted for "high treason," though we happen to religious people are designated; and the company, no small air of triumph by the Bread Ester's Advo- sive hand of faction has heaped upon the people know that evidence was in the possession of the again headed by the band, proceeded to the Chartist Hall, to spend the evening in the enjoyment of "the cate himself. The Leeds Times then says: feast of reason and the flow of soul." So great was "There need be 'no mistake' about the Daily grasping hand of Capital has folded in its vile em. victed them, had the government dared to prosecute. nor more in detail, that when the doors were opened they for the most part appeared to have provided themselves with tickets. The hall was crowded to

suffocation. first toast was "The people," which was ably responded to by one of our Association. The next was "The health of Feargus O'Connor," whose services having been briefly spoken to and enlogised by ano- and his wild associates"! ther of our body,

Mr. O'Connor presented himself, and was greeted with a cheer that made the village ring. He opened a hot and hitting battery upon the fortress of corruption, and finding the middle classes present, he made neighbour, along with his bells! the most powerful appeal we ever heard to their love of justice, leve of country, love of peace, and love of self-interest, on behalf of the misgeverned people. He iraced from them, as the source, every grievance under which the people laboured. He adverted to the present position of Spain, and the part which France and Russia would take in the European struggle which the revolution now threatened to provoke. He also referred to the proclamation of the President of the United States, for the purpose of suppressing that hostile feeling which the acquittal of M'Leod might engender towards England, and which promised to end in retaliation upon the Canadian frontiers. He pointed out the danger of ment of problem of public opinion, which was consequently and problem of prob here the people were not allowed to assemble for

Monday, the 18th October, will be a day ever and heart-rending account of the operatives of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and England gener, illy, which drew tears from many an eye, he aid a plain and simple statement before the middle effects which it must inevity by have upon all persons with small capitals of real money, who eing driven from the large, gambling table, were compelled to vest their all in banking speculations. railway speculations, mining speculations, foreign funds, and small gambling, and over which they had no controll; and the first intimation of profit and loss which they received, after having paid up their shares and committed their management to

directors, was, that the speculation had not been successful; and their capital was divided between attorneys, assigness of the concern, commissioners of backrupts, and all the tribe of vultures who thrive upon main's confidence and his inability to make profitable traffic with a small capital of real money. wnea obliged to contend against the Leviathan of fictitious wealth. In speaking of the Whigs and their supporters, he said how paltry, how despicable, fligacy and useless expenditure; after tickling every risible feature of royalty and the aristocracy; after having exhausted the Exchequer; after having veted £30,000,—having proposed £50,000 a year to the Queen's husband; after having given £70,000 should not be prorogued until the cause of the premoney, and therein you will find the cause of dis-tress. You will find compensation to idlers for loss of office which was a sinecure; you will find compensation to the lordly butcher and aristogratic tyrant: but when machinery displaced man from his natural position, we heard not a word of compensation for the deposed, the starving, the systemmade, the virtuous, but unwilling idler. Mr. O'Connor spoke for nearly two hours in a rapid strain of the most brilliant eloquence, and was rapturously cheered all through, the middle classes joining in the applause, and paying the most unwearled attention. At the close of his speech, three cheers were called for, and three times three might be niged against the National Daily Bread were given; and though considerably exhausted and overpowered by the heat of the suffocating meeting, he started for Kilmarnock in an open carriage in the bridge, and followed him with cheers which echoed from our hills through the stillness of night, and roused the sleepers from their repose, telling them that while they took rest their friend was working for their country's regeneration. The effect of O'Connor's visit will be long remembered; and the result has been even already an anxious inquiry among the middle classes, whose rancour is no only abated, but has actually softened down into promised co-operation. It would be impossible to attempt a description of the delight of the working classes which Mr. O'Connor's visit has caused. Kil marnock demonstration tekes place to-morrow; and so great is the enthusiasm at New Mills, that the

### THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1841.

ANOTHER TRAP FOR THE PEOPLE. In the early part of the present week, a fine ex- that they were to send him six hundred men who placard, printed at Manchester, and purporting to be a convening of two meetings in Carpenter's Hall, of this Bread Eater's Advocate, it is quite unnefor furthering the objects of "The Daily Bread Society," an infamous conspiracy lately set on foot nothing to do with any such "perfectly legal" enby a section of the "Plague" men to entrap the terprises as that of the Daily Bread Society. We people into an illegal combination, and so lay them open to the raking fire of a "strong Government." The placard in question was most gorgeously "dis- with the law. We do so still. And we tell

" A PUBLIC MEETING of the MEN OF MAN-CHESTER will be held in the Carpenter's Hall, or amply deserving of the mild epithete, "vendible Garratt Road, on Thursday evening, Oct. 21, 1841, and a Public Meeting of the WOMEN OF MAN-CHESTER will he held in the same place, on Friday evening, Oct. 22nd, 1841, on the former of out by wholesale against the people who have more which occasions an address will be delivered on the sense than to be gulled by them. We strongly susbest mode of obtaining the repeal of the Foed Taxes, as the road to the PEOPLE'S CHARTER, or to semething better, accompanied by some statements respecting the conduct and proceedings of the Man racters. But, in either case, whether knaves or fools. chester Anti-Corn Law League, which it is hoped they will attend and hear.

"On the second occasion will be delivered an Address on the Political and Social Rights of Women, pointing out the means to their attainment through he Repeal of the Bread Tax, by MR. Hill. Honorary Secretary to the National Daily Bread Society, Author of Daily Bread, the Bread Ester's Advocate, &c. &c. "Admission to the body of the Hall, One Penny

"Geo. P. Jennings, 6, Blue Boar-court, Man-

The tricks to which these Anti-Corn Law gentry are compelled to descend to get an audience good evidence of the progress of sound and honest enlightenment on these subjects among the working People's Charter. Of course we need not say that sigstic are always sure to suffer, and the spies to be men. In this placard, the words "Public Meeting," " People's Charter," and "by Mr. Hill," are do any thing for the attainment of the Charter, than printed in the largest type that could possibly be got into the breadth of the sheet, doubtless with the "empty bags." Lest, however, there should be any further to disarm a party in this town who was idea of inducing parties to attend, from the supposition that it was a Chartist meeting, to be addressed At the close of Mr. O'Connor's address a vote of by the Editor of this paper. We have not heard thanks to our excellent Chairman was carried by the result of this palpable ruse; but it requires support of universal suffrage, for which he really not much penetration to see that it is eminently calculated to defeat itself, because parties judgment to see the advantages of a repeal of the Corn where an excellent dinner was laid out in the largest who might have been thus entrapped were not likely Laws before most other men." From that article we room in the hotel, and which was crammed. Our to be long in discovering, or slow infresenting, the cheat practised on them. The people are not now to get access to the haunt of the aristocrats (the head be led by men. Past services and established repuinn), but now our friends are beginning to discover tation are not now received as substitutes for principle. If the Editor of the Northern Star should presume to prate the nonsense of the " Daily Bread Manchester, he would be very deservedly treated with as little ceremony as we dare say was bestowed upon this pseudo "Bread Ester's Advocate."

The tail of the placard tells us, that the "Mr. Hill" therein referred to, is the author of " Daily Bread" and the " Bread Eaters Advocate," &c. &c. Two numbers of this "Bread Eater's Advocate" have been sent to us by some friend, whom we thank; and their might, or they will assuredly find themselves they, indeed! Have they not rather been suftheir contents induced us to buy the book referred unable to do anything worth doing. Let them keep fered to slip off the political stage into retirement to under the title "Daily Bread." We find it to be on the high road of Chartism, and beware of bye- as effectual as if the broad waters of the Atlantic none either cutting their throats or poking out their a rascally insidious plot to take advantage of the paths. And, above all things, let them eschew the rolled between some of them and us! Yes, extensive unpopularity of the corn laws for "empty bags" of the "Daily Bread Society!" we heard not of those who planned the bringing the people into collision with the Let them adhere to their own legal and peaceful whole affair-who proposed "secret societies;" law. That we may not be suspected of misre, agitation for their own Charter. Let them-we who entrapped Frost; and who would have sent being tectotallers; and those who did indulge, doing presenting the character of this "Daily Bread" again repeat it—spurn from them, as a point hundreds more to the gallows but for our discovery pamphlet, and the society to which it has given sonous viper, the wretch who counsels them of the hellish plot and instant note of alarm; we

Bread Society. It is AN ORGANISED PLANperfectly legal, and justifiable we think, in a moral point of view—FOR BREAKING THE LAW!!" And this, too, from the chief organ of the "philoso-Mr. CRAWFORD again resumed the chair. The phical Radicals!" the "Moral philosophers!!" the "Rational Chartists"!!! the inveighers against the "physical force doctrines of Fearcus O'Connor

"LEGAL organised plan to break the law!" We leave that plume to adorn the cap of our "learned"

nicle, and other Whig papers.

doctrines, and hand over their dupes to punishment. thinning of the "surplus population," by the musket, our hopes blasted by the treachery or madness of our In his introduction to "Daily Bread," the Author the halter, and the transport ship; and at the same own party ! What good will the Star of last week says, that he "is in no way connected with the time to create a popular demonstration which shall do in Ireland? Will not the O'Connectives point persons who have taken the name of physical-force intimidate the Government and compel them to triumphantly to Black's speech at Sheffield as a Chartists." To what "persons" does the "Daily elevate the commercial upon the ruins of the lauded proof that we are torch and dagger ment. How can Bread" man allude! We never heard of such persons, interest. 'Tis a deep devilish plot, and well Higgins and Brophy disprove them when they have We have heard much outcry and much denunciation of laid! The rascals well know the character of sedition in black and white! THESE THADES MUST physical force from "vendible scoundrels," " ruffian those with whom they have to deal. They know BE DISCOUNTENANCED; OR EVERY GOOD AND VIRTU-Desputation. There (said he) the slaves," "conspirators," and "members of revolutions that a strong Tory Government may not be trifled out man will possake us, and all our efforts 

under our notice. The object and purpose of the " Daily Bread Society" as stated by its founder. is to "resist," to "evade," and "break through" mode in which they propose to do it.

Societies are to be started in all the large towns. having for their object the abolition of the Corn Laws. These are to be called "Daily Bread Societies." Everybody who contributes one penny is a member he receives a printed card, or ticket, which constitates his membership; and these pennies are to be employed in sending out ships to bring over foreign corn to our shores, to be landed notens votens : and the people are gravely advised, if the Queen should object to repeal the Corn Laws, to march up to the water side in companies of ten or twenty thousand, how deceitful, after ten years of unparalleled pro- armed with "empty bags," for the purpose of defying the preventive service and landing their corn without paying the duty!

> Is there a mooncalf in existence so foolish as not to see that the author of this atrocious plan means one of two things! He either means to organise an armed resistance to the law, or he means to lead the people into collision with the authorities. for the purpose of having them alaughtered ! We care not upon which horn of this dilemma he may choose to hang himself; from both he cannot escape. We guess his ten or twenty thousand "empty bag' bearers would find something harder and heavier to carry than corn, after but a very short altercation with the military. And hear the cool manner in containing an enumeration of "objections which Society, with answers; one of these objections is the very natural and obvious one :-

"That if the people took the corn out of the ship, or out of the bonding warehouse, by force; there might be loss of life."

This objection the writer, "who is no way connected with the persons who have taken the name of physical force Chartists," and who considers it "a mistaken course to stimulate the people to acts of violence," replies to in the following terms:-

"That the Corn Law could not be imposed without bloodshed, nor continued without bloodshed, was not admitted as a reason why it should not exist; for be it recollected there was Corn Law blood shed in Westminster in 1815, and Corn Law bloodshed, it by no means follows that it should be suffered to exist. England has some noble Romans' who would willingly lay down their lives in such a holy cause.

> "Oh she has Sons that never, never Will stoop to be the Landlord's Slaves. While Heaven has light Or Earth has graves.

"When Barbaroux sent a message to Marseilles knew how to die, the call was quickly re-

After this sample of the "moral force" teaching cessary that we should caution our readers to have have always counselled the people to regard as enemies those who would bring them into collision them that the founders and abettors of this "Daily Bread Society" are either the most incorrigible fools. "members of revolutionary clubs" which they belch pect, indeed, that their vocabulary is the result of a somewhat close acquaintance with their own chathey are unfit to be trusted. And that they are one of the two, can be doubted by no man who has read the Bread Eater's Advocate and its grave recommen shall put their pence into the fob of some "Daily Bread Collector," without any guarantee the military to shoot them !

We should not have noticed this contemptible they have to bring down the moon in one of their doubt upon this matter, the Bread Eater's Advocate has very kindly put it beyond doubt. In No. 2, is an article be-praising Col. Thompson, not for his deserves praise, but because " Col. Thompson had the

and Yorkshire, the men of Birmingham, and the their heads, and for which they are now banished men of Scotland, want to kill two birds, the Corn their country and forced to herd with the veriest out-Society" to any meeting of the men and women of Law and the restricted Suffrage, they are acting wisely to choose for their leader the best man for shooting woodcocks. He will be a good man to de- and true have been imprisoned, is another instance. cide, too, whether we qualit to tru to kill two birds at The truthful and honest were there punished; but the one shot, OR IP WE ARE TO HAVE TWO SHOTS, WHICH instigators—the getters-up, where are they?

WE SHOULD BRING DOWN FIRST." The question needs not the talent or the shrewd-Chartists do one thing at once, and that with all brace almost the whole media of production. The in their luxuries without the presence of the hated competitor in the person of the landlord, or the still more hated drawback in the person of the breath-We say nothing about the logical consistency of a ing, starving, but not needed slave. To accomplish these objects many have been the efforts of the monster. Crafty and subtle his devices, but all cruel

PUBLIC ENTRY OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR Burke said of English agitation, it is as the "Hue Advocate; but we have selden found more direct that any demonstration of physical resistance will will very soon be Chartists to a man. The Spec- A Suggestion.—A correspondent writes thus:and Cry," which alarms the inhabitants, and proincitements to physical violence than those at once bring the well-trained and organized physiclaims the thief's approach. After a most shocking which abound in so many of the ruling nower into play and the ruling around us is full of hope and promise. Shall which abound in so many of the missives cal force of the ruling power into play, and the of this "Daily Bread Society," as have come people will be shot, sabred, hung, and transported, with brief shrift and little ceremony; while they Newport ! Let us beware, then. Let us be a know also the character of Sir Robert Pert; they cautious of curselves as of the enemy. Let prudence know his conduct on previous occasions : they the law; and the following is a brief sketch of the know his connection with, and dependance on, the Money-Monster the funded and cotton-spinning interests; they are quite sware that if they can successfully organiza such a rebellions display of physical violence, as this they hint at. Sir Robert's Government will " first quell the outrage" and then in the caward struggle for the Charter, but we repeal the Corn Laws. True; it is all but certain that a repeal of the Corn Laws under such circumstances | defeat of the most deep-laid piece of sophistry ever would be attended with further measures for the more attempted by the Fox and Goose Club, than that perfect knee-banding of the people; most likely by a obtained over them, in their own meeting, held on restriction of the franchise and certainly by some measures of oppression which would make the condition of the people even yet more unbeerable than it now is. This is what the money-monsters, the pose of agreeing upon such grand principles for masters of the "Daily Bread" men want. They agitation as should have the tendency of uniting all and this vile concoction of a scheme-a "legal" means of accomplishing it.

> Chartists, beware! there can be no such thing as "legal" society whose object is "to break the law." "The Daily Bread Society" is an altogether illegal conspiracy. As an illegal society its public acts involve all its members in their consequences; the possession of one of their penny tickets makes a man a member, and exposes him to all the consequences of belonging to as decidedly illegal a society as ever existed in this country. Every member is liable the Bread Eater's Advocate. In No. 1. is an extiste society by the self-appointed committee of this con-Bread Society;" whatever difference of opinion may exist upon the merits of the "plague" question " THERE NEED BE NO MISTAKE ABOUT: THE " DAILY BREAD SOCIETY."

> > "SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS."

It is our maxim always to nip an evil in the bud Elsewhere we have given a caution to the people against a new trap laid for them by a section of the anti-Corn Law men. We have now to caution them against over-zeal, or that form of treachery which is often hard to be distinguished from it, in our own camp. We have suffered severely from this cause in former times. Let us "stand away" from blood shed at Peterloo in 1819; so that even if it the beacon which has been erected. Let not all we were certain that it could not be repealed without have done, and all we are doing, be rendered useless by the treachery or folly of a few individuals.

We have been induced thus to write from a perusal of the speech of Mr. Black, at Sheffield, reported be the means of bringing into our ranks many in our last number. The hurry of business caused of these sober self-denying and practical revenue it to escape our particular attention last week; but, on deliberate perusal, we find it fraught with most long known that truth with righteousness must mischievous sentences; such as, while we doubt unite; or, in other words, that tectotallers must benot that they emanate from a very honest and come Chartists as well as that Chartists will become good feeling in the speaker, are capable of being abstainers from intoxicating drinks; and we thus sponded to; nor would such a call to Manchester be wrested by our enemies to the damage of our picture to ourselves a phalanx of muscle, might,

sessity of lecturers, he goes on to say :-

to an oppressed people Burning FOR VENGRANCE AND

Again, speaking of the Welsh mountaineers. he

"Aye, they have sworn to die rather than bear with injustice much longer; and their ardent hope was, that the day would speedily come when they would hear that their English brethren were risen to a man to demand their rights; and when that scoundrels," "ruffian slaves," "conspirators," and hour came, Englishmen might be assured that Welshmen would not be found in the back ground. Further on he says:-

> "Should the Tories attempt to do the same as the Whigs, and seize our Champion, O'Connor, trust the people will proclaim their resolution; and set upon it, too, to have man for man."

Now, we ask, seriously, are we to have the follies, absordition, and denouncements of 1839 over again? Are we to lay ourselves open to prosecution merely to pander to the self-conceit of persons who, like this time the utter inutility of wasting their energies mendation, that an indefinite number of starving Mr. Black, suffer their zeal to outstrip their pru- in attempting to satisfy the people with mere segdencet

for seeing or hearing anything more of their money; thus to " run riot" in imprudence, and cheer them | may no longer be tampered with. and that if perchance it should be rightly appropri- in it, where are we to stop! or how are we to distin-Gallery, Twopence; Platform, Sixpence, to defray ated, they should march in groups of 10,000 or guish a simple honest man, which we think BLACK to 20,000, with "empty bags" upon their backs, to ask be, from a monthing, designing knave—who has a To Beavers and Correspondents. point of treachery to serve !

The history of popular agitations in England show abortion of the Plague, but for the trick to which it this remarable fact : that whenever they attain a seems they are resorting, of attempting to pass off powerful position, the Government always tries. by together to hear their fallacies and sophistries, is their illegal "conspiracies to break the law," as means of spy instigators, to entrap the people into modes to be adopted by the people for obtaining the premature outbreaks, for which the honest and enthu-"these Daily Bread" men, have no more intention to rewarded. The "Cato-street conspiracy" for which THISTLEWOOD, INGS, DAVISON, BRUNT, and Tidd, were hung and beheaded, and for the getting up of which EDWARDS and CASTLES, the spies, were rewarded, is an instance in point. The risings and outbreaks in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Lancashire, in 1817, for which so many hundreds were imprisoned, BRANDRETH, LUDLOW, and TURNER were hung, and many were transported, but for which OLIVER, the spy, was sent out of the kingdom by the Government, with a snug commissionership, is another instance in point. The career of RICHMOND. give the following extract, which settles the question the spy, in Scotland, is another instance. And we of what the Daily Bread men mean to do with the tell our readers that the late disurbances at Newport, Chartists, if they can book them into an unition: - and Sheffield, and Bradford, and Dewsbury, for "If the operatives and the Chartists of Lancachire which FROST, WILLIAMS, and JONES, so nearly lost casts of society, and for which so many good men Have they been sentenced to be hanged and beheaded? Have they been transported?ness of Colonel Thompson to decide it. Let the Have they been imprisoned eighteen months in York or Lancaster Castles! No. no! not rise, we give its character from its own champion, to break the law. Never were so many cob- heard not of these parties being apprehended and misery and destitution almost beyond bearing. The "anthorities," which would inevitably have consurplus drug, must be got rid of; and the soil must Does he not know that his "mighty myriads" princes," may tell their countless hordes and revel all be routed by a regiment of soldiers ?-

What, then, with these instances before him, is Mr. labourer, supplanted at his hearth and become a BLACK about? He must surely be demented! be rendered valueless that the "merchants, who are (if they resorted to physical force) could Has he not seen enough of 1838-9, to witness how the palsy of weakness comes over us the moment we outstep the law! Any how, if he does not, we must show him that such follies shall not be tolerated. We are astounded at the men of Sheffield cheering such sentiments. Where has our cause suffered more from the" talk" of physical force than at Shefand relentless in their nature; and of all these field? We implore the people, for the sake of Ire-This " organised plan for breaking the law" has the crowning one is this same "Daily Bread land, just beginning to see our principles; for the been also highly spoken of by the Morning Chro- Society, which literally seeks, in the crafty sake of the thousands who will be plunged into language of its founder, " to kill two birds misery, if men like Black be listened to, resolutely Thus it has ever been that our greatest task is with one stone!" There can be no doubt that to set their faces against all allusions to force and te combat the incitements to violence of the lying the intention of the "empty bag" processions bloodshed. Good God! are we again to reach the scoundrels, who are ever ready to decry their own is to accomplish two things at once: to obtain a large very threshold of freedom, and again to have

an ampelation, a senson, a course, and the Globe, the Leeds Times, and the Bread Enter's bear but little badgering before it "shows fight;" WITHIN THE LAW ! The middle classes of the towns

all this be blasted by some foolish outbreak? Heaven forbid! What would PREL give for another govern, and determination actuate, and nothing can resist our efferts.

THE LERDS HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE MEETING.

WE have had many glorious triumphs to record never remember to have witnessed a more decided Monday evening, in the large room, Commercial Buildings, Laeds. The meeting was professedly got up for the pur-

want to see the social slavery of the people perfected; grades of Reformers; but, unfortunately for them although the first resolution, which attributed all scheme—to break the law is hit upon, as a hopeful the misery in this country to the want of the Suffrage, and was allowed to pass; the second, which was to the effect that the Corn Laws was the greatest evil resulting from the defect in the Suffrage, and ought, therefore, to demand our immediate consideration with a view to their repeal appeared at once to have let the cat out of the bag: for long ere the mover and seconder had finished their harangues, the ire of the meeting was kindled and as if to arrive at the olimax of dissatisfaction by design, a Mr. Curris, an American, and profess. which this fearful consideration is disposed of by for all the illegal acts committed in the name of the ing republican opinions, added fuel to the fire of discentent already kindled, by inflicting the usual spiracy against the law. No man, therefore, who rigmarole so much in vogue among the Corn Law has common sense will be a member of "The Daily repeal hireling agitators, and speedily brought down upon the whole tribe of tricksters a well-timed and "A WORD TO TYRANTS."- We have no room. judicious Chartist amendment, to the effect "that SCRAPS FOR RADICALS received, and shall appear.
this meeting pledges itself to scitate for pothing short A LOVER OF TRUTH, JUSTICE, and EQUALITY.—We this meeting pledges itself to agitate for nothing short of the People's Charter." Much good speaking was the result of this amend-

ment, and which, on the part of the Chartists, deserves the highest praise; but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of congratulating Mr. FREDERICK LEES on the noble stand which he made. and the able manner in which he exposed and refuted the sophisms of the repeal party. This is the more pleasing to us, because we have long had to isment—shall we say the apathy !-nay, not only the apathy, but the determined opposition of the teetotal body generally, in Leeds, to the principles of the People's Charter. Latterly, however, a great change has been working among that class of men and we trust that this noble example of the great and clear-headed champion of Temperance, will destroyers and Government Reformers. We have mind, morality, and voice, by the exertion of which. After speaking of the state of Wales, and the ne- the old rotten systems of tyranny and despotism shall tremble and fall. Let them kick and writhe "That men. like Harney and himself, must not be and flurry as they may, our will and power will employed, for they were not fitted to preach patience then be irresistable, and our triumph speedy and glorious.

> The majority in favour of the amendment was at least two to one. Every shift to avert this denoument was made by Mr. PLINT, the Corn Law Repealer; but to no use. The meeting was divided. and the majority was so great that the Chairman immediately declared the amendment carried. It is worthy of remark, that no preparation whatever, was made by the Chartists to obtain this great

> victory; the whole affair appears to have been entirely spontaneous, and done at a time too, when every effort had been made by the Fexes to assemble their friends from among the working men; proving at once their real insignificance as a party, and the influence and spread of Chartism.

Surely JAMES GARTH MARSHALL, Esq. Mr HAMER STANSPELD, and their admirers, will see by ments of Reform and class crotchets. The people And if we permit the honest and well meaning are far a head of all such men and measures, and

[Omitted last week ]

DAVID SMITH.—We fear nothing can be done in the matter: the payment of the annual rent of four shillings, and afterwards the increased rent of forty shillings, was an acknowledgement on the part of your father and brother that the property was not their own. Punter's case was altogether a different one. N.-His communications shall always be attended

to provided we receive them in time. P., CAMBERWELL.—The assertion that Mr. W. is shut out from the columns of the Northern Star is utterly untrue. His communications are subjected to precisely the same scrutiny and discretion as those of every other correspondent. One or two articles from him have been amitted when our space was full, and one which we thought exceedingly injudicious was refused insertion. But this by no means warrants any one to say he is excluded from the columns of the Northern Star. The columns of the Northern Star have always been, and while under their present management shall always be, fully and freely open to the advocacy of Charlism, by any and every one, so far as may comport with our circumstances and

honest judgment. DID JOHN CONROY, of Montmellick, Ireland, received a letter and six postage stamps from Rochdale?

MANSPIELD.—If the friends have read the notices to correspondents in our last, they will see why their nominations to the General Council are omitted. BRISTOL.—We do not think it would be well to publish the letter we have received from "two members of the committee." Let every possible means be tried to restore harmony and peace.

MR. MICHAEL HYLAND, foreman mason, Cashel, county of Tipperary, Ireland, will please to state. through the medium of the Northern Star, whether he has yet received the parcel of Northern Stars, tracts, &c., from W. Russell, Notlingham, through Deacon and Wade's office, and for which he paid carriage through to Cashel, 5s. 2d., near two months ago? If not, claim will be made for

THOMAS EASTON.—The letters he alludes to were never published separately.

MR. GEORGE ELLIS, of Sheffield, requests the Seorelary of the Chartist Association, or agent for the Star, at Stratford-upon-Avon, to favour him with their addresses through the medium of the Northern Star.

EDWARD BURLEY, the North and East Riding District Secretary, wishes to have the address of some one of the Chartists of Burlington and Driffield, being desirous to correspond with them on business of importance. Address No. 19, Bilton-streef, Layerthorp, York. IP MB. NICOLS, Bradford, Wills, will forward his

address to Redruth, his request shall be answered

by letter immediately.

We have received a notice of lectures to be delivered by Mr. Knowles, of Keighley, in Halifax, but without any specification of the day. The report of the District Delegate Meeting was not received.

H. Beal-His letter has been handed to Mr. Ske-

ington.
C. W. T.—It depends upon the terms and the nature of the agreement. ABRAHAM WHITEHEAD .- His letter to Mr. O'Connor nezi week.

N IRISH CHARTIST,—We have no room. TRUE BROTHER IN THE GOOD FIGHT FOR THE CHARTER.—The statement in Mr. O'Higgins's letter is correct. We have not the date just at hand, nor can we afford time to turn over Parliamentarp files for them.

THE MARCH OF TRUIH.—We have no room.

THE POLISH EXILE'S LAMENT .- We have no room ETER M. BROPHY, of 12, Beresford street, Dublin has received a parcel of tructs, Circulars, and Stars, in weight about 60lbs., which cost him 6s. 9d., and which he supposes to be the one sent by Mr. James Walker, of Leeds. P.M. Brophy takes this opportunity of informing the readers of the Star, that he has it from official authority, that any newspaper published in Great Britain or Ireland can be sent through the post office. free, from any town in Great Britain or Ireland to any other town in the same countries: but that such newspapers cannot be sent to foreign coun-

tries without charge after they are seven days

"In order to unite the people we must first unite the press, which I think may be done by destroying the competitive principle amongst the editors and proprietors of the Chartist press in the following way:—To establish a daily paper to be called the Seven Stars, and to be printed at seven different parts of the empire, each to be the private property of the different proprietors, and each employ their own editors; but to employ their reporters jointly to attend both Houses of Parliament, and to pay them jointly, exactly according to their different circulation. This plan would seems to the people the whole Chartist editorial talent of the nation: the reporters in London to supply them with the Parliamentary intelligence, according to their dates of circulation."

UNCTUALITY. - We think the following letter worthy of attention :--ob 100 London, October 8, 18412

SIR.—The Northern Stor of the last week stated that Mr. Clancy would continue his lectures at the room, No. 55, Old Bailey, on each Thursday evening, at sight o'clock. Not without some inconvenience I attended last evening; but at half past eight o'clock there was no indication of business: not a creature about the premises. Supposing that the exact time of commercing the lecture had been necessarily postponed, I called again at half-past nine o'clock, but still no symptom of a meeting; and again at ten o'clock, with a similar result; and I then returned heme, mortified and disappointed. Ought we not to have in London some daily organ of communication with one another? Really the want of order and of organisation is too painting indicated by the circumstance to which I will taken the liberty to direct your attentions tice of this may be serviceable to on brothren of the metropolis. I have been recently on the subject of a daily Chart paper. I trust that the project has the temporarily relinquished. With the charge wishes for the success of the people's paper,

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully, "A CHARTIST OF THE SCHOOL INDICATED BY THE MOTTO-

" Snaviter in modo. Fortiter in re."

have no room for his "Letter to the aristocracy of all Nations. J. B. Shith will see that his letter is answered by

the petition itself, which is now published. JAMES STEWART.—The advertisement, if inserted will be 3s. 6d. Mr. O'Brien requests us to announce for him that he will not deliver any more tentures or addresses whenever the charge of admission to the body of

the hall, or assembly-room, exceeds one penny; but he has no objection to managing committees making an additional charge for reserved seals. Whenever this rule has hitherto been departed from it was without Mr. O'B's previous knowledge, and against his well-known and oft-declared wishes. He particularly requests, his over zealous friends to attend to this.

John Thomson asks—" Are Members of the House of Commons paid while sitting on committee? I and, if so, what is the rate of their remaineration? They are not paid. We suppose that we must have answered this question more than twenty times.

J. D. DEVONSIDE.—Yes, Mr. Hobson can supply him.

He has but to send, either by post-office order or
in postage stamps, the price of the box, and twopence for the postage of it, and the pills will be sent to him by the returning past. This enswer will also apply to several who have enquired respecting Parr's Pills, advertised in our co-SAMUEL WILKINSON.—His communication shall an

WM. TILLMAN .- His communication shall appear. A COVENTRY CHRISTIAN COMMUNIONIST .- His communication shall be used. A RADICALLY HONEST REFORMER.-We have no

A FRIEND is desirous of sending a small sum of money to Stockport for the benefit of the distressed operatives, and asks us to furnish the secretary's address. Will the friends of Stockport send it

THE EDINBURGH COMMITTEE for the O'Brien Testimonial Fund wish us to netify to the Charlists in that city and neighbourhood, that subscriptions for the laudable object they have in view are still taken in; the books having been allowed to remain open for some time further, in order that such as have not already subscribed, may have an opportunity of doing so. Mr. Blackie, secretary to the Chartist Association; the secretary to the O'Brien Testimonial Committee, at 114, High-street, or any of the members, will receive sub-

THE NATIONAL PETITION. - We announce with pleasure that our publisher, Mr. Hobson, has printed the National Petition for 1842, on a meat sheet, for the purposes indicated in our short leader of last week. He is ready to supply them to the associations and to individuals at the following charges:-100 copies for 2s; 1,000 for 15s. Petition sheets, of good strong paper, ruled in four columns, and holding two hundred names when filled, may also be had, price 2d, each. Secretaries and persons who need them have only to send an order addressed to Mr. H., enclosing a post-office order, or stamps, to the amount, and they may have sent to their address any number

DUB NUMEROUS CORRESPONDENTS will oblige us. in all cases, if they will for the future write on one side of their paper only. We wish this to be adopted as a general rule, in no case to be departed from. -OSEPH HORNBLOWER.—His acrostic is not suffi-

ciently poetical for publication. FEMALE CHARTIST, ABERDEEN.-Her stanzas are not sufficiently correct for publication. Torres.—His lines will not do. GENERAL COUNCIL. We have received several lists

of nominations to the General Council, none of which contain the residences of the parties. We have again to repeat that they cannot be inserted. The Christian name, sirname, and address of each member must be given at full IN THE Northern Star of October 9th, the address of

Richard Marsden was desired by some person in London. It is No. 27, Back-croft-street, bottom of Marsh-lane, Preston.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for the West Riding Secretary must, for the future, be addressed to Wm. Mosley Stott, hair-dresser, under the Cooperative Stores, Market-place, Dewsbury, Mr. Stell having removed from the Town End.

CHARTIST ADDRESSES from different bodies have been received. They are unavoidably omitted. THE ADDRESS TO HUGH PARKER, Esq., from the prisoners confined in Scotland street Gaol, Shef-field, shall appear next week. ARBROATH.—Mr. O'Connor is requested to visit the Chartists of this place on his tour.

MR. SIMPSON.—We do not know anything further than what has appeared in the Star. Some Person at Morthyr-Tydvil sent us a postoffice order last week, and the letter accompanyit has been mislaid. Will the person send again, and say what the money was for, and also the amount sent. WILL THE Committee for sending Stars to Ireland send a few regularly to "Dan Daly, baker,

MR. A. M'KENZIE, of Bristol, has sent us 5s. 3d. for Northern Stars, to be sent to Mr. O'Higgins for the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, in

Dublin.
T. W. H., STROUD.—Send word what the fifty-nine stamps were for, and we can then say how and when they were applied. R. WATSON, for H. M. G .- Received.

FOR THE WIVES AND PANILIES OF THE INCAR From Mr. Coltman, pianoforte-tuner, Leicester
Mr. Riches, Brightlingsea Newcastle - upon-Tyne — collected by Mrs. J. Mason and Miss Wilson 0 19

FOR MRS, PEDDIE. From a few Flax-dressers, at Boulogue France ... ... FOR MR. RICHARDSON, SALFORD. Prom John Seel, Leicester ... 0 1 0 a few friends at Rochdale, per John

per J. Temlinson ...

FOR MRS. PROST. From a few Figx-dressers, at Boulogue France FOR O'BRIEN'S PRESS. From a few Flax-dressers, at Boulogue

Prance 0 6

Edingburgh, (in part, all the books 7 0 1 George Hackett, Leeds 0 1 FOR THE UNBUPLOYED AT STOCKPORT. From Meers. Criss. Cramb. and a livery

servant, Ramagate, one shilling each ... 0 3 6 FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From Finsbury, per J. Watts ... 0 10 0 Camberwell, per J. Parker, being one month's molety ... 0 5 6

RIRMINGHAM,-CHARTIST MEETING AT it was agreed that a meeting should be held there on Monday evening, the 31st of October; sectional meetings are also held at the Domestic Collee House. Henrietta street, every Thursday evening; another is about being formed in Duddeston and Nichells, and it is contemplated to form sectional places of meeting in all parts of the town, on the same plan as that Bridge. Several friends from Manchester and Oldwhich was practised previous to the passing of the ham will be present.

Reform Bill. Messrs. Mason, Eames, Styles, White,

DONGSTED ON ST Followes, and Davis, took part in the proceedings, after which the meeting separated. The association is increasing rapidly in Birmingham, and nothing is required so much as a large hall in a central position. DELEGATE MEETING. - A delegate meeting will be held at the Chartist room, Freeman-street, on Mon-day, October 31st, at twelve o'clock, to arrange for procuring signatures to the national petition, and the election of delegates to the forthcoming Convention; all places are requested to send a delegate, especially those marked out by the executive, as belonging to the Birmingham district. None should omit attending, as business of the greatest importance will be brought forward. The affairs connected with the lecturer will also be transacted.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—This committee held their meeting on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Thom in the chair. A seizes for the benefit of the committee's funds was agreed upon, to be held, it is expected, on the 28th December, being the Tuesday after Christmas day.

A TEA PARTY AND BALL will be held at the Social Institution, Lawrence street, on Tuesday evening, November 16, 1841, for the benefit of Mrs. Roberts, portion that will be wanted to place this poor widow next. in a way to get her own living. In the mean time, any subscription however small, will be thankfully received by, Sir, your very obliged servant, James Guest, 93, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham. Cash received to purchase a mangle.

	_		
George Bleomer	0.	6	
A Friend, Warwick	- 1	0	
Sno-treasurer, Kidderminster	1	0	
Mr. Baker, two subscriptions	2	0	
Mr. Cleave, London	2	6	
Chancery Prisoner in the Fleet	2	6	
Charter Association in the parish of			
St. Lake's, London		0	
Mr. Harding, London	0	6	
			-
		0.	
WEWCASTLE - A special macti	n o	of	ť

members of the Charter Association of Newcastle upon Tyne was held in the Chartists' Hall, Cloth Market, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person to represent this district in the forthcoming Convention. Mr. Wm. Dees was called to the chair. The Secretary read letters from Cramlington, Foreman's Row, Bedlington, &c., stating their entire concurrence with the people of Newcastle in proposing Mr. O'Brien as a candidate; but the Secretary had received a reply to the requisition sent to Mr. O'Brien, which he read, is which Mr. O'Brien declined becoming a candidate, at the same time assigning satisfactory reasons for so doing. The Chartists of Northumberland were bent upon Mr. O'Brien, and as Mr. O'Brien could not stand, the nomination of a candidate was postponed until the outer districts should be again corresponded with.

NORTH SHIELDS .- Mr. Morgan had an everflowing meeting at North Shields on Tuesday evening, and at the Walker Iron Works on Friday

No. 55, Old Bailey, on Sunday morning last, Mr. G. Wyatt in the chair. It was agreed that the balancesheet of their receipts and expenditure should be placed in a promisent part of the hall for inspection. Mesers. Dale, G. Wyatt, Knox, Cater, Langworth, Wisedell, Wise, Lane, and Salmon, jun. were elected a Committee to manage the affairs of the Instiinte for the next quarter.

In the evening of the same day, and in the same attached in the course of the evening. Mr. William to establish the National Charter Association. Benbow afterwards delivered a very animated and instructive lecture to a crowded audience, in his

## Forthcoming Charlist Meetings

MR. O'CONNOR'S ROUTE

Mr. O'Connor will be at Stirling on this day (Saturday, the 23rd), when he will address the people in the evening, according to the request of the Chartists of Stirling. He wishes to meet some person from Alloa there, in order that he may be m Monday, the 25th; at Dumferline on Tuesday, the requested to attend. 26th; at Dandes on Wednesday, the 27th; at Aberdeen on Friday, the 29th; and at Cupar on Monday, lst November. He will address the people of Kirkaldy on Tuesday, the 2nd, (at any hour they may appoint,) on his way to Edinburgh; where he will Lasswade; on Friday, the 5th, to Dumfriez; on Saturday, the 6th, to Carlisle; on Monday, the 8th, to Newcastle; and to Sunderland, on Tuesday

Mr. O'Conner has received several letters requesting him to remain a week in the neighbourhood of Dundee, for the purpose of addressing the people in the neighbourhood; but this his friends will see would be impossible at the present time. Winter is now coming on and the work would be both ardnous and dangerous. In reply to a correspondent from Stockton, Mr. O'Connor begs to say, that he had intended to visit that town and will do so, but not in his present tour. He suggests the propriety of calling all meetings for the purpose of petitioning Parliament. Mr. O'Conner writes us to say, that the organisation of the Scotch Chartists and the difference of the Switch middle classes in all towns where STEAN has not yet gained an ascendancy, as contrasted with the middle classes of England, is most striking. He writes in the most encouraging terms of the progrees of the cause, and says that in such a work he could labour without fatigue for twenty-three hours in the twenty-four. He sends his best love to his English friends, and hopes to return with a valuable beight of information.

CITY OF LONDON.-Mr. Watkins will preach here a Sunday se'nnight, on " The necessity of union in the cause, and of vigilance to preserve union." LONDON.-Mr. Goodfellow will lecture on Sanday, Oct. 24th, at the Charter Coffee-house, Shetton

Ground, Westminster. Mr. WHEELER will lecture on Sunday, Oct. 24th, at the United Coffee-house, George-street, Chelses. MR STALLWOOD will lecture on Tnesday, October 26th, at Mr. Weston's Temperance Hotel, Hackney. WALWORTH.-Mr. Wild will lecture at the Joan of Arc, corner of Park-place, East-street, Walworth, on Wednesday the 27th inst.

LAMBETH. - Mr. Balls will lecture at the Chartist velock. Mr. Wheeler will lecture at the above Walk, on Sunday evening, at seven Nace on Tuesday, at eight o'clock.

HUDDERSFIELD.-Mr. Henry Vincent will lecture Honley, on Saturday (this day), the 23rd of october, at seven o'clock in the evening. Also at the Hall of Science, Bath Buildings, Huddersfield, Sunday, the 24th, at half-past two o'clock in the thermoon, and at half-past six o'clock in the evening. abject..." Chartism, and the duties of the people." limittance, Id.

O'BRIEN'S FESTIVAL The inhabitants of Hudrefield and its vicinity are informed that a festival take place in honour of that indomitable Priot O'Brien, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, 3lst of October, and the 1st and 2nd days of rember. The soirce will take place on Monday will state place will take place ou mounts, trick. Sents, 1s. Tickets to be had of Tinker, kethly, Bray, the Secretary, West Parade, and Association Room, and a the Hall of Science. HUDDERSPIELD.—A district delegate meeting will held on Sunday next, at five o'clock in the afterat the house of Mr. Thomas Andrew, the dendship Inn, Kirkgate, when delegates from dley, Raistrick, Lindley, Paddock, Marsden, ithwaite, Meltham, Honley, Holmfirth, Shelly, mion, Almondbury, Lepton, Kirkheaton, and as business of the lest importance is to be laid before them.

BILIPIX - Mr. Edward Clayton, of Huddersfield, lecture at Halifax, on Sunday next, at half-past s clock in the afternoon, when a collection will lequested to attend. Discussion invited.

STRELHOUSE LANE.—A meeting of members of the Finsbury, and others, will take place at Lunt's case. Spoke of their borough; said the Cartists have if we announce a public meeting it is at once attractive; National Charter Association (who have lately Coffee House, Clerkenwell Green, on Monday even-had to endure the persecutions of their enemies; that the people attend and the meeting will pay. The Charter been re-organized; that at present tists of Bristol are opposed to the mixing up of testotal-

SALFORD.—Mr. Campbell will lecture in the Charter Association Room, Great Grove-street, on Sunday next, at half-past six o'clock in the evening. HOLLINWOOD.—There will be a camp meeting here on Sunday next, at half-past two, near the Cut

DONCASTER. -On Sunday next, Mr. John Waller will lecture on the right of woman to the franchise.

meeting at Seghill will be resumed at North Shields people out of the country or into the Poor Law bastiles. on Sunday. Nov. 1st. The delegates are to meet at | WESTBURY not able to send delegate, glad the meetthe Railway Inn, North Shields, at ten o'clock in ing would take place; hoped it would advance the the morning precisely, and to go from there to the cause; wished for a missionary. place of meeting.

NEWCLETLE-UPON-TYNE .- An address will be delivered in the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn. Cloth Market. at seven o'clock in the evening of Sunday next, the

THE EAST RIDING LECTURER.-Mr. Skevington's as he is both known and respected. engagement as East Riding lecturer having for the Yorkshire that he purposes visiting Bradford on calling of public meetings for the petition, &c. Tuesday the 26th instant; Halifax, on Wednesday NEWPORT recommending agitation, about the commending agitation. the 27th; Huddersfield, on Thursday the 28th; Don-caster, on Friday the 29th; and Rotherlam, on Saturday the 30th. He will be happy to receive the addresses of the secretaries resident at the above tickets is. each, when I hope to realise the greater | places—the same to be sent to our office by Monday

> WEST RIDING -A West Riding delegate meeting will be held on Sunday, Oct. 31st, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Chartist Association Room, near the Co-operative Stores, Dewsbury. It is hoped that as many delegates as possible will be in attendance. The propriety of establishing a delegate class. fund will be taken into consideration. Mr. John West, of Macclesfield, has been engaged as the West Riding lecturer, who will commence his tour as soon as the necessary arrangements have been completed. It is particularly requested that all places in the riding will immediately forward their quota of the levy (11d. per member), and all arrears to the secretary.

DEWSBURY.—The members of the National Charter were many Chartists in Cheltenham who approved of Association are requested to attend at their meeting | Lovett and Collin's erganization, and deemed the spirit room, on Tuesday evening next, October 26th, to in which they had been assailed illiberal and unjust. have their cards renewed. Business of importance The members of the National Charter Association had will be brought before the meeting. To commence always treated them with respect, and could always at eight o'clock.

MR. JAMES DUFFT'S TOUR .- Mr. Duffy will lecture at Wigan on Tuesday the 26th instant; at he was an admirer of Lovett, but rendered ready as-Chorley, on Wednesday the 27th; at Preston, on sistance to those who differed from him. At present Thursday the 28th; and Lancaster, on Monday the there were 120 members enrolled in the National Char st of November. SHEFFIELD.-Mr. Julian Harney will lecture in

the large room, Fig Tree-lane, on Sunday evening; to commence at seven o'clock.

sermons, in Harrison chapel, on Sunday, the 31st instant; subject for the afternoon, "Right sgainst Might;" subject for the evening, "The Gospel the oppressor's foe, the poor man's friend." The above bury, great good could be done if properly agitated, sermons will be preached at half-past two in the and Cheltenham, Bath, and other large places ought to afternoon, and six o'clock in the evening. MR. MASON'S ROUTE FOR THE FOLLOWING WEEK

-Stourbridge, on Monday; Redditch, on Tuesday; the delegates to the position of the Chartlet body in the Bromsgrove, on Wednesday; Kidderminster, on Thursday; and Wolverhampton, on Friday. All CITY OF LONDON.—A general quarterly places in the district are requested to address their meeting of the shareholders was held in the Institute, money orders in future to Mr. Frederick Corbett. Adams-street, Chancery Buildings, Birmingham; and their letters of business to Mr. George White, 39. Bromsgrove-street.

Mr. THOS. CLARKE, of Stockport, will lecture at Sowerby, on Saturday, the 23rd; Ripponden, on Much was required in the agricultural districts; the Sunday the 24th; Warley, on Monday the 25th; labourers were ignorant and sided with the farmers. Mr. Midgley, on Tuesday the 26th; Hebden Bridge, on Vincent could do great good, and he thought would Wednesday the 27th; Todmorden, on Thursday the 28th; Milnrow, on Friday the 29th; and if the Todyet men of more humble abilities were better suited to place, Mr. Brown, of Walworth, read a copy of the morden and Milnrow friends can make it convenient, National Petition, to which many signatures were he will attend in Littleborough on Sunday the 31st,

HALIFAX.-Mr.Clayton, Huddersfield, will lecture in the Charter Institution, Swan Coppies, on Sunday, Oct. 24th, at two o'clock in the alternoon. ROCHDALE. Mr. Smethurst of Oldham, will becare here on Sunday next, at half-pail two.

STOCKPORT.-Mr. James Cartisine, of Manche will lecture on Sunday next, at the National Charter Association Room, Bomber's Brow, Lower Hill-gate. All friends to liberty are requested to attend. CHELTERHAN.-On Monday next, a plain and

fancy dress ball will take place at the Mechanics Institution, for the benefit of that victim of Whig vengeance, Mrs. Brown, of Birmingham, when all

WINCHCOMB.-Mr. Milsom, of Cheltenham, will lecture here on Sunday next. BRADFORD.—The Chartists resident in Nelson-

street will meet at the house of William Smyth, on Sunday, Oct. 24th, at seven e'clock in the evening, to discuss the necessity of a general organization of address the people on the evening of the same day, the people.—Mr. George Flynn will lecture in the the 2nd. On Wednesday, the 3rd, he will go to above place on Thursday, Oct. 28th, at eight o'clock in the evening. The Chartists of this locality are requested to attend these meetings. Free discussion: no charge for admission.-Mr. John Arran will lecture in the large room of the North Tavern, on Sanday evening, at six o'clock.—Mr. Ibbetson and Mr. Brook will lecture at Little Horton, on Tuesday evening, October 26th, at eight o'clock.-Mr. Dewhurst will lecture at the Old Cot, Daisy-hill, on Sunday, Oct. 24th, at six o'clock in the evening .-Mr. Arran will lecture at Mr. Shepperd's Dunkirkstreet, on Monday, Oct. 25th, at eight o'clock in the evening.—Mr. Alderson and Mr. Flynn will lecture at the Red Inn, on Sunday evening, October 24th, at six o'clock.-Mr. Alderson will lecture at Stanningley, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock, October 24th.

> KEIGHLEY-The anniversary sermons in behalf of the Keighley Working Man's Hall will be preached by the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens, on Sunday next. As it is considered likely that a very great number will be anxious to hear the Rev. Genleman, it is intended to have the first sermon preached in the Market Place should the weather prove favourable, and the second, or evening service, held in the Hall as usual.

WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DELEGATE MEETING.

A meeting of delegates representing the West of England and South Wales, took place at Bath, on Monday, October 18th, in the room of the National Charter Association, No. 3, Galloway Buildings, for the purpose of adopting some means by which "the Executive plans" may be carried out, and Chartism extended in those districts.

The attendance of delegates was not numerous owing to the distress existing amongst the people, they being, in some districts, so poor as to be unable to send a representative. Letters were received, all of which approved of the meeting, and said, that though absent in body, they should be present in spirit.

At ten o'clock, on the motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Milsom took the chair. DELEGATES PRESENT :--

Bath, Memra Bartlett and Clarke. Cheltenham, Stroud, Bussage, and Winchcombe, Mr. Frome, Mr. C. White.

Wotton-under-Edge, Mr. I. Witts. Bristol and Kingswood, Mr. Simeon. Bradford; Mr. Gordon.

Trowbridge, Mr. James Huswell Mr. R. K. Philp attended as a Member of the Executive. Letters were then read from the following places

TROWBRIDGE, written by J. Marchant, complaining that the cause is not progressing as it ought; that persons have crept in and endeavoured to instil the principles of Socialism, and thereby subvert Chartism. TREDEGAR expressed pleasure at the delegate meeting; lamented their inability to send a delegate; hoped that a lecturer would be appointed, with an assurance that they would support him if he came to their dis-

PLYMOUTH spoke highly of the state of Chartism in

the further advances of Chartism; hoped that the deliberations of the meeting would result in sending them
a lecturer, by which much good would be done; recomhave made bye-laws, to the effect that no individual be mended that, in order to suppress divisions, members allowed to become a member without having first been dec.; Westbury, Oct. 27th, Messra. W. P. Roberts and of the National Charter Association will act with proposed and accorded by two members of the associa- R. K. Philp, and J. Cluer; Frome, Oct. 21st, Messra. courtesy to others, and make such concessions to those tion. By these laws we shall be able to keep out all W. P. Roberts and R. K. Philp; Wotton-under-Edge, who were not members as are consistent with truth; those who have no objection to belong to us when we Nov. 8th, speakers not yet provided; Stroud, Oct. 31st. announced the extreme state of distress in their loca- happen to be prosperous, with nine or ten pounds in Mr. Milsom, &c.; Wynchoomb, Oct. 24th, Mr. Milsom, lity, but said they shall continue to support the Exe- hand. Lectures will do no good in Bristol. We want &c. At all of these meetings the petition will be read,

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the means of gaining many to the Chartist ranks.

SALISBURY complained of the want of a lecturer wished that Mr. Vincent had come there; said they knew of no person that would be so well received, except Mr. O'Connor; spoke of the great distress existing amongst them; the farmers were inquiring about

WARMINSTER, complained of distress amongst all classes, urged the necessity of getting the petition well expenses; but they may depend on being received with Limenouse.—Mr. Ridley will lecture at the signed, and extending the National Charter Association. Schoolbrow, Limehouse Causeway, on Tubeday Monckton Dry Erell, great distress; young men evening, Oct. 26th. Working for four or five shillings per week. Lord is in a critical state. I hope that our exercious this Delegate Meeting.—The adjourned delegate Ashburton pulling down the houses, thereby driving the day will have a tendency to establish it on the public

> ABERGAVERNY wished for a missionary; getting on comfortably, though suffering persecution: had supported the Executive, and were willing to do more. BLEAKWOOD, few in number as yet, wished for an able missionary; the people were ripe for improvement. If Mr. Vincent came here he would be well received,

CARDIFF regretted inability to send a delegate present terminated, he begs to apprise his friends in wants a missionary and a reom to meet in; advises the NEWPORT recommending agitation, about to start a lecturer conversant with the English and Welsh lan-

> MERTHYR TYDVIL unable to send delegates. TRUBO highly approving of the objects of meeting, thanking the Executive for their suggestions. Lecturer wanted; a statement of progress in various towns. Northern Star taken 100 feet below the surface. Joint stock company forming.

enthusiastic feeling prevails.

MILKSHAM unable to send delegates; Cluer's lecture done good, had opened a reading room and discussion

STATEMENTS OF THE DELEGATES. The delegates then made the following state

ments:-Mr. MILSON, of Cheltenham, said the cau progressing well. The Chartists were triumphant in numbers and attendance. He conceived the National Charter Association to be the cause of reaction; there command their assistance and co-operation. There was not a better Chartist to be found than Mr. Hallis : ter Association. Charlism prevailed to a great extent and Whire and Tories combined were not powerful enough to combat with them; they (the Chartists) had recently defeated many of their factious meetings. (Hear, hear, hear.) Winchoombe and all CHOWBENT.-Mr. Isaac Barrow will preach two the surrounding places required lecturers; Strond and assist the poorer and weaker districts. (Cheers.)

Mr. BARTLETT, of Bath, would call the attention of city which he had the honour to represent. It was an aristocratic city, but the middle classes were not so dependent upon the aristocracy as upon the working people, and therefore they were now liberal in their politics. Chartism, therefore, stood well in Bath. Too much attention had been paid to the large towns. Trowbridge was a prosperous place, but Holt, Winsley, des were in need of assistance, yet were neglected. address the ignorant agricultural labourers. He (Mr. Bartlett) regretted the divisions that existed in the Chartist ranks. Many had held aloof from them. in consequence of the violent denunciations of the " New Move." He believed Mr. Lovett was actuated by a aid the out districts. He was of opinion the appoint: ment of lecturers was of the greatest importance, and Mr. CHARLES WHITE, of Frome, said they could

the more prosperous towns should aid those poor villages where the people are unable to raise funds. (Cheers.) Lovett & Hetherington were wrong in the manner in which | warrant it) immediately to choose persons to lecture." they had brought forward their plans. The spirit was good in Frome; many of the middle classes were favourable to our cause. The members enrolled were but small, but they were about to form clames, by which

they hoped to extend. (Cheers.) Mr. GORDON, of Bradford, said in his district they were doing better than a short time ago. The spirit is beginning to revive; the middle classes were beginning to see they must be Chartists—that they have no other hope: Chartism amongst them was that of conviction. If a lecturer could be obtained, great good would be done; it was no use to be afraid of the masters, they could do nothing if the men were determined and unanimous. Many of the working people were earning no more than 2s. 4d. and 2s, 6d. per week, and resolution having been put from the chair, it was great numbers were driven to the Poor Law bastiles. If the petition was numerously circulated, great good would be done. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wirrs, of Wolton-under-Edge, said that Chartism had prevailed to a great extent, but through persecution and other causes, the people had become anathetic. A great many were out of work, but not withstanding, Wickham, Sudbury, Dewsbury, and other places, would be of great assistance if properly agi-The person engaged as a lecturer ought to be by a general fund. He regretted there was ne delegate from the important town of Circucester. He had visited their room, and was astonished to witness the respectability of these present. There was no man who advocated the cause with more zeal and discretion than Mr. Buchan. Men of good character ought to be selected to address meetings. Our enemies were ready to raise prejudices, and vices were magnified to an enormous extent. All men were entitled to their rights without reference to character; but the advocates of any cause should stand high in moral integrity. With

regard to leaders; some must take the lead, and these must be discreet and intelligent men; they should be careful not to be divided and disunited, for it has a tendency to divide the people. Wotton will do its utmost for a lecturer; they are opposed to mixing up Christianity with Chartism. In Wales the people labour under difficulties with regard to the means of procuring Chartist publications; this is not the sees with them; but he would advise that Chartist Missionaries take tracts and distribute them among the agricultural population in Gloucestershire. There were now thirty villages that had never heard of Chartism; he thought these places should be visited. (Loud cheers.) Mr. J. HASWELL, Trowbridge, said he was happy

to say that Chartism was the reigning principle there; in proof of which, he could state that no party can hold meetings without the consent of the Chartists. He any way and manner in which they should direct. said it would appear, from a letter which had been They were met here to view the progress of the cause read, that Chartism was going down in Trowbridge— and to look at that progress as the result of the advance that a few boys and girls controlled the whole affair; of reason and intelligence, and not as the result of this, he said, was false. He would ask Messrs. Philp violence: they were met to receive delegates from the and Clarke if the meeting which they attended on surrounding districts, to see in how far the cause had Wednesday night was composed of boys and girls- advanced, and to sak how many persons there were (hear, hear, from Mr. Philp)—whether that meeting was present who were prepared to make a trifling sacrifice composed of thinking man and women, or not to He in assisting, as that they may thereby benefit themsaid the fact was, a party of prefeased Christians had selves:

sprung up in Trowbridge, who were canatantly sowing divisions, and endeavouring to undo all that had previously been done by the Trowbridge friends, at the archy. He their called upon expense of time, trouble, and persecution; and the Mr. OLUER, who addressed the most remarkable feature in their endeavours was, that length, and read the National Petition. they were constantly assailing, with the name of infidel, all those who conscientionaly differed from them, whilst their every public action was a practical denial of the sublime principles of the Christian religion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. F. SIMEON. of Bristol, said that Chartism than they did three months ago. Amongst them the to serve on the forthcoming Convention. fault did not belong to what are called the leaders, their district; hoped Mr. Vincent would come amongst but to the people. Men of abandoned characters; believed he would do more good there than in ter had been the means of creating divisions: they had sent for National Association cards, YEOVIL, an address, halling our meeting with de-light; believed that it would be the stepping-stone to may be done at any place, unless means are Clarke; Ringswood, Oct. 25th, Means, F. W. Simeon public demonstrations, and these will be the means of and the Executive plans advocated. Judge, therefore,

FINSBURY. - A public meeting of the Chartists of manner that would best promote the success of the sort of dry intellectual affair, and will not attend, but Streethouse label. Streethouse label. Streethouse continued of the National Charter Association (who have later lately setablished a meeting place at the Ship Inn, Steel-stablished a meeting place at the Ship Inn, Steel-stable for the purpose of dedding who shall be the representatives of Finsbury on the Middlesex provided during the evening. The pusiness of the representatives of Finsbury on the Middlesex prevailed during the evening. The business of the representatives of Finsbury on the Middlesex prevailed during the evening. The business of the representatives of Finsbury on the Middlesex prevailed to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive, but they are the provided to the mixture of the Recutive of the

concerning it, and I do hope that the delegates will be careful about this part of their business. Mr. Simeon then read a letter from Kingswood, speaking of the ancess of the cause in that district, also of the persecution with which they have had to contend. Mrs ing amongst them; the farmers were inquiring about Simeon said that nothing can possibly be done without politics generally; answered by telling them that the immediate public meetings. In Bristol they have only means by which their distresses can be removed is taken a room that will hold about three hundred perby joining the National Charter Association. there, we may not be able to guarantee the travelling open arms, and kept according to the means of our friends. The Whige are fast coming round! Chartism is in a critical state. I hope that our exertions this mind. (Cheers.) Mr. R. K. PHILP said, at this stage of the proceed.

ment of the people's movement, would, if properly aware of their position, understand what was necessary to effect an advance of the people's interests. Mr. P. by going out. My husband went to the relieving then gave a detailed account of the position of the officer for relief three or four times during the last Executive, and communicated facts which had just six weeks, but was refused. He went again last Friday been forwarded to him by the General Secretary. (He then made an appeal to the delegates present. He said he had shown them that funds were needed; and the people must not be decrived. It was impossible for the Of us to go into the Union house on Saturday next Chartist cause to be advanced suless all who hoped to (October 9.) All the relief we have had during the be benefitted thereby determined to make a trifling guages; kopen the petition will be well distributed; an excribe to promote its success. Mr. R. this stated the resolutions of the Executive, and showed what would be required to carry out the important movement. He said he should feel regret if some practical good did not result from the present meeting. It was not sufficient for delegated individuals to assemble, make resolutions, and then lose sight of them : they must immediately put their resolutions into effect; and he hoped each delegate would consider himself pledged to set the resolutions into operation on returning to his district. There was a loud and general call for lecturers and political papers: these must be provided; and the delegates should take some steps that would lead to the desired result, and that immediately. There should be no delay. The Petition sheets should be out at ence, and circulated in every part where human beings resided. The Convention, too, must be supported; and be called upon the delegates immediately to commence the work : there must be no delay-no deferring for another season : the present moment was the most advantageous for a movement to be made; and that movement must be begun and continued with zeal and determination. Mr. P. continued at some length to appeal to the delegates, urging them to back up the Executive Council, and said there was no enterprise too great for them to carry out with success, if backed up by the confidence and general support of the people. (Loud obeers.)

> Mr. G. M. BARTLETT then proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. C. Clarke, and

That the delegates present are of opinion that the lamentable state of the country calls loudly for remedial measures, such as are calculated to lighten the numerous burdens of, and to afford employment to the people; and at the same time to enable the manufacturers, without reducing the wages of the working men, to sell their goods at least as cheap as foreigners do theirs; which object, without undermining the agriculturists' interests, or endangering our nationality, can be best attained by reducing taxation; by an equable adjustwith useless places and sinecures, and lessening the police, military, and naval establishments. That the delegates entertaining this opinion, and believing that such measures will not be carried into operation, until the people possess their political rights, agree to the netition submitted to the country by the Executive, and pledge ourselves to use every effort in our respective localities to obtain signatures, and to raise subscriptions for the support of those, while they sit in Convention, who shall be entrested to see that petition daly presented to the House of Commons."

Mr. SIMEON proposed the fellowing resolution :means of extending Chartism, is the establishing of tract secieties, and holding a series of public meetings." Seconded by Mr. Gordon, and carried.

Mr. PHILP proposed, and Mr. G. M. Bartlett, se conded the fellowing resolution :- "That it having apeared from the statements of the delegates propure motive; he thought, however, he (Mr. Lovett) and also from the extensive correspondence with which had acted wrong in not submitting his plan to the line been devoused, that lectifiers, if suggest for Executive, but now we must unite and join heart in the counties of Gloucester, Somernet, and Wilts, will be hand to gain our sights. They had successfully the filling of dissentinating Chartist principles, and opposed memies in mattings, not by noise but argument. In the tarm our attention to the means by which we can General Councillors in these three counties immediately to take steps to appoint lecturers. That Mr. Simeon of No. 1, Temple-street, Bristol; Mr. Wm. Milsom, 22, Kingston-place, Cheltenham; Mr. Charles Clarke, 11, Charles-buildings, Bath, and Mr. J. Hawell, Portman-street. Trowbridge, be instructed immediately to scarcely keep the cause going. Many disappointments write to the several towns in their counties, to ascercaused by non attendance of lecturers tended to their tain what they will contribute to the lecturers expenses: tain what they will contribute to the lecturers expences : informed of their proceedings. He will be at Allos friends of the widow and fatherless are respectfully injury. If missionaries could be procured, great good then to call the General Councillors together, to lay

would be done; he regretted divisions. He thought the answers before them, and proceed (if the answers Mr. SIMEON objected to the resolution on the ground that the people will not attend lectures, that the better plan would be for the associations to exchange their men; he would attend a public meeting at Bath if the Bath friends would send to Bristol. Mr. PHILP said it was highly necessary for the

counties to employ persons whose business it should be to go from town to town and advocate the Charter : he was sure that great disappointment would be felt by the trials and imprisonments of J. B. O'Brien, the counties of Wilts and Gloucester if some steps were not taken by this meeting for the purpose. The CHAIRMAN said he could not return to his constituents with satisfaction to himself unless he here pronounced his opinion in favour of lectures. The

The question was then introduced, "the best means of healing differences in the Chartist ranks." Mr. G. M. BARTLETT moved, and Mr. PHILP seconded the following resolution:-

"That this meeting of delegates hopes that no further disputes will take place, respecting the late divisions in the Chartist ranks, and that all minor differences will be waived, and union promoted as speedily independent of masters and manufacturers, supported as possible, that effect may be given to the operations of the Executive. That the different editors of the Chartist press be requested not to give countenance to any personal disputes or factious bickerings. That all plans for the furtherance of the Chartist cause, for the sake of order behenceforth submitted to the Executive."

Carried manimously. Mr. PHILP then moved the following resoultion,

seconded by Mr. SIMEON, "That, in order to obtain signatures to the National Petition, that that document be read at all public meetings of the Chartist body, classes formed, and the petition taken te all tesidences and laid on tables in the public streets and market-places, and that strenuous exertions be made by all the members of the National Charter Association to have the petition numerously signed." After appointing several public meetings, the delegates separated to prepare themselves for the masting in the evening, at Salisbury's Room.

PUBLIC MBETING.

At eight priock the delegates attended a public meeting in the large room, No. 7, King's-mead-square. The meeting standard attended.

Mr. W. P. ROBERTS took the chair, and opened the proceedings by observing, that he thanked them for that proof of their confidence. He appeared there simply a creature of circumstances, prepared to act in

Mr. OLUER, who addressed the meeting at some

Mr. MILSON; of Cheltenham: Mr. WITTS, of Wotton-under-Edge; and Mr. CLARKE, of Bath, alternately addressed the meeting. Mr. R. E. PHILP proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. HASWELL, of

Trowbridge, who announced that the Chartists of Trowwas progressing in Bristol: things appeared better now bridge were most auxious to have Mr. Roberts selected It was then agreed, in order to carry out the resolu-tions come to by the delegates, that the following pub-He meetings be held, and addressed by the undermen-

tioned speakers; -- Bristol, Nov. 1, Messrs. G. M. Bartlett and C. CIBENCESTER, approved of the meeting, hoped that leading the way for the delivery of lectures. When whether a glorious spirit will not be aroused in the the delegate deliberations would be conducted in a lectures are announced, the people look upon it as a west!

DEATH FROM WANT.

exception, two gallons of bread were given for him-self, his wife, and two children. The poor man, although worn down by suffering and want, with the feeling so general among the peasantry, was unwilling to become a prisoner in the workhouse, and patiently bore the miseries of a life eked out by a little bread and water, until exhaustion, or as the Jury more properly found, "starvation," terminated The depositions are as follow:-

Hannah Alder sworn.-The deceased. William Alder, was my husband. We had been married five years, and have had two children; the youngest is eleven weeks old. My husband had complained of being ill for more than a twelvemonth, particularly of his back. He had been lame from his childhood. ings, he felt it his duty to make a statement of the real. He had only done a fortnight's work for the Sumposition of the National Charter Association. This was necessary; for all who were concerned in the manage—weeks ago, for which he received a shilling, and that was the last time he went to work. Having a young child. I was not able to do any work myself. (October 1), and then got an order for two gallons of bread. On Tuesday last (October 5) I went to the Board of Guardians and received an order for all (October 9.) All the relief we have had during the summer was that granted on Friday last. We have been greatly distressed all the summer. He told me that when he applied for relief he stated the distress of his family, but was refused relief. For a long time past we have had scarcely anything to support us but what was given us by our heighbours. For a long time the deceased and myself have lived on bread and a little salt, sometimes a little sugar, having boiled water, poured on it; and of that we have not had sufficient. Till last night my husband had been much as usual, and died to-day about halfhad been much as usual, and died to-day about halfpast four o'clock.

> HANNAH & ALDER. Taken and sworn before me, John Alexander,

Hannah Tidcombe, sworn-I live at Donnington, and am a widow. The deceased, William Alder and am a widow. The deceased, William Alder make a timely application a safe, easy, and effectual and his family ledged at my house for about six cure, as also to those whose constitutions may have months past. Aider had often complained of ill-ness. He was of a contented mind, and did not complain, although he had nothing to eat but bread complain, although he had nothing to eat but bread complain, although he had nothing to eat but bread with boiling water upon it. He ought to have had from a great number as references, and will be rea better living, but could not get it. I am quite garded as so many proofs, not only of the presure the family had not sufficient food to cat. The eminence of Mr. Ward's professional ability, but also neighbours sometimes assisted them. The relieving as an exposition of the ignorance and Quackery officer never came to the house to see them. He got of those Regular Practitioners, whose medical up this morning about eleven o'clock, and was seized knowledge just consists of the absurd theories and with cold shivers. We afterwards got him up defeative modes of practice taught at the schools. stairs, and he died about half-past four o'clock. I stairs, and he died about half-past four o'clock. I and will also be found a sufficient answer to all have often heard his wife complain that they had who believe in the College and the Grinder as the not necessaries. It is my firm belief that William Alder would not have died so soon, had he had proper necessaries. He was nearly starved.

HANNAH > TIDCOMBE. mark. Taken and sworn before me. John Alexander.

Coroner. Mary Maskell, widow, sworn-I live at Donning- | tered from the operation, that when she endeavoured ton, near to Mrs. Tidcombe, where William Alder to walk she leaned to the left side half bent to had been lame ever since he was three years of age. I went to see Alder to day about twelve o'clock, and was expected to be her last, and had violent palpifound him very ill. He died a little after four. His tations of the heart, with other symptoms which wife was confined about eleven weeks ago, and the family were almost in a state of starvation. The family were very badly off, and it has been the common talk of the village for weeks and months past that they were nearly starved.

MARY X MASKELL. mark. Taken and sworn before me. John Alexander.

The Coroner, after explaining the law to the jury, read the evidence to them, and directed them to consider of their verdict. Without hesitation the jury sider of their verdict. Without hesitation the jury made up their mind to give the verdict, "Death by starvation." The Coroner again explained the law to them, and said, according to the evidence they could hardly be justified in finding such a verdict. Where upon they reconsidered their verdict, and at the suggestion of the Coroner, they returned the manifemous and very proper verdict, "That William Alder, on the 7th of October, at the parish of Donnington, in the county of Berks, died from natural causes, but that his death was accelerated which causes, but that his death was accelerated, which they desire to express as their decided opinion, by the want of the common necessaries of life."

In the Press, and speedily will be published. Price 3d. THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION OR POLITICAL ALMANACK FOR 1842.

CONTAINING, in addition to the usual Almanack
Matter in the Calendar, the Brochs of the Chartist Agitation, the Dates of the Spy Outbreaks at Newport, Dewabury, Bradford, and Sheffield; the trial, conviction, sentence, and transportation, of Frost, Williams, and Jones: the trials, sentence, incarceration. and liberation, of F. O'Connor, Esq., for libel; and and other Chartist Leaders In addition to this is given, in a tabular form, valu-

able information as to the quantity of Land in the United Kingdom, cultivated, uncultivated but capable of improvement, and unprofitable waste; capabilities of the Soil of Great Britain to support three or four times its present population; summary of the resources of Great Britain; summary of the Members of both Houses of Parliament; habitable surface and population of the earth; population, per square mile, of each country in Europe; comparison of the number and income of the productive and unproductive classes of society; nutritious matter in food; the number of the religious denominations of the world; and an abstract of the Report of the Registrar-General of England. showing the vast superiority, in point of health and longevity of the rural over the manufacturing districts. and the deplorable state of ignorance of a vast proportion of the couples married during the year ending June 30, 1840.

These Statistics are followed by the official statement of the Amount of Taxes wrung from the industry of the People during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, shewing in each year the excess of Expenditure over Income; also the amount of Taxes raised during the year endingOct. 10th, 1841. and the official statement of their general expenditure. The Application of the Taxes is shown by detailed statements of the cost of "Royalty" per day; the amount and annual cost of the "National Debt;" the be seen. cost of the "Queen's Ministers;" cost of "Law," in the annual salaries of the Judges; cost of " Standing Army," and amount of "Dead Weight," with the pickings by the Parsons out of the Army Estimates: cost of " Navy;" cost of " Police;" cost of " Crime;" cost of " Education;" cost of " Church;" and the cost of "Espionage and Spyism."

In addition to the above is also given THE BLACK LIST

OF STATE PAUPERS,

Classified and analysed, setting forth the sum each one receives annually from the Taxes ground out of the bones and sinews of the Poor, (who are "thrown upon their own resourses"); and the total amount each one has received from the date of grant up to the year 1841. Next follows the Condition of the People who pay the parasites and w-,) as depicted by official personages and those who deny the poor political power. The whole compiled from Parliamentary and ether documents. By JOSHUA HOBSON.

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the public. Price only Three-pence ! Sixty-four pages of beautiful Letter-press, stitched in a Cover! Advertisements received for stitching up with the Martyr of Southwark. the Book.

In the Press also, and speedily will be published, price One Penny, a Second Edition of No. 1 of THE LABOURER'S LIBRARY. Containing Cobbett's famous Article on the "Right of

the Poor to the Suffrage of the People's Charter." In the Press also, a Second Edition of Mr. O'Con-

or's excellent pamphlet on the QUESTION OF THE LAND; Forming Nos. 2 and 3 of Labourer's Library, and sold

LEEDS: Printed by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office Published in London by J. Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street: in Manchester by A. Heywood, Old-

LISTORY OF CHARTISM.—This work will La be Published in Weekly Numbers, at One Penny each; and in Monthly Parts, at Pourponce each

by J. Watkins, 9. Bell-Yard, Temple-Bar, London. NEGLECTED EDUCATION .- People's Edition. -New Edition, considerably augmented, price 2s. 6d. bound in cloth.

COMPOSITION and PUNCTUATION, famithe study of grammar. By Justin Brance So much has been added that the present edition may be considered as almost a new work. We confidently recommend his book to those whose early education has been neglected, and who are now afraid to enter upon all the difficulties of grammar. We shall ourselves present copies of it to several mechanics and others in whose progress we take an interest."—Edinburgh Literary Journal. Lendon : Efflugham Wilson, 18, Bishopsgate-street

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

Successfully treated without the use of the Knife. ALL Scrofulous diseases and every other form of malady which resist the common or regular methods of treatment are also effectually cured by L. Ward, professor of Medical Surgery, 18, Trafalgar-street, Leeds, and I, Liverpool-street, Oldfield Road, Salford, Manchester.

Notwithstanding that extraordinary efforts are now being made to inspire the public with confidence in the catablished modes of medical practice, and that numbers of the afflicted are thereby deceived by interested and designing parties; it is a fact well known to the intelligent portion of the community, that the edience of medicine has been hitherto inadequate, difficult, and contradictory.

It therefore follows as a consequence, and is equally evident that the practice of Surgery is not only inefficient, but from a deplorable ignorance of remedial agency has become reduced to a system of mere mechanical contrivances and expedients, which

evils that afflict society. This is shown by the practice of medical magnates in every quarter, whose "operations," especially in Cancer, are of such a nature, that it has become of more importance to rescue the unfortunate sufferers from their knives, than even from the ravages of disease.

instead of affording relief, enormously increase the

In the treatment of the above maladies, Mr. Ward's system forms as decided a contrast, to that humbug quackery, called "keening," as it does to the knife, being founded upon the true Analogical, as well as Pathological Principles of Medical Surgery, embracing thereby a varied and extensive combination of remedial agents, which removes every form of malady without caustics, cutting, or even causing loss of blood, and offering to ALL who

only pure, efficient, and legitimate source of medica information.

Sarah Horsfield, Illingworth Moor, Ovenden, at the age of 19, had her left breast out off for Cancer October 30th, 1830, at the Halifax Dispensary. She applied to Mr. W. in January, 1831, being in great distress, the disease having returned in the right as well as in the left breast, and her system so shatshe frequently fell into swoons, every one of which indicated a broken up constitution. She was soon relieved from this dreadful state by Mr. W.'s Medi cine, and the disease remeved by his usual methods, performing a cure, and leaving the right breast perfect and free from the malady, which remains so to

the present time. A splendid cure was also performed on Mrs. Priestley, Edge End, Ovenden, in 1834, who was afflicted with a Cancerous Tumour of the breast, which was an enormous size, after it had defied the efforts of the most eminent of the Halifax Doctors.

Mrs. Murgatrovd. Little Horton, near Bradford. who was cured of Cancerous Tumour of the breast seven years ago, is also wishful to be referred to.

Mrs. Siddy, 23, Portland-street, Newtown, Manchester, aged 62, had an increasing Tumour in one of her breasts for Mr years which has lately been removed root and branch, and is preserved to be een by one who may call upon her. The following are further illustations of the effi-cacy of Mr. We modes of cure:—

"Mrs. Thompson, Patricroft, wife of Mr. Thompson, overlooker on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, was afflicted for nine years with an increasing tumour in one of her breasts, which was at times very painful; and having known of many dreadful consequences of cutting and keening, she suffered great uneasiness of mind, not knowing where or whom to apply to. Having known of the great celebrity of Mr. W.'s late father in Dumfries. but especially in the cure of these diseases, she most readily availed herself of Mr. W.'s first visit to Manchester, about three years since, and was immediately put under such treatment that renovated her health, and dispersed this formidable tumour without even breaking the skin!!

"Mrs. Maria Cope, Lomax-street, Great Ancoatsstreet, Manchester, was affleted for three years with a tumour in one breast, which had, during that period, grown to a great size, and at times gave much pain. It was also dispersed, by the power of remedial agents, without incision or breaking the agin."

BRONCHOCELE OR SOFT TUMOUR OF THE NECK .-An amiable young lady of a highly respectable family in the county of Carlow, Ireland, who had very delicate health from childhood, and afflicted with the above complaint, with great oppression at the chest, feeble pulse, cough, and indigestion, came to Salford some time since, and was placed under Mr. W.'s professional care, by a brother who is an eminent medical character, after he had first satisfied himself, of the efficacy of Mr. W.'s therapeutics. Her malady had resisted all known remedies and plans of treatment under medical practitioners of the highest celebrity.

Since her return home, she writes as follows:-I feel much stronger and better than ever I felt in my life. Send me some more pills, they have been of very great use to my stomach." father at the same time writes thus:-" Dear Sir. It must be gratifying to you, as it is a cause of thankfulness to my daughter and myself, to be able to say that a manifest improvement has taken place, not only in her general health, but in the lump that was the immediate object of your attention, being considerably lessened. I trust that the improvement will still continue under your care, and that you will send her a fresh supply of your medicine," &c. On application to Mr. W. the original may

Many cures of Cancer of the Tongue can also be referred to. Mr. John Wood, Gomersal, near Leeds, had an operation performed on his tongue, which only increased this dreadful disease. ours was effected in a short time, and is of four years'standing. Mr. W.'s days of attendance are every Tuesday in Leeds, and Thursday and Friday, at No. 1, Liverpool-street, Oldfield Road, Salford.

More Poung Patriots.

LEITH-On 19th September, in Storey's Alley Chapel, by Mr. Lewery, John Feargus O'Connor Petrie, son of James Petrie and Lilias Stirling. Lately at his own residence, Johanna O'Connor

Maclaren, daughter of Stewart and Janet Maclaren, of Leith. The son of George and Mary Wooley was registered by the name of John Frost Wooley, in memory of that exiled martyr, on the 27th of September, at

Collumpton. Registered at Stoke, on the 20th ult., John Feargus O'Connor, son of Mr. J. Vernon of that place. On Thursday, the 7th of October, the son of Henry and Frances Gatie was duly registered at the parish church, Caldewgate, Carlisle, in the name of Henry

Frost Gatie. On the 1st of September, the daughter of James and Mary Taylor was duly registered in the name of Mary O'Connor Jemima Taylor, at St. George's

The wife of Joseph Foster, of Horbury, was delivered of a son on the 17th of August, who was duly registered on the 21st of September, by the name of James O'Connor Fester. Born August 17, Jane Feargus O'Connor Dawson. daughter of Mary Ann and John Dawson, Newton-

street, Huime. Baptised on Sunday, the 10th inst., at St. Panoras, London, Eliza O'Connor Farris, daughter of Wm, Farris, paper-hanger, Leigh-street, Burton Crescent. Baptised in St. Andrew's Catholic Chapel, Glas-

gow, on Thursday, the 30th Sept. by the Rev. Jag. Enraght, Mary Emmett Murray, intant daughter of Con. and Jane Murray, in memory of their beloved countryman, Erin's disinterested and murdered patriot, Robert Emmett.

DEATHS. On Saturday last, after a short but severe illness ham-street; and in Glasgow by Paton and Love, aged 15, Louisa Virginia, only daughter of the Rev. Nelson-street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM AMERICA.-CAP

Foreign Entelligence.

than were conveyed by the steam-ship Great Wes-tern, the contents of which are politically important to the English reader. On the departure of the Sheridan most of the commencial cities in the United States were in the greatest state of excitement respecting the trial of M'Leod.

The President of the United States has issued a

proclamation, which will be found below, desconnonorthern frontier, opposite to Canada. He points out in strong terms the impropriety of their proceedings, and states that such of them as may be captured by the British authorities will not be reclaimed as American citizens. The object of these lodges, stimulated by the approaching trial of M'Leed, is to make another attempt to revolutionize Canada, and their chance of success may be inferred from the fact of there being in that province several thousand more British troops than were there during either of the late Canadian outbreaks, when the habitans and their friends, the American "sympathisers," out such a wretched figure. According to the Troy Whig, the number of Americans banded together for this purpose comprises a body of 50,000 or 60,000 persons. who are ready, adds that paper—published, by the way, in a district likely to know their movements— "at a moment's warning to cross the frontiers, to earry fire and sword into the heart of Canada." is very evident to observing men, who reside near the Canadian frontier, that unusual preparations have been making for some time past among those who are friendly to the cause of the "patriots," and the most disastrous consequences are apprehended, anless this conspiracy against a nation with whom we are at peace is broken up. The recent robberies of powder and arms were doubtless committed by persons who are in the employment of the conspirators, and similar seizures will, no doubt, be attempted by them from time to time. It is supposed that the manner in which the patriots" will conduct the attack upon Canada will be to cross the line in the night, commit whatever depredations they can, and retreat, when they are discovered, into our own territory. A series of such attacks will, of course, bring down upon them the whole British force now stationed in Canada. That force numbers some 20,000 proops.

But the most important feature in the news by the present arrival is the seizure of a person named Grogan, who made himself obnoxious to the Canadian authorities in the outbreaks preceding Lord Durham's mission. This person, is, it seems, an American by birth, and while sleeping in the house of his brother-in-law, at a place called Aldburgh, in the United States, and within two or three miles of the Canadian frontier, the house was surrounded by a body of dragoons, under the command of Captain Jones, of her Majesty's service, who made their way to his bed room for the purpose of apprehending him. Grogan made a furious resistance, and was severely wounded in the struggle; ultimately, however, he was taken prisoner, and sent under heavy from to Montreal, to take his trial. As may be readily imagined, this has fired the fury of the border "patriots" beyond expression, and has added flame to the fuel which it was the object of the President's proclamation to quench.

#### PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Govern there of these lodges are bound together by of their country by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the territories of a power with which the United States are at peace : and whereas it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides of the line, visit these lodges, and harangue the members in secret meeting, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching them-selves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being. Now, therefore, I, John Tyler, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, admonishing all such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that If in any lawless incursion into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf. And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons who have joined these lodges immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or uniswful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well-disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations and illegal proceedings, and to assist the Government in maintaining the peace of the country against the mischievous consequences of the acts

of these violators of the law. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 25th day of September, A.D., 1841, and of the Independence of the United States the 66th.

(L B) JOHN TYLER DANIEL WEBSTER, By the President, Secretary of State.

It appears by the New York Press, that the organisation of secret societies and Hunters' Lodges along the Canadian frontier were very extensive and perfect, and that a large body of influential men had joined their ranks, and are meeting nightly in large numbers. Their head quarters seem to be at Rochester. This exitement has been increased by the abdustion of Colonel Grogan from the State given in the following border papers:-

# (From the Burlington Free Press.

The following outrage far exceeds anything that has transpired since the commencement of the border troubles. If the people of the United States continue to submit to such invasions, they are unworthy the name of freemen:-

"Alburgh Springs, Sept. 20. "Mr. EDITOR,-A circumstance occurred in this neighbourhood last night, which, in these times of exeitement, may be of sufficient interest to obtain a place in the columns of your paper. The circumstances were as follow:-Last night, about two or three o'clock, and armed force (from the other side of the line) of some twelve or fifteen men, entered the house of a Mr. Brown's (a brother-in-law of his) the previous evening; they first entered the bed-room of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who immediately raised an alarm for a hired man and mediately placed a bayonet at each of their breasts, threatening that if they uttered another word they would they then entered the room occupied by Mr. Grogangagged him, and dragged him from his bed to a waggen in the street, and made off with him towards the lines, leaving all his clothes, a hat, bayonet, and a handkerchief behind. These are all the facts to be obtained here. I am told that the cause of this treatment to building on this frontier in the late rebellion. Grogan evening (Sabbaths excepted) during the taking of the has a wife and a large family of children, at Lockport, N. Y., from whence he had lately come to this place on business.

"A VISITOR AT THE SPRINGS." and

By a gentleman direct from the scene of this outrage, we learn that Mr. Grogan was severely wounded in his attempt to escape, having his thigh run through by a bayonet, and a serious injury in his side. This occurred about four miles this side the line. How long are the people of the United States to submit to outrages of this nature?

# (From the Burlington Sentinel.)

ANOTHER ATROCIOUS INVASION OF AMERICAN SOIL BY CUT-THEOAT BRITISH SOLDIERY.-By a letter from Alburgh, we learn that another atrocions invasion of American territory has been perpetrated by our amiable neighbours, the British. On Sunday night last, a party of twelve British soldiers, fully armed, crossed over into Alburgh, Vt., from Canada in three waggons. They then proceeded to the house of Mr. Brown, which is situated four miles this side of the lines, who is brother-in-law of Col. Grogen, one of the political refugees of 1838, and who has resided upon this side ever since. This was about midnight. The brave band of British midnight assassins then stealthily entered the house with bayonets fixed. A portion of them proceeded to the bed-room of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and with bayonets at their throats, threatened them with instant death in case they made the least noise. The others went to the bed where Colonel Grogan was sleeping, seized, gagged, and bound him hand and foot, thrust a bayonet through his leg, another into his side, and in this horrible state, nearly destitute of clothing, he was hurried into a waggon, and driven off into Canada. These are the circumstances of this fearful affair, from a source entitled to the fullest confidence. Colonel Grogan is an American, but for a few years preceding the outbreak of 1837, he resided on Caldwell's Manor, some two or three miles from Alburgh, on the Canada side. An enthusiastic republican, he early in the contest became an object of suspicion and hatred to the loyalist cutthroats of Canada. In the winter of 1838, the British soldiery surrounded his house, drove his

helpless wife and children to this side of the lines. on foot through the inelementy of a Canadian winter, burned his house, and plundered and laid waste his property to the amount of upwards of 6,000 dollars. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM AMERICA.—CAP.

TURE OF COLONEL GROGAN.—ATTEMPT
TO BLOW-UP TWO BRITISH STEAM.

VESSELS.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY NIGHT.—By the arrival of the packet-ship Sheridan, Captain Do Peyster, we have New York papers to the 28th, two days later than your conveyed by the steam-ship Great Westernian and the steam-ship Great Wester in the packet when the steam-ship Great Westernian and the steam-ship Great Wester in the steam of the tarily into the state against whose peace and dignity the atrocious crime was committed, and boasted of his participation in it. He was arrested, like any other criminal, and ordered to trial before the State Courts. The British Minister demanded his release. Mr. Websier, our federal British Secretary of State, is very serry his power cannot reach the case. If the matter was left to him, he would take ing certain lodges, bound together by secret caths, the greatest pleasure in surrendering up this whole-which exist, it appears, in great numbers on the sale marderer of American citizens. What further license can the British ruffians ask than is thus given them by our Secretary of State, for any deed of murder or kidnapping, which their hellish passions may prompt them to commit. The Canada Tories very well know the powers that be will never trouble

#### LEEDS. UNEMPLOYED OPERATIVES ENUMERATION PUBLIC MEETING.

On Saturday evening last, a public meeting, called by the Unemployed Operatives' Enumeration Com-mittee, was held in the Salson of the Music Hall, in Albion-street, for the purpose of laying before the inhabitants a report of their labours. It was announced that William Aldam, jun., Esq., one of the members for the borough, would be present, and, at half-past six o'clock, that gentleman, accompanied by Mr. Darnton Lupton, Mr. Thomas Benson Pease, the Rev. Thos. Scales, and other gentlemen, entered the room, and was received with cheering. The Saloon at the time of commencing business was above half full, and the numbers during the proceedings kept continually increasing, so that there

would be nearly 1,000 persons present.

Mr. John Sperd, (the president of the enumeration committee, we believe,) was called to the chair, and said, that had he been allowed to consult his own feelings, he should not have occupied the place to which they had elected him, but as it was their wish he would endeavour to discharge the duties that would devolve upon him to the best of his ability. He received consolation from the fact that the cause which they had met to support was not de-pendent upon its advocates for a share of public sympathy; they were called to consider the situation of thousands of operatives who were starving for want of the necessaries of life. All parties, he thought, were now agreed that great distress did prevail, though there were differences of opinion as to its cause, one party ascribing it to the gambling system pursued by the merchants and manufacturers, another to the operation of the Corn and Provision Laws, and another to the contraction of the elective franchise. (Hear, hear.) But whether it was to one or to all of these causes that the distress was to be ascribed, he gave no opinion—that was not the problem they were met discuss. Many remedies had been suggested for them; an eminent man, a minister of the gospel, he believed, on being asked his opinion of the means of raising man from his degradation, said, " Educate, educate, educate," and with this advice he agreed, for by giving the people edu-cation they gave them knowledge, by knowledge they gave them power, and by power they fur-nished them with the means of assisting them-selves and others. (Cries of hear, hear.)— Mr. Speed, after some other observations, said the poor asked for no more than justice, and he hoped ment of the United States that sandry secret lodges, the day was far distant when they would be satisclabs, or associations, exist on the northern frontier; fied with anything less. (Cheers.) He hoped each speaker would be patiently heard, and that each secret oaths; that they have collected fire-arms and ether military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws truths they natered would be there even if clothed in plain language. He then called upon the Secretary to read the report.

Mr. JAMES RATTRAY, the Secretary, previous to presenting the report, announced that the reason why Mr. Wm. Beckett was not present, was his unavoidable absence in London. He had written to the Committee to say that he had left London on the Friday after the prorogation of Parliament, for the purpose of attending their meeting on Saturday evening last; and on his arrival in Leeds he learnt that it had been put off. He therefore invited a deputation from the Committee to meet him at the Bank on Tuesday last, at two o'clock, when they were courteously received, and Mr. Beckett inspected their documents, and inquired accurately into all their proceedings. He also offered, in case the meeting agreed upon a memorial to the Queen, to be the means of communication between them and the Secretary of State. The deputation were quite satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Beckett. The Secretary then read the following document:—

REPORT OF THE PERSONS COMPOSING THE LEEDS UNEMPLOYED OPERATIVES' ENU-MERATION COMMITTEE, TO THE CONTRIBUTORS AND THE PUBLIC GENE-RALLY.

Your Committee in submitting their report beg leave to state that, from the commencement of their labours until now, they have not only felt the responsibility which the undertaking imposed upon them, but have uniformly endeavoured to impress upon the minds of all connected with the taking of the enumeration, the necessity of proceeding with prudence, caution, and impartiality; while on the one hand the importance of observing a strict accuracy in all the details has been earnestly recommended, the propriety of avoiding exaggerated statements has been no less studiously avoided.

While your Committee feel that they would be

chargeable with a presumptuous confidence, in the cor-

rectuess of the estimate which they have made of the existing destitution, if they did not at once admit the probability of many exaggerated statements being insluded in the enumeration, they are nevertheless convinced, that the number of families which have inadvertently and unavoidably been omitted will far more than counterbalance the probable exaggerations. Your Committee are aware that the partial reports of extreme of Vermont into Canada, the details of which are distress have, in numerous instances, been submitted to the public, but one professing to embrace all the destitution within the borough, has not to their knowledge been hitherto attempted; at all events, they are not aware that any similar attempt has been made by operatives, in this or any other town: but, as this very fact may subject the accounts to the suspicions of those who have not informed themselves as to the manner in which the enumeration has been conducted, your committee feel that they would be omitting a duty which they owe to the public generally, and to the contributors particularly, if they did not give a brief ex-planation of their mode of procedure in this matter, as well as leave the books and other documents connected to be acrutinized by those who, from feelings of sympathy and benevelence, or fer purposes of public utility, may require them. The Provisional Committee having issued circulars, containing a condensed view of their Brown, in search of one James Grogan, who arrived at projected operations, to the eperatives employed at the various factories, workshops, &c. &c., found, from the prompt and cordial response which their solicitations for co-operation and support were met, that they would son of Mr. B., then in their lodging-room; the mob im- be justified in proceeding, without delay, in the procecution of the inquiry. For this purpose they provided a suitable enumeration book for each of the wards, conrun them through; as soon as they found their mistake, taining a series of columns, with printed designations. nignifying the order in which the particulars were to be ! noted. They then selected twenty intelligent persons. good penmen, from amongst the unemployed operatives, two of whom were assigned to each of the wards. They likewise employed Henry Hare, a competent person, otherwise unemployed, to work out a correct analysis Grogan is, that he was connected with the firing of a from all the books, and the sub-committee met every

meration to investigate the progress and accuracy of work. The following result, taken from the balance ets of the analysis, is new submitted to this meeting, will, of course, be listened to with that becoming ention which the serious importance of the subject hands:—  EAST WARD.								_
Families.	Number of Persons.	Number of Employed.	No. of Unemployed, with those depending on them	Total Weekly Income.		Average per	per week.	
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BRAMLEY WARD.								
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			SLET W	ARD	).		
Number of Families.	Number of Persons.	Number of Employed	No. of unemployed with those depending on them.		Total Weekly Income.	Average per	head per week.
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Number of Families.	Number of Persons.	Number of Employed.	No. of unemployed with those depending or them.	£	r Income.	Average	p parweek.
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Number of Families.	Number of Persons.	Number of Employed.	No. of Unem- ployed, with those depend- ing on them.	Water Washing	Income.	Average per	per week.
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ully into details, that it was unnecessary the ground again. They were not met to merits or demerits of either one party or They were met to present an unexagtement, and great credit was due to the for the manner in which it was brought he wished every other district of the ould follow their example. Every prebeen taken to make the returns as corseible: thousands were starving who had to make them determined to starve n throw themselves on the parish, where ment was in general such as no man who of spirit could put up with. He concluded

lution was carried unanimously.

nons House of Parliament, taxation without representation was seconded by Mr. Jacon Wood, then put the resolution, which was carried numinity to the put the resolution, which was carried numinity to the put the resolution, which was carried numinity to the put the resolution. lution was seconded by Mr. JACOB WOOD.

ief remarks. sited the West Ward, then entered into se of his canvass. an Sanderson moved the third resolu-

deputation be authorised to wait upon the ities, for the purpose of making a reprethe privation which so many of the inha-

seconded by Mr. John Briggs, and sup-Mr. MICHAEL LEE, one of the enumera-Rast Ward, who said that though he was acket, he was not a blistered hand, as no work for upwards of twelve months. ailed at length the scenes of misery, desere to substantiate the statements fur-

ution was then put, and carried, without

s RATTRAY, in a speech of great talent, llows :---

speedily adopted."

ROBERTS, a teetotal advocate, in a few CLIFFE seconded the motion.

my Honn moved, and Mr. WM. CHIPconded the next resolution. is meeting expresses its gratitude to Mr. , by a vote of thanks, for the countenance s given by his presence to the proceedings ng. Likewise to Mr. Beckett, M.P., for and kindness he has observed in his com-

with the Committee."

IM, jun., Esq., M.P., returned thanks, and came there to listen, not to speak. He however, of the opportunity afforded to hering the opinions, and of learning the of all classes, particularly of the opera-were the most numerous of his constithanked them sincerely for the compliad conferred upon him.

LIAM VAREY proposed the next resolution, seconded by Mr. Edward Sheldon, and

amittee being convinced of the important ney have derived from the weekly publicagiving publicity to the accounts." es returned thanks.

ing was subsequently addressed by the des, J. G. Marshail, Esq., and Mr. Darn-

he Chairman vacated the chair, a note ubscription towards the relief of the most He was then introduced, and after a few rks, presented to the Chairman £5. He were then voted to the Chairman, and the

# Chartist Entelligence.

URN.—The usual weekly meeting of the f the association, tegether with the class our of the Victim Fund 7s. 32d. Mr. Kidd he chair, and Mr. Wm. Parker addressed g. He said, although I have on many occause of universal justice. Before entering on angry voice of assailed private interests. a resolution put into my hand, allow me to his, the Northern Ster was established. What has beyond a doubt, that the spirit and power amount the een the conduct of that journal of that vehicle of working classes, which have been so simply decided, are ommunication of the working classes of the empire! not now to be put down, and must ultimately command Vhy, we see our own reports, petitions, and addresses, a degree of respect, that shall be tantamount to the ent by us to them—published line for line, and word actual possession of a large dividend of that amount or word; and other bodies as well as earselves, send of political power which is legitimately due to the esolutions and addresses which, of course, the Star working classes. publishes. It certainly can publish no more than it That we have the power to do good has been shown eccives; but, then, Sir, the reasons and arguments in the result of our petition on behalf of Holberry, and sed by those sending those resolutions are rarely if this reflection, if there were no other reason, should ever sent, which is the occasion of the remarks, we prempt us to hold firmly and sincerely together.

Gentlemen, there is every encouragement held out to the star being nothing but a roll of addresses and dry resolutions, and has not any tendency us for yet more vigilantly watching over the tide of street. bring our opinions fairly before the people. Now, Sir, events, and yet more strenuously prosecuting the great effective manner, and to cause the Star to be, not only Chartism and of its advocatos? and are they not now Temple, London; Mr. Foden, Leeds.

becoming to observe that the sum from which is vertice in the numbration, whether from the proper is a superior of the people of artizans and their families in this borough. by the boasted guardians of the poor, but she died, a ARLES RAY THOMAS, in moving the first said that the report they had heard en her said that the report that the report they had heard en her said that the report that her corpse was taken (supposed for burial) but on its arrival in the Manor Chare, it was attempted to be taken into the Surgeon's Hall, there situate for the purposes of dissection, but this the outraged feelings of the people would not allow, and insisted that it should be taken to the nearest church, All Saints, they loudly exclaiming "That if they starved people to death they should not ent them up afterwards," and although the police were there, it being close to the head Station House, yet to the church she was carried, and the worshipful and right worshipful the unpaid public peace preservers came, and in order to gain time they ordered a Coroner's Inquest to be held on the body, peace preservers came, and in order to gain time they our greatest successes or our partial defeats, we have ordered a Coroner's Inquest to be held on the body, deployed the want of some wise and discreet centre and it was so held, but they returned a verdict "that of direction for advice, to ward off the latter and give the said Charlotte Smith died from natural causes," full force to the former, so that the whole mass of but they recommended that the body be interred, and mind and power of the oppressed might be brought the mode pursued by the Committee in effectumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in adopting and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this meeting in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this properties, and in holy ground too; in ground made hely and conumeration justifies this properties, and properties, and properties, and properties, and properties, and properti working classes were the only party who must make the law respected, and the case of Charlotte ably propounded in your last address,—and approving of the plans so must make the law respected, and the case of Charlotte ably propounded in your last address,—and approving of them, and having the greatest respect for you individually and collectively, and the fullest confidence in your judgment, we pledge ourselves to assist you to furnished. He ventured his character on william Scott them said, Mr. Chairman and fellow the utmost of our power in the furtherance of your proposed plan of agitation for this and the ensuing the party is grown to the full of them.

be of a trifling nature, but the fault lay tion that it be sent to the Star for insertion, at the same who had given the information, and not time I have to say that I cordially agree with the numerators or the committee, and when remarks made by Wm. Parker; let our true opinions be came to be laid before the House of Com- known as widely as possible; they will bear the most would beg the strictest investigation searching investigation, being founded on eternal truth. Mr. John Hall, I perfectly coincide with the sentiments uttered by the previous apkakers. We are blessed or EAT DIEB, the Wharfdale poet, moved cursed with a government calling itself Christian, but resolution, as follows:—
which has brought this country to a state by its unbe appalling amount of distress which exists

Christian enactments nearly bordering on anarchy. The land full of plenty, the people perishing for want of leading adopted for its alleviation, lood, and it is my firm opinion that this country will feeling convinced that the intensity of the never again see prosperity or its inhabitants know comwill be aggravated by the severities of ap. fort until the People's Charter become the law of the rinter, and its amount increased by a pro- land; for that my exertions shall be unceasssion of trade." to several cases of severe distress which antil the right of every man is confirmed to act under his own notice, and drew from and vote in the choice of members to sit in the Com-

ABERDEEN.—The Chartists here are all life and slaves, shew ye are men. the heart-rending scenes he had witnessed activity, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. They are highly delighted at the idea of O'Connor remaining here on Saturday, the 30th. The Demonstration Committee are getting on well with the preparations for the procession, and since last week others of the trades have reselved to come out on that day. We have been contemplating the route Feargus ought to take from Alloa. From Alloa he should go to Perth, proceed through Cupar Angus, then to Porfar, through the valley of Strathmore, Brechin, Lawrencekirk, and Stonehaven, to Aberdeen. We think he should remain in Stonehaven on Thursday night, when he would be waited on by a deputation from Aberdeen on Friday morning, who would escort him to Aberdeen, when tailed at length the scenes of many with by the procession. By taking the road here pointed by the procession. By taking the road here pointed by the procession, the would save himself a deal of trouble; for, out, he would save himself a deal of trouble; for, to accompany him; they had done so, to substratists the createments for the Dundee, thence through Fifeshire, on his road to England. Thus he would have, as it were, a direct es Green, one of the gentlemen alluded line to guide him; he would not require to come on a full corroboration to Mr. Lee's state-straightforward course.

matters, the meeting dissolved.

MEETING .- On Monday last, the usual weekly meeting of the Charter Union was held, Mr. Archibald M'Donald in the chair. Mr. Largue delivered a lecture on the evil effects of war on the habits of a people, and nat Britain is possessed of elements calcu- the commerce, industry, and other resources of the re the nation's greatness, and its people's country; he was warmly applauded at intervals, and hat notwithstanding these advantages, a concluded with calling upon the people to exclaim, like of destitution exists: that this destitution the men of Israel, "What portion have we in the sed to any particular class or locality, pain-Royal House of Hanover, and what interest have we in ag that disease pervades the whole body the landed aristocracy of Britain ?" To your Political ut while its ravages are appalling the Unions, ye men of Britain! Rally round the Charter, and fearful forebodings and alarm pre- and advocate it from the centre to the circumference of sion, wretchedness, and poverty-begotten our father-land, as the only ark of refuge for the eft to riot in society, without an effort being oppressed millions. After the lecture, the following Gevernment to check their progress; this resolution, relative to the forthcoming delegates' meetnimously resolve that an humble address be ing at Ginagow, was moved by Mr. John Legge, "That the Queen, praying her Majesty to convene the Aberdeen Charter Union consider the existence of uses of Parliament without delay, in order an Executive Council in Glasgow as inefficient to the es for the alleviation of the prevailing dis- welfare of the great body of Chartists in Scotland ; perhaps the remote situation of the districts might be the cause; but, instead of one Executive, we propose that there should be an agitating body in Glasgow, one ES HALL read the memerial to her Ma- in Edinburgh, Dundee, Dumfries, Aberdeen, and other led on the resolutions, and moved its large towns." The motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting broke up.

BRIGHTON.—The quarterly meeting of the members of the National Charter Association in Brighton, was held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 13, 1841, at their Meeting Room, Portland-street, Mr. Glies in the chair; when the following statement and address of the Council was read, and unanimously approved of by the

The Statement of the Council of the National Charter Association in Brighton, for the Quarter ending Sept. 29th, 1841.

GENTLEMEN .- Since the last occasion on which we officially addressed you, little has occurred of any importance to us as a political body. True it is, that the tide of events is never stopped

or checked, and political matters are no exception to this fact; yet the experience of many years has taught us that a multitude of incidents may occur in the political world which affect but little the condition and prospects of the great mass of the people; still, even during the past quarter, events have taken place which highly interest every working man who is capable of ontributions, beg leave to submit that the reflecting seriously, and which may be the forerunner is meeting are due to the Editors of the to other events affecting the interests of all working ar and the Leeds Times, for their gratuitous men. The events to which we allude are, first, the release of Mr. O'Connor; and secondly, of Mr. O'Brien, from their respective dungeons.

Gentlemen, these are sterling men, who have suf-

fered cruelly and extensively because they have dared unflinchingly to advocate the cause of the masses, These are master geniuses among the friends of liberty,

Of our proceedings in Brighten we have but little to say, and really there is some reason to anticipate that bye and bye we shall have but little to do beyond looking on, to see how nobly our middle class friends will carry out the objects we have in view. For, gentlemen, we cannot forget how democratic, how sympathising, and how generous these middle class friends would fain show themselves, if we were not so confoundedly perverse and headstrong as to doubt their integrity.

But seriously speaking, we have lived to see that. hartists was held on Sunday, the 17th, when last, some importance is considered due to the very ance of members was unusually large. The ignorant, and the very vulgar working classes. We have lived to see that, despite the exertions of s then examined, and the sub-treasurer pro- the great mass of the press to exterminate us as a party, balance sheet, which was unanimously that despite the immense and blasting influence of the the meeting; it appearing that the balance middle classes, so perseveringly opposed to us, we have in the hands of the sub-treasurer, was 6s., gained a firm position in the arena of political partizanship; we have convinced a great number of our opponents that, if political clauship is to be the order of the day, our influence as a party is not to be despised. They diffidence in addressing so truly respectable may still, as they have abundantly said already, that hill, Branthwaite, Camberland, Nov. 2, and 30, at y, yet on the present occasion I feel none, our influence is great only to effect mischief. Let them twelve, at the Black Lion Inn. Whitehaven. Solicitors, a pleasure, a feeling of proud delight in still say this, we can understand whence this spirit of Mr. Stubbs, Furnival's Inn, London; Mr. Perry, Crossnany present, and that many so enthusiastic slanderous denunciation arises; we know that it is the street. Whitehaven. Gentlemen, good must ever prevail over evil, and the Upper Chapman street, St. George's Bast, Oct. 26,

? Why, Sir, a law, a class-made law is in If, Gentlemen, there did exist doubts as to the grow. robibiting corresponding societies. To evade ing spirit of Chartism, the recent elections have shown

Address of the Members of the General Council resident in

Brighton, to the Members of the Executive Council. BRETHREN,—It is with extreme pleasure that we express our approval of the wise and judicious manner in which you have conducted your movements and arranged your plans, during the short time since you have assumed the office delegated to you by the mem bers. of our Association, and Association

We have been for many years the respondents and promoters of every radical movement in the South emanating from our more numerous energetic brethren in the North and elsewhere; but in the moments of

We remain In the glorious cause of Democracy and Chartism, The Members of the General Council

resident in Brighton, GEOREE GILES, WM. WOODWARD, F. PAGE, R. COLLING. JOHN ALLEN. R. ALLCORN. WM FLOWERS, R. LANSDELL, NAT. MORLEY. Brighton, Oct. 18th, 1841.

Active measures are being taken to carry out the address of the Executive. A correspondence has been opened by the sub-Secretary in Brighton with the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southampton, &c. Brighton will do its duty. All are on the qui vice. A general meeting of the Chartists of Brighton takes place on Wednesday, when the game will be decided, Up! men of Hampshire, Sussex, and the Island! New for a blow at the oppressors of our country. Tyranny is in her death threes. The political horizon will yet, shine brighter on the toil-worn slaves of Britain. The bright mously, and after a desultory conversation on other star of freedom lights us on to the field of liberty. Awake! arouse! and while ye spurn the bated n

> ADDRESS OF THE YOUTHS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSCCIATION, RESIDING IN THE CITY OF LONDON, TO THEIR BRE-THREN OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOT-LAND, AND WALES.

BRETHREN, -All you that have arrived at the age of fourteen (the age of discretion), are affectionately entreated, for our mutual good, to come forward and join us in aid of the Chartist cause. We cannot have a vote until we arrive at the age of twenty-one (the age of manhood), but in the meantime, we can assist our older brothers and fathers to gain the Charter, for unless the Charter be gained, we shall not get a vote, even though we attain twenty-one. We must win the franchise before we can wear it. Brethren, the zeal of youth is always more disinter-

ested and warm than that of age. Let us lend our real to the cause and it will be said of us, as it was said of Prince Edward, at Tewksbury :-

Brave boy, whose spirit lent a fire E'er-to the dullest persont in our camp."

Let us prove to the men that though they are older, they are not better Chartists. Let us show them that though younger we are more vigorous than they and that we go before them, unless they lead us on with apirit. Remember the students at Paris-it was to their

youthful zeal that the glorious revolution of 1830 was owing. Let us imitate them. Let us emplate them and the other noble youths who have often played the part of men-better than men themselves-and, be it said, the Charter was gained by the youths-more than by the men of England. Come for ward, then, brethren-join us-associate with

ns—we cannot spend our time better—we may spend it much worse. Let us improve our hearts and mindslet us make the cause the chief object of our studylet us gain knowledge to strengthen our courage and to direct our zeal. In a word, let us become patriots and philanthropists.

We subscribe ourselves. In the spirit of freedom and fraternity, Your friends, in the fellowship of Chartist love, CHARLES WESTRY, Chairman WILLIAM SALMON, sub-Secretary Association Rooms, 55, Old Bailey.

# Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Oct. 15. BANKRUPTS.

Robert Drew, Camberwell, furniture dealer, Oct. 26, at two, Nov. 26, eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Billing, King-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Torquand, Copthall-

buildings.
William Henry Taylor, Norwich, apothecry, Oct. 19, at four, Nov. 26, at ten, at the offices of Mess 3. Beckwith, Dye, and Kitton, Norwich. Solicitors, Means. Clarke and Metcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Mesers Beckwith, Dye, and Kitton, Norwich. John Nield, James Nield, John Nield, Jun., and John

Holt, Charlesworth, Derbyshire, Nov. 4, 26, at twelve, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Soliciters, Mr. Perkins, Gray's Inn-square, and Mr. Parry, Man-John Saunders, Plymouth, porter-merchant, Oct. 26,

Nov. 26, at two, at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth. Soli citors, Mesers. Lane and Prideaux, Goldsmith Hall; and Mr. Prideaux, Plymouth.

William Iredale, Smithriding, Yorkshire, woollencloth manufacturer, Oct. 30, at twelve, Nov. 26, at ten,

the Chairman vacated the chair, a note and it is not, we think, asserting too much, when we cloth manufacturer, Oct. 30, at twelve, Nov. 26, at ten, at the George Hetel, Huddersfield. Solicitors, Messra anxious to say a few words, and to will effect a great amount of good.

Jaques, Battye, and Edwards, Ely-place, Holborn; and Messrs. Battye and Clay, Huddersfle Humphrey Pountney, jun., Birmingham, grocer, Oct. 26, Nov. 26, at twelve, at the Waterloo Room, Birming-

ham. Solicitors, Messrs. Sharre, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Ryland, Birmingham. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. J. Barlow and W. Becon, Manchester, pawnbrokers

Casper and M. Lipman, Manchester, tailors-M. Kay

and J. Kay, Pontefract, Yorkshire, blacksmiths-T. M. Gladstone, T. S. Eddowes, and J. Betteley, jun., Livespool, chain-cable manufacturers—J. Rigby and J. Scott Liverpool, corn-brokers-W. Hirstwood and W. bejland, York, china-painters T. B. Turton, J. Turton, W. Turton, and W. Riley, Sheffield, manufacturers of table knives. From the Gazette of Tuesday, Oct. 19.

# BANKRUPTS.

Wm. Borrowdale, pasteboard manufacturer, Scenery Jesse Bridgman and William Dryland, tallow mellers

that my opinion is, that our cause would test of our character, as political agitators, will be found half-past ene, and Nov. 36, at twelve, at the Court of have assumed a far more imposing attitude in our endurance of contumely and wrong, and the ultiBankruptcy. Selicitors, Messrs. Growder and Mayosso,
done, if it had not been our own fault; mate attainment of our object.

Manislon-house Place; official assignee; Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall street.
Henry Thompson, timber merchant, Chadwell street.

Clerkenwell, Oct. 26, at two, and Nov. 20, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptoy. Soligiton, Mr. Shouteldes, Bedford-row; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abcharek-

Gooper Searle, printer, Bury St. Edmunds, Oct. 23, at ten, and Nov. 30, at twelve, at the One Bell Inc. Bury St. Edmunds. Solicitors, Mr. Parker, St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Leech, jun, Bury St. Edmunds. George Dorrington, printer, Percival-atreet, Goswell-atreet, Oct. 26 and Nov. 30, at eleven, at the Court of Bankraptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Goddard, King-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-

Robert Catlow, victualler, Leeds, Oct. 27, at one, ard is my firm and decided opinion, that in order to object we have in view.

Nov. 30, at two, at the Commissioners' rooms, Leeds.

Nov. 30, at two, at the Commissioners' rooms, Leeds.

Solicitors, Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, Midd'.

#### MR OFRIEN TO HIS FRIENDS AND CORRES. PONDENTS.

Man O'Brien begs, through the medium of the Sine. to acknowledge and ireturn his grateful thanks for, the Several congratulatory addresses, invitations, and other epistolary communications which have been presented a him from various parts of England and Sectland since his liberation, through Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. Herwood, and other channels; and begs to assure his riends and correspondents, that the communications alluded to shall command his respectful attention, the moment he gets relieved from his present engagements in Lancashire and Yorkahire. He has noted down the names and addresses of all the parties who have written to him, and would reply to them immediately but finds it impossible to answer all, partly owing to the rapidity of his movements from town to town, and partly to extreme had health, which renders him, for the present, incapable of any further exertion than is absolutely necessary to meet the engagements on hand. He wishes also, when he does write, to be able to inform his friends, (in the distant parts of England and Scotland,) of the precise time they may expect him in their respective localities, which he cannot do now. owing to the causes already stated, particularly to the precarious state of his health, which he sometimes fears will compel him to postpone his intended visits to Scotland and the West of England till next sammer. the Chairman and the meeting adjourned. Owing to this latter cause Mr. O'B. after attending sixteen great meetings within the first seventeen days of his liberation, (in Westmoreland, North and South Lancashire and Cheshire,) was compelled at last to take to his bed on Monday last, and put himself into the doctor's hands, who tells him that he will not answer for his life, if he resumes agitation otherwise than alowly and leisurely, not lecturing or addressing growded assemblies oftner than three times a week, and even then always taking care to get to bed as soon as possible after the meetings are over, without subjecting himself to cold or sudden changes of temperature. In consequence of his illness Mr. O'B. was obliged (for the first time) to disappoint the men of Oldham on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday last, but thanks to Mesers. Doyle and Vincent. who kindly volunteered to take his place, and thanks to the men of Oldham. themselves, whose humanity and considerate feelings were conspicuous on the occasion, the disappoinment was not felt, save on Mr. O'Brien's own account. To prevent the like disappointment in future, Mr. O'B. will not have more than three or four meetings prearranged for him within a given time, and in and at specified ders and places, during the remaining portion of his political tour, but if his health and strength will permit, he will visit other places in the immediate vicinity, on the intervening days. When Mr. O'B. finds himself convalescent, he will

address his friends at greater length, through the Siar, and meanwhile he wishes all future communications from them, (till further notice,) to be addressed for him to the care of Mr. Heywood, bookseller, Oldham-street. Manchester; as Mrs. O'R. and family, are about to re-

### Chartist Entelligence.

HUDDERSFIELD.-Mr. Duffy lectured here on Monday evening to a crowded audience.

HACENEY.-At a public meeting of Chartists, held at Mr. Weston's Temperance Hotel, on Tuesday last, Mr. Rowland in the chair, Mr. Wheeler delivered an excellent lecture to an intelligent andience, on the principles of the People's Charter, proving it to be a complete remedy for the numerous political evils which afflict society. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Rowland, in an eloquent address, supported the views of the lecturer, and recommended, in glowing terms, the Northern Star newspaper to their notice, it being [The spirited preprietor of this work is members were enrolled, class-leaders appointed, a having got fairly under weigh, will, we trust, speedily become the parent of many others in this truly shopoeratic district. May it increase and multiply. St. PANCRAS.-Mr. Martin delivered an excellent

address, at the Feathers, Warren-street, on Sunday but on the best means of obtaining the Charter. An excellent spirit was evinced, and much good will be the

LANBETH.-Mr. Stallwood lectured here on Tuesday last, at the spacious Hall, China Walk, Subject-"The necessity of a change." The lecturer in an able manner depicted the evils of our present system of legislative inequality, and showed the superiority of the Charter over every other proposed remedy.

MIDDLESEX .-- A delegate meeting was held October 10th, at 55, Old Balley, Mr. Rowland in the chair. Reports of a satisfactory nature were received from the various deputations appointed to wait upon the localities. Much disappointment was expressed at the deputations appointed to wait on two bodies of the tailors having neglected to attend according to engagement. Credentials were received from Mesers. Dale and Mills, as delegates from the city of London locality; the sum of £4 6s. 2d. was received towards clearing the loans due on account of public meetings. The deputation appointed to attend the discussion on the Charter, at the Social Hall. John-street, Tettenham-Court-Road, gave in a satisfactory report, and announced that the subject for the ensuing Friday evening would be "The Comparative Benefits of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and the attainment of the Charter:" Messra. Martin and Goodfellow were appointed to attend. Mr. M'Grath, assisted by Mr. Knight, was Thursday evening, on condition of paying la. 6d. per after which the meeting separated. night for lighting, &c. was accepted, and Messra. Dale, Martin, and Watkins, appointed a committee to marage the business of the lecture-room. After consider- house-lane, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of of those parties who, fearing our strength, and dreading our honesty, were anxious to sow the seeds of discord amongst us. Much indignation was expressed at the conduct the new journal, the Weekly Express, in hidding for public favour, by promising to give faithand treating the St. Paneras meeting in the manner it had done. Mr. Martin gave notice of a motion condischarged, and the meeting adjourned.

WESTMINSTER-On Sunday, Oct. 10th, Mr. Stallthe members in this locality would but exert themselves, would but endeavour to "get the steam up," SKEGBY, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—On Monday evening, Oct. 11th, Mr. Simmons gave a lecture at this place, to a numerous and attentive andience, and the result was had never been raised, he succeeded in establishing a branch of the National Charter Association, and also a

reading school Congleton.—On Wednesday evening last, an overtook place in the Chartist-rooms, Moody-street, to connider the propriety of resisting an attempted reduction by Mr. Read. Mr. West, from Macciesfield, attended, and previous to entering on the business delivered a lecture, shewing the necessity of the working chance protection of political power. The meeting seemed impressed with the truth of his remarks, and a general feeling prevailed in favour of joining the association. The meeting then proceeded with their immediate busithe amustance of the press in their centest.

CHELSEA.—A public meeting of Chartists took place at Goorgo-street, on Monday, Oct. 10th. Mr. Dallibar in the chair. Minntes were read and confirmed. The Secretary reported from delegate meeting. Considerable discussion arose on the change of the meeting night from Monday to Sunday, when it was resolved to continue to meet on Monday evenings for the transaction of business, and devote Sunday evening to lecturing. It was resolved that in future we meet at seven or lock instead of eight. The Committee appointed to get up the late public meeting at the Bath Gardens having reported that the collection for the meeting had delivated all the expenses, Mr. Bunker meved and Mr. Wheeler seconded

a vote of thanks for their energetic services, which was earried unanimously. The address from the Riccutive was then discussed; some objections were raised respecting the number of delegates for Middlesex and the sarrounding counties, and other minor details, but eventually Mr. Stallwood moved that the address be adopted, which, being seconded by Mr. Wheeler, was carried unanimously, Mr. Wheeler was instructed to communicate with the Executive for petition sheets. Mr. Stallwood was appointed to lecture on the Corn Laws, on the ensuing Sunday, and Messra Wheeler, Dallibar, and Dowling, on the following Sandays, in consecutive order. Mr. Stallwood, in consequence of the increase of members, was elected by a majority of four over Messrs. Heath and Dowling, to the office of Delegate to the Lendon Council. The Treasurer was authorized to transmit to the Finance Committee the money for fifty cards. A vote of thanks was given to

TRURO, -The Chartists of this place met at Mr. John Budean's Coffee-house, No. 1, Castle-street, when Wm. Wale, jun., was called to the chair; he addressed the meeting with good feeling and spirit, calling on them to unite for the purpose of supporting the movement under the guidance of the Executive Council of the National Charter Association. Having laid the future plan of operation before them, and the notice calling a delegate meeting at Bath, a resolution was passed to support to their utmost any decision they the delegates, might come to. A good feeling generally seems to prevail amongst the working classes, and many middle-class men, and the hard hands anticipated at a future day that the bold and true to the cause of the poor, will pay them a visit in his agliating tour. The cause puts on a new face, a fresh impression seems to prevail, and the people anxiously await the arrival of some good and determined lecturer amongst the miners of

WINCHCOMB.-Mr. Melsom, of Cheltenham, lectured here on Sunday last, to an audience composed of upwards of two hundred agricultural labourers. He they regret that the cause should be injured by appawas accompanied on his visit by Messra. Perry, Welling, and Hayward, and much good has been done in the

WIGAN.—The Rev. J. R. Stephens paid a visit to this town on Tuesday, and in the evening delivered an sloquent and impressive discourse in the Commercial Hall. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Dixon, and seconded by Mr. Birtwistle, to the lecturer, for his able defence of the rights of the labour-

OLDHAM.-Mr. Doyle, of Manchester, and Mr. H. Vincent lectured here, to numerous audiences, on Monday. Mr. O'Brien was to have lectured, but was unable from indisposition.

MACCLESPIELD.—On Monday evening, Mr. Linney, of Manchester, delivered a very impressive lecture in the Chartist rooms, to a crowded audience, who seemed deeply impressed with the wholesome truths which Mr. L. brought forward. At the close of the lecture thirteen members were enrolled.

BIRMINGHAM .- PROGRESS OF CHARTISM .- The good cause is advancing steadily here, and nothing is so much required as a large place of meeting, in a central position; such is the increased desire of the people for political information since the demonstration, that Freeman-street room is found to be too small for the accommodation of the public. The members of the only English newspaper that advocated the right of the council have therefore determined to procure a larger labour. The address of the National Executive was place as soon as possible. An association has also been then read from the English Chartist Circular, and highly formed at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, at which place several of the most active and leading members day, signed Mesars. Grissell and Peto, stating that the highly to be commended for the prompt manner in of the old political union have taken out cards. Another charges made by the Masons lately employed at the which he has inserted this and other national docu- is about being established at the Domestic Coffee House, New Houses of Parliament, against Mr. Allen, their ments emanating from the Executive.] Several new Henrietta-street, and it is hoped that ere long there foreman, are without the slightest foundation, and that will be a place of meeting in connection with the the secession of the workmen has not originated in any council elected, and this young branch of the association National Charter Association in all parts of this densely oppression on the part of their foreman, we trust in populated town.

> the members of the National Charter Association was stantiate our charges :held at their room in Freeman-street, on Monday evening last, Mr. J. Williamson in the chair; the Chairman delivered a long, instructive and humourous address, in but, suffice it to say, that we regard them as mere which he ably exposed the villanies of the present glosses and evasions. Allen himself has not denied our system, and concluded by stating that he had been a charges, and Messra. Grissell and Peto have merely Reformer throughout the course of a long life, and was made an attempt to shift the question, and to throw determined to finish his course in the same way. Mr. the blame upon what they are pleased to term our idle-George White then addressed the meeting at some ness and inexperience. This charge comes with an ill length, he reviewed the opposition which the Chartists grace from them, after having posted bills on their own had to contend with, the steps which had been taken to gates, declaring us to be sober and industrious. break their spirits and intimidate them, and then alluded to the glorious position which they held in de- Peto that they themselves virtually admitted the truth figures of all opposition; he then shewed substantial of our charges against Allen, for when we made a comreasons why every working man and every friend of plaint to them, on a former occasion, they promised instice and humanity should give their active support that Allen should alter his conduct. He did alter it. to the Chartist movement, and concluded by proposing But how? He merely changed from one species of That the general meeting should be held on the first tyranny to another. He adopted the system of encour Monday of every month, when the secretary should call raging what they are pleased to term chasing, whereby over the names of the members, and each person would one man who might be gifted with greater physical afterwards be expected to pay up his arrears provided ability than another could be excited to do more work he was in employment." The motion was seconded than his companions; his performance is then made a and carried unanimously, after which Mr. Fussell ad- standard for the quantity of labour demanded from all dressed the meeting concerning the charges which were the rest, who are bullied and abused if unable to come made against his brother new resident in London, and stated that his brother was determined to come to Birmingham to have them investigated. The usual notices were then given, after which the meeting appointed; for no man possessed with a spark of manseparated.

SUNDAY EVENING .- The usual meeting was held at Freenian-street on Sunday evening last, at half-past will bear in mind that we are not the first who have appointed to attend a discussion on the following even- six o'clock, and although the rain descended in tering, subject-" Were the People intelligent enough to rents, the attendance was numerous. Mr. George possess the Franchise." The various lecturers and White delivered an address on the principles of the deputations to the localities were appointed. The People's Charter, and the benefits that its establishoffer of the shareholders, of 55, Old Bailey, to allow ment would confer on seciety, and showed up the inthe council the use of their room for lecturing every famous robberies perpetrated under the present system;

able discussion on the subject of the late article in the entering the names of those who were willing to join Disputch, headed "Political Bloodhounds," it was carthe National Charter Association, and also to elect ried, by a majority, that the council should not waste members of the National Council. Mr. Taylor, printer, its time in discussing the frivolous or malicious attacks Steelhense-lane, was called to the chair, and opened the business by reading the circular and address of the Executive Council, and then stated his willingness to to hear any person who thought proper to address the meeting. Mr. Horsley then rose and stated, that they had met there for the purpose of strengthening and ful and extended reports of all Chartist proceedings, assisting the National Charter Association. They also meant to embody themselves in the Association, and would endeavour to conciliate and heal up any breaches demning the vielent language contained in the sermon | that might exist amongst the real friends of liberty. published by Mr. Watkins. Mr. Fussell moved, and They had no intention to create division, but intended Mr. Goedfellow seconded, the following resolution:— to act in the same spirit as they had done at the demon-"That this meeting, having obtained the professional stration. They had a good example shown them by advice of Mr. OConnor regarding the payment of the Mr. O'Connor, whose every speech breathed a spirit of 1d. per month to the Delegate Council, declare, in conciliation; and he hoped to see the same spirit answer to the correspondence from Finsbury, that it is breathe throughout. He would propose that they imtheir opinion that it is strictly legal, and impress upon mediately proceed to elect a Council as they had now them the necessity of immediately furnishing their got the number of members which they had originally quota." Carried unanimously. Various loans were fixed upon. Mr. Fellowes, of Monmouth-street, seconded the motion, which was put from the chair, and carried. The election was then proceed with, wood lectured at the Charter Coffee House, Stretton when the following persons were unanimously Ground, on the "Necessity of a change." He stated elected. Mr. Sampson Davis, Marshall-street; that mankind continually boasted of their intelligence, Mr. Horsley cabinet maker, Steelhouse-lace, Mr. Tay-their wisdom, their knowledge, arts, science, &c. as if ior, printer, Steelhouse-lace, Mr. Samuel Davis, boot this learning led to happiness, as though we were and shee maker, Newton-street, Mr. Burdett, Pritchnot surrounded by want, misery, prostitution, and ard-street, Mr. Richards, of Moseley-street, sub-secrecrime. The House of Commons, instead of considering tary, and Mr. Followes, of Monmouth-street, sub-trea- fortune to behold. Mr. Jackson, of Pimlico, (to how far their measures would benefit the people—how surer. It was then agreed that a report of the proceedfar they would be creative of happiness, considered only ings should be sent to the Northern Star, through the how far they would square with our ancient and vener- reporter for that paper, and also to Mr. John Campbell, able institutions! The lecturer then took a cursory re- secretary to the Executive. Mr. George White after-Tiew of the three estates, Queen, Lords, and Commons, wards addressed the meeting, and expressed his satisas they were, and as they are; he showed the evil faction at the good feeling which prevailed. Mr. Eames effects of the Game Laws, Enclosure Laws, Enlistment of Lionel-street, delivered a feeling and truly patriotic and Impressment Laws, Law Church. &c. clearly de- address, in which he commended the manly, consistent, monstrating the necessity of a change; he then showed and straightforward conduct of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. that the voice omnipotent of England, Ireland, Scotland, and expressed his approbation of Mr. O'Connor's manly and Wales, cried aloud that the change should be the and honest bearing, as contradistinguished to the vaccil-People's Charter, showing the advantages which all lating manceuvres of Attwood and Co. Mr. Eames condegrading to the human character in existence.

We have maintained our position bithoute possesfully parties would derive from its adoption, and concluded cluded by expressing a hope that every man that held We have maintained our position hitherto peacefully an elegent and manfully and however for they may have rean elequent and powerful address, amid the plaudits of Chartist principles, and intended to carry them out, and manfully; and however far they may have rethe andience.—They have a good room here, and if would do so in a friendly and amicable spirit. He was
the members in this have a good room here, and if would do so in a friendly and amicable spirit. He was
the members in this property of the meeting. Mr. J. Wilkinson and the public and us that injuries are louly cheered by the meeting. Mr. J. Wilkinson, sub-secretary of the Association at Freeman-street, also not injuries, we have felt the lash, and have withthere can be no doubt that great good might be effected addressed the meeting, after which it was adjourned to drawn from beneath its excruciating inflictions; and

FROST, WILLIAMS, & JONES .- The general committee of Birmingham, for the restoration or Frost, Williams that at this village, where the standard of Chartism and Jones, held its usual weekly meeting, on Tuesday evening last, at the National Charter Association-room, Freeman-street, Mr. Cresswell in the chair, when it was resolved, "That in future all communications for this committee be received by the corresponding secreflowing meeting of the ribbon weavers of Congleton Guest, to enquire concerning Mrs. Roberts's solvee, in order that this committee may fix the time for holding

conduct

their soirce for the benefit of the funds. HANLEY (STAFFORDSHIRE) .- Dr. M'Douall delle vered one of his able and talented lectures, in the large joining for the Charter, and the utter impossibility of room of the George and Dragon Inn, New-street, Hanpermanently resisting reduction of wages without the lay, October 5th, to a crowded andience, which has done immense good in the cause of Chartism in this district, and caused our numbers to increase.

bravely here. Since our last notice in the Star we pared to prove are the grossest falsehoods it is in the ness, and manimously agreed to resist the proposed re- have got twenty-four new members, and we have formed power of man to utter,—we, therefore, take the opporduction, and to support the turn-outs by every means a debating society connected with the society, which is tunity of laying before you a few facts, (and which we in their power. The reduction will amount to from 4s. likely to do a great amount of good. At the weekly challenge the world to deny) that were the cause of us to 62 per week. One man stated that for several weeks meeting, October 12th, it was resolved, "That the withdrawing from our employment, and then leave you the election, I let you have money, because I felt that Debt be converted into a floating capital, and the rings, the value becomes £2,734 2: 6d/per cwt.; and the election, I let you have money, because I felt that Debt be converted into a floating capital, and the rings, the value becomes £2,734 2: 6d/per cwt.; and the election, I let you have money, because I felt that Debt be converted into a floating capital, and the rings, the value becomes £2,734 2: 6d/per cwt.; and the election, I let you have money, because I felt that Debt be converted into a floating capital, and the rings, the value becomes £2,734 2: 6d/per cwt.; and he sad others were only able to earn 8s, per week, and like he share to judge between us, our foreman, and our employers. The man who was doing the dirty work of Haigh and taxes which are apprepriated to pay the interest made into a nonung capital, and then leave you the election, I let you have money, because I felt that Debt be converted into a nonung capital, and then leave you the election, I let you have money, because I felt that Debt be converted into a nonung capital, and then leave you the election, I let you have money, because I felt that Debt be converted into a nonung capital, and then leave you the election, I let you have money, because I felt that Debt be converted into a nonung capital, and then leave you the election, I let you have money, because I felt that Debt be converted into a nonung capital, and then leave you the election, I let you have money, because I felt that Debt be converted into a nonung capital, and then leave you the election, I let you have money, because I felt that Debt be converted into a nonung capital, and then leave you the election, I let you have money, because I felt that Debt be converted into a nonung capital, and then leave you the election, I let you have money, because I felt that Debt be converted into a nonung capital, and then leave you the election, I let you have money, because I felt that Debt be converted into a nonung capital, and then leave you the election, I let you have money, because I felt that be withdrawing from our employment, and then leave you the election, I let you have money, because I felt that be withdrawing from our employment, and then leave you have money the election, I let you have money to be election, I let you have money to be election, I let you have money to be election of the election, I let you have money to be election of the election Which he charges them 3s per week, leaving them 5s sent some time back giving him an invitation to come to the destruction took place he would not be sent for to distribute amongst the indifferent to the besent for to distribute amongst the indifferent to the besent for to distribute amongst the indifferent to the besent for to distribute amongst the indifferent to the forement. posed reduction took place he would have but 3s.! The be sent for to distribute amongst the indifferent to the foreman) of his wish to go and see her interred, stating from me I never considered as politically advanced; L6 and £3. Let not one of these notes be issued with this increase goes into the pockets of the artisans in the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced; the characteristic from me I never considered as politically advanced.

intelligence amongst the working classes, and after other business had been gone through, Mr. C. Powell moved, and Mr. Thos. Bray seconded, the following resolution:—" Viewing, as we do, the present state of society, with the distressed condition of the industrious millions, it is the determination of the members of this scelety to inquire into the cause, and do all in their power to remove the evil." The resolution was unanimoraly carried.

STOCKPORT.-The Stockport Committee hearing of Mr. Vincent's arrival in Manchester, and wishing-him to pay them a visit, appointed a deputation to wait upon him for that purpose, who saw him in a few minutes after he left the train, and to whom he promised he would attend on the Tuesday evening. In accordance with this, the Steckport Council took the Socialist's Room, appointed a person to meet him at the Railway Station, according to promise, ordered the bellman to go round to announce it, and made all necessary arrangements. Not withstanding the above, some persons n Manchester persuaded him to go to Oldham, consequently he did not come on the Tuesday evening, and the room which had been previously taken could not be spared on the following evening, which completely rustrated the arrangements. Persons waited from three o'clock till six, but no Vincent came; and at length a message was received to say he would be there on Wednesday evening. The beliman went round in o'clock the room at Bomber's Brow, was nearly filled. Had no disappointment taken place, a large room would have been crammed. Mr. Bradburn was called to the chair, and after a few remarks introduced Mr. Vincent, who delivered an excellent address on the progress of the cause which convuised the audience with laughter at times. An address was presented to him from the young men of Stockport, and a resolution conveying a vote of thanks and confidence was moved by Mr. Clarke, seconded by a person in the meeting, and carried unaninonsiy: A vote of thanks was likewise tendered the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed highly gratified. The Committee attach no blame to Mr. Vincent, though rent neglect. No one had any right to engage with Mr. Vincent for Tuesday, after they knew he had given his word. It was given out at a large meeting, on Monday evening; at the Socialist's Room, the consequence was that scores of people went who had to go away, not knowing the reason of there being no meeting.

STRIKE AT THE NEW HOUSES OF PAR-LIAMENT.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

We, the masons employed at the above works, having observed in the public papers of the metropolis repeated attacks upon our character, relative to our recent strike, we therefore considered it our duty to defend ourselves through the same channel. were attacked; but to our surprise we found such channels only open to one side of the question which must at once convince a discerning public that our opponents' position cannot be maintained by fair and just means. In consequence of a letter having appeared in the Times of Monday the 4th instant, signed Messrs. Grissell and Peto, we felt ourselves called upon to answer the same through the medium of the same journal, and therefore sent the following letter, which was refused insertion, and which has its long train of insults, misery, degradation, and these inquiries were not made in working hours; also been refused by several of the daily press:-To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—A letter having appeared in the Times of this your sense of justice to give insertion to the following PUBLIC MEETINGS.—The usual weekly meeting of reply in vindication of our rights as men, and to sub-

It would take up too much of your valuable space to enter seriatim into a refutation of their assertions: We would also beg to remind Mosers. Grissell and

up to this mark.

We do not wish to have the nomination of our superintendent; but we wish that a tyrant might not be liness can submit to have his feelings outraged in the manner which Allen is constantly doing. The public struck against this man's tyranny. The masons of Birmingham struck against him in 1837; and Allen, we are sorry to say, has not mended in temper, if he has in circumstances.

In conclusion, we beg to reiterate our charges,—w could add to them, were we disposed to do so, and are prepared to prove them by the evidence of the sufferers and eye-witnesses of his tyranny. Instead of shrinking CHARTIST MEETING IN STRELHOUSE-LANE .- A from them, we court public enquiry and investigation numerous meeting took place at the Ship Inn, Steelinto them; we challenge it. and are ready at any convenient time and place to meet it.

It is not of the quantity of work required, or the rate of our wages, that we complain, but of the unbearable insolence and oppression of a taskmaster, who resembles those of Pharoah; and who would reduce us to a bondage worse than that of the Egyptians; and because we complain of it, it is to be said-" Go to, ye are idle?"

grannical foreman, for we believed that the conduct of the latter was not tolerated by them. We are, therefore, surprised and sorry to observe that they have now made common cause with him, and identified themselves with him. But they cannot justly constitute themselves arbitrators in their case, any more than we in

All we want (and surely we do not ask too much) is that a more civil man than Allen be appointed as cur superintendent, and in the mean time rest our know, and avoid them—then let them depart and cause upon the candid and impartial consideration of the public.

FROM THE OPERATIVE MASONS. Paviers' Arms, Westminster. Oct. 4th, 1841.

This has been thought unfit to appear in the liberty loving" and impartial daily press of the metropolis. But mark their honesty : an article ap-

peared in the columns of the Times of last week, containing the greatest amount of unprincipled falsehoods in so short a space it was ever our miswhom the said article principally alluded,) was so disgusted with its audacious falsehoods, that he immediately contradicted it in the same Journal the following day, but, nevertheless, it appeared in almost all the metropolitan press, both daily and weekly, although it must have been obvious to them all that they were promulgating the grossest falsehoods. Under these cironmstances, we have been forced to the alternative of placards, by which means Harney. we beg to state to Messrs. Grissell and Peto and the in this densely peopled locality. Lecturers can be found the following Tuesday evening, a vote of thanks being when they are prepared to remove the slave driver, to give services, but they in return expect an audience. previously given to the chairman for his upright then, and not till then, are we prepared to resume our employment. Resting our cause with an im-

partial public, we subscribe ourselves, Your humble Servants, THE MASONS LATELY EMPLOYED AT THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. THOMAS CARTER, Sec.

THE OPERATIVE STONEMASONS LATELY EMPLOYED AT THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT TO THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW WORKER, — Seeing that a great mismuder—man, or even a "two-faced political villain."
standing exists among the Trades of Britain relative to
our reasons for withdrawing from our employment, and them. I throw back, with scorn, the term cillus done immense good in the cause of Chartism is this which we have every reason to believe has been caused district, and caused our numbers to increase.

by the reports that have been disculated through the Todhorden.—The Chartist cause is getting on medium of the Times and Observer, which we are pre-

Saipton.—Mr. Knowles; of Keighley, kindiy gave he might stop away altogether; with an assertion that the law of primogeniture, and aboved in a masterly the law of primogeniture, and aboved in a masterly style that class legislation was the source of all the powerty and distress which prevails in this country.

Tredegar and the neighbourhood met on Monday, the 4th of October, to form bourhood met on Monday, the 4th of October, to form bourhood met on Monday, the 4th of October, to form bourhood met on Monday, the 4th of October, to form bourhood met on Monday, the 4th of October, to form been discharged at a moment's notice.

A fair day's work is my motto; offer to his journeyman barber. If he kept one.

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A fair day's pay for a fair his work, expecting, of course, as he had been famed in issued, advising the people, in case they could not rethe service of his implement; that they would consider the return a Chartist Candidate, to do all in their power to give him work. But not Allest immediately discreturn a Tory. Had you then, I say, received Tory charged him; with an execution that he wanted none such it is described in accordance to such it is described in accordance to such it is described in accordance to the babbling fellows as him there.

The same foreman told one of our shopmates, who you did.

I never said you did receive Tory money—I never

had been at home tile for some time; and whose wife I, never said you did receive Tory money—I never was also very ill, on also return to his work to go about his suspected you did—I have too great an epinion of your of his descriptions. We have the for that honesty and I wish you would go to Devishury.

Of his descriptions. We have the first work as collection and instil a little of that honesty into the tailor, and had been at home ill for some time, and whose wife

Another of the men had been called from his the ninth Commandment. work to attend the death-bed of his Wife, and when he came from that seems to his work, he was told to go back and die with her, and be damind. In fact, his general conduct inicheed so debased as to be quite unbearable. He damns, blasts, and curses at every turn ; and to terrify us; has made a practice of threatening to discharge two or three dezen of us at a time, if we even complained of such conduct.

We now leave you to judge how far we are justifiable in the steps we have taken to suppress such inhuman, monstrous, and intolerant conduct; and while we re- strike had been settled, and men were at liberty to turn thanks to those trades which have so generously go to work agreeable to all parties. tendered us their aid, we solicit that amount of assistance from our fellow operatives who have not yet done so, as shall emable the working, tolling millions to main work as ever they were, until their former rights and tain that independent position in society which, as privileges are granted. Therefore, be not deceived the forepart of the day, and in the evening, at eight the producers of all wealth, they have a right to by any false protences; for the three hundred men

We remain, Fellow Workmen. Your's, respectfully. THE MASONS LATELY EMPLOYED AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. THOMAS CARTER. Sec.

Paviar & Arms, Westminster,

TO THE MASONS LATELY EMPLOYED AT

sisting the tyrannical proceedings and conduct of Allen, sdvantage is taken over men. have won for you golden opinions from your brethren in very part of the empire.

of legalised but unchristian power and insolent domination, and without constitutional liberty, without the in the Commons House of Parliament, without such protection, be assured that you will continue to be emloyed as mere machines for accomplishing the am next employer. itious projects and luxurious gratification of a sordid tyrannical, and hard-hearted aristocracy. For the moment resist the mandates of the cruel and one of his hands was bleeding, yet he was cursed and vindictive disposition and temper of the tyrant Allen, damned by Mr. Padling himself in person. Another earol your names as members of the Charter Association indecent language as the framers of this appeal must of Great Britain and Ireland—unite with us in the shrink from publishing. arduous but glorious undertaking of schieving the Another man was discharged on the spot for emancipation of ourselves and of our children, from having been making inquiries who were in benefit

May the blessing of God-of that God who is the respectable authorities in the town, and appreavenger of the oppressed, accompany and reward, with ciated by the wisest, but even based on Acts of

I have myself been a persecuted man, and have more than once been made the sport of Allen's despotism and

> Your friend and well wisher, A WARWICKSHIRE CHARTIST. AND AN OPERATIVE MASON.

THE MASONS' STRIKE .- To the members of trade societies, and others, throughout Great Britain and Ireland .- Fellow workingmen, at a general meeting of "The Original Friendly Society of Carpenters and Joiners," held at the Running Horse, Dukestreet, Grosvenor-square, on the 4th of October, it was unanimously agreed that a circular should be addressed to you, and to coffee shop and publichouse keepers, expressing their sympathy for the masons now out on strike from Messrs. Grissell and Peto's employ; and to call general attention to an article contained in the Weekly Dispatch of the 3rd of October, headed "The strike at the new Houses of Parliament," wherein, by its misrepresentations, the interests of the working classes are very inju-giously affected; and that they therefore pledge themselves to discontinue their support of that paper recommending all friends to the rights of industry to adopt the same resolution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY DISPATCH. "Tis a cruelty to load a falling man !"-Shakespere

SIR,-Weekly attacks having appeared in the Dispatch upon me or rather upon a sermon of mine, I trust you will permit me the right to reply—and first I others rather than by your own, and, if so, candour will incline you to hear the other side.

I am a country Chartist and cannot but think that the Chartism in town is not so healthy, nor so free-toned, as that in the country. There are many country Chartists in London, but their efforts are in a great measure neutralised by the town Chartists. I am not opposed to these men personally—but their opinions. wish a line of demarcation to be drawn between them and us—that they may separate themselves from us and not come among us for the purpose of sowing dissension to create division.

It was to effect this, to make these individuals disclose themselves, and be known for what they are, that I preached the sermon complained of, and it had the desired effect. I was challenged to a discussion, the result of which was more effectually to separate the Charter, I have watched all your proceedings with tity which, if wholly disposed of, would barely cover the sheep from the goats—the chaff from the corn. Now, I would ask with what truth can it be asserted that I would kill or even harm the men? The very passage you have quoted, though picked out for the pur-

I would not hurt the serpent but to make The serpent hurtless. Let us set a mark upon them that all men may see, and

out many passages that contradict it, that confute it.

As for instance-" I would not harm these men-

I cannot consent to your opinion, that the sermon is a "disgrace" to me; it has been pronounced "right," useful, valuable, well-timed; too lenient, &c. by men whose judgment is morally, and not physically, directed. I readily admit that some portions of it might be modifled with improvement to the whole, but should not some allowance be made for the heat of that indignation

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, JOHN WATKINS. No. 9, Bell Yard, Temple Bar. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

which is prompted by pity and by zeal for suffering

SIR. I expect as an act of justice, you will insert this, my reply to the letter of Mosely Stott, to G. J.

Your obedient servant.

for hims to enable him to procure food for himself and his three geese, for they seem at deficient in political honesty, as they are in the knowledge and practice of

> Yam. Mr. Harney, Your obdt. servant.

NOTICE TO BRICKLAYERS.

A false statement has been circulated in the neighbouring Towns round Manchester, that the Bricklayers, this statement is false! The Bricklayers of Manchester are as determined not to go to

are still on the strike; and feel themselves called on to disabuse the public mind relative to a placard, purporting to have emanated from Mr. George C. Pauling, where he appeals to public opinion respecting the charges brought against him by the operative bricklayers of this town.

He affects to deny that men's wages have been

Paviors Arms, Westminster,
October, 1841.

O THE MASONS LATELY EMPLOYED AT
THE NEW HOUSES OF PABLIAMENT.

Sirs,—The energy which you have displayed in re-

Now, reader, listen. Men have been stopped on Saturday, because it being what we call a short day More and more am I convinced that something ber and one man refused to stop off work while there sides a mere trade association is requisite to process; was plenty of work and plenty of materials. for the toil and industry of our working population, an refusing to stop, he was discharged; but would not adequate degree of protection against the encroschments leave the ground without his wages, whereupon the police was called to take the man, I suppose to a dungeon. The man resisted the police, and was safeguard of the franchise, without the fair, just, and paid before he left the works. Well, why did not adequate representation of your labour and industry the police apprehend him? Because the man's cause was just. The said man get work in another place. and was pursued by the parties, and turned off by his

Again, another man was ordered to throw down his trowel, and set bricks with his two hands, though and for the future, with a view to the permanent and man got kicked, and several were threatened to be legal establishment of your rights and liberties, not kicked, treatment such as renders Mr. Pauling inonly as workmen, but as good citizens and patriots tolerable. The men are cursed and abused in such

the monstrous tyranny of exclusive legislation, with in the Bricklayers' Sick and Burial Chrb, though which institution is not only recognised by the most But it is not the protection of widows and orphans

-it is not the support of honest men labouring under us in earnestly directing attention to the following accidents, that Mr. Pauling aims at. No; but to communication from a Correspondent of the Northern trample upon, and to debase, and grind, and pau-perise the poor man. That is his aim, and he has proved, to's demonstration, that he is the decided enemy of the working classes.

We have stated our grievances before public opinion, which we, the operative bricklayers of Manchester, look up to as the throne of honour. We were never trampled on by any contractor. We esteem our character as men, and we respect the laws : we were the first class of men in the kingdom to expunge from our Society that which we found illegal, namely, secrecy. We support a Society with a view rather to relieve the wants of one another than to raise wages beyond our value. With this appeal we make to public opinion, we

ask, must our cause perish! No! a thousand

THE OPERATIVE BRICKLAYERS OF MANCHESTER. October 13th, 1841.

A NEW MODE OF PAYING OFF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-On the 4th of last June I addressed a letter to

Feargus O Connor, while he was in York Castle, requesting his opinion upon the subject of which it treated. To that letter I received no answer; but I have learned, within these few days, that it never reached the imprisoned patriot. A friend of mine was | nuously recommend the work wherever they go. would state my astonishment at the severity of these at the late demonstration at Sheffield, and asked him if attacks, from one who "neither knows me, nor is he could recollect receiving a letter from Holmfirth, known by me." I can only account for this on the about the beginning of last June, signed "Abraham ground that you have been actuated by the prejudices of Whitehead," and the answer he received from Feargus O'Connor was, "No, never!" My friends, and your friends, the readers of the Star, have provailed upon me to write out a copy of the letter to which I have alluded, and request that you will insert it in the Star. With this you will receive the copy, and I hope you will find room for it in your next impression.

And am, Sir, Yours, &c., ABRAHAM WHITEHEAD. Scholes, Holmfirth, Oct. 9th, 1841.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,-Ever since you commenced your career as an agitator for the rights of man-the People's its existence. Of each number has been printed a quangreat care and attention, and it gives me great pleasure mere cost of paper, composition, and press-work, (leavto be compelled to acknowledge you to be the most ing out all consideration about editing, publishing, &c.), zealous, the most upright, and the most determined but we must add on no one occasion has the week's sale opponent of corrupt Government that ever lived in done this. There is, therefore, a heavy stock on hand pose, will not sustain such a charge, and I could pick this or any other age. You have displayed such admirable tactics in the arrangement of your forces, tained a pecuniary periodical loss, which in the aggrethat you are in a fair way of gaining a complete and triumphant victory over all who oppose you. Such being my opinion of your honesty and skill, I

have a sincere desire to have your opinion upon another "new move" which has begun to shew itself in this neighbourhood. He is one of your own "fustian jackets" who is at the head of it, and one, too, who have higher ground to take. It is due both to the would not, for his life, utter another word upon the subject, if any one can prove that, by so doing, he question in a different light. would be injuring the cause of Chartism, or that the Charter would be retarded one moment longer from in the high hope of becoming useful to the masses in becoming the established law of the land, in consequence of him giving his opinion upon another but not less important subject—the National Debt.

He declares that he has discovered in the taxes

prosperity reign throughout the land for ages to come. MARK CRABTREE. built upon it, in order to raise the taxes, and carry on Shall he be suffered to lie in exhaustion, and none the trade of this great nation. The consequence is, put a cordial to his lips—his energies prostrate for that when the paper building is raised sufficiently ever?

SIR,—In the Star of 2nd October, a letter appears high for the purposes for which it was de
We appeal to the great body of Chartists for support from a Mr. Stott, Secretary to the Chartists of Dews- signed, it looses the centre of gravity; the line of or rejection; by their decision we must abide. It bury. In this letter he states, on the authority of four direction falls without the base, and down would topple must be speedily pronounced. If adverse to us-should persons, of the name of Haigh, Atkinson, Wass, and the whole superstructure, if the builders did not dis- they tacitly allow us to close our career by not grant-Simpson, that I said "that the Chartists, er leading cover their error, and be glad to take it down with as ing the aid we seek, we shall carry into our retirement the same deep hopes for the restoration of the humbugs; and this, said he, is the opinion of William short time before in building it up. Hence it is that millions to their rights; while we shall of a surety Martin, of Bradford, and poor George Julian Harney. we have such fluctuations of the currency—such uniYou behaved in a most shabby manner to poor Harney, versal bankruptcy and distress. The case is the same assume from the kind patronage we do receive—our You behaved in a most shabby manner to poor Harney, versal bankruptcy and distress. The case is the same said he; you paid him as your lecturer, a pairty thirty everywhere where paper money exists as the representations per week, while I paid him five-and-forty tive of gold. And why? Because, if there were as brethren to declare whether the Circular thall come shillings per week during the late West Riding election; much gold as is represented by the paper in circulation; to an untimely end, and its proprietor be thus crippled that after this, Thomas Wass challenged him to prove there would be no need whatever for a paper currency. in a pecuniary view? Churtists answer—shall we go his assection on the Market Cross next morning at ten It is the want of gold to exchange for paper that is on with you? o'clock, and he (Thomas Wass) would at the same time the cause of such sudden alterations in the value of engage to prove to a majority of the inhabitants that money. But sudden and ruinous alterations in the Mark Crabtree was a lying, two-faced political villain." value of money is inseparable from a paper currency Now, Sir, I sak you whether, during the time you that is based upon a metalic standard of value; for, as neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, having exhausted was at the Convention, and at any time you ever met no skill can make a cone stand with firmness upon its every ordinary pretext for obtaining a holiday, hit

assert that they are base and infamous liars, when they Let us now see what he proposes as a remedy. He the sake of the precious health of their " much apstate I ever mentioned I had paid you ass. per week says his propositions for the remedy of the evils of proved good masters." during the West-Riding election. I did say, that the which he has been complaining, are the strangest pro-Chartists of Dewsbury were, "mean," ac ; so far they positions that ever were made in the world; but no

STAIPTON.—Mr. Knowles; of Keighley, kindly gave he might stop away altogether; with an assertion that from me; this is not my seeking, you must blame Stott to be, so long as they are in exist not, for taxes of any

cent. Pay it off all at once in these notes. The interest will then bease, and at the end of twelve months the interest saved will be a surplus of taxes of £250,000—leb that amount of these notes be collected by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or some other person properly authorised, and be destroyed—let them be burned, then will so much of the National Debt be reduced to smoke and salies, and so on of any other

Again, the National Debt is said to be £800,000,000: five per cent. of that would be just £40,000,000," five per cent of stock be paid off in these notes to each creditor who has stock, for which he receives interest at five per cent per annum, would be £2,000,000, and the taxes continuing the same, that amount of these notes might be annually destroyed.

Thus by making money upon the new principle which he recommends, the National debt would be rapidly liquidated, without imposing any additional buthen upon any class of the people; a healthy tone would be given to trade and the revenue, and individual and national distress would vanish from the land without noise and tumuit. These notes, being legal tender, would soon find their way into the Banks, and would be equal to so much added to their stock of gold: while these notes lasted they would never be under the necessity of parting with more gold, at once than the difference between a five and a three pound note. Some persons may be ready to compare these notes to the assignants, which circulated in France from 1786 to 1789; but in the opinion of the lecturer, the comparison cannot be made good. The assignants were a mortgage on the national estates, and no means were provided for their redemption. The means for the redemption of the Crown notes are provided, and would begin to operate the moment the notes were

Hoping that I have said enough to enable you to understand the nature of the scheme, it only remains for me to request that you will give me your unre-served opinion upon it, in time for the next lecture, which is to be delivered on Wednesday the oth inst.

and beg, Sir. to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant, ABRAHAM WHITEHEAD. Scholes, Holmfirth, June 4th, 1841.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

There will be a delegate meeting for the above county at Mr. Bradford's Temperance Hotel, Durham, on Monday, the 25th inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. when delegates are invited from the following places:-

Bishop Auckland, Sunderland, West Auckland, Gateshead. South Shields. Barnard Castle, Hartlepool, Stockton, Darlington, South Hetton. Durham, Thornley.

To take into consideration the better organization of the County. Communications to be addressed to John Mowbray, 39. Framweligate, Durham.

Yours, &c., JOHN MOWBRAY.

TO THE CHARTISTS GENERALLY. (From the English Chartist Circular.) The position in which we find ourselves justifies

communication from a Correspondent of the Northern Star, as inserted in that journal of the 9th inst.-TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,-I have just learned from what I have

every reason to believe is good authority, that the proprietor of the English Charlist Circular does not find that encouragement which the excellence of the work and the cheap rate at which it is published, fairly en-

title him to expect. It is, I am told, at present, a lesing concern; and this, I must say, is a disgrace to our extensive This work enght to be in the hands of every Chartist, and no Chartist who smokes tobacco or drinks beer, can say he cannot afford to take it. If he will not forego the price of a pipe of the one, or a small portion of the other, in order to find good intellectual food for himself and his children; he is, in my

opinion, unworthy to be considered a worker in our

glorious struggle, since he proves, by his acts, that he prefers to support the revenue of a corrupt Government, rather than aid in the maintenance of the Chartist press. I hope this hint will be extensively acted upon. I would also propose that every Chartist Association should spend sixpence in the purchase of Circulars to be sent to the parsons, magistrates, and other

influential persons in each locality. Thus, the work would be made to pay, and the glorious principles of the Charter would become more generally known. I will conclude by requesting the lecturers to stre-

> I am, yours, A CHARTIST.

Hunslet. We are in utter ignorance of the source from which the above originated; but, whoever its author, we thank him most sincerely for the favourable mention of us, and forcible statement of our case; regretting, of course, that the talent he evidently possesses should not rather have had an opportunity of congratulating us, and those for whem we labour, on our per-

manent establishment, instead of thus fraternally

appealing to the Chartist body to extend to us that

help"/which, failing-we perish. It will easily be gathered from these remarks, that our friend, "A Chartist," has correctly stated that "the proprietor of the English Chartist Circular has not found that encouragement which he had expected." The Circular has now reached the fortieth week of -that is to say, the proprietor has from first to last sus-

gate amounts to a sum that may take years of toil-if ever—to recover. Hitherto, and unreservedly, we have spoken of the Circular as a matter of trade, and the only question a casual reader might infer would be, whether it shall stand or fall as a remunerating publication. But we Chartists and to ourselves, that we should place the

We entered upon the task of establishing the Circular their struggle against oppression. We aimed at becoming a medium in the hands of Chartist readers of expressing their feelings-of aiding the extension of The individual to whom I have just alluded has their principles by evidencing their justice-of strengthdelivered two lectures upon the National Debt, and the ening the community in the one great cause; not best means of liquidating it. body of Chartists might revolve, to the exclusion of which are appropriated to the purpose of paying the greater lights, but an earnestness of purpose-a coninterest of the National Debt, a mine of wealth which viction that our own energies ought to be employed in may be worked with ease and advantage. Its trea- the utmost degree to forward that great social and sures may be easily made available for the benefit of political change, the necessity and justice of which we every class of men in the United Queendom. Trade have long asserted and believed, induced us to fondly may be premoted to almost any extent, and universal imagine that our exertions would be appreciated—that we might be accepted as an interpreter, a mediator, Our present currency he designated a paper currency, and a teacher by the Chartists themselves. Confident based upon a metalic standard of value; that its base in our own integrity, we have laboured in the good is too small, that its diameter is too limited to bear the work. Shall the labourer sink for want of a helping immense superstructure of paper that is necessarily hand from those with whom-for whom he has tolled?

SOMETHING NEW .- The pupils of a school in the me, you found me to act the part of a double-faced man, or even a "two-faced political villain."

Nor all knew my sentiments: I never disguised them. I throw back, with scorn, the term cillate upon the lecturer's opinion of the false printing a noticely, fit appears that they are the consents to for the case of a golden sovereign.

The consents are two-faced political villain."

The consents are two-faced political villain.

The consents are two-faced political villain.

The consents are

THE CAST-IRON ORNAMENTS OF BERLIN.—The raw tell the truth, but I did not say I paid you weekly less strange than practicable. He says let the Govern- ore from which they are manufactured does not cost such a sum. I did say, and do still say, that during, ment turn bankers let the stock of the National more than 1s: 6d. per cwt., but wrought into ear be seen for to distribute amongst the indifferent to the foreman) of his wish to go and see her interred, stating from me I never considered as politically advanced; £6 and £3. Let not one of these notes the declared value of the shape of wages; and that Mr. Bill be sent for to give a lecture on the Corn Laws."

Let not one of these notes to give a lecture on the constant of the shape of wages; and how much is absorbed in their centest.

Let not one of these notes to give a lecture on the constant of the shape of wages; and how much is absorbed in their centest.

Let not one of these notes to give a lecture on the constant of the shape of wages; and how much is absorbed in their centest.

Let not one of these notes to give a lecture on the constant of the shape of wages; and how much is absorbed in the notes. These notes, to be a legal tender, and continue of the notes. These notes, the constant of the notes. These notes, the constant of the notes of the shape of wages; and how much is absorbed in the notes. These notes, the constant of the notes. These notes, the constant of the notes of the shape of wages; and how much is absorbed in the notes. These notes, the constant of the notes. These notes, the constant of the notes of the shape of wages; and how much is absorbed in the notes. These notes, the constant of the notes of the notes. These notes is the notes of the notes. These notes of the notes of the notes of the notes of the notes. These notes of the notes. The notes of the notes. The notes of the notes. The notes of th

# Chartist Entelligence.

LEICESTER.-Twelve now members have been added to us to-day (Monday) and our addition was twelve last week, although the October fair, (pregnant as it was with the wonders of Wombwell, Butty, Hol-lowsy, &c.), tended much to dissipate sober thought. from the minds of our population. We had a public meeting on Monday night, for the discussion of various local and general matters. Messas Markham, Smart, &c. addressed the meeting. On Sunday night, Mr. Cooper presched from the parable of the good Samaritan, to as large an audience as could possibly find entrance into the room at All Saists' Open: our want of space, now the cold weather prevents us from holding open air meetings, is severely felt; but we are busily obtaining mignatures to a requisition for the use of the Guildhall throughout the winter, to be presented to the new mayor on his accession to office. Four pounds, collected in Leicester, for the relief of R. J. Richardson, were, forwarded to Mr. Cleave, London, by Mr. Cooper, the Secretary. It is hoped that other towns will be equally zealous in raising the means of deliver-

TROWERIDGE-On Wednesday evening, the 13th instant, a public meeting was held in the Democra-tic chapel, for the purpose of hearing Mr. R. K. Philp, member of the Executive Council, state the plan agreed upon by that body for the future agitation of the Chartist cause. Long before the meeting commenced the chapel was well filled. At eight p'clock, Mr. Philp, Mr. Clark, and several others of the leading Chartists entered the meeting and were loudly cheered by the assembly. On the motion of Mr. Haswell, Mr. J. Watson was unanimously elected to the chair, who stated the objects of the meeting. Mr. Clark was first introduced, who addressed the assembly for some time. Mr. Philip was enthusiastically received, and stated that he was happy to meet so many of his old friends, and Mewher see so many fresh faces. He had come among them that evening to give a brief account of the progrees of the cause, in other parts that he had visited. also to make known the course resolved upon by the diected head of the National Charter Association, Mr. cond the National Petition which is to be presented much seem of Parliament. Mr. Cluer next briefly address. The meeting then adjourned to Sunday, the state of Parliament. Mr. Cluer next briefly address. The meeting then adjourned to Sunday, the life meeting, and was followed by Mr. Moore, who will be address. If adjusted to send delegates, and that the Charter amendations is a summing the petition just read by Mr. Philips adopted. This was seconded by several persons in the assembly and carried manimously. Mr. Harwell proposed that a vote of thanks be given by this meeting to posed that a vote of thanks be given by this meeting to F. O'Cennor, Esq., and the Executive, for their noble exertions in the cause. Carried manimously, and the meeting broke up.

BILSTON.-On Thursday evening last, Mr. Mason lectured here to a numerous assembly. The large soom at the Ball-court was filled to buffocation, and themselves were mable to gain entrance. The right-tade was so great outside, that it was found necessary to adjourn to an open space of ground adjoining the Market-place, where Mr. Mason delivered the most splendid lecture ever heard in Bilston. Amongst the assembled multitude were many of the Whig and Tory gentry, several of whom were candid enough to admit the truth of Mr. Mason's principles, and acknowledged the present political system to be a bad one, and oppressive to the working class. The principles of the Charter are taking such deep root here, that it will never be in the power of Whig or Tory te prevent the spreed of Chartista. Publicans who were afraid to admit Chartists into their housesaix months ago, are now offering their best rooms for the accommodation of our meetings. Some of our active members have comhave succeeded in planting the Charter in Sedgely, BR Increase of members.

The secretary read over the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed. The Chairman called on the country delegates to give in their reports on the state of their associations, which was very encouraging. Mr. Smith, of Normanton, mid in his district they were not many in number, but they had disturbed the parson and his flock, for a short time ago they held a meeting out of doors, and adjourned it for a week. In the mean time a notice was served on all the special constables in the neighbourhood, and a blue bottle was also in attendance, but they feared neither. They wished to have a lecturer that could speak well, as they felt confident it would do good. Mr. Marshall, of East Loak, said if a lecturer could come over to Leak he believed it would cause many to join them. Mr. Mariot, of Hathern. mid they had been trying to get a lecturer for a day from Leicester, but they did not succeed, but if one could be engaged for a short time for the district, it would be a great deal better, as there were some places that had not come forward at all yet. Mr. Mariot, of Derby, being present, the Chairman asked him if he could give any information respecting Mr. Bairstow's visit to Leicester, when he gave every information requisite, and it was considered that Mr. Bairstow had plenty of work round Laisester. Mr. Dean Taylor was elected for one fortnight if Woltinghess could spare him for that time, and the secretary was instructed to write to the secretary at Nottingham on the subject. The secretaries in the villages are requested to send an account of what they can be answerable for towards defraying the expences of the lecture on Saturday next. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

LONDON .- The Tailor's National Charter Association met at the Three Doves, Berwick-street, Soho, on Monday, Mr. Short in the chair. Mr. Cuffay gave in the County Council report. Two new members were enrolled. A lecture was announced for Wednesday, October 27th. It was likewise agreed that the at Arnold; Mr. Harrison, at the Democratic Chapel, sum of two shillings and sixpence be forwarded to the Executive Committee. A voic of thanks was then passed to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned to Monday next.

BERMONDSEY.—An interesting discussion took place on Thursday evening week, at Bigg's Temperance Coffee House, Abbey-street, near Old Bermendsey Church, between the members of the Bermondsey is a fit state to enjoy Universal Suffrage?" Mesers.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—The Chartists of this locality held their usual weekly meeting on Monday night, when a deputation was appointed to wait on the proprietor of the Mentpelier Tavern, Walworth, to make arrangements for the use of a more commodious room, the present place of meeting being much too small for this increasing locality. The deputation was respectfully received by the worthy Hostess, who expressed her admiration of the well-conducted meeting held there, to welcome the brave champion of the People's Charter, F. O'Connor, Esq. after that gentleman's cruel imprisonment by the callous-hearted Whigs, and we have the pleasure to say, that on and after the 25th instant, the Chartists of Camberwell and Walworth will meet at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, instead of the Rose and Crown.

MANCHESTER.-According to announcement Vincent, in consequence of the Corn Law party pressing for an answer, as to whether he would meet Mr. Finnigan, had to rise twice and state distinctly received an invitation to attend a public breakfast in that he would meet the best man of the League, the ancient town of Falkirk; but he says he won't that he would meet the best man of the League, providing he came as their agent. This was not sufficiently definite. They wished an answer, either yes or no. Mr. Vincent then rose and said, "No," unless he came as before stated. At this the Cornulator Law party seemed as though they had gained a triumph. Mr. Vincent then stated that he cared not whe it was, even Mr. Finningan, if the League appointed him. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Vincent in favore of the Charter which was not of the came as before stated. At this the Cornulator of the came as though they had gained a triumph. Mr. Vincent them stated that he cared not whe it was, even Mr. Finningan, if the League appointed him. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Vincent them stated that he cared not when it was, even Mr. Finningan, if the League appointed him. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Vincent them stated that he cared not when it was, even Mr. Finningan, if the League appointed him. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Vincent them stated that he cared not when it was, even Mr. Finningan, if the League appointed him. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Vincent them stated that the cared not which, he will pass the memorable and glorious from which, he will pass the memorable and present services in the cause of Charter which was the same meeting up in the most open of whom it is offered, during his month's sector in the cause of Charter was, but pledged himself to the cause of the cause of the pople, in the thick, and the present services in the cause of the pople, in the cause of the pople, which is on his tour to Stirling and Allea, and in coming of the cause of the gave an account of the rapid person of the pople, when are resolution, like the other, was carried without of the cause of the gave an account of the rapid person of the gave and the people, when are thanks to cause of the pople, when are the pople of the season of the pople of the season of the pople of the cause of the pople of the cause of the pople of the pople of the cause of the pople

in a neat speech by the Rev. W. V. Jackson. Mr. gestion, knowing that it will most his eye, and with doubt, to the datisfaction of two Rurals who were He declared his opinion that nothing short of the vincent, said that the mover and secondar were willing for both togo together. The resolution acknowledged the Charter to be the right of the people, and ought to be contended for; and the other merely said that the Corn Laws were oppressive and unjust, which no one could deny. The Chairman put the united motion to the meeting, and it was earned. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman by acclamation. Three cheers were then given for the

NG.—A county delegate meeting was held here on Saturday, when delegates from the following places attended: Mr. J. Leader, Hanley; Mr. T. Carter, Stock-port; Mr. J. Gosling and Mr. Alfred Rowley, from Congleton; and Mr. J. West, and Mr. Henry Swindells, from Macclesfield. Mr. J. West was called to the chair, and Mr. H. Swindella officiated as secretary pro chair, and Mr. H. Swindells constated as secretary pro-tem. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That a lecturer be appointed for the county of Chester." Mr. Christopher Doyle was elected, and the Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Doyle, stating the terms, which were agreed to be 30s, per week, bearing his own ex-pences. "That a county treasurer and secretary be appointed, and that Wm. Frost and Henry Swindells be the tressurer and scoretary for the Lecturers' Payment Fund. to whom all the sub-secretaries wishing the services of the lecturer, will address their letters, P. then reported what had been done in Mandanter, by their delegates." "That an address be drawn up, embodying the above, and calling on the people of the progress that Charfiles was staking in almost every town and village. Mr. P. then cond the National Petition which is to be required." The masting than address to pay, as agreed to by their delegates." "That an address be drawn up, embodying the above, and calling on the people of the charteness of the condition of the condition of the condition which is to be condition." The masting than address to pay, as agreed to by their delegates." "That an address be drawn up, embodying the above, and calling on the people of the condition of the condi stating the quota they will be enabled to pay, as agreed

the proceedings in any other light than that of a biggotted partianship, throwing alike diagrace upon the
character of the magistrate, and the sanctity of the
clergyman, and this case offers another proof of the
necessity of not only having the power to elect the the spreed of Chartism. Publicans who were atraid to admit Chartists into their housessix months ago, are now offering their best rooms for the accommodation of our meetings. Some of our active members have commenced to agitate the villages round the town, and this case offers another proof of the meeting the Charter in Sedgely, and Hall Green, where we expect soon to have an increase of members.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—The adjourned delegate meeting was held on Sunday, Mr. Revellegh in the chair.

The deformance of the magistrate, and the sanctity of the magistrate, and the sanctity of the subject of the magistrate, and the sanctity of the subject of the magistrate of the magistrate, and the sanctity of the subject of the magistrate of the magistrate of the magistrate of the magistrate, and the sanctity of the subject of the magistrate of the sanctity of the subject of the will be adjourned to the New Bassaw Hall, on Saturday fights, but with the Lyceum, on Saturday fights, but with the Lyceum, on Saturday fights, but will be adjourned to the Lyceum, on Saturday fights, but will be adjourned to the Lyceum, on Saturday fights, but will be adjourned to the Lyceum, on Saturday fights, but will be adjourned to the Lyceum, on Saturday fights, but will be adjourned to the Lyceum, on Saturday fights, but will be adjourned to the Lyceum, on Saturday fights, but will be adjourned to the Lyceum of the will be adjourned to the Charter favily fights, but will be adjourned to the Lyceum of the light in the Lyceum of the will be adjourned to the L family, in case he may be consigned to a prison, or otherwise injured in his property or person." Moved by H. Smethurst, and seconded by R. Haslam:—"That as considerable expense has already been incurred, this meeting considers it necessary that a committee be appointed, and subscription books be placed in the hands of our friends to meet the expences." Moved by H. Rishton, and seconded by T. Lawless:—"That we are resolved to struggle in the future, as we have for the past, in the great cause for Universal Saffrage, and and the neighbouring villages, namely Auchinicit, never rest contented until the People's Charter become Catrine, Sorn, Mauchline, Ochiltree, Municipal, and Catrine, Sorn, Mauchline, Ochiltree, Municipal, and Catrine, Sorn, Mauchline, Catrine, Catrine, Sorn, Mauchline, Catrine, Catr a legislative enactment." Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. J. Leach, and Mr. C. Connor addressed the meeting in a en Monday, the 18th inst., in honour of O'Connor lively and energetic style to the gratification of all and the Charter. NOTTINGMAN. .- The cause of Chartism is mov-

ing alowly and majestically onward here, and its spirit is progressing east, west, north, and south, through the villages at a distance. On Sunday last, Mr. D. Taylor preached at Huckmall Torkard, and Mr. J. Sweet, of Nottingham, at Arnold, to numerous and attentive andiences: Mr. G. Harrison, of Calverton, and Mr. Black, in the Democratic Chapel, Rice Place; Mr. W. Busselk at Raddington, where he Alex formed a Compell, and several members joined the Association. On Monday afternoon, Mr. Dean Taylor lectured at Bullwell Forest to a most attentive audience of working men; much good is anticipated from this place. The Democratic Chapel, Rice Place, was crewded to excess to hear a lecture from that talented working man. Mr. Joseph Burbage, of Nottingham, on Monday evening-Subject, The Robberies committed at, and subsequent to, the Reformation, on the poor of England. The lecturer made a deep impression, and several new members enrolled their names in the Association at the close of the lecture. The subject will be continued at stated periods by the same individuals, of which due notice will be given. On Sunday next Mr. Burbage will preach Nottingham; Mr. J. Barber, at Ruddington; Mr. W. Dean Taylor, at Lumley; and on Monday, he will lecture in the Chapel, Rice Piace, Nottingham; Tuesday, at Arnold: Wednesday, at Woodborough; and Thursday, at Calverton; to attend a public dinner there in honour of the release of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. and Bronterre O'Brien, Esq. from their dungeons.

GLASGOW.—Ever since the visit of our General Mutual Instruction Society. Subject-"Are the people and now Admiral O'Connor, the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow, has been the head quarters of the Chartist Jones, Boss, Wild, Sherman, Lambert, Higgins, army in Caledonia, to which all the aidecamps have and Stone handled this interesting subject in a masterly repaired from the different divisions, in order to ascertain when that division of our Scottish army would be reviewed by their noble General. Hence. not a minute passes that his repose or his business is not interrupted by delegation or letter, while his anxious and kind friends in Glasgow, belonging to the working and middle classes of society, crowd the working and middle classes of society, crowd held here since the passing of the so-called Reform totalism connected with Chartism, will infallibly nees, knowing that when the property was under ensure the successful agitation of the latter; and Mr. Thelwell's control a previous robbery had been tried patriot. On Sunday morning, Messrs. Ross, Cullen, Moir, &c. left Glasgow in a carriage of their own hiring, in order to bring down O'Connor from the committee ascended, when Mr. Robert M'Kervail do take the chair, been formed, and a room, to be used for the nurgreat man, an affectionate friend, and a noble and tried patriot. On Sunday morning, Messrs. Ross, the far-famed neighbourhood of Drumelog, where our Scottish patriots of former days gained a victory over the enemies of liberty, civil and religious. The day was stormy, the rain fell in torrents, notwithstanding hundreds were in waiting at Glasgow Cross, to hail our noble champion's return from the scenes of our fathers' struggles for reform, where the best blood MANCHESTER.—According to announcement of Scotland was shed, where our immortal Wallace by placard, the Carpenter's Hall was well filled on raised the standard of our country's independence, Monday evening, with an audience composed of and where he lost by the cruel hand of a tyrant the Chartists, Socialists, Corn Law repealers, and Ro-dearest object of his affections, and where the brave pealers of the Union, to hear Mr. Vincent deliver a Covenanters were slaughtered in thousands by the lecture, after which it was understood, discussion bloodhounds of Charles the Scoond; and at a later would be invited. Shortly after eight o'clock, the above gentleman entered the hall, and was greeted and quartered in front of Glasgow gaol, for advocations of the state of the with the most enthusiastic cheering. Mr. John cating throughout the course of an honest, indus-Bailey, who is a Catholic and a Repealer of the trious, and unassuming life the glorious principles Union, and a sound Chartist, was unanimously called contained in the People's Charter, and where his to the chair. Mr. Vincent rose and was again re-ceived by the most rapturous applause from all to be free, who scorned the ignoble chains of a parties. After an introduction, he took up every despot rather than submit, nobly threw their lives point of the Charter, and analysed and explained into the scale, turned the balance, and pitched the them in a clear, powerful, talented, and convincing tyrants of that day to perdition; and, thank God, manner; combating and refuting all objections their descendants are at this hour burning with the which could be addreed against giving the power to same love of freedom, the same hatred of oppression, the people, and showed clearly the superior policy and the same manly souls glowing with the same of the people agitating for a full measure of justice zeal to free their fatherland from the unhallowed instead of an isolated grievance. He glanced at the sway of the bigoted and grasping oppressor. No question of tectotalism, which he recommended to be wonder, then, that our noble O'Connor returned adopted generally, if possible. He adverted to several from such a soil and his intercourse with such other topics, all of which he handled in a masterly a people with renovated spirits, improved health, their countless wrongs and sufferings-to point out and he can make more tectotallers than other men, manner, and, as he had invited discussion, con-cluded an excellent and stimulating address, after the salvation of Britain and his own Green was subsected an excellent and stimulating address, after the salvation of Britain and his own Green was subsected an excellent and stimulating address, after the salvation of Britain and his own Green was subsected an excellent and stimulating address, after the salvation of Britain and his own Green was subsected an excellent and stimulating address, after the salvation of Britain and his own Green was subsected an excellent and stimulating address, after the salvation of Britain and his own Green was subsected an excellent and stimulating address, after the salvation of Britain and his own Green was subsected an excellent and stimulating address, after the salvation of Britain and his own Green was subsected an excellent and stimulating address, after the salvation of Britain and his own Green was subsected an excellent and stimulating address, after the salvation of Britain and his own Green was subsected an excellent and stimulating address, after the salvation of Britain and his own Green was subsected an excellent and stimulating address, after the salvation of Britain and his own Green was subsected an excellent and stimulating address. concupying but a moderate time, in order to give an interpretation of Britain and his own Green occupying but a moderate time, in order to give an opportunity to other parties who wished to take part in the discussion. During the delivery of his address, the pun, and the joke, went round where he was cheered at the conclusion of almost every sentence. After the cheering had subsided, he said sentence. After the cheering had subsided, he said the most of the parties and strongly feel, that, to prevent his doing good as an advocate of technic last week's priest. Isle, when he landed in his inn he was once more last, that, to prevent his doing good as an advocate of technic last week's priest. Isle, when he landed in his inn he was once more last, that, to prevent his doing good as an advocate of technic last week's priest. Isle, when he landed in his inn he was once more last, that, to prevent his doing good as an advocate of technic last week's priest. Isle, when he landed in his inn he was once more last, that, to prevent his doing good as an advocate of technic last week's priest. Isle, when he landed in his inn he was once more last, the parties, accompanied by depositions out at nothing questable beneath, last week's priest. Isle, when he landed in his inn he was once more last, the private heaven before him, from which it appeared that a necdote, the pun, and the joke, went round where he was cheered at the conclusion of almost every last and long questable beneath, last week's priest. Isle, when he landed in his inn he was once more last, the private heaven as companied by depositions out at nothing questable beneath, last week's priest. Isle, when he landed in his inn he was once more last, the private heaven as companied by depositions out at nothing quently received in Manchester from Mr. O'Brien, last week's priest. Isle, when he landed in his inn he was once more last, the private heaven as th that on Friday evening he was at the meeting at the After a few hours of unalleyed happiness, the party Corn Exchange, and addressed the people there; separated, shaking hands, affectionately bidding him and, not knowing that any one was to follow, he left; and, strange to say, he saw in the Manchester Burns. We saw him next morning, and to all Times report, that Mr. Watkins answered him in a appearance he has new fairly shaken from his mane very eloquent manner. He hoped, if any one had anything to say, he would do so before he left the pearance, his strong nerve, which we flatter ourroom. He was open and willing to meet the best selves has received additional strength from the man of the League, provided he came forward as invigorating breeze of our heath and snow-clad their accredited agent. Mr. Finnigan then spoke mountains, will bear him through the length and but advanced nothing new. Mr. Vincent replied. breadth of our flood and mountain land, and return Mr. Finnigan again spoke, and Mr. Vincent re-joined. As our space will not admit of giving both in full, we give neither. At the conclusion of Mr. lion in reality, who has put his paw upon the mon-Finnigan's last speech, he said that as the League ster of despotism, and raised thousands by the had been challenged by Mr. Vincent, he, as the power of his giant mind from the lowest depths of agent, and on behalf of the Operative. Associately despending slavery in Scotland. He has just now tion, would meet him in discussion. (Hear.) Mr. left, by the railway, for the far-famed tewn of snuffboxes, Cumnock, in Ayreshire, where we know he will receive a glorious welcome. Before leaving, he

in a neat speech by the Rev. W. V. Jackson. Mr. W. Gowan moved an ambredient not against the Charter and Gowan moved an ambredient not against the Charter and Gowan moved an ambredient not against the Charter and Gowan moved an ambredient not against the Charter and Gowan moved an ambredient not against the Charter and Gowan moved an ambredient not a special not merely account of the matter and disappears and the opposite to the working charter and gowan moved an ambredient not make the proposite to the working charter and gowan moved an ambredient not make the proposite to the working charter and gowan moved an ambred in principles of the Charter and gowan moved an ambred in principles of the Charter spiker explained. Two disables and the principles of the Charter spiker explained. The disables are all preventions and the principles of the Charter spiker explained and the principles of the Charter spiker explained. The content of the members of the passed without the least comprisents of principles. And the amendment and the resolution could be put as all years, Charter and gowant in his adversal to the principles of the Charter spiker explained. The spiker explained in the principles of the Charter spiker explained in the pr A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman by acclamation. Three cheers were then given for the Chairman by acclamation. Three cheers were then given for the Chairman by and demand our nights as more and citizent in or any, there is the rule; for now, incompquence of our thin-plained friends, we have not marchine the it, or die in the strangele. Better dead freeman than a living slave. Our march is the glorious march of sensibility and moral anticon. which sooner or later, will, and must brevall. Go on. Our glorious friends in Ireland, O'sliggtus and Brophy, our souls are with you. Weed, kind fellow, we thank you for your visit. A letter, before seeing this, will have reached you, with our substantial vote of thanks. Englishmen I sale anysubstantial vote of thanks. Englishmen from anything which Scotchmen can give please you better than the hard and herny fists of your Newtern friends stretched across the Border, with their bonnets cocked, and a hand behind their backs, saying to you, "Hail, good fellows, we have tattled at your muckle door, and we have now got in—

dress. The meeting then adjourned to Sunday, the strict of Nov. to then amenable at the Chartist rooms, Strickers in fracturity!

Strickerives, Congleton, when all Chartes associations are the places, which had been previously announced by Mr. Other association of the National Chartes room, Greatest place, which had been previously announced by Mr. Other association of the Sunday of the Sund o'clock. By order of the Council of the National Charter Association." The following resolutions were unatier Association." The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—moved by H. Smethurst, and acconded by Leonard Haslop, "That we, the inhabitants founder of that religion which, if properly adminisof Oldham, in public meeting assembled, after having tered, would make mankind free, happy, and indeof Oldham, in public meeting assembled, after having tered, would make mankind free, happy, and indeconded by Leonard Haslop, "That we, the inhabitants founder of that religion which, if properly administratively taken into consideration the information, input the sentiments of the lecturer were dictment, and conviction of James Dawson, of Lees, loudly cheered; at the conclusion of which Mr. consider the whole case to be tyrannical, unjust, and M'Kay moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, contrary to the spirit of the British constitution, and which was responded to by three founds of appliance. cannot but view the conduct of the party who instigated Mr. Brown then read several notions of meetings of

Bradely, and Hall Green, where we expect soon to have gistrates under the controll of the whole people," ing classes on Saturday night, they regularly return Hydo-street, on Thursday week.

## CUMNOCE.

PUBLIC MEETING, DINNER, AND SOCIAL MEETING, IN HONOUR OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., AND THE PRINCICIPLES OF THE PEOPLES CHARTER.

New Cumnock, was held in the square of Cumnock

The committee and members of the Demogratic Association, with the friends from a distance, ex-rying the union, democratic, and other flags, headed by one of the Cumnock instrumental hands, in full uniform, proceeded to meet Mr. O'Connor a little

The procession moved on to Auchinteck, grow greater as it went along, being swelled by the site from the various villages; amongst whom was A. Cameron, of Manchline; J. M'Lauchline, of Cat-rine; R. Walker and T. Cameron, of Newmiles; No. 4, Cellier-gate. Several new members have been considered and it blds fair to rivel the male association. W. Nugent, of Auchinleck; and many more too numerous to mention, all leading scalous Chartists in their several localities, all met together to de honour to the man of the people, and the Charter, of which he and they are the unflinching advecates.

Having met Mr. O'Connor at Auchinleck, the proession returned to the square of Campock in the

ollowing order:— Instrumental band in full uniform—the richest, Mr. O'Connor said, he had ever seen.
Union flag—
"Unity is strength, knowledge is power." Mr. O'Connor in an open carriage, Democratic flag,
The Committee and Members of the Democratic Association. Quarrymen's flag, and others. Friends from the neighbouring villages. Drums and bagpipes. Instrumental band.

Covenanters' flag. Unassociated Chartists. The whole line planted by a numerous assemblage His labours have been successful beyond those of or the property forthwith, but to allow it to remain of men. women, and children. Of the exact number it is difficult to guess, suffice it to say, it was one of the largest meetings ever their best friend. He has shown them that tee- forward and purchasing it in one lot. The assig-

which, being seconded, was immediately carried into poses of a meeting and reading room, has been afterwards all day on Sundays. He did so for three effect. The Chairman then said, friends and fellow-Chartists, I come forward at this moment with diffidence and pleasure—diffidence of my own abilities, and pleasure—diffidence of my own abilities, and pleasure—diffidence of my own abilities, and pleasure for the cause I advocate. I introduce to favourable feeling in the public mind towards Teepleasure for the cause I advocate. I introduce to favourable feeling in the public mind towards Teepleasure for the cause of suffered more in the cause of suffere fered persecution and imprisonment in its deepest grades, at the hands of tyrants; but he makes these self-same tyrants tremble from the Land's end to John O'Groats; and the name of O'Connor will give the following:—The Committee of the Tectotal Thence he had gone to Lancaster, also in a wrong stand in the niche of fame along with a Wallace, a Burn, a Tell, and a Washington; while the names of a Wellington, a Peel, a Melbourne, and a Russell will sink into insignificance, and be no more heard and so turn to good account that gentleman's politiof than the dust that covers them; or, if at all remembered, their deeds will be associated with a for their usual place of meeting—the British School; Claverhouse, and the persecutors of the olden time. but the Committee of that institution, consisting of Claverhouse, and the persecutors of the olden time.

With these remarks, I introduce to you Mr. James
Crawford, who will read an address to Mr. O'Conor.

Mr. James Crawford then rose and waid, as secretary to the Democratic Association, he was attrasted ground that Mr. C. was a Chartist I. We suppose hours of divine service, a woman saw two men carwith an address, which he would at once read, as such men would refuse the contributions of an infidel rying a box along Halfmooon-street, thought investigating the robbery it had been found that a cheerer. On the morning of the robbery, during the proper to show a lettle intolerance, inconsistency, large heavy box had gone by that train from Manchestary to the Democratic Association, he was attrasted ground that Mr. C. was a Chartist I. We suppose hours of divine service, a woman saw two men carwing a box along Halfmooon-street, near Mr. Thelese, and the contributions of an infidel rying a box along Halfmooon-street, near Mr. Thelese and the contributions of an infidel rying a box along Halfmooon-street, near Mr. Thelese and the contributions of an infidel rying a box along Halfmoon-street, near Mr. Thelese and the contributions of an infidel rying a box along Halfmoon-street, near Mr. Thelese and the contribution of the robbery it had been found that a cheer was a cheer of the contribution of divine service, a woman saw two men carries and the contributions of an infidel rying a box along Halfmoon transfer to the contribution of the robbery it had been found that a cheer of the robbery it had been found that a cheer of the robbery it had been found that a cheer of the robbery it had been found that a cheer of the robbery it had been found that a cheer of the robbery it had been found that a cheer of the robbery it had been found that a cheer of the robbery it had been found that a cheer of the robbery it had been found that a cheer of the robbery it had been found that a cheer of the robbery it had been found that a cheer of the robbery it had been found that a chee Mr. O'Connor wished now to speak at length, as the to the Bible Society, were he to offer any; and even time was limited and the air cold. It congratulated persecute the devil for doing good, were heto attempt Mr. O'Conner on being restored to his former rank in society, and welcomed him to labour as fermerly, and not of an agent by the act. Had Mr. Cluer enterso metimes in one county, sometimes in another, to tained the most destructive and detestable poli-kindle up the energies of the millions—to disclose tical doctrines, yet if teetotalism be a good thing, unite his fellow men into vigorous activity and to ence between a cow and a haystack, can see that quently received in Manchester from Mr. O'Brien, ing read and presented it.

Mr. O'Connor stepped forward amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, and delivered east of his astounding speeches, which, to do justice, would require the talent of an experienced reserver, of whom none were present. The Chartists being many occasion.

In a slave-divered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a testotal lecture in the driver. The way in which he became possessed of the £70; and Rafferty, whose sister had cohabited with James Thelwell, and afterwards made a confession, implication of an experienced reserved at the close of which nearly twenty way in which he became possessed of the £70; and Thelwell, and afterwards made a confession, implication of an experienced reserved at the close of which nearly twenty way in which he became possessed of the £70; and the transfer of the £70 and the transfer of the £70 and the first and the transfer of the £70 and the £70 and the transfer of the £70 and the £70 and the £70 and the would rather disseminate poison, than give a single

Vincent in favour of the Charter, which was seconded he knows best himself. We venture the above sug- separated in the most quiet and orderly manner, no he could to spread harmony, unity, and good will, opposition.

in the utmost good order.

than the hard and berny first, of your Northern friends stretched across the Border, with their from the control of the purpose of the good order.

The saying to you, "Hall, good fellows, we have satisfaction to as your muckle door, and we have now get in will you walk with us through the parlour, until large will you walk with us through the parlour, until large will you walk with us through the parlour, until large will you walk with us through the parlour, until large will you walk with us through the parlour, until large will you walk with us through the parlour, until large will you walk with us through the parlour, until large will you walk with us through the parlour, until large will you walk with us through the parlour, until large will you we have presented our very humble potition to the large will you we have presented our very humble potition to the same of your move of the young men and women attended satisfaction. The large was a tried of the purpose of resignating the faunds and other arrangements satisfact the 'spiring dithe parlour, and the transaction of other business, the meeting proceed of the good cause, which will be the mean until will be the same day, two as problers in frustering? I was proved and attempted will be the mean until will be the same day, two as provided and attempted will be the same day, two as provided and attempted will be the same day, two as provided and attempted will be the same day, two as provided and attempted will be the same day, two as provided and attempted will be the same day, two as provided and attempted will be the same day, two as provided and attempted will be the same day, two as provided and attempted will be the same day, two as provided and attempted will be the same day, two as provided and attempted will be the same day, two as provided and attempted will be the same delivated by the blokering and the provided and attempted will be the same and women attended same and attempted will be the same and women attended same and the excentive and the

£4 6s. 19d.

living by the sweat of his brow can be any other than a siave to the other classes who at present enjoy the elective franchise." The lecturer made a deep impression, and several persons at the conclusion, came forward and joined the National Charter Association.

KNARESBOROUGH .- Mr. Skevington, the East-Riding lecturer, delivered two interesting lectuves here, on Monday night. Several new members were enrolled. The town's cryer, as usual, refused to announce the meeting, being dreadfully to hear Mr. B. K. Philp explain the future movealarmed at the mention of the word Chartism. NEWTON HEATH. - The friends here com-

plain of being very frequently disappointed by the non-attendance of the planned lecturers; this has been the case three times within the last three months. On Monday last, October 11th, Linney ought to have been there, but instead of this he went into the Potteries, and though a substitute after two o'clock, after which followed all the unclass associated Chartists, carrying the eld covenanters flag, headed by the other band; the scene was trible lively, the day fine, and the annaloge greater than any of the annaloge try, in the Association Room, Fossgate, on Friday

evening last THE MEMBERS of the Female Charter Association enrolled, and it bids fair to rival the male association

in the union and determination of its members. THE FOLLOWING has been received from the Secretary of State's office, in answer to the memorial in behalf of Robert Peddie and others:— "Whiteball, Oct. 8th, 1841.

sistently with his public duty in advising her Majesty Owing to the singular nature of the charge and the to comply with the prayer thereof. " I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant, "H. MANNERS SUTTON. "Mr. R. Damain, Friars' Walls, York." EMALLTHORNE (STAFFORDSHIRE.) --- Mr. J

Capper, of Tunstall, will lecture here on Sunday, at the house of Mr. Pepper, on the right of the poor to a living from the land of their birth. MELESHAM.—Mr. Cluer, the celebrated Cum- May, when a person named Norton, a jeweller in borland weaver, has been recently lecturing in this London, on behalf of himself and several others, MELESHAM.-Mr. Cluer, the celebrated Cumtown on the subjects of Teetotalism and Chartism. applied to the assignees not to proceed to the sale any other advocate who has ever visited us. The as it was, merely selling by private contract, to give working classes consider him to be, as indeed he is, the friends of Mr. Thelwell an opportunity of coming opened, with the most encouraging prospects. Mr. weeks, and was then discharged from further attendand even the unconquerable malice of Toryism has p.m. trainfrom Manchester to Parkside (the place of deemed it prudent to be quiet for a season. As an junction for the trains from Manchester, Liverpool exception, however, to this general statement, we and Lancaster to London), not in his own name Mr. Cluer was a tectotaller and a public advocate stance, first said he had gone to see a friend, and of testotal principles, sought to engage his services, then that he had gone to see a young woman. He

mable to furnish one, and the wing and Tery press
would rather disseminate poison, than give a single
line uttered, except in the way of eariconters—into
being most palaiable to their customers, who dread
the progress of liberty.

Mr. John Millar, then briefly prepared the fellowing resolution for adoption:

"That this meeting approves of smether great
National Petition being prepared to meet the forthcoming Parliament, based on the principles embedied in the People's Charter?"

Mr. John Kine seconded the metion, which being
put by the Chairman, was carried manthously.

Mr. Bohn Kine seconded another resolution to
in the effect:

That this meeting do, in the most convincing manresolution, like the other, was carried withto
an operation of the property various portions of which had been seld in degrowing resolution for adoption:

Mr. John Millar, then briefly prepared to meet the forthcoming Parliament, based on the principles embedied in the People's Charter?"

Mr. John Kine seconded the metion, which being
put by the Chairman, was carried manthously.

Mr. Borner M'Millar then mosted, and Mr.

DOUGLAS KENNEDY seconded another resolution to
in the effect:

That this meeting do, in the most convincing manresolution, like the other, was carried withto
an operation of Manchister in the Carpentor's Hall, or Monday evening. At eight o'clock,
there was a numerous assemblage of the hardy sons
the preparance, and
different the usual time for commencing. Mr.
Leach, Campbell and lew others; and no accome did
the property various portions of which had been seld in dediving notice that he would not have allowed a stranger to lock it per
the wish would not have allowed as the prodiving notice that he would not have allowed as the prodiving notice that he would not have allowed as the prodiving notice that he would not have allowed as the prodiving notice that he would not have the resolution to
the resolution for adoption:

Mr. John Kine diving notice that he would not have all of the parliame MANCHESTER,-Mr. Vincent sent a letter last

Mr. Robert M'Kervail, also, was chairman.

The first restiment given was—

The people, the legitimate source of all power; may they seen know and wield it for their own benefit?

Mr. John Millar responded to it in an effective speech. The next—

"Feargus O'Connor, Esq., may his services never be forgetten."

Mr. Doncan Robertson briefly responded, and Jones, and Viscent, and then broke up.

Afterwards, who electrified the auditory with another splendid cration, of which it is impossible to give even an outline. After which, Mr. Robert Walker, from Newmilns, recited a piece from "Wat Tyler," and the meeting separated in the utmost good order.

MARITAN -Mr. Rushton lectured on the even-

Association, declaring that they never were convinced of the merits of Chartism before. After all expenses being paid, and injected to Mr. O'Brien's Press Fund was 24, and little ther with the subscriptions of a few friends addition, amounted to evils bearing on society by the means of class legis ference to all matters on this important subject.

COLNE.—Mr. Richard Marsden lectured here, in the large Chartist News Room, Windy Bank, to a very crowded audience, fully exposing the present evils bearing on society by the means of class legislation. Resolutions were passed pledging themselves to agitate for nothing less than the Charter, and to agitate for nothing less than the Charter, and to agitate for nothing less than the Charter, and to agitate for nothing less than the Charter, and to agitate for nothing less than the Charter, and to agitate for nothing less than the Charter, and to agitate for nothing less than the Charter, and to agitate for nothing less than the Charter, and the agency and the agency of the join the Association.

ROCEDALE-Mr. O'Brien lestured here to erowded meeting en the 8th instant. A resolution THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK of confidence in him was unanimously carried. The ENDING Oct. 19TH, 1841. meeting was most enthusiastic.

THORNTON .-- The weekly meeting of the Chartists took place in the association-room, School-

ment resolved upon by the Executive, and also to pretty full work. elect two persons as delegates to the West of England Meeting. Mr. Philp, at considerable length, entered on a statement of the line of action laid down, and argued that the prospects of success are greater at the present moment than they have ever hithertho been. The address of Mr. Philp gave great satisfaction, and the plans proposed met with the approbation of the meeting. Mr. Alderman Crisp. W. P. Roberts, Esq., Mr. Phillips, and others addressed the meeting in most able and eloquant speeches, supporting the Executive, and enjoined the people to enter the present organisation.

They will be a people to enter the present organisation.

G. M. Bartlett, were unanimously elected delegates to represent the Chartists of Bath. A collection was made, and the meeting ended.

MANCHESTER,-ROBBERY OF PLATE AND JEW-ELLERY.-On Saturday last, Mr. R. Thelwell, who lately carried on a most extensive business as jeweller and silversmith in St. Ann's square, was charged before the borough magistrates on suspicion of being concerned in a robbery committed on his own pre-"Sir,—Secretary Sir James Graham having carefully mises about seven weeks ago, when preperty to the considered your application in behalf of Robert Peddie amount of £9,000 was stolen. William Moobay and others, I am directed to express to you his regret was placed in the dock along with him, who had that there is no sufficient ground to justify him, conamount of property in question, the case excited the utmost interest, and the Court was crowded to excess. Mr. Thelwell had been made a bankrupt, and the robbery was committed at the time the assignees were in possession of the property. Mr. Saunders, the solicitor under the fat, appeared in support of the charge. Mr. Thelwell was defended by Mr. Greene, the barrister. Mr. Saunders said the robbery was committed on the 22nd of August. The assignees under the flat were chosen on the 22nd of Society already existing here, understanding that name; and on being asked to account for this circumhad left Lancaster on Sunday afternoon by the train, which arrived at Parkside in time to meet the seven o'clock p.m. train from Manchester to Birmingham, and by that train he had to proceeded to London. In well's shop. They wore traced into King-street where they got into a coach that was waiting, and drove to a place very near the house of the prisoner Moobay, in Hulme. The box could be traced no further than the railway station on Sunday evening. Superintendent Sawley, of the Manchester police, went to London, and discovered Mr. Thelwell at Thelwell, and afterwards made a confession, implicating the two prisoners and James Thelwell (who had been employed as porter by his brother) in the robbery in St. Ann's square. He said that the £70 had been handed over to him as his share of the property, various portions of which had been said in Derbyshire and other places. The watchman stated

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL DONCASTRE.

Mr. John Bradley, boot and shoemaker, Comme Mr. Winspear Snowden, flax-dresser, Princess-street, Mr. Henry Foster, Johner, Cloveland-street, Mr. John Waller, hatter, These Cranse Yard. Mr. John Brimerick, book and shoemaker, Factor, Lane.

Mr. George Bloomer, St. Thomas street, Treasurer, Mr. Charles Backley, boot, and aboutaker, Church. street, Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Thomas Dernie, boot and shoemaker, Cievelan street, sub Socretary.

TODKORDEN at oid to Mr. Wm. Helliwell, George street.
Mr. John Butterworth, Billed Lane.
Mr. James Stansfield, Millwood. Mr. Henry Helliwell, Hanging-ditch. Mr. Wn. Marshall, Dobroyd. Mr. Wm. Fielden, Shade. Mr. James Scholefield, Roomfield Lane. Mr. Joseph Tisdale, Lineholme. Mr. Jones Marland, Walsden.

Mr. Wm. Harkness, calico-printer.

Mr. Robert Waite, weaver. Mr. John Hodgson, nailer. Mr. Thomas Sanderson, weaver. Mr. Henry Cook, batter. Mr. Joseph Tiffin, dyer. Mr. Thomas Barnfether, chair-maker Mr. Richard Gate, Weaver. Mr. John Bryce, tailor, President. Mr. Jonathan Clarke, nailer, Union-street, Transpire Mr. Edward Mark, calico-printer, East End. Sc.

Mr. John Robinson, cordwainer. Mr. Henry Wood, boot and altomaker. Mr. Joseph Hall, cordwainer, Saddleworth.

Secretary.

Mr. Edward Bradbury, cotton-spinner, Saddlewerth Mr. George Hoyle, fustian-cutter. Saddleworth anh.

THE LONDON O'BRIEN PRESS FUND COMMITTEE THE LOWDON O'BERN PRESS FORD [COMMITTEE, —At the third sitting of this committee, Mr. Morton in the chair, credentials were received for Mr. Crotchett, jun; as colleague with Mr. Treadwall for the Tower Hamlets. Vavious members stated the readines of their localities to get up balls and concerts for the benefit of the Press Fund. It was reselved "That a deputation of six wait upon the Trades Delegates, who will have a general meeting on Friday next, and that Messus Parker, Watkins, Nagle, Merton, Osborn, and Treadwell, form the deputation to solicit the co-operation of the trades of London, in the objects of this committee." Four shillings and twopence were reported as collections shillings and twopence were reported as collections and the meeting adjourned.

#### LOCAL MARKETS.

are difficult to quit. Oats i per stone, and Beans is per quarter higher.

Wheat. Barley. Oats, Rye. Beans. Peas.

Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 592 455 — 254 Qrs. 3044 was resolved that a vote of confidence be given to £s.d. £s. ing conduct, as the representatives of the people.

Likewise to James Bronterre O'Brien, Esq., for his same extent of business transacted at the unumned noble mind and talent in advocating the People's; Halls during the last week, as we have had to recause, not forgetting our noble advocate and friend, port for some time back. The slight demand for foreign markets which has existed for a week or foreign markets which has existed for a week or foreign markets which has existed for a week or two, seems to have altogether ceased, and on These day there was scarcely a buyer of any amount in the market. The warehouses, however, continue in

> HUDDERSFIELD MARKET.—This day's market presents a most dull and gloomy appearance, in cousequence of bad news from America, there was little doing, and that little was confined to heavy goods, all other articles remain stationary, but very dall.

> RICHMOND CORN MARKET, UCT. 16TH.-In constquence of the wet morning, we only had a thin supply of Grain in our market to-day, and most of the samples of new Wheat were very inferior. Wheat sold from 6s 6d to 9s 6d: Oats 2s 6d to 3s 8d: Barley 4s 6d to 5s; Beans 5s to 5s 6d per was find the family and the second

> Howsen Cons Manney Oct. 10. There was a moderate supply of Grain at our market to-day, at the following prices: -Wheat, 63s 4d; Barley, 29s 3d; Oats, 20s 11d, Rye, 34s per quarter.

> LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. TUESDAY. OCT. 197H. -At our market this morning, upon a mo ierate demand, the full prices of last Tuesday were obtained for foreign Wheat, but all descriptions of Irish new were 3d. per bushel, cheaper, and very little could be sold. There were few bayers of Oats in attendance, and the transactions in either old or new. were limited; but qualities of the latter offering at 3s 2d to 3s 3d per 45lbs. Flour and Oatmeal met a tolerable fair sale, at the advance above noted. Two or three thousand quarters of Egyptian Beans were sold at 34s per 480hbs; holders generally now demand is to 2s per quarter above that rate.

> LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, OCT. 18-From Essex and Kent there was a fair supply of Wheat, but only a moderate quantity of this article from Suffolk; there was, however, an increase in Barley from all other countries, whilst Beans and Peas some sparingly forward. The fresh arrivals of Oats are very moderate, owing most probably to the very boisterous state of the weather. Heavy gales of wind, with smart showers, have prevailed since this day se'nnight, which prevent the completion of harvest in Scotland and Ireland, and procrastinate wheat sowing in England. The driest English Wheat met a free sale at an advance of is per quot the currencies of this day so'nnight, but the middling and ordinary qualities were taken slowly at las week's prices. There was a fair sale for all descriptions of foreign Wheat at fully the rates of last Monday. The choicest French Flour was is per sack dearer, and the best marks of ship samples were easily sold at full as much money, but town-made was unaltered. Malting Barley selected from the best runs was quite as dear, and in request; other sorts were taken slowly. Good dry Beans, as well new as old, were the turn dearer, and in request. Peas obtained rather more money. Tares were taken slewly on lower terms. There was a limited demand for Oats, prime old Corn could not, however, be purchased on lower terms, and light new was but little depressed in price. Linseed and rapeseed were fully as dear, and in moderate request. The best season-made Malt commanded rather more money, and was in fair demand. Canary seed was considerably higher, and taken briskly.

> LONDON SMITHPIELD MARKET, MONDAY, OCT. 18. There was a full average supply of Beasts on sale in the market this morning, the quality of which was good. Owing to the favourable state of the weather for slaughtering, and the increased atten-dance of dealers, the beef trade was somewhat renovated, as an improvement in the quotations obtained on this day so neight of full 2d per 8lbs, the best Scots readily producing 4s 8d, and a fair clear ance was effected. We had very few Beaster of the second services and the services of the by any conveyance from Scotland. The arrival of Sheep from the whole of our grazing districts ware moderately good, yet decidedly more business may passing in them, but without any variation in the currencies. Most of the Sheep, notwithstanding the late heavy rains, came to hand in good saleable condition, while the ravages of the epidemic appear in have almost ceased. We had a fair number of Calves on the market, which sold slowly, at barely,

> YORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 16TH.-We have good attendance of farmers, who are mainly eugaged in the Seed Wheat market, and there is not so much passing with the factors. Wheat is not a free said, and barely supports the price of last week. Oats are d per stone, and Barley 6d to Is per quarter dearer. Since our last, scarcely a day has passed without heavy rain, and the navigation is still inpeded.

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All Communications must be addressed. Cost paid is J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Lords

Saturday, October 23, 1841.