When I arrived in Bath, I expected to find a handful of piebald half and half Chartists; and which considering the character of the place, would even have been a rarity. To my astonishment, however. I found myself in a very large assembly reom, which a desire to " get rid of Feargus," my friends will not was crowded to suffication; and, judging from the press me beyond my strength. enthusiasm with which my address was received. I conclude that the spirit of democracy is and on Tuesday, I shall address a meeting on behalf very high in this aristocratic city. Nothing of the hand loom weavers. I shall represent my gives me half so much pleasure as announcing to the constituents honestly in the Scottish Convention, and soldiers the virtues of their generals; and for this in compliance with the injunction of a portion of it necessary to engage a carriage and four horses, liberty, and steels his heart against uppression. merely to convey me from the railway station to the place of meeting; with that exception all moment should be lost. Goodmen should be elected passed off well. I was presented with two very com- to serve upon the Convention, and with a united and that no town is more impregnable. I took my go; backward we won't go. notion of the proceedings of the Bath League meeting from Mr. Vincent, Mr. W. P. Roberts, and Mr. | thanks to the Delegates of South Lancashire, for Twite, three as good Chartists as ever breathed ! their able address in last week's Star; such maniand, from their report, I felt myself justified in festoes, coming from the people themselves, delights looking upon the result as a Chartist triumph. From Bath I proceeded, on Tuesday morning, to

Bristol, in company with Vincent. We breakfasted with Mrs. Frost and her sweet family; and, as it was the first time I had had the honour of knowing any member of Mr. Frost's family personally, 1 felt a great anxiety about the introduction; and, in trath, my fullest anticipations were more than realised. I have never met with a more amiable family in the whole course of my life. It consists of Mrs. Frost, three of the most lovely daughters, and one son. The daughters give evident proof of their parents' care, and wise monition; but the son, the hope, is, I am sorry to say, on the bed

"To that bourn from whence no traveller returns;"

do you, I say, paint to yourselves (if you can) the agonising torture which the exiled parent must lith, but have procured it in consequence of your bourers, for none else will emigrate, the aged and in and 27th of December. It was moved by Mr. Col. Philosophical Hall was pretty well filled to hear dancing, patriotic recitations, songs, and sentiments endure on learning that his only son lies in the cold letter. grave, while the weeping father must mourn his loss It is always difficult to say now much of a report; who remain, and the only contingency upon which in exile, and smother his sorrow, lest he should may be wrong from malice, and how much from mis- the landlords can rely, is that the aged and the become the mock of thieves. No wife to share his it is impossible for this consideration to prevent and hard treatment in the Union workhouse. (Hear, woe-no child to teach that he is still a father- resistance. no. no. all away-all dead for aught he knows. And On occasion of the Lecture, at Liverpool, which is ing landlords build all their hopes. They who so why this agony inflicted upon him? Because HE the subject of the report in the Northern Star of the strongly recommend us to read the bible and judge WAS TO HAVE CPPOSED LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT Stevens delivered a most eloquent address. He did not STROUD. I shall leave that part of my subject there they had any distinct object at all, by putting them- written in the 5th chapter of Isaiah and verse 8th. for the present, as I have no relish for Yorkshire selves forward in a way that would have been thought "Woe to you that join house to house and lay field

At twelve o'clock, we had a very excellent meeting in the Social Institution; Mr. Newman, an ex- why could they not wait? or was the intimation in their tenantry for the avowed purpose of laying field twelve o'clock at noon. At twelve o'clock there cellent Charti at and shopkeeper, in the chair. I tended to be conveyed to me, that it depended on my to field, in the very teeth of this divine denunciation? was not a single person in attendance to proceed unfurled in this priest-ridden place. Meetings have spoke; so did Mr. Roberts, one of the victims, a answers how far I was to be allowed to be heard They neither care nor enquire what becomes of the been held, a number of members incorporated in the gentleman of independent fortune, and one of the or not? most brave and unflinching in our ranks. This gen- wages, in the cotton department, in 1797, were 26s. of a Scheet Committee of the House of Commons, persons being in attendance, the High Sheriff entered are being attached, and all is going on well. tleman has a happy method of illustrating his subject, 8d. a-week; and, in 1840, 5a 6d.," I told him that he dated July 16, 1830, it is stated that—" It would from one of the anti-rooms, accompanied by about so as to bring it familiarly within the comprehension had concealed one part of the case, which was, that the be impossible for language to convey an idea of the twelve or fourteen of the aristocrats of East Sussex, of the poorest understanding. He works hard in parties so reduced were hand-loom weavers; and it state of distress, to which the ejected tenantry have and we believe only two of the aristocracy of West the cause, and all at his own expense; he has no ing and suffering trade for an example, as it would have vice which they have propogated in the towns wherein Allen, Morling, Ellis, and Lawless were in attendance. interest whatever personally in our principles; he been to instance the wig-makers, when they were they have settled; so that not only they who have ance from Brighton. An amendment to the prohas no individual purpose to serve; he is quite in thrown out of employment by the public taking to been ejected have been rendered miserable, but they posed address was moved by Mr. Woodward, and dependent, of every profession, and not in any busi- wearing its own hair, which the Star has omitted to have carried with them and propagated that misery." seconded by Mr. Allen, to the effect, "That while on Sunday last to a numerous and respectable company ness. This gentleman is very much beloved by all insert. classes of society. Vincent spoke also, but was so assertion that I "denied that the hand-loom weavers them more crowded; they have given occasion to the distresses of the country; to dismiss her present exhausted from debility, that he was obliged to were hadly off," and of its "being received with the the dissemination of disease; they have been obliged advisers, and call to her councils men who would -deprive us of much of the pleasure we had antici- marked indignation of the meeting," is entirely with- to resort to their and all manner of vice and iniquity make the principles contained in the People's pated; as far as he did go, his speech was most out foundation in fact. brilliant, effective, and telling. Mr. Clifton, an out of work in London, I replied, that proof was found, perished of want!" Every Member of Parhament Williams, and Williams, and Williams, and recal them to Irishman, and Mr. Clarke also spoke, and spoke upon examination, that the introduction of machinery has a copy of the report from which this extract is their homes and families." Messrs. Woodward and of one hundred and thirty sat down to a most excellent well; and our meeting, though in Christmas into the printing business had been attended at the taken; and is it not surprising that those upon Allen made some very cutting remarks to the hon- tea, and the arrangements were of the best description week, and at twelve o'clock, was very excelline with an increase of manual labour, and not a whose evidence, and at whose recommendation, the ourable' and "right honourable" gentlemen, who After tea, singing, dancing, &c., were carried on until lent. Another meeting was announced for the diminution. From which a fair inference was, that forty shilling freeholders were disfranchised, and could not relish the language of these two gentlemen a late hour. evening. And here I must express my unequivocal consequence of the general depression of the industry measure to alleviate, may to avert, the utter annihi- chair to that degree that at last he lost all command measure to alleviate, may to avert, the utter annihidisapprobation of the arrangements. The sum of of the country, and not of the machinery, which had, lation of those whose only crime was their devoted over himself; and after the Chartist amendment sixpence, and not one penny, as stated in the Vin- in fact, produced an increase. And this the Northern adherence to him and to his empty, deceitful profes- was put and lost, actually dissolved the meeting, dicator, was charged for mere admission. Now, Star has likewise emitted to insert. dicator, was charged for mere admission. Now, Star has likewise omitted to insert. such a charge I consider as unfair to the very class of present the address, and without waiting to nave put offering double price for admission to the room after tarily to contribute 63. 64., it would amount to those who divide their last penny as a tribute to him the vote of thanks for his able and impartial conduct tea had been cleared away. The room was most tasted upwards of £500; and thus enable the Executive to on whose especial behalf I plead, and most insulting whole world has but 800,000,000. I can only express who has so wantonly and so cruelly betrayed them. in the chair. Had the meeting been called with more to me. Many persons suppose that it was my wish, my regret at seeing an objection palmed upon the Where are they now! Thousands of them buried in publicity, a Chartist address would have been nationally decorated with evergreens and portraits of the employ a score of good and efficient lecturers. in order to insure a select audience, while some working classes, so discreditable to the understandings ocean: the crazy vessels which were chosen to take carried; in fact, it was a regular hole-and-corner imagine that I pocket the proceeds. Both these of those who advance it What connexion is there them to perish in Canada wrecked in sight of the meeting, even the Chartists knew nothing of it int notions are erroneous; nothing so much pleases me necessary to produce the same effect, and the willing many vessels with Irish emigrants have met a meeting, and it was by mere accident that Messrs. as to see a room full of fustian jackets, presided ness of other men to receive the goods in exchange? similar fate, and a'l near the same place! But Woodward, Allen, &c. found it out, at half-past ten over by one of themselves, and at free admission of themselves, and at free admission of lace or their dying grouns were far from the ears o'clock on the evening before the meeting, and it the place. The tea and its accompaniments were of 160 brethren sat down to an excellent dinner protection the place. The tea and its accompaniments were of their dying grouns were far from the ears o'clock on the evening before the meeting, and it the place. The tea and its accompaniments were o'clock on the evening before the meeting, and it the place. The tea and its accompaniments were o'clock on the evening before the meeting, and it the place. The tea and its accompaniments were o'clock on the evening before the meeting, and it the place. The tea and its accompaniments were o'clock on the evening before the meeting, and it the place. The tea and its accompaniments were o'clock on the evening before the meeting, and it the place. The tea and its accompaniments were o'clock on the evening before the meeting, and it the place. The tea and its accompaniments were o'clock on the evening before the meeting, and it the place. The tea and its accompaniments were o'clock on the evening before the meeting, and it the place. when it can be accomplished. As to pocketing the cloth, that would take a million of hands to make it of their persecutors, or from his who recom- was decided, without any arrangement, that an proceeds, I never have, I never will accept of a tion to buying the goods if you wanted them?

without, would you, on that account make any objectmended their expatriation, and who would not amendment should be moved, though it was well shed one drop of human blood for any known that there was no chance of its being carried; penny for my own services. I hope and trust, how- On the next objection, "that there are 76,000,000 of earthly consideration! but who feels no com- but for the sake of the principles we advocate it was still my Roll resumed his sent amidst the plandits which the trustees had kindly level for the accession. ever, that the practice of making such charges acres of land in this country, of which only 25,000,000 punction for the loss of the assembled friends of liberty. The Chairman who last the plaudits which the trustees had kindly lent for the occasion. will be abandoned. We had a very fine were brought into cultivation," I replied that I sup- perished of want through his means. But dying of attendance at any time was counted, and amounted meeting, notwithstanding the high price of ad- posed the reason was that they could not be brought want, either here or in the snows of Canada, or to the enormous number of 135! Yet it was called mission. Mr. Newman was again in the value of what was got out of them. But if this was not sooth! O, base hypocrite! History will do your was called in would not have held more than 300, chair. I had two addresses presented to me, so it would make no reason why we should be robbed in memory justice. Your evidence before the Commit- had it been full. So much for the Sussex county one from the Youths' Association, the other our bread till the thing was a tered. from the veterans. They tell me that my speech did That I "denounced the Chartists for their interfer forty-shilling freeholders, and the Irish Catholic would have been a bumper, and the feelings of the good to the cruse. Mr. Roberts again spoke, and tions," is utterly unfounded and untrue. On the conspoke well; but Vincent was unfit for service, in trary, I regretted much that the Chairman did not do many of his confiding countrymen still trust, but not Majesty's subjects—the working classes, and which consequence of his great exercion at the Corn Law more to prolong the questioning by the Chartists, because one of whom, nor even one of his profligate satel- would have been a truly Chartist address. meeting on the previous day. Delegates, from in the existing temper of the meeting it was manifestly to lites, can tell what good measure he ever proposed to twenty or thirty towns in England and Wales, the advantage of my side. waited upon me in Bath and Brictol, all most press- and charged them with designs of throwing the country which were introduced by agreed to on Monday evening, Dec. 20th, in favour ingly anxious to take me back to their several into anarchy and revolution," has ne further foundated others. Mr. Crawford lost his seat for Dundalk, of Frost, Williams, and Jones:localities, and from all of whom, I learned most flat- tion than that when the question was forced on me, I tering accounts of their districts.

I have now laid before you the state of those two the Charter as soon as it was drawn up, and declared verting the titles into a rent-charge, which inimportant cities, and shall merely say, that I was themselves the only men who knew anything about the creased the amount of tithes to a very considerable attend to the wishes of my consistent in the state of for who knew anything about the creased the amount of tithes to a very considerable attend to the wishes of my consistent in the state of for who knew anything about the creased the amount of tithes to a very considerable attend to the wishes of my consistent in the state of for my consistent into effect. I have never disguised extent, and converted the landlords of Ireland into from those localities, will more than anything else impossible, he would have prescribed the course which knew these things, and frequently mentioned them, was agreed to on Monday evening last. convince you of Mr. Vincent's usefulness.

Written to me, asking the good of petitioning; and assertion may raise the question whether it is not high even an idea of the depth of his abhorrence of the signed by 4,600,000. The portion of the press become the dupe of those who were in substance, if not dom, may soften the heart of Mr. O'Connell, and members were enrolled. which honourable Members and the factions read in design, its enemies do most cautiously abstain from every, the slightest mention of our meetings or proceedings. In fact, assailed with hostile cries from all parts of the house," dered countrymen, and to give up once and for ever except in the manufacture of the support of, and palliation of the orimes and except in the manufacturing districts, the apper and all the obligations which bind a man not to be a party to cruelties of their heartless oppressors. Patriotism middle classes of society must suppose that Char- a wiiful fraud upon the public. The truth is, the Char- consists in a love of country, the meaning of which then, through which we can find our way to these most, in an assembly of 2,000, and collected in the two -to obtain good laws for the protection of the classes except through the press, and there is no their strength in concert.

classes except through the press, and there is no their strength in concert. would range themselves as our opposition, under upon, they were "as four to one;" and at Manchester same time the same persons profess to be Corn Law the banner of Lord John Russell, and would treat "they were ten to one." I speak on the authority of Repealers, in order to pull down prices, and get a big us to another farce of liberality, which would the Perth Chronicle, when the the truth was there were leaf," cheap bread, a banker to keep up prices, and merely mean opposition to Toryism. But when the A commercial traveller I met by accident, in Wales, to keep up the price of corn, and a Corn Law repealer House finds such a back as 4,000,000 outside, the assured me there was, in his opinion, not more than to pull down the price of corn. A patriot, describcharacter of the opposition will be moulded accord- sixty-nine. ingly, and bidding will be brisk and high for our support. You may rely upon this, that the press will not reason the support of the opposition will be moulded accordance. From these circumstance, the Northern Star lies soil, the virtues, courage, and patriotism of her under strong suspicion of endeavouring to mislead by children, the cruelty of their enemies, the Saxon and the stranger, the oppressor, exterminator, and the press will not report any proceedings connected of the working classes to suppose they will either join tyrant; while he joins those self-same exterminators with Chartism of the people, save those which trans- in, or submit to, an operation of this description, and in getting a charter for a Land Company in Canada, pire through the House of Commons: and that the there will be no man mere willing than myself to com- to which his virtueus countrymen are driven to die fact of a petition signed by 4 000,000 will come like mence and follow up this resistance.

I am very, very far from well; in fact, I have done too much, and too suddenly, since my release from York Castle, and, therefore, unless there exists

Douthern Star,

GENERAL ADVERTISER:

VOL. V. NO.

I shall be in Glasgow, on Monday next, I trust ;

Every hand should now be to the petition; not a

In conclusion allow me to tender my most cordial

my heart, and convince me that such a people are

COL: THOMPSON AND THE CHARTISTS.

At the request of the gentleman to whom it was

Your devoted Friend.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

I am, my dear Friends,

single hair's breadth.

was greatly-below the mark.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1842.

PRICE POURPENCE HALF PENKY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

Chartist Entelligence. DUBLIN. IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.-In our last we gave a brief report, including the resolution of Mr. O'Higgins, relative to Mr. Sharman state of things in Bath we are mainly indebted to them, the words moral and physical force shall no: Crawford's Landlord and Tenant Bill. By request that excellent and enthusiastic leader, Mr. Henry once escape my lips. I shall visit Carlisle and New- we now give the speech delivered by Mr. O'Higgins will do more to tranquillize Ireland than any other Vincent, who, by his demeanour and consistency, castle on my return from Scotland, and by that time on the occasion. Mr. O'Higgins rose and said it has confirmed the zealous and disarmed the timid. I shall have concluded a four month's campaign of was more than two months since he gave netice of a He is really a very great acquisition to our cause. I Chartism, which will prove to my Whig tyrants, lord and Tenant Bill. He would have brought it was very sorry to find that our friends had thought that persecution but wets the freeman's mind for forward much sooner, but for the interruptions the lives of landlords themselves, and will render the adoption of the People's Charter. He contended which some misguided persons had given to their proceedings; he trusted, however, that the meeting would see the advantages which the country would derive by adopting the resolution and acting upon it. The chie: object of Mr. Crawford's Landlord and plimentary addresses, one from the female Char- determined move we must push forward. We have Tenant Bill is to prevent the landlords of Ireland tists, and another from the Charists generally. I been a long time waiting for this Charter, and yet from taking the houses and land from their tenantry capriciously, and turning them adrift upon the world have knocked the land, I think, firmly into their are the spirits of the people unbroken; but my wholly regardless of their fate. It generally happens keads; and although I have had many letters of health and constitution would not stand many more in those cases that either the ejected tenants or their anxious inquiry respecting the proceedings of the such campaigns, therefore I have a personal interest fathers, built the houses at their own expence, and Chartists and the League in Bath, yet I feel assured in our speedy success. However, onward we must reclaimed most of the land, of which they have been thus wantonly and cruelly deprived by their heartless landlords without any compensation. In many cases the farms, from whence the Aborigines, were driven, have been given to strangers and reduced rents; the consequence of which, very frequently, has been that those who are turned out of the land of their forefatners, land which they very naturally looked upon as their own, in consequence worth struggling for, and more than repay me for of the labour which they have bestowed upon it, all my exertions. No, no; we will not go back a wreaked their vengeance on the new settlers whom they considered as fraudulent possessors of the fruit of their labours, instead of the landlords, who are the real aggressors. It is to put an end to this state of things that Mr. Crawford has introduced his Landlord and Tenant Bill. The great majority of the Irish landlords endeavour to make it appear that they have an absolute right in the land; in fact, ing had been addresssed by several other gentlemen, they look upon it as their own, and that they have was unanimously agreed to. a right to do what they please with it. This is a

addressed, we have great pleasure in giving the fol- mistaken notion, as they have no such absolute lowing letter from Col. Thompson, in explanation of right. They cannot do as they please with what they some circumstances connected with his last visit to consider their own; for instance, if one of the greatest of them burned his house, which is surely as much only son, the mother's joy, and the exile's Liverpool, merely assuring the worthy and gallant Col. his own as his estate, he would be hanged for so that no mistake could be greater than that which he doing; sithough they burn the houses of their hope, is, I am sorry to say, on the bed seems to have made, in supposing it to be the wish ejected tenantry, under the pretence of clearing of sickness; nay, on the bed of death or purpose of the Northern Star to migure him or their estates and consolidating farms, but for the Yes, of this youth there is now no hope; and any one, or to state facts otherwise than in strict real purpose of depopulating the country, and you who have witnessed the di cease o a loved child, accordance with the truth. We gave the report of making aliens, and, in all probability, enemies of the and who have felt some consolation in administering comfort in his last moments—you who have
been allowed the melancholy pleasure of the last

meeting, for saying that our statement of the relameeting, man, man proposition, subjects of their Sovereign. Should Mr. Crawford's
meeting took place, and Mr. C. refused to
reference to the Leeds meeting, we have the authority
of many—very many—of those who were at the
meeting, for saying that our statement of the relameeting, for saying that our statement of the relameeting, for saying that our statement of the relameeting, for saying that our statement of the relameeting and Mr. C. refused to
No. Monday Evening a grand tea-party, soiree,
the able-bodied labourer at home, to protect and
been allowed the melancholy pleasure of the Leeds meeting, we have the authority
of many—very many—of those who were at the
meeting and Mr. C. refused to
No. Monday Evening a grand tea-party, soiree,
the able-bodied labourer at home, to protect and
been allowed the melancholy pleasure of the Leeds meeting in the Corn Exchange,
the able-bodied labourer at home, to protect and
been allowed the melancholy pleas tive numbers, of which he complains as exaggerated, Sovereign in the event of a war; whereas, on the other hand, if the landlords are permitted to pursue country under its present circumstances. Blackheath, 15th Dec. 1841. | their present flagitious career—a career alike in-DEAR SIR, -I lose no time in replying to your letter jurious to the best interests of the country, as well of the 12th. I had not seen the Northern Star of the as their own, of expatriating the able-bodied la- discussion, at two public meetings, held on the 20th firm must necessarily become a burthen to those quhoun, and seconded by Mr. Ross:—"That this meet. Mr. B. O'Brien. He was most enthusiastically were kept up till an early hour in the morning. take or prejudice; but there are bounds by and which infirm will live but a short time upon the meagre diet hear.) It is upon this contingency, those expatriatcessful in explaining what their object was, or that sitions of our chosen teachers, forget that it is questions." very gratuitous if I had purposed to do the like to field, even to the end of the place: shall you alone Lewes, for the purpose of congratulating her Majesty towards a lecturer upon the Charter. If the object dwell in the midst of the earth? Is it not surpris- on the birth of a prince. The meeting was called was to ask me what I was going to say at the lecture, ing to see how unfeelingly the landlords turn out at a time that no working man could attend, namely, thousands of human being whom they drive out upon reporters for the local journals. This was continued National Charter Association, the National Petition

Parliament since he got a reat there; while it is because, and only because, he was for the total abogave my honest epirion on the tendency of the plans lition of tithes, and would not compromise his pursued by the individuals who laid their hands upon | character by supporting the Ministerial plan of con-

that he had been held up as the enemy of Mr. O'Con-That I declared "I had withdrawn myself from them nell. (Hear, hear.) He was not Mr. O'Connell's Two or three very well intentioned friends have for ever," is perfectly unfounded in fact, though the enemy, nor ever was; but no language could give direct him to interpose all his talent, and all his Lastly, "that, during this delivery, the speaker was power, in favour of his poor, destitute, and plun-

flowery harangues about flowing rivers, spacious

ing the beauties of his country, the fertility of her nence and follow up this resistance.

You very properly intimate that you shall make a he (Mr. O'Higgins) abhorred from the very bottom

> ing themselves in various ways-" Already the carse is upon them, For strangers their houses profane: They came to divide, to dishonour,

And tyrants they long shall remain."

In conclusion, he (Mr. O'Higgins) could say, with great justice, that Mr. Crawford, in bringing forward his Landlord and Tenant Bill, was influenced solely and entirely by the purest feelings of philan-thropy and patriotism—by that desire which every truly good man felt within himself to promote the ing, held on Sunday last, the following resolutions the working classes. This bill, if passed into a law, measure which has been passed during the last 40 years. It will remove the torments of anxiety inci- Fish Market, Shambles, on the distress which dental to the insecurity of the tenure of the small farmer, and will lower the rates of insurance upon bolts, bars, and barricadoed windows no longer necessary. Mr. O'Higgins concluded by moving the following resolution:—" That it is contrary to every principle of natural justice, as well as a direct violation of the laws of God, to deprive any man of the fruits of his labour without romuneration; and, inasmuch as it is the common and uniform practice of the majority of Irish landlords to turn out grea: numbers of their tenantry under the pretence of clearing their estates of a "superabundant population" without any remuneration whatever, either for the houses they had built, or the land they reclaimed, and upon which they had expended their capital and their labour; the poverty, destitution, and crime incidental to such a state of society should be justly and reasonably attributed to the misconduct of the landlords themselves and for which they alone should be held responsible to the laws. And as it appears to this meeting that the most humano, equitable, and effective remedy for repressing this fruitful source of poverty and crime will be by makng Mr. Crawford's Landlord and Tenant Bill, the aw of the land we, therefore, emphatically call upon the people of Ireland and upon our British brethren, as they value and desire the peace, happiness, and prosperity of Ireland, to petition Parliament in favour of this Bill. The motion was seconded by Mr. Henry Clark, and after the meet-

STIRLING.-Mr. Curtis, of Ohio, was announced the forenoon. lecture in the Court House here, on the 24th inst On his being introduced, Mr. Wm. Smith, a Chartist, proposed a resolution to the effect, " That the meeting was convinced that all monopolies were injurious, and that they were ready to discuss, with Mr. Curtis, the adoption of the best mode for their removal." Mr. C. declined discussion on the ground that it was childish, but agreed to answer any questions connected with his lecture at its close. He went through his lecture, and large andience. Mr. O'Brien gave a very effective

adopted by the Chartists of this place, after a warm spirit. ing is of opinion, that the course hitherto pursued by received, and listened to throughout with the greatest the Chartists, in attending public meetings called to attention. There were individuals of all classes preconsider questions affecting the interests of the com- sent, throughout the whole of his lecture, which lasted held a meeting in South-street, for the purpose of hearmunity generally, was highly proper, and ought to be for nearly three hours. persevered in, and that this meeting instruct our delegates to move or support a motion in the Delegate Meeting, recommending the people to urge the Charter | Chartist Room, Redfern-street, was densely filled, to | man, of Burton Bradstock, was called to the chair. Mr.

LEWES .- County of Sussex .- A county meeting was held on Tuesday, Dec. 21st, at the County Hall. When the objection was advanced, that the average the wide world without home or shelter. In a report till half-past twelve, when about sixty or seventy has been adopted, and is being circulated; signatures intended he should be should was as unwarrantable to take the wages of this fall- been reduced, or of the disease, misery, and even Sussex. Messrs. Charles Brooker, Woodward, They have increased the stock of labour; they they congratulated her Majesty on the birth of a of the blistered hands at Aldoston. He was listened After this, it is unnecessary for me to say that the have rendered the habitations of those who received prince, they implored her to take into consideration to with the greatest attention. to procure subsistence; but what is, perhaps, the Charter a Cabinet measure, and that she would exthe subsequent diminution of employment was the hunted off the estates, did not bring forward some even the High Sheriff wriggled and twisted in his On the objection that "we possess a power of masists in aiding the landlords to clear their estates of present the address, and without waiting to have put between the number of hand's-power, which would be land. And it is not a little singular that a single handbill was put out, announcing the shed one drop of human blood for any known that there was no chance of its being carried; inte cultivation without going to more expence than the perishing in the ocean, is not shedding blood, for a meeting of the county of Sussex. The place it tee of the House of Lords, upon the subject of the meeting, which, if it had been called in Brighton, county would have been displayed by the adoption of an address from the only loyal portion of her

BRIGHTON.—The following has been received from Capt. Pechell, M.P., in answer to a request That I "denounced the Chartist leaders in a mass, notoriously true that he opposed every measure for that he would present to her Majesty the memorial

" Dec. 24th, 1841. wardness. The signatures to the "Great National" my opinion, when asked, that if an enemy had been tithe proctors, for the benefit of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proper course to be taken specially before her Majesty the memorial which

very obeddent servant, "GEO. R. PECHELL."

as it is likely to become a general question, I shall time I should. And that I said "I regretted having here answer it. The following, then, is the result which I anticipate from a petition after having assisted in drawing up the Charter," is a simple untruth, in the first meeting and to transact the last, we shall be the strong hold for the Potteries. The result of which was that a great many new week, which if con-

after having assisted in drawing up the Charter, I did not he did not pray most fervently that God, in his wis. The result of which was that a great many new We have lectures once or twice a week, which if con-LEEDS.—On Christmas Day a tea party and con- Richards, Mart, Robinson, and Oldham for their attend. from Bradford, delivered an excellent lecture on cert took place in the association room; eighty-seven sat down to tea, and as many as the room would Candy, from Wolverhampton, lecturing here, with good hold, were admitted after, each paying threepence A more lively and interesting scene the Chartists of passed unanimously:-" That this meeting treats with Leeds never witnessed. A lady presided at the contempt the charge brought against Dr. M'Douali, tism is now in reality dead. There is no channel, tists were a very small minority, fifty or sixty at the is a love of doing good to the people of that country piano-forte, and sung several airs in capital style; and that we the Chartists of Longton individually and several gentlemen sung popular airs, and gave stir- collectively place the utmost confidence in Dr. M. Donali ring recitations. We must not forget to particularise and the Executive Council, and that we pledge ourone song which Mr. Dudson sung, named "William selves to support them by every means in our power." made of getting at their press except through the

House of getting at their press except through the

House of getting at their press except through the House adopted the National Polition and got sheets on Sunday last, the delegates from several harbours, fertile valleys, green hills, and watercourses Tell;" the effect which this made was truly asto
We have adopted the National Polition and got sheets on Sunday last, the delegates from several harbours, fertile valleys, green hills, and watercourses Tell;" the effect which this made was truly asto
We have adopted the National Polition and got sheets on Sunday last, the delegates from several harbours, fertile valleys, green hills, and watercourses on Sunday last, the delegates from several harbours, fertile valleys, green hills, and watercourses on Sunday last, the delegates from several harbours, fertile valleys, green hills, and watercourses on Sunday last, the delegates from several harbours, fertile valleys, green hills, and watercourses on Sunday last, the delegates from several harbours, fertile valleys, green hills, and watercourses on Sunday last, the delegates from several harbours, fertile valleys, green hills, and watercourses on Sunday last, the delegates from several harbours, fertile valleys, green hills, and watercourses on Sunday last, the delegates from several harbours, fertile valleys, green hills, and watercourses on Sunday last, the delegates from several harbours, fertile valleys, green hills, and watercourses on sunday last, the delegates from several harbours, fertile valleys, green hills, and watercourses of leading the last of the several harbours and the last of the several harbours and the last of House of Commons; and, believe me, that every this report as in many points an example of the same equal to the turning of all the machinery in the uishing; it came like an electric shock. Mr. Dudson for 5,000 signatures. A memorial in behalf of the districts complained of the insufficiency of lectures. measure must be carried out of the House before plan of syst-matic deception on the working classes, world. It is not patriotism to speculate in Banking has become quite master of it; great praise is due ratiots, Frost, Williams, and Jones has been adopted, In consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last it is even colored. In consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last it is even colored. It is not patriotism to speculate in Banking has become quite master of it; great praise is due ratiots, Frost, Williams, and Jones has been adopted, in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last it is even colored. In consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last it is even colored. In consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last it is even colored. In consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last it is even colored. In consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last it is even colored. In consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last it is even colored. In consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the last in consequence of Mr. Doylo's exertions for the it is even calmly discussed in the House. In this position, then, if we had no petition, the World range themselves as our conscision, under world range themselves as our conscision. was the chairman of the evening; he delivered his December the 27th, we had a social tea party in the they are almost lost for want of help. It was in maiden speech, which told well upon the audience; above room, Mr. French, from Newcastle, in the chair, consequence agreed that Mr. Doyle be engaged for he will prove of great value to the Chartists in he will prove of great value to the Chartists in when singing and recitations were the older of the city of Chester and its vicinity.

Leeds. Several sentiments were given. Messrs, night. The party roke up at a late hour, well as possible to the city of Chester and its vicinity.

Where he will spend about a week in promulgating where he will spend about a week in promulgating. Westlake, Brook, Roberts, Dixon, and Smith, were satisfied with their avening's amusement. the principal speakers. The getting up of the tea reflected great credit upon the managing committee; everything was conducted in a quiet and orderly

> O'BRIEN'S PRESS FUND .- The following sums have been received by the Committee at Leeds:-

From Newport, Isle of Wight, per James Cantell 5 0 0 James Henshaw, Leeds 0 1 0 a Friend 0 1 0 the tea party held in Leeds on Christmas Day 1 18 1 Daniel Brindley, Leeds 0 0 6

On Monday Evening, the following parsons were nominated as fit and proper persons to sit in the next Convention for the county of York :- James real welfare of his country, by the adoption of the most | were passed :- "That the Chartists of Leea's no efficient means to protect, foster, and encourage those longer consider Mr. Andrew Gardner a member of a chaste character, and all breathing a pure spirit of who have ever been held as the wealth of a nation, their Association." "That the foregoing resolution freedom. The toasts were equally appropriately sebe sent to the Star for insertion."

LECTURE.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Frase r delivered a lecture in the Chartist Association Room, exists in the country at the present time, and shewed that the only effectual remedy for that distress was in a masterly manner that the repeal of the Corn Laws would do no good whatever, without it was accompanied by some greater and more effectual measure, such as the People's Charter, and sat down much applauded. The lecture was well attended.

26th ult., for the purpose of making arrangements John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and W lliam Jones, in the various townships, to forward the cause of now undergoing the sentence of transportation for life. Chartism in their own immediate neighbourhood, or Mr. Harris, Editor of the Chartist Circular, said he districts where they reside, in order to propagate was deputed by Mr. Cleave to apologise for his nonthe real principles of the Charter, by giving every attendance, in consequence of the dangerous illness of information possible to all who do not understand his daughter, Mrs. Vincent. Mr. Leigh seconded the the true nature and effects of what the labouring memorial in an excellent speech, and it was unaniclasses really desire to have accomplished to better mously carried. Mr. Clows, Secretary to the Antitheir condition in this life, without injury to either | Corn Law Association, then delivered a number of persons or property :- Christopher Wood, Chairman; questions, in writing, to the chairman, which were Huddersfield, John Clapham; Almondbury, John replied to by Mr. Stallwood, to the entire satisfaction Moss; Lepton, Jonathan Senior; Shelley, Hugh of the company. Mr. Stallwood moved, and Mr. Green; Stocks Moor, James Stephenson; Holmfirth, Dowling seconded. "That the memorial be presented John Littlewood; Meltham, Thomas Hirst; Staith- to her Majesty by Sir James Graham." Mr. Dowling waite, James Garside; Honley, Bramhall Dyson. moved, and Mr. Dilibar seconded, a vote of thanks to It was determined that a missionary should be Mr. Daly, for the kind manner in which he had lent appointed to go lecture round the Huddersfield dis- them the place of meeting for the present occasion, trict, or the whole of the Poor Law Union, com- carried with three cheers. The meeting then separated prising the various towns and villages in the above with the usual Chartist honours. route: also that 4d. per member be subscribed in the course of one month, in order to pay a missionary for such services. The meeting adjourned to the 9th of January, 1842, to meet at Honley at ten o clock in Pitkethly respecting Mrs. Frost was read, and a sub-

OLDHAM .- On Sunday evening last, Mr. Clark, of Stockport, lectured here to a crowded and very attentive audience. The argumentative and humorous manner in which he treated his subject General Council, for the ensuing year. drew many plaudits from the assembly. DEWSBURY.-On Sunday evening last, Mr.

the utter inapplicability of his principles to this present, and delivered averyable address. A goodly Calverton, near Nottingham, preached a sermon in number took tea, after which dancing commenced, the Chartist Association Room, Willow Row, to a GLASGOW -The following resolution has been and it was kept up until a late hour with great

the Brown-street room. The signing of the Petition a good deal of sound argument and sense were his is going on gloriously. The middle classes, in thousands weapons, and he evidently laid hold of the feelings of cases, have declared that nothing short of a complete as well as the reasoning powers ct all who were preorganic change will prove a cure for the accumulated sent. He ably defended the points of the Charter; and evils of the state.

CAMBRIDGE,—The flig of Chartism has been

ROODEN LANE. - On Monday evening, Mr. merous and attentive audience, and gave universal cator, and strongly advised them to take the Northern satisfaction. A vote of thanks was tendered him for Star. his kind, voluntary, and able services. WINCHCOMBE.-Vir. Milsom gave a lecture

ON MONDAY night, at a village called Guylings,

Mr. Milsom lectured to an attentive audience of from four to five hundred of the hardy sons of toil. STAFFORD.—A tea party and ball took place here

on Monday last, for the benefit of the cause. Upwards

patriots, in elegant frames; such a set-out has notbefore been witnessed, and this, not withstanding there were other ten parties in the town on the same night. Mr. Bell, of Saiford, and Mr. Tillman, of Manchester, were invited and were present, the former being a native of having been done by the company at three sittings, the tables were cleared. Mr. Belt was called on to respond Tuesday, by Rev. W. V. Jackson, from Manchester, then called on Mr. Tillman to respond to the teast, the Charter. "The speedy restoration of the exiled patriots, Frost, the platform, made such an appeal to the hearts of his Rev. W. V. Jackson lectured to a very densely hearers, as seemed quite to have dashed the cup of joy crowded audience at this place, and gave great from their lips, but he all at once turned from the soft satisfaction. and feeling strain, and burst forth with an inspiring

eloquence, which seemed to fill the minds of his audience with an uncontrollable impulse of burning revenge. A Mr. Knowles in the chair. The question of the memorial for the restoration of the exiles was adopted, "Plague's" policy in their pretended conversion to and the Chairman having given notice that Mr. Tillman | Chartism, in order to delude and betray the people, would deliver an address in the same place the next | was ably handled by the Chartists, and the Council morning, the company had recourse to singing, dancing, and music, till half-past eleven o'clock, when all cheated. A Committee of observation was appointed retired, highly delighted with the pleasures they had to watch every public meeting, and to notice the

BRADFORD .- Mr. O'Brien delivered two lectures "SIR,-I am favoured with your letter and its here on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday enclosure. I have always considered it my duty to week, to crowded audiences. On the former evening,

> LONGTON (STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES)-The to those lectures. tide of public opinion is in favour of us. This must be cheering to our friend Mr. Bairstow, to think that we have succeeded in unfurling the banner of freedom here. We are doing well, all is alive in the good cause, and Ainley delivered each an excellent lecture, on the working men flock to our meetings, and enrol and Ainley delivered each an excellent lecture, on themselves in the good cause of freedom. The name of the distress of the country and the law of primotinued will arouse the whole district; thanks to Messrs. Monday evening last, at eight o'cleck. Mr. Ibbetson, ance, which we hope they will continue. We have had the Charter. effect. At one of our meetings the following resolution when singing and recitations were the order of the another month, and that he be directed to go as seen

meetings on Chri Amas Day, one at two o'clock in the saved from utter and irretrievable ruin. It was afternoon, wher Mr. Mooney, from Colne, addressed manner. The committee, upon striking a balance, the meeting on the Corn Laws to the satisfaction of all the purpose of assisting those districts that are not had left for the "Press Fund," nearly £2. Let the present. The meeting then adjourned till six o'clock, able to send delegates to the various delegate and

> NOTT /NGHAM .- On Monday evening, the Chartists he' & their weekly meeting at the Democratic chapel, when the business of the association was transacted. Mr. Cropper and Mr. Souter were appointed to represent the Chartists of this district, at the county dele gate meeting on Sunday. Mr. J. Sweet and Mr. Ch arles Coates were also appointed delegates to the New Hall of Science here on Christmas Day. Lco-

CONVENTION.—At present four candidates stand for and Rutland, to serve as members of the forthcoming convention; it is therefore requested that sub-secre-taries to the association of every place within the above mentioned towns, as well as all others in the said counties, will transmit, on or before the 9th January. a faithful return of the number of members baving taken up cards, and who have paid up their weekly contributions. Unless this be strictly complied with. they are not qualified to ballot. All letters, pre-paid, must be addressed to Mr. W. Russell, General Secretary of convention fund for the district.

CARLTON. - On Monday evening last, the Chartists of Carlton held their weekly meeting. Mr. W. Russell, of Nottingham, was appointed chairman, who, after e brief address, introduced Mr. W. D. Taylor to th meeting, who addressed them in his usual style of argumentative oratory.

ON THE SAME evening, a party of male and female Chartists partook of a most excellent supper provided at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Jaques, both sterling Chartists, and a more rational convivial meeting of the working class could never be held. The songs were of lected; hir. Taylor and Mr. Russell were each called upon repeatedly to respond. Seven new members paid for cards, and enrolled their names.

HAMMERSMITH.—A public meeting has been held in a spacious building fitted up in the garden of tive Black Bull, Hammersmith, to adopt the National Patition, and memorializaher Maje ty on behalf of all political offenders. Mr. Cullingham was called to the chair. Mr. Wheeler read the National Petition, and moved its adoption, Mr. Stallwood seconded the motion. The petition, on being put by the chairman, was carried upanimously. Mr. Ruffy Ridley moved the adoption of an address to her Mujesty, that she HONLEY.—The following delegates met on the would be graciously pleased to liberate the convicts

> LAMBETH.—At a meeting of the Chartists of this scription entered into immediately. Two shillings and ninepence was collected, and as very few members were present, the subscription will be continued on next Tuesday night, when it is hoped the members will attend to subscribe their mites, also to nominate the

Sono.-Mr. Martin lectured to the tailors on Sun-O'Brien lectured in the Pavilion in this town to a day night, at the Three Crowns, Richmond-street. Soho, to a good and attentive audience.

CANTERBURY .- On Thursday week, a lecture On Monday Evening a grand tea-party, soirce, upon Chartism was delivered in the Guildhall, in this

numerous and attentive audience. On Monday evening

a tea-party and ball was held in the same room, which HUDDERSFIELD -On Saturday last, our was completely filled. After partaking of a good tea, BRIDPORT -A few of the friends of liberty ing an address fr-m Mr. Sevens, painter (who was lately discharged from Yeovii for presiding at a Char-MANCHESTER .- On Sunday evening, the tist meeting), on the principles of Chartism. Mr. Mill-

showed the utter inutility of agitating for the repeal of the Corn Laws, or any other single measure. Mr. Joy, shoemaker, then came forward, and urged his fellow townsmen to join the agitation, believing, as he did. that no other measure than the People's Charter would intended he should occupy, viz, that of a brother. About twelve individuals joined. Mr. Stevens disposed of seven cards, which he had with him, likewise gave James Leach, of Marchester, lectured here to a nu- to the members the Charlisl Circular and Western Vindi-

LOWER WARLEY -At the weekly meeting of the Chartists, an animated discussion took place on the accessity of the whole Association supporting the Executive, by paying for all cards issued, and by sending one penny per month per member, according to the plan of organisation. The following resolution was unanimously adopted :- "That we, the members of the National Charter Association located in Lower Warley, do now pay to the Executive the two months' subscription due for twentyone members; and that we enter into a voluntary subscription to raise funds to enable the Executive to prosecute their labours; and further, that we repose the greatest confidence in the Executive for their past exertions." The 3s. 6d., as two months' HEYWOOD.—A Chartist tea party and soirce were subscription, was paid; and 6s. 6d., as a voluntary held here on Christmas Day, for which the demand for contribution, was also raised, which sum of 10s. tickets was so great, the committee were obliged to was forwarded to Mr. Campbell, per Mr. Culpon. re-issue those given in, and after all, sent scores away, The Warley Chartists say that, as there are 30,000 tea had been cleared away. The room was most taste upwards of £500; and thus enable the Executive to

> TODMORDEN.-ANCIENT FORESTERS.-On Christmas Day, the brethren of Court Goshen, No. 520, held their anniversary at the house of brother John Hollinrake, York Tavern Inn, when upwards

OVENDEN .- A public lecture was given on

SOWERBY.-On Wednesday night last, the

BRADFORD.—Council Meering.—This body held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening, cautioned the working classes not again to be same to the Charlists of the district.

MR. SMYTH lectured on the Repeal of the Union and the People's Charter, at Mr. White's, on Sunday evening. By request, the lectures will be continued every alternate Sunday, at five o'clock in the evening; the attendance of the females is requested

ECCLESHILL.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this village, was held in the Old School

room, at seven o'clock on Monday evening. Mr. Julius Dalby was called to the chair. The National Petition was adopted, and also a memorial in behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones. MACCIESFIELD.—At the county delegate

BACUP.—The Chartists here held two public the only destrines by which this great nation can be also agreed that a county fund should be raised for Chartists in other towns go and do likewise, and when the pe ple again assembled. Mr. Tagg addressed county meetings which may be held from time to time then the press will soon be established. said fund to be supported by a subscription of one penny per month from each member in each district. The next county delegate meeting will be held in the National Charter Association Room, Macclesfield, on Sunday, January 30th.

> STOCKPORT.—The Socialists opened their trades delegates meeting to be held on Tuesday evening tures were delivered by the Social Missionaries. 'at eight o'clock, at the Butcher's Arms, Newcastle- They have had balls and concerts and lectures through the week.

has been recommended and pursued.

thunder-clap upon nineteen in every twenty of the public use of my reply, and I shall feel much gratified if of his soul. The curses deep, loud, and long of those apper classes of society. Such I consider a good, you can cause my letter to be published in any of your miserable, betrayed, and deluded exiles, are manifestpolitic, and sufficient reason for petitioning the newspapers. House of Commons. I remain, dear Sir, Yours sincerely, T. PERBONET THOMPSON.

Mr. P. Anderson,

21, Lethian-street, Edinburgh.

Chartist Antelligence.

BURNLEY .- (Received too late for our last) - A delegate meeting was held here on Sunday, Dec. 19th, for the purpose of calling into existence a periodical for the Northern Division of Lancashire: the following delegates were present,-Mr. Wm. Beesley, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Henry Hunt Tom, Mr. Charles Connor, Mr. Stott, Mr. B. Chaffer, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Willan. The following resolutions were agreed to:-lst, Moved by Mr. Beesley, and seconded by Mr. Hunt Tom, "That a penny periodical paper be established for the Northern Division of Lancashire, as soon as 800 subscribers can be obtained, and that it be published in the form of letters, addressed to the henest, intelligent, but unrepresented and enslaved working men of North Lancashire; the paper to be called the North Lancashire Chartist and Tectotal Letter Bag." 2nd, Moved by Mr. Wilian, "That a committee be formed in Burnley for the purpose of managing and receiving the matter; to be inserted in the paper." 3rd, Moved by Mr. Beesley, 44 That Mr. Henry Holland, Mr. Benj. Chaffer, and Mr. Southworth, be appointed as a committee, with power to add to their number; and also that Mr. Thos. Rickard, of Burnley, be the publisher." 4th, Moved by Mr. Beesley, "That the district lecturer be instructed to ascertain in his route how many subscribers can be obtained; and also, each sub-secretary in their respective localities to become agents for the sale of the paper; the benefits arising from the sale of the paper to go towards defraying the expenses of the district lecturer." It was also moved that a short address should be drawn up and inserted in the people's paper, the Northern Star.

BROTHER CHARTISTS, having been elected by your suffrage to meet in Burnley this day, Dec. 29, 1841, for the purpose of taking into our most serious consideration the propriety and necessity of establishing a paper for the northern division of this county, in order that we may more effectually diffuse that political knowledge amongst the working and middle classes of society, which is so essentially necessary for the political redemption of our common country; we, therefore, came to an unanimous decision to use our utmost exertions to carry out the above named object; we, therefore, appeal to you the members of the National Charter Association in North Lancashire, to give us all the support you possible can. We are aware that a great number of you are out of employment, and hundreds of the members of our association are in a state of utter starvation; and that misery, destitution, and wretchedness are the order of the day amongst the working class, whilst the privileged classes are living in luxuriant idleness,-are consuming the wealth produced by the working men, whilst they add nothing to the national wealth. We behold a Queen adorned in all the pomp of royalty, idolised by the nincompoops of a dissolute aristocracy, dressed in all the gew-gaw trappings of a tomfool, taking annually from the support, or as much as a man could earn in 20,000 years. if he received for his labour ten shillings per week, or £25 per year, whilst thousands of British subjects are living upon no more than one penny per day per head; and yet we are told by the Iron Duke, and the Spinning-Jenny Baronet, that there is no distress existing amongst the working class. These men have with wrang fortunes from the blood, bones, and sinews of the working class, and yet they can tell us that they intend to bring forward no measure for our relief. but flat of a system of transportation; but, fellow-working men, we appeal to you for support, that we may be enabled to carry into every nook, corner, and cranny of our country, the principle of our glorious Charter, and enable us to destroy that faction that would now, because you are poor, send you like felons into a foreign country, that you might eke out a miserable existence. Yes, Englishmen, you are to be torn from all that is dear to you; you must no more look upon the cottage that gave you birth-no more view the fields in which you have rambled in childhood—no more associate with the playmates of your boyhood, but you must be separated from all the endearing ties of nature, in order satisfy the destroying propensities of a crew of upon corruption; but thank God their occupation, like

Working men, you all determine ne longer to submit to their tyrannical sway, but in the dignity of your manhood, you have nobly demanded your Charter, and have sworn before God, and on the alter of your country, that you will not rest satisfied until you have obtained sible, to collect the required sum for the support of the forthcoming Convention, that that body, when they The cause is doing well here again. meet, may see by the alacrity you have used, that they have your undivided support, so that it will enable them to demand boldly your right, that has been so

In conclusion, we urge you to keep up the agitation, unite in one common bond of union-let your energies be concentrated in one grand focus; then, by your union and strength, you may enable your Convention and Executive to finally beat down corruption under your feet, and for ever to establish universal literty—the basis of the British Constitution.

Your most humble and obedient servants,

WM. BEWLEY. NORWICH.-Dr. M'Douall has been delivering a society when made the law of the land. The principles of for getting it printed. Free Trade, and their effects under the present system of legislation. The origin of society, government, and monopoly. And, lastly, on the benefits to be derived from a national organisation of trade societies, aided and protected by the gigantic powers guaranteed by the People's Charter. On the occasion of the last lecture, a delegate from the London masons attended. and, according to arrangement, the Chairman opened the meeting by informing them what business would be introduced, and presented Mr. Ironmonger (the masons' delegate) to their notice, who entered into an explanatien of the masons' strike. Resolutions were passed binding the meeting to support the masons in their landable determination to resist oppression and defend the oppressed. Dr. M'Douall then delivered his concluding lecture, and, at its close, promised to revisit them in summer, and deliver an address in the open air. This announcement was received with most deafening plaudits; and after it had subsided, a memorish for the recall of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and called Liberal. Mr. R. Dunn seconded the motion. the unconditional release of all political prisoners, was submitted to the meeting and appoved of. It is to be presented to the Sccretary of State by Dr. M'Donall. Thus closed the Doctor's labours, which will not soon be forgetten. He retired with the good wishes of

LONDON-THREE DOVES, BERWICK-STREET, Sono.-This Association met on Wednesday night afforded him of seconding the admission of Mr. Toole, week. Mr. Farrer delivered a lecture to a respectable BRIGHTON.—A public meeting of the Chartists of

Brighton was held on Monday evening, December 20th, for the purpose of memorializing her Majesty to grant a free pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones.

ABERDEEN .- The Aberdeen Charter Union met on Monday week, when Mr. M'Kay, moulder, delivered a lecture on Dexiocratic Governments.

Soiree, Social Meeting, and Ball-On Friday evening, a Soiree, Social Meeting, and Ball, in honour of the old veteran Chartist, Archibald M'Donald, was held in the hall, 38, George-street joined the society, was worth a score of men who The hall was tastefully decorated with fisgs, banners, c, with appropriate democratic mottos. A band of music was also in attendance, and contributed much to enliven the entertainment. After tea had been served mow afraid of any opposition; for his part, he courted Newark, Loughborough, Mansfield, Belper, Burtonout, the party was addressed by Messrs. Nicholson, M'Donald, the guest of the evening, Largue, Wright, &c Several songs were sung and recitations delivered denounced them as being a body of men opposed to the during the evening. After the company had thus been interests of Ireland; he was a Catholic and a Munsterentertained, the floor was cleared and the lads and the man, and he repudiated the unchristian threat of bringbonnie lassies, tripped the light fantastic toe until the ling over five hundred thousand Munster men to cut broke up highly gratified.

mists of prejudice, are now embracing our gloricus ing given their principles the most mature com were feasted as well as the appetite, by the wellof a large size, with beautiful resewood frames. The numerous party, being 115 in number, a second table enssing the merits of the repast, the tables were removed, and the public having been admitted, the remainder of the evening was spent in the most gratifring manner, toast, song, sentiment, and dance succeed-

ing till a late hour. TEORNTON .- A public meeting was holden in due notice. Mr. John Toole was called to the cha it, in the Chartist Association Room, on the 25th instant, and the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr when it was determined not to agitate for anything Holden, for his impartial conduct therein, when th abort of the Charter.

KINROSS.—The inhabitants of this town held a public meeting on Tuesday week, in the open air, at A public meeting was held at the Grapes Tavern, the mouth of Kirkgate, to consider the propriety of Thames-street, Windsor, on Wednesday, Dec. 22nd, electing a delegate to the forthcoming Convention, to for the purpose of assisting the masons in their pre-be held in Glasgow, and also to memorialise her Majesty sent struggle. Messrs. Walton and Davies attended on behalf of the Welsh victims. Mr. William Melville from London, and addressed the meeting. The conof Markinch, was proposed for the Convention. A duct of government in interfering with the strike and memorial to the Queen was then submitted to the consi- assisting Grissell and Peto, was severely handled. The

deration of the meeting and approved of. adopting a memorial to her Majesty, praying for the ceive subscriptions and hold communications with restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, Mr. Croft in the chair. The memorial was proposed by Mr. Burley, econded by Mr. Demain, and supported by Mr. Jones in a most elequent address of two hours duration, and fied with the proceedings of the evening. concluded amidst thunders of applause, when the memorial was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Jones also lectured at the above room on the same chapel, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, Mr. W. K evening on "Royalty," Mr. T. Pulleyn in the chair. On Sunday evening, Dec. the 26th, Mr. Jones again lectured on the principles of the Charter.

THE O'CONNOR RELEASE DEMONSTRATION COM-MITTEE, in publishing their Balance Sheet at so late a period, beg to state that the delay has been occasioned by circumstances over which they had no controul, but which it is unnecessary to publish. They beg at the same time to return their sincere thanks to these friends rights of the working millions, the utility of the in the various localities, who so kindly assisted them on that occasion.

RECEIPTS. ... 17 16 11 Subscribed in York Woodhouse, per Mr. Scott ... 0 5 0 Cutherstone, per Mr. Smith ... 0 1 0 Potteries, per Mr. Smart 0 6 0 Nottingham, per Mr. Black ... 0 5 0 Hunslet, per Mr. Hick Market Weighton, per Mr. Mackenning Newry, Ireland ... 0 10 0 Received from the Star Office ... 0 10 0 Mr. Drake, Selby Mr. T. Pulleyn 1 0 6 ••• Expenditure as per Balance Sheet... 25 15 11

Audited by Jas. Scruton, John Brown, Jas. Webster. R. Gill, Treasurer. W. Cordenk, Secretary.

Balance due to the Treasurer ... 4 4 6

application to the Secretary, at 26, Micklegate.

WELDON-ON-THE-WOODS, NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.—Mr. Gowland lectured on temperance at Mr. Cooper's, on Thursday last. Mr. Cooper has received the pockets of the people upwards of £500,000 for her from an old friend of our old town £5, for the purpose of agitating this county with the principles of the Charter. He has forwarded the same to Mr. Jones, County Treasurer. A delegate meeting was held at Northampton, on Sunday, when cash was handed in from different localities, and a letter was read from Dr. M'Douall, who is expected to visit this county forth-

> LOUGHBOROUGH,-Mr. Q. J. Harney lectured here on the 26th to a crowded audience. A resolution cussion in the Convention relative to the bugbear of and afterwards broke out in blotches all over his denouncing the Sturge document, and adhering to the Charter, was unanimously agreed to.

That this meeting does not feel satisfied with the Majesty." recommendation of the delegate meeting, held at Nottingham a short time back, and they do now request that Mr. Skevington will withdraw his resignation, and stand the poll along with the rest of the candidates for the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln.

MANCHESTER.—The Committee of the Wholesale robbers and brigands, who live and fatten perance Room, New Blackley-street, Manchester, held extraordinary one; upwards of 400 persons sat down a grand tes party in the above room, on Christmas to tea and coffee, in two courses. Recitations and sing- returned on foot from Liverpool, and many of my Day, when upwards of two hundred sat down. The ing succeeded till ten o'clock, and dancing was kept up room was tastefully decorated with evergreens. The till two the next morning. In spite of our poverty we evening's amusement consisted of songs, recitations, and had "a merry Christmas."

The fearfully abused powers of the human Generative System require the most cautious preservation; that my brother-in-law. Mr. W. J. Barres, of this some idea of the public estimation in which this some pleasing anecdotes.

STCCEPORT .- Mr. John Campbell, of Manchester, lectured in the Chartist Room, on Sanday Goat Inn, Cloth Market, on Monday evening, as usual. your Charter—the panaces for all your evils. We evening, on the alarming state of the mation, the The Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, and most distressing asthma, cough, &c., for above seven ties with which it is encumbered. Justly condemnevening, on the alarming state of the nation, the working classes, the position the working classes, the position the rules to be observed at all business meetings of the years, but, after using one box at 2s. 9d., is quite a ing the too frequent practice of making pupils CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is

THE YOUTHS of Stockport held a concert in the Chartist Room, Bomber's-brow, on Christmas Evelong unjustly withheld from you by a few designing The arrangements were excellent and reflected great credit on the exertions of the Committee. Besides the usual entertainments, laughing gas was administered, and the barmony was kept up till an advanced hour. On Christmas Day a substantial dinner was provided, and a large number partook of it; after which, the day was spent in dancing, singing, &c. &c.—On Sunday, Mr. John Campbell, of Manchester, lectured to the youths in the afternon.

OUSEBURN .- The Chartists of this place assembled as usual in their Reading Room, near Byker Bar, on Sunday morning last, Mr. J. Hebden in the chair. A deputation was in attendance from Newcastle, with a balance sheet of the O'Brien election fund. Mr. J. series of lectures here on the following subjects:-The Hall was elected on behalf of the men of this place principles of the Charter, and its probable effects on to examine the balance sheet and make arrangements

met on Sunday last, at their great room, No. 14, North Ann-street, Mr. P. Holden in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting; he also read letters from Mr. John Frazer, Glasgow, and Mr. J. R. H. Bairstow, Leicester-the latter gentleman requesting to be admitted an honorary member. He also read a letter from Mr. James Ward, Macclesfield, containing the names of eight persons resident in that town, and requesting that they might be admitted members. Mr. O Higgins proposed the admission of Mr. Philip Brannon, of Walton Common, Isle of Wight. He read an excellent letter from that gentleman, enclosing his subscription to the association, and requesting the honour of being admitted a member. Mr. O'Higgins said that this was the gentleman whom the soi disant Reformers of Belfast have vilified and traduced; and who were, he regretted to say, aided by that Mr. M. Relly, in a very eloquent speech, depicted the evils of the present system, and reprobated the conduct of those who called themselves the friends of Ireland, whose every act was for their own and against their country's interest. He concluded by moving that Mr. John Toole be admitted a member. Mr. O'Higgins said he was exceedingly rejeiced at the opportunity particularly as Mr. Toole was one of those who gave specting its objects; but that his opposition partook was held to prepare for the tea meeting and soirce on mere of a spirit of inquiry than that factious and turbu- Monday; it was moved and seconded that a vote of lent opposition which others thought proper to adopt. It was, therefore, plain to every one that Mr. Toole had joined the Association from 2 conviction of its having a greater tendency to promote the welfare of the working classes of Ireland without reference to sect or party. The accession of a man who had become, like Mr.

Toole, convinced of the advantages the country would derive from the spreading of their principles before he might join them either hastily or inconsiderately. Mr. it, and though but on humble working man, he would on-Trent, Hinckley, Melton Mowbray, Kettering, not be the least daunted to meet any of those who had Daventry, Bingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and the " wee short hour ayout the twal," when the the party down their English Protestant brethren for no other reason than that of having formed a Chartist Association, the object of which he knew to be that of obtaining the ECCLES.—CHRISTMAS DAY.—This was a noted day rights of the working classes, in the benefits of which

for the triumph of Chartism in this once Tory-ridden his countrymen would be equal participators. (Hear.) village; but, thank God, by the exertions of a few Mr. John Toole rose and said he thanked the meeting honest men, the spell of delusion and humbug is burst, most sincerely for admitting him a member of their and many, who have long been misguided by the Association. He came forward to join them after hay and Mr. G. J. Harney, Sheffield. principles of universal justice. The Council of this tion. He had been a member of several associations, Association came to the determination of holding an out but he never joined one with the same kind of feeling door meeting on this day, for the purpose of memo- which he did that of the Irish Universal Suffrage Asrialising her Majesty, on the event of the great service sociation. (Hear, hear.) He saw that their object was she has done to this nation, by giving birth to a to promote the general happiness of their country. Prince of Wales, to restore Frost, Williams, and Jones Other political societies were agitating the country to their native land, and to grant a free pardon to from centre to surface for the purpose of promoting all political prisoners. At the hour appointed (two their own personal ambition, without making any effort o'clock), a platform being erected opposite Mr. Cat- to promote the interests or ameliorate the hard conditerall's public-house, the business of the meeting com- tion of the working man. The Chartists were not seekmenced. Mr. Guthrie was called to the chair. Mr. ing places either for themselves or their relations, as David Morrison moved the first resolution, pledging the the leaders of all other associations were. Their bitmeeting to memorialise the Queen for the above object, terest opponents were obliged to give them credit for which was carried unanimously. The memorial was integrity of purpose and consistency. They were opthen read by the Chairman, and being proposed and posed and would be opposed by Whig and Tory, and seconded, was also agreed to. Mr. Linney, from Man- all the place hunters and fo lowers of these two great breathing, soreness and rawness of the chest, imchester, and Mr. Rankin, of Salford, severally spoke to factions, who, no matter how much opposed in other peded expectoration, sore throat, and feverish the memorial with great effect. Shortly after the meet matters, joined most cordially in resisting the rights of symptoms, will be quickly subdued, while its use ing was dissolved, when a large party sat down to tea the people. The association had only to go on as it will assuredly prevent consumption from this prolific at the Association Room, King-street, where the eyes had heretofore done, and the whole country would soon cause. join it, because it was now pretty generally admitted Holland's Balsam of Spruce gives immediate relie arranged and beautiful manner in which everything was that their society was strictly la vful in every rein all Asthmatic cases, and particularly in Hoarse-displayed. The room was tastefully decorated with spect, notwithstanding all that was said about its ness, Wheezing, and Obstructions of the Chest; evergreens, and portraits of many of our distinguished unlawfulness, for no other purpose than that of deter- while those who have laboured for years under the patriots; over the fire-place the portraits of O Connor, ing timid men from joining their ranks. (Hear, hear.) misery of a confirmed Asthma, have been enabled O'Brien, and M'Douall were the most prominent, being The question of taking Fishshamble-street. Theatre was by its use to enjoy the blessings of life, and to pursue The question of taking Fishshamble-street. Theatre was by its use to enjoy the blessings of life, and to pursue Sold wholesale by appointment of the proprietors, again brought forward, upon which an at imated distribution ensued, in which Messra. Brop. 'y. Dillon, they had been strangers to for years at 1s. 1id., 2s. 9d., and 1ls. each, with full directions. large room not being capable of accommodating the cussion ensued, in which Messra. Brop. v. Dillon, they had been strangers to for years. O'Connell, (not Dan,) O'Higgins, M'Cartan, M'Mahon, was served up; and after doing ample justice in dis- Relly, and several others took a prominent p wt. The propriety of taking the Theatre was urged u con the ground that the treasurer had, after clearing all ex pences for the past half year, sufficient funds on hand fo. ! that purpose. It was ultimately agreed upon that the question should be brought forward formally, and a fter

meeting separated.

WINDSOR .- STRIKE OF THE LONDON MASONS. conduct of Allen was fully explained, which created the YORK.—A public meeting was held in the Charter greatest sensation in the meeting. A committee of Association Room, on Christmas-day, for the purpose of the masons' committee in London. A vote of thanks

> BYKER HILL-A public meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the Primitive Methodis Robson in the chair. Mr. J. Cockburn delivered a lecture on the Corn Law fallacies, and proved to the entire satisfaction of his audience, that if the Corn entire satisfaction of his audience, that if the Corn the truths of this, and you may make any use you have repealed to-morrow, that the working think proper of this testimonial.—I remain, in classes would not be beuefited one farthing without other accompanying measures.

MALTON. -On Monday evening Mr. Jones, from Liverpool, delivered a long and able lecture on the People's Charter, and the means of procuring it. After the lecture a memorial to the Queen, praying for the speedy restoration of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones, was agreed to.

KETTLE .- A public meeting of the Kettle-bridge, Monkstown, and Kettle Chartist Associations was held in the Subscription School-room, Kettle, on Saturday efficacy of Parr's celebrated Pills, having been long evening last, to elect a delegate to attend the ensuing ailing with a complication of disorders in the Head, evening last, to elect a delegate to attend the ensuing meeting of Scottish delegates, to be held in Glasgow, Mr. David Rollo was called to the chair, and in a short, by Mr. Alexander Henderson, and seconded by Mr. made public. Thomas Jackson, "That this meeting agree to elect Mr. William Melville, of Markinch, to represent this county in the General Convention of Scottish delegates shortly to be held in Glasgow.

ST. ANDREWS .- A public meeting of the St. Andrews Chartists was held here on the evening of Monday, the 20th December. The following resolutions were moved by Mr. Charles Stewart, printer, seconded by Mr. David Black, shoemsker, and unani-Any friends wishing for a detailed account of the expenMelville, of Markinch, to represent this county in the
ture, may be furnished with a Balance Sheet by National Meeting of Scottish Delegates, to be held in
that time without pain, until taking the above Pills, Glasgow, on Monday, the 3rd of January, and following and now, is happy to say, she is quite recovering. days." 2nd. "That, while we regret that the English Executive did not consult their Scottish brethren in the drawing up of a National Petition, we are of opinion that under existing circumstances, seeing that the petition drawn up by them, and published in the Northern Star, has been universally adopted throughout England, and also in several parts of Scotland, it would be much better, for the purpose of securing unanimity, that the National Petition should be adopted as it now stands: that we hereby approve of that Petition, and Marey, of Stalybridge, has been cured of a Head-ache request Mr. Melville to support its adoption in its pre- of many years' standing, by taking three boxes of sent form." 3rd. "That we request Mr. Melville to Parr's Life Pills, after spending many pounds with vote and protest against the introduction of any dis- doctors; John Taylor, a man who fell into the canal, physical or moral force, as we are of opinion that every body, the doctors could do nothing for him; a persuch discussion tends to weaken our forces by creating son that had tried the Pills advised him to get some;

> LEICESTER.-Mr. G. Julian Harney delivered stirring and instructive lecture in the room at All Saints' Open, last Saturday night. He was peculiarly felicitous in describing the cant of priests : roars of laughter interrupted parts of his lecture wherein the farcical pathos of parsons was depictured. Our teameeting at the Guildhall, on Monday night, was an

Cockburn, Dees, Cross, Purvis, and Sinclair were chosen. yours very respectfully, Moved by Mr. Cockburn, seconded by Mr. Cuthbertson, that two delegates be now elected to represent this Association, and the country districts of Northumberland that co-operate with us, at the delegate meeting in Sunderland on New Year's Day; carried. Messrs. Cockburn and Sinclair were duly elected. The motion of which Mr. Kirker gave notice last week, relative to the address of Sir Frederick Pollock, on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, was proposed by him, seconded by Mr. Cross, and carried unanimously. Mr. Kirke was appointed to draw up the address, and submit it next meeting night. After some discussion on the subject of the mission to Sunderland, instructions DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association Were given to the delegates as to the course to be adopted. The following notices of motions were then filed for next week. By Mr. Dees:-That a member of the General Council be elected this night week in lieu of Mr. Pickering resigned. Mr. Sinclair, said that in order to give due importance to the adoption of the anticipated address to Sir James Graham, Bart, the Home Secretary, I will on this night week, propose that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, to request the use of the Guildhall on an early day, and at such an hour as will best suit the convenience of a majority of the working classes, to attend for the purpose of adopting an address to the Right Hon. Sir J. Graham, Bart., M.P. Secretary to the Home Department, relative to appointing Chartists to the Magisterial Bench in common with those of the other political parties in the state. A vote thanks having been agreed to the chairman the meeting separated.

CHATFORD.—The National Petition was adopted here at a public meeting on Monday evening, Mr. Work-man in the chair. The petition was moved by Messrs. all the regular doses of draughts and boluses. Harris and Sideaway, of Gloucester, and supported by Mr. Port, in a speech of great weight, which did him credit. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Knowles, Cook, and others.

Saturday evening, Mr. Pritchard in the chair. Excel- entry, and the cash paid for them. their Society considerable opposition upon one or two lent speeches were made by Messrs. Harris, Clissold, occasions last summer, under a mistaken notion re- and others. Saturday, 25th.—A committee meeting thanks be given to the Editor of the Northern Star, for the manner in which their reports have been noticed.

> MANCHESTER.-Mr. Griffin, who was in nomination for the Convention for the county of Stafford, has declined to stand in favour of Mr. Doyle.

> NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL. THE COMMONWEALTHSMAN, or CHARTcounty of Rutland.

> Four numbers of this periodical (one penny each) have already appeared: the publication of the fifth number is deferred till Saturday the 5th March. To be had of the publisher, Mr. Thomas Cooper, 11, Church-gate, Leicester; Mr. Heywood, Manchester; Mr. Sweet, Nottingham; Mr. Vickers, Belper; Mr. Jones, Northampton; Mr. Ludlow, Burton-on-Trent; Mr. Skevington, Loughborough;

THE USE OF THAT ADMIRABLE SPECIFIC.

Coughs and Colds, accompanied by difficulty of

Prepared by Charles Holland, and Sold by his Agent, William Hallett, 83, High Holborn, London: son in every town of the United Kingdom. Price ls. 13d. per bottle.

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PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THE amazing Cares performed by this Medicine L are truly astonishing. Instances are occurring daily of persons who were almost at death's door being restored to sound and vigorous health. The following are selected from hundreds of a similar nature. Forwarded by Mr. Mottershead, Chemist, Market-place, Manchester.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen,-I feel it my duty, for the good of suffering mankind, to send you this true statement of the astonishing effects which Parr's Life Pills have was given to the chairman; three cheers for the patri-otic masons; and the meeting separated highly grati-daughter. Myself and wife have both been strangers to good health for nearly twenty years, until we accidentally heard tell of your Pills, which we have taken for several weeks, and their effects upon us have been almost miraculous, both now feeling young, strong, and in health; my daughter, also, has found them equally beneficial. "You may refer any one to me who at all doubts

health. "Your obliged, grateful servant,

"JAMES LESCHERIN,

"Grove-place, Ardwick

"near Manchester." Witness-John Whitworth." " May 18, 1841."

Stomach, and Liver, and now, since taking two of your boxes of Pills, I am quite restored to a perfect state of health. You may make whatever use of this you please only I think I have the state of health. You may make whatever use of this ter. Price 2d. but very excellent address, opened the meeting. The state of health. You may make whatever use of this following resolution was passed unanimously. Moved you please, only I think the good effects ought to be

> "I am, Sir, yours, obliged, "CHAS. EDWD. HARDERN." "Oldham, April 30, 1841."

Sir,-Mrs. Sarah Stansfield, of Dale-street, Salford. says, after taking two 2s. 9d. boxes of Parr's Life GUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and Pills, she has received more benefit from their use neglected the study of Grammar. Pills, she has received more benefit from their use than from any medical advice or medicine she has mously agreed to, viz :-" That we, as a constituent been able to procure. She has been afflicted with portion of the county Fife hereby elect Mr. William Sick Head-ache and Bilious Complaints for a period Melville, of Markinch, to represent this county in the of seven years, and has scarcely passed a day during for the use of natives. They are divested, therefore, (Signed)

" SARAH STANSFIELD. " April 17, 1841."

"Stalybridge, April 13th, 1841. " Sir,-My brother, William Carnson, No. 8, Johnstreet, Butcher gate, Carlisle, was cured of Gravel by taking two boxes of Parr's Life Pills; Betty

" I remain, dear Sir. "Your obedient servant, " J. CARNSON. " To Mr. Mottershead, Manchester."

SECOND LETTER FROM MR. OSBORNE.

"Gentlemen, I write to inform you that I have a knowledge of Grammar at all. Day, when upwards of two hundred sat down. The ing succeeded till ten o'clock, and dancing was kept up old friends here are indeed astonished at my altered town, has, through my wonderful restoration to life Work is holden;—and sound health, made use of Parr's Life Pills, and "Mr. Hill is evi NEWCASTLE.—The Newcastle Chartists held and sound health, made use of Parr's Life Pills, and their weekly business meeting in the Chartists' Hall, their effects on him have, if possible, been even more attacks, with ability and success, the existing system evils, that such medicine should be employed that is miraculous than on myself. He had suffered from a of the Chartist body, and the probability of success. Chartists of Newcastle, which the Committee appointed new being. The most remarkable part of his case last week had drawn out, and which were adopted is this-his finger and toe nails, which had become unanimously. The notices of motion last week were so diseased that they were quite unsightly, have been then read, when Mr. Cockburn moved, that a com-mittee of five be now appointed to draw out the rules considered by many who have visited him as a curiofor the anticipated debating society, and submit them sity and wonder; for my part, I have ceased to structure of the English language than can be found to the Association next meeting night, which was se- wonder at any cure effected by Old Parr. I con- n some very elaborate works."—Literary Gazette. conded by Mr. Cross, and carried unanimously. Messrs. tinue to enjoy the best of health and spirits, and am

JOHN OSBORNE. " Late of her Majesty's 52nd Regiment of Foot, discharged incurable by the Regimental Doctors.'

" Hinckley, July 27, 1841. Mr. Burgess, Bookseller, Hinckley, will answer

ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM THE CITY OF LINCOLN. " To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

" Aug. 27th, 1841. "GENTLEMEN. - Were I to enumerate all the Cures and Benefits obtained by taking this famous remedy (and are offered to me), it would require a book as large as a Church Bible to write them in! Not a day passes but some one comes to acknowledge the blessings of a cure-some one being made free in their limbs from pain and rheumatism, some cured of sick head-ache of long standing, some from violent bilious attacks, others cured of the ague, of swelled legs, and sore legs, for curing the palpitation of the heart, and, wonderful to relate ! old men and women say, since they took Old Parr's Pills, they have enjoyed better health, better spirits, better appetite had more nerve and strength than they had experienced for the past twenty years, and that Old Parr is like new life to them, for they feel all those delightful changes in the system. In fact, these wonderful Pills appear to contain all the virtues of

" My sale, instead of decreasing, increases. Since last August, when I received the first supply of Parr's Life Pills (with the four gross you may now send me by first conveyance), I have had 2,076 boxes STROUD.—The National Petition has been adopted at 1s. 12d., and 264 of the 2s. 9d. size. Some people here at a public meeting of the inhabitants, held on may not believe this: you can, if you like, shew the

"I am, your obedient servant,

"JAMES DRURY. "The old-established Patent Medicine Warehouse, 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln. Since the above letter was in print, Mr. Drury has forwarded particulars of a few of the persons cured and restored the week past.

"The following cases have come to my knowledge:--"A Lady whose name I am not allowed to mention, nformed me she had received very great benefit

from taking Old Parr's Pills, and she believes them to be very valuable as a Family Medicine for most disorders. "A Gentleman Farmer has also informed me he

has been much benefitted by taking Old Parr's Pills,

"An Old Gentleman (about 70) came to buy a box, they strengthen, excite the system; but this inva-on the recommendation of an Old Lady, who said they had done her so much good, he had a mind to try them also. "An Old Gentleman (about 70) came to buy a box, try them also.

A CURE ESTABLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, BY or drink, and the pain increasing to such a degree she was fit to sink under it. Old Parr's Pills were recommended: she took one small box of them. HOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE, the according to direction, and they appeared to give some trifling ease; they were, however, persevered in, and a large box completed a radical cure, and she has found herself better in health ever since,

This extraordinary remedy relieves the most distressing symptoms of recent Cold and Coughs in a speak to as being faithful. Persons object to giving their names, otherwise I could give you plenty of cures from taking Parr's Life Pills. " I am, yours, &c.,

JAMES DRURY. "The Old Pateut Medicine Warehouse, " 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln.

OBSERVE that each box of the Genuine Medicine has pasted round it the Government Stamp, in which is engraved these words, PARR'S LIFE PILLS, in white letters on a RED ground. No other can be

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Bradford, HAVING devoted his studies for many years ex-clusively to the various diseases of the generative and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of

VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,—and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for

medicine after that period, and in those cases where

other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee.

For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his PURIFYING DROPS. price 4s. 6d, can be had of any of the follow-

ing agents, with printed directions so plain, that they may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow. WILKINSON'S CORDIAL BALM OF LIFE stands unrivalled for its tonic virtues in all cases of

nervous debility, weakness of stomach, loss of appetite, &c. The generality of Tonic Medicines, while moting a healthy digestion, bracing the nerves. friend. Price 4s. 6d. and 11s. per bottle. AGENTS

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OBSERVE-13. TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS. PRIVATE ENTRANCE, 57, NILE-STREET.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED. DUBLIC NOTICE.—The Partnership formerly I subsisting between John Shwerer, of Stockport, and AMBROSE SMITH and Co., of Leeds, all Clock Makers, is this day Dissolved (as far as JOHN SHWERER is concerned) by mutual con-

All Debts due to the late Firm are to be Paid to AMBROSE SMITH and Co., of Leeds. Leeds, Dec. 24th, 1841.

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THE SILENT FRIEND, MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES

A of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire: with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLI-TARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRO-DUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes: sulted without exposure, and with assured confidence

By R. and L. PERRY and Co.,

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THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the sary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful, cure of such complaints as arise from a disorganization only be useful to foreigners. The science of tion of the Generative System, whether constitutional Grammar is disentangled, in this Work from the or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities, which pervade all other Works on Grammar, are exchanged solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their for terms which have a definite and precise meansystem, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by ing, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of Speech are arranged on an entirely new principle, founded on a Philosophical Consideration individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of of the Nature of Language, and applicable to all life. The consequences arising from this dangerous Languages. The necessary Divisions and Subdivisions are rationally accounted for; and the Frincibut branch to moral ones; leading the excited, ples of Universal Grammar demonstrated, so fully deviating mind into a fertile field of seductive error that the meanest capacity may understand them as -into a gradual but total degradation of manhoodclearly as it understands that two and two make into a pernicious application of those inherent rights four. A DELEGATE MEETING was held on the same day, when persons were present from Loughborough, Meuntsorfell, Hathern, Sutton, Whatton, and Sheepshead; the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

Such discussion tends to weaken our forces by creating son that had tried the Pills advised him to get some; now perfectly restored, and many innecessary division." A memorial to the Queen, he did, and is now perfectly restored, and many praying for a free pardon to Frost, Williams, and others I do not remember. I am much better myself is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries for taking Parr's Pills. I will inform you more fully the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

Such discussion tends to weaken our forces by creating unnecessary division." A memorial to the Queen, he did, and is now perfectly restored, and many others I do not remember. I am much better myself is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries for taking Parr's Pills. I will inform you more fully in a short time of more cases. to be little better than a heap of senseless Tautology. early youth bade him hope to attain. How many disgusting drudgery, which, under the present Sys- gusting evidences of its ruthless nature, and impregtem, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring nating the wholesame stream of life with mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic harmony; and striking at the very soul of human intercourse. and the debility and disease resulting from early in-

> most certain to be successful. It is for these cases intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c. As nothing can be better adapted to her and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more

generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, THE GRAMMATICAL TEXT BOOK, for the or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful se of Schools: in which the bare naked principles efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind. vapours and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually moved by its use. And even where the disease of Sterility appears to have taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the softning tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum will warm and purify the blood and juices, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, and remove the usual impediment to maternity.

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Gleets, Secondary complaints of young females, its success has been Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency "A young Lady (twenty years old) had been subimpliants of young lemales, its success has been most decided in giving health to the frame, and bloom to the cheek; it assists the growth, and preimpliants of young lemales, its success has been most decided in giving health to the frame, and bloom to the cheek; it assists the growth, and preimpliants of young lemales, its success has been most decided in giving health to the frame, and bloom to the cheek; it assists the growth, and preimpliants of young lemales, its success has been most decided in giving health to the frame, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without bloom to the cheek; it assists the growth, and preimpliants of young lemales, its success has been most decided in giving health to the frame, and bloom to the cheek; it assists the growth, and preimpliants of young lemales, its success has been most decided in giving health to the frame, and bloom to the cheek; it assists the growth, and preimpliants of young lemales, its success has been most decided in giving health to the frame, and bloom to the cheek; it assists the growth, and preimpliants of young lemales, its success has been most decided in giving health to the frame, and bloom to the cheek; it assists the growth, and preimpliants of young lemales, its success has been when the property of the decided in giving health to the frame, and bloom to the cheek; it assists the growth, and preimpliants of young lemales, its success has been when the property of the decided in giving health to the frame, and bloom to the cheek; it assists the growth, and preimpliants of young lemales, its success has been when the property of the decided in giving health to the frame, and all diseases of the Urinary lemants of the property of the decided in giving health to the frame, and all diseases of the Urinary lemants of the property of the decided in giving health to the frame, and all diseases of the Urinary lemants of the property of the decided in giving health to the frame, and will impart energy and strength to the body, cheer- and all other means have failed; and are of the fulness and serenity to the mind. In loss of appetite, utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic spasms, cramp of the stomach, nervous head-ache, Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerand lassitude from any cause, it will afford immeations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being justly diate relief. All those debilitated by luxurious calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness. living. late hours, vexation, intense study, or con- counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak finement to business, will find this cordial their best and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and

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

a period to their dreadful sufferings. Messrs, Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row,) Birmingham, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until Eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting permanent and effectual cure, after all other

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

London.

Poetrp.

POETRY FOR IRELAND.

a West thou all that I wish thee, great, glorious, and First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea-I might hail thee with prouder, happier brow. But oh! could I love thee more deeply than now? "No! thy chains as they rankle thy blood as it runs. But makes thee more painfully dear to thy sons; Whose hearts, like the young of the desert bird's nest Drink love in each life-drop that flows from thy breast !"

THOMAS MOORE.

SHAME on the rulers, who for lengthened years Have laughed at Ireland's woes, and mocked her tears! Shame on the nobles, who have spent their store Of wealth on other than their native shore ! Shame on the priestly craft and mitred head, That robs a nation of its daily bread; Whose pampered pride begets a sad reverse. And makes a Christian Church a country's curse ! What! hath not Erin spirits bold and brave, First in the rush of war on land and wave? Have not her sons in fiery combat steed. For ingrate England shed their dearest blood? Hath she not names recorded on the scroll Of immertality's eternal roll? Is Grattan blotted out from history's page? Or Curran's glory set in half an age? Doth she not burn with more than British glow At honour's call, and melt at tales of woe? Doth not her minstrel wake a strain divine. And who, hu: Moore, is Bard of Beauty's shrine? Foremost in battle, loftiest on the lyre, And yet oppression damps her noblest fire !

Hear this, oppressors! the Almighty's ban Will surely scourge you, and his winnowing fan Cleanse the foul blot which your misdeeds have brought By wrong on wrong, and cruelty o'erwrought. No longer prate of ill-begotten right, Your every word is perjury black as night! That which was wrong by arms, and filched at first, Must be again restored, or trebly curst! And they who grasp the firmest, must at last Be swelt away by retribution's blast!

Hear this, oupressors !- hear it while ye may! A nation's thunder broods on your delay! Not always shall the supplicating cry Rell o'er the British Channel to the sky, And roll in vain; or only in return Waft back fresh fuel for revenge to burn ! Not always shall a prostrate people plead, And beg for justice fools will not concede! No, no! the red volcanic fire within Shall one day burst, their liberty to win; For Ireland hath the germ of glory sown, And shall be beauty's gem and freedom's throne!

BENJAMIN GOUGH.

A SONNET,

TO MR. ENGALL, OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. On receiving the letter wherein he states if I could raise

AID me, ye tanefal nine, in grateful strains To sing of Dr. Engall's generous soul, Who knows my helpless state-would disenthrall, Enpaid, my fettered hopes from palsy's chains, As I am low in plight, and small of means. Should I contract, in time, some debts but small. May I by gratitude erase them all; But if in after-times my purse regains The situation it was formed to held. I will requite you for the plenitude Of goodness that your feeling lines unfold. But I consider, to receive an offered good From generous minds, half pays in sterling gold, The rest is paid in heartfelt gratitude.

JAMES VERNON. South Molton, Dec. 21st, 1841.

THE CORN LAWS AND EMIGRATION BECAUSE our lords have taxed the staff of life, The working man, his children, and his wife All slave together, yet they must not eat-Toil gives an appetite, but brings no meat! The price of bread by law is kept so high, That what we earn suffices not to buy. But, why is this? what makes our bread so dear? Far cheaper 'tis abroad than it is here! Yes, but a tax is laid on foreign grain, To make our home-grown corn its price maintain; And half-fed men may toil, and starve, and die, That idle lords may lift their heads on high We might buy cheap, but landlords want great rents, To spend in keeping grand establishments. Their feasts, their fancies, jewels, balls, and plays, The poor man's nakedness and hunger pays. The tenant says, if corn comes duty free, Twill bring down prices here, and ruin me: Taxes and rents in England are so high, I cannot sell so cheap as you could buy. Pensions, and perquisites, all other prices Must come down too, save luxuries and vices. The honest busbandman must emigrate, And leave poor peasants to increase the rate, Unless our lords consent to live on less, And pride succumb to humble happiness! J. WATEINS.

Reviews.

Mr. James Rigby, which we give :-

MEMOIR OF JAMES RIGHT, DEPUTT GOVERNOR OF THIHERLY COMMUNITY.

The subject of the following sketch affords a striking illustration of the extent to which perseverance, indusby, and benevolent intentions, can overcome the difficulties of an originally defective education, limited means, and an inferior position in society. In these respects, his career is at once instructive and cheering, and offers the strongest incitement to others occupying a similar station in life to copy his example.

James Rigby was born in Salford, in 1892. His

father, Thomas Rigby, had a large family,-twelve children: and was for many years in the employment of Joseph Brotherton, Esq., the present member for that borough. At the early age of seven years James commenced to work in a cotton mill, and attended a school on Sundays, established by that gentleman for the purpose of educating the children who had been discharged from the church schools, because their parents were "white hats," and avowed themselves reformers. In this school Mr. Rigby formed an acquaintmee with the late Rowland Detrosier. A strong friendthip grew up between them, which was of the greatest service to the young scholar in deciding the tone and direction of his future career. It was a maxim contimally in the month of the lamented Detrosier, that every man should do something to make the world better for having lived in it;" and the saying sunk deep in the mind of his young friend. He continued thus alternately occupied in labour and receiving occasional to exertions to reduce the comprehensive and benevolent son to practice. His first attempt for this purpose Was the establishment of a school for twelve factory boys, for whom he found books, slates, pencils, and, in short, every description of school apparatus, grataitonsly; adding to this his equally gratuitous services in communicating to them such knowledge as he nimself had acquired. In a short time he was joined by another young man in this " labour of love," and by his assistsince was enabled to extend the sphere of his usefulness. They took a large room, and furnished accommodation for nearly sixty pupils, all of whom were taught upon the same principle, and provided with the necessary means for pursuing their studies. In a short time they found that more applications for admission were made than they had the means to accommodate; and having, in the meantime, heard a lecture on the necessity and advantages of female education from Detrosier, Mr. Rigby determined to add the means for imparting instruction to that sex also. He therefore recured additional teachers, engaged larger premises in Factory-lane, from J. Bateman, Esq., and charged the name from the "Rigby School" to the "Mutual Instruction Institution." The arrangements were entirely remodelled; a corporate body was formed; and a small weekly necessary expenses. The labour of the teachers, how-ever, continued to be gratuitous. A library of one

ledge, he directed his attention and energies to this causes, accelerated from the want of proper nourish-question with his usual zeal and activity. The Mutual ment." Mr. Ball said he had held thirty-three Instruction Institution having secured a solid standing, inquests in thirty days, and the undertaker, or in enabled him to devote much of his time to this object; other words, the coffin-maker to the Union, makes and. in conjuction with other friends, a vigorous agita- from a dozen to fifteen coffins a week .- On Friday tion was carried on by means of public meetings, lec- last, an inquest was taken by G. Barnett, Esq., at tures, petitions to Parliament, &c., for the purpose of the Boot Inn, Horsley, on the body of Thomas Jones, influencing the public and the Legislature. The end but adjourned to the Black Horse Tiltups Iun. of these exertions will no doubt be recollected by most | The fac's of the case were these :- Poor old Jones, of the readers of this memoir. Instead of passing an like inoffensive old Barnfield, was a pauper. He efficient ten hours bill for all, as was originally advo- received his bread from the relieving officer, and his cated by Mr. Owen (the father of the movement on this son Jack, when the victuals arrived, generally took for the pupil: he prefers, however, the steel and the subject) by the late Sir Robert Peel, who became the liberty of helping himself first, which caused a Parliamentary leader of the question, and more recently good deal of quarrelling between them. Jack, by Mr. Rigby and the parties mentioned, the Legislature | though young in years, was old in iniquity, and was passed an act requiring eight hours work from children | constantly in the habit of robbing his father; but under thirteen—an act which experience has shewn to this was the last. Jack jobbed the old man in his be what the sincere friends of the factory labourers pro- side with a walking-stick, which caused his death. A phesied it would be, quite impracticable, and a hardship rost mortem examination was taken by E. Bowen, both to the operative and the employer. Justice has E.q., with the assistance of Thomas Stokes, Esq., yet to be done in this respect; but what has been surgeon, whose evidence went to prove that the old effected in the face of the tremendous opposition which man had had a chronic disorder; but from the Mr. Rigby and his coadjutors had to face, testifies to the energies of their exertions, and assures ultimate SUCCESS.

In the year 1829 Mr. William Pare visited Manchester, and announced a course of lectures on the Means for Removing Poverty and its Causes without Injury to Person or Property. The lecturer elucidated the leading moral and economical features of the new views of society in such a manner as, combined with several private interviews, to win over Mr. Rigby to the support of that cause, of which he has since that time been an ardent, persevering, and elequent advocate.

The first movement made in this direction by Mr. Rigby, was in connection with Mr. Joseph Smith, to found a Co-operative Store. The intention of these stores was to purchase goods with the deposits of the shareholders, at the wholesale price, and to sell them at ordinary retail prices; the profits being designed for the formation of communities of united interests, upon the plan laid down by Robert Owen. However wellintentioned these institutions were, it was soon found that in consequence of the poverty of their members. the system of giving credit which arose in consequence of that poverty, and other causes, that they presented very little hope of realising the object for which they were formed; and the Salford Society having engaged large premises which they could not profitably occupy, Mr. Righy and some other friends took them, and converted them into a school and Mutual Instruction Institution. Upwards of three hundred persons joined this institution, which was like the preceding, supported by small contributions, the labour of the teachers being gratuitous. The managers of this institution commenced the practice, since so generally adopted by Lyceums, &c., of giving tea parties, balls, and concerts, to the working classes, at a cheap rate. In these exer- "Old Blanket Hall," died lately at Witney, at the tions they were encouraged by the countenance and advanced age of 120. He lived in the reigns of seven liberal support of Lady Byron, the Misses Pearson, Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., Sir Thomas Potter, J. Fielden, Esq., M.P., J. M. Morgan, Esq., William Clegg, self, and the old gentleman prided himself on a fine Esq., and others. This institution laid the foundation portrait of her Majesty, given to him many years of a new public opinion in Salford, and gave a tone and ago, by one of her old stewards, Earl Harcourt. He elevation to the working classes, which they never pre- was much pressed to join the Teetotal Society, but viously possessed.

In 1833, Mr. Rigby was elected by the members of was too late for him to begin, and that he had the institution to represent them at the Co-operative belonged to the old school too long for any such change the means to come to London, he would operate gra. Congress, held this year in London. The reports of to have any good effect on him. A threatened distwitous y, which I intend as soon as the "needful" be its proceedings show him to have taken an active and traint for poor-rates was the immediate cause of his leading part. He lectured to various societies in the somewhat sudden decease. To some individuals who metropolis and its vicinity; and while his warm and wished him to join the teetotalers he left his pump and fervid advocacy of the rights of labour and the advan- rain-water butt - Oxford Herald. tages of education made a strong impression on his auditors, the new and extended sphere of observation which was then opened to him for the first time, doubtless exercised a beneficial influence on his own mind, and prepared him for the yet wider circle of usefulness in which he has subsequently distinguished

himself. Shortly after his return from this Congress, Owen! and Fielden formed the National Regeneration Society, lated to rescue their fellow-workmen from their composed of manufacturers, merchants, and workmen, for the purpose of creating a public opinion in favour of limiting the labour in factories to eight hours per day, by general consent of the employers, and without shillings a week and that the men who worked at the skein-silk dye-trade were not receiving on an average, eight by general consent of the employers, and without reference to governmental or legislatorial influence. A most frightful distress. Mr. Edmonds said, that number of missionaries to explain the views of the hundred belonged to that branch, some of medical gentlemen of the city was called in. He James M. Robinson, Mr. Wm. Hodgson, and Mr. Without as yet receiving satisfactory answers; and the whole ten considering the fresh obligations imposed on this city; and though the object of the society was not attained, there can be no doubt but that through its instrumentality sound views on various important questions of national economy were made plain to and popular among all classes of the community. returned to his former situation with Mr. Smith, and continued to devote his leisure hours to the Salford School. In the course of time a public opinion in week. In houses which employed only twelve hands mail, and an apprentice to Mr. Ball, brass-founder, favour of Mr. Owen's views was formed; and, at they were tolerably well paid, but were thirty or was on Monday repairing, with another apprentice, length, Mr. Smith built an elegant institution for the sixty hands were ergaged the men often received the gasometer at the gas works near the Itchen river, turned out to be fruitless, he was under the necessity express purpose of advocating these views, which was but four pence a week, as those houses gave but one As they were obliged to breathe gas while they of leaving his four-footed friend behind him. He opened to the public in January. 1836. In the various day's work in the week. Mr. Bolton said, he knew were at work they were desired to walk into the arrived in Edinburgh about two months ago, and departments connected with this institution, as lecturer, numbers without homes, without food, and without open air occasionally. Unfortunately they neglected wonderful to tell, within the last three weeks was teacher, and manager, Mr. Rigby took a conspicuous covering. It is impossible to read these details with this request; and when Mr. Ball, their master, Days to be a visit from the animal he had left in this request. teacher, and manager, Mr. Rigby took a conspicuous part. It was shortly after it was opened that the out horror. It is truly heartrending to consider, went to the works at half-past two in the afternoon, writer first had the pleasure of becoming acquainted that in a land where upwards of £70,000 has been he found one of his apprentices, who was his brother, with him, and, through his instrumentality, with the expended on stabling for horses, that human beings lying on his back insensible, and the boy Hewitt of a ship on the eve of sailing for London; that once views which he so earnestly and eloquently advocated. That event had the double effect of laying the founda- have but fourpence a week for their support. It is the gas was passing, and only prevented from falling tion of a warm and lasting friendship, and of enlisting past endurance to behold one noble lady enjoying a by his legs being fastened between the person of his all our sympathies in favour of, and exertions for, the prometion of the same cause.

Board and New Moral World was removed from and bulwarks, are daily and hourly decaying and by inhaling from five or six jets of poisonous gas, and with instances of the affection and sagacity of the London to Manchester, Mr. Rigby was appointed one disappearing in promature graves, through dire relaxing his grasp, the poor boy fell into the water. dog, this is perhaps the most extraordinary example of the members of the Board. His strenuous and want and actual starvation. gratuitous exertions in connection with those of Messrs. Smith, Jones, Fleming, &c., gave the cause an impetus which no amount of opposition or obloquy has since Trueman sat next to Charles, with a view of showing to life were useless. The youth Ball recovered by his arrival in London, and the journey from London been able to obstruct. For upwards of two years, Mr. him the figure of a vessel which he had drawn upon means of the medical aid which he received. A to Edinburgh, rank the subject of this brief notice as Rigby thus gratuitously devoted his exertions to a s'ate, when a boy named Smith, who occupied a coroner's inquest sat on the body of Hewitt, and the one of the most wonderful animals of his species. further the interests of the cause in which he had emseat behind them, pointed out an error in the draw- Jury returned a verdict of "Died from suffocation" The gentleman to whom he belongs is well known in THE SOCIAL REFORMERS' ALMANAC for barked; but at the Congress of 1838, he was elected ing; Frank had, he said, made the vessel go against and that Mr. Ball was deserving of censure for Edinburgh, and is the son of a gentleman who, with-182. Leeds, J. Hobson; London. Cleave; and set apart to the office of missionary together with the wind, and no vessel, with sails, could do that; a suffering two youths to work in a dreadful atmos. in the last twenty years, has filled various offices of Manchester, Heywood; Glasgow, Paton and several others. In this capacity he was successively steamer could do it, but she must have no sails set. stationed in the Leeds, Liverpool, and Birmingham Charles was appealed to, he having been for some districts; and had just returned to the former a second time on board a ship of which a near relative was A modification of the Poor Man's Companion and time, when he was unanimously called upon to take the the commander; but the little fellow hesitated, not Political Almanac to the views, uses, and purposes superintendence of the Establishment of the society in liking to take part against Frank, after what his of the Socialists. The principal new feature being Hampshire. In this situation, his urbanity of manner, mother had said the day preceding; he, however, to state the particulars of another fatal railway. a memoir of the Socialist Lecturer and Missionary, conciliatory spirit, and practical knowledged evil, world, have proved of invaluable service to the society. that some vessels would sail within a very few points the permitting of railways to cross thoroughfares He possesses the affection of the members and the of the wind, though not exactly against it. Each of long ago dedicated to the convenience and accommoesteem of all around him! and has shewn in this new the disputants claimed this decision as favourable to dation of the public. The Newton Junction, which and trying position as much ability to understand and himself, and Charles added that neither could be said takes its name from the junction there formed becarry forward large practical measures, as he formerly to be quite right nor quite wrong; if a vessel was tween the Grand Junction and the Liverpool and did in elequently expounding and enforcing those prin- to be drawn as if standing to windward, they might Manchester Railway, is confessedly one of the most

> to practice. six children, of whom two only are now living.

of which has been marked by the purest and most what he said, and the manner of it, were not unob- communicating with Messra. Turner and Evans's untiring benevolence, and which has been productive of served by the master, who directed him to be sent colliery at Haydock, and a fifth line leading to the an amount of public and elevated benefit far beyond up also, much to his discomfiture. On being quest chymical works of Messrs. Muspratt and Co., as the apparently narrow limits of his original humble tioned, Overreach said the boys had been quarrelling also innumerable branches connecting the whole position, we cannot avoid saying a few words as to the about the wind, but he totally exonerated himself, together, and effecting a union between the several principal characteristics of the mind which has effected and imputed the largest share of blame to Charles, railways. The Grand Junction and the Liverpool so much for itself and others.

assent of the thousands who know and love him)—is, that he would not suffer another boy to be punished duty day and night; bells, signal lamps, and other his power over the affections of those with whom he for him; he alone had been to blame, and the state- means of giving notice of the approach of the trains comes in contact. As a lecturer, he was less distin- ment of Overreach was entirely false. He then re- have been adopted; but, notwithstanding these guished by depth of reasoning, extensive research, or lated all that had passed, and the truth became so arrangements, and the general vigilance displayed guished by depth of reasoning, extensive research, or lated all that had passed, and the truth became so arrangements, and the general vigilance displayed in my pockets; they took most of the pockets themapproach to the fascination which his varied, apparent, that the master sentenced Overreach to by the company's officers, accidents are a matter of selves too; my clothes were torn to rags; I was appeal to the feelings of his anditors, universally expenses and the others were dispussed—Parkey's degree arisen from the circumstance of two roads. appeal to the feelings of his auditors, universally ex. Charles, and the others were dismissed .- Parley's degree, arisen from the circumstance of two roads cited. The writer, who was associated with him con- Penny Library. stantly during a long period of the early ages of the effects of his oratory upon crowded audiences; now manded the first still labourers by his pathos; and, anon, moved to irresistible laughter by his quick but always kindle Norwich, with exposing their son, William Futter, after five o'clock on Tuesday evening.

The first still labourers and the other from Messrs. Muspratt and Co.'s death. It was under these circumstance, Sir, that works (establishments employing a vast number of before the county magistrates at the Shire-hall, labourers), to the town of Newton. Shortly irresistible laughter by his quick but always kindle Norwich, with exposing their son, William Futter, after five o'clock on Tuesday evening. Dreadful Destitution.—On Thursday evening my multiple reached the age of sixteen, when he was apprenticed to Mr. Joseph Smith, plumber and specific or of Salford. No sconer was he relieved from the drudgery of the mill, than the effects of his friend low mental condition of those he had left behind him in the mill excited his warnest sympathy, and impelled to exercisors to exercisors. A lation exposure to exercisors, the end of exposure to exerci

James Collier, Commercial Inn, Rose Green, Glos-

STROUD.—The weavers in the Borough of what is called a stripe cloth, it is now wove three subscription was paid by each member to defray the yards longer, when any can be got, at 12s., which is

moral character of that class of the population, by who died, it was said and thought by many, from leaving them more time for the acquirement of know-starvation; but the verdict was, "Died from natural injury he had received in the side, acute inflamma-tion was occasioned, which ended in mortification. The Jury returned a verdict against John Jones, for the manslaughter of his father, and against Ann Jones, the mother, for aiding and abetting the said John Jones; and they were both committed, on the ssizes for the county of Gloucester.

> CHRISTMAS STUFFING FOR GRESE AND PIGS. - OD Tuesday afternoon thirteen geese, which had been landed from the City of Aberdeen steamer, on the Aberdeen wharf, at St. Katharine's, and were intended as presents to various individuals in London. were inspected by an Excise waterman, named Young, who found them to be unusually heavy, and on opening one of them, he found it to contain a bottle of over-proof whisky, which had never before passed under the eyes of the Customs or Ex-cise. This discovery induced him to cut open the others, and they were all in the same conditionthere was a bottle of real Ferintosh in each. Young seized the geese and their contents, on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and removed his prize to the Excise-office. A number of fine young sucking pigs have been lately seized, with their insides filled with Scotch whisky; and on Saturday no less than thirty Dutch turkeys were captured in front of the Custom-house, which were stuffed with Hollands gin. The geese and turkeys from Scotland and Holland have carried an unusual quantity of whisky and geneva, and the young pigs have contained the same stuff for the purpose of carrying on the Christmas festivities.

> A PATRIARCH.—A well-known character, called Sovereigns. His great age may be partly ascertained by letters patent granted him by Queen Anne herthe venerable patriarch shook his head and said, it

ENGLISHMEN WORKING FOR FOURPENCE A WEEK. -Every day is making awful disclosures of the unparalleled sufferings and total destitution of the working classes. These disclosures contain facts which cannot be contemplated without feelings of High-street, Whitechapel, to adopt some plan calcu- not dismiss the should never prosper in the world again." present frightful distress. Mr. Weekly presided. that they were worse off in 1826. - That he denied, for he could prove that they were now paying 40 per cent. more for provisions than in 1826. So wretched were the weavers that they were compelled to conopular among all classes of the community.

Upon the termination of these labours Mr. Rigby from hunger they would devour them before they eturned to his former situation with Mr. Smith, and were cooled. Mr. Sydney said that he was most were cooled. Mr. Rigby's life sirce, may be read in the progress bishop £19,000 a year, while the people, who in the immediately dragged his brother away, and on at mediately disappeared, and was not again heard of hour of danger should be their country's hope, pride, tempting to pull Hewitt away also, he lost his senses until his arrival in Edinburgh. Familiar as we are

ciples he is now an honoured instrument in reducing certainly make her flags stream behind. Here the dangerous spots connected with railway traffic in the master, who had several times called 'silence,' kingdom. In addition to the two curved lines Mr. Rigby has been married many years and has had summoned the three boys by name, and Master Over- branching from Liverpool and Manchester to the x children, of whom two only are now living. reach, who sat on the next form, exclaimed with Grand Junction line there is the main line leading In concluding this brief outline of a life, every step ill-natured exultation, Won't you catch it! But between Liverpool and Manchester, another line who was thereupon ordered to hold out his hand; and Manchester Railway Companies use every The principal feature of Mr. Rigby's character-(and | but just as he was about to receive what boys usually | effort for securing a degree of safety to the public. in saying this we feel we shall have the spontaneous term a pancake, Frank stepped forward and declared A large number of policemen and pointmen are on

A Case of Stanvation.—On Friday last, a man, and the other from Messrs. Muspratt and Co.'s

LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE contains, at the present

A DISCRIMINATING PRECEPTOR.—A schoolmaster in Cornwall, advertising his establishment, says :-Prayer Book, a knife and fork, three towels, and a impure to sustain life, and the attempt to recover years of age. silver dessert spoon; all of which, except the books, the bodies was necessarily abandoned. When the CAUGHT IN

Nor Bad, if True,-The Bishop of London, a short time since, made a speech to the chapters of St. Paul's Cathedral, against the wooden block pavement which the chapters thought of putting down round St. Paul's Church-yard. When the Bishop had finished, the Rev. Sydney Smith replied to him thus—" After the speech with which her husband, James Peebles, a labourer, having deour heads together."

effect of this fatal malady has occurred within the villain again abandoned her; and, after disposing of last few days to a respectable working man occupying the whole of her household effects, she had to have for the honour of "God's house," who, having come Coroner's warrant, to take their trial at the next a small cottage about a mile north of St. Alban's recourse to the cold hand of charity, which, in her His name was John Harding. In the month of distressed condition, she found it impossible to do.—October last, whilst in the act of holding a stick Dundee Advertiser. before a dog near his cottage, the animal suddenly PARSONS' FEES FOR FUNERAL SERVICE, BAPTISMS, gregation, and the moral benefit of the offender. of hydrophobia, he studiously avoided all mention fees, hung up in the vestry room, which at some a most barbarous murder, committed on a servant of his suspicions to his friends, anxious, as he said period has been agreed to by the minister and pagirl, by a party of three excavators, on the road benot left any family to deplore his loss.

> accident belonging to Messrs. Job and Page Taylor, at Darlaston, a frightful accident occurred on Tuesday morning. Three men and a boy were descending to their work, when the skip on which they were standing, before their heads were lower than the mouth of the pit, got detached from the rope, and weeks ago, the Beverley Town Council sent up a the water; the boat drifting away at the same time, they fell a depth of more than thirty yards. They memorial to the Home Secretary, to remonstrate his own crew were deprived of the power to assist were all pitiably mutilated. Henry Itch, who has with him upon the nomination of several gentlemen him, and after hanging by the broken painter atleft a wife and six children, was killed on the spot; of Conservative principles to be justices of the bo- tached to the drifting boat, until seemingly exand two others, Henry Sedley and George White. rough. Sir J. Graham's answer came in due course, hausted, he sank to rise no more. It is lamentable house, without families, have died since. Richard informing the Mayor that the Council had nothing to add that Mrs. Smith was on board the vessel, and Simcox, the boy, is in a dangerous state, with both whatever to do with the recommendation of justices; consequently a spectator of her husband's melan-

when she expired, a victim to the absurd supersti- | Tories. tion of the dreadful consequences of breaking a looking glass !- Hampshire Standard.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE AT SOUTHAMPION .- A fine youth, about fifteen years of age, named Hewitt, a fortunate, because he had five days work in the son of the coachman of the Southampton and Bath stamped with the image of the living God should suspended over a reservoir of water, through which phere without causing assistance to be immediately civic dignity. - Scotsman.

at hand in case of an accident." FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LIVERPOOL AND MANcrossing the railway within a distance of 200 yards

wish which exists in many thousand minds,—may he leading from Messrs. Muspratt's works across the leading from Messrs. Muspratt's works across the leading from Messrs. Muspratt's works across the on Wednesday morning, information was brought to leading from Messrs. Muspratt's works across the on Wednesday morning, information was brought to leading from Messrs. Muspratt's works across the on Wednesday morning, information was brought to Liverpool and Manchester Railway. On reaching witness that it was believed deceased had died sudaged twelve years, the son of Stephen Futter, lying the gate opening on to the railway a very long denly. Witness accordingly went to her room, and upon a bedstead, with only some wet straw and an luggage train from Manchester to Liverpool was found the door locked. He knocked and called, but old cloth to cover him, in an out-house or shed passing along the line on the side of the road on decrased did not answer. He then broke the door Local and General Entelligence.

A knife and a passed them, and the boy was suffering, and the last waggon had passed them, and the hast waggon had passed them, and then, posture before the fire-place. A knife and a piece of fearing that the passenger train from Manchester would be upon them.

GLOSSOP.—Ancient Forestry.—On Saturday longer, had be continued day last, Ceurt No. 70, of the Ancient Order of the fire-place attached to the said cottage. The rain was pouring which they were standing. They quietly waited open, and found deceased dead, and in a kneeling Jan. 14 and Feb. 8, at eleven, at the Commercial until the last waggon had passed them, and then, posture before the fire-place. A knife and a piece of fearing that the passenger train from Manchester would be upon them for the fire then broke the door open, and found deceased dead, and in a kneeling Jan. 14 and Feb. 8, at eleven, at the Commercial until the last waggon had passed them, and then, posture before the fire-place. A knife and a piece of fearing that the post of the fire boy could not have lived many days longer, had he continued the possibility of an accordance of the fire-place. At this moment John Dawson a point open attended to the said cottage. The rain was pouring which they were standing. They quietly waited open, and found deceased dead, and in a kneeling Jan. 14 and Feb. 8, at eleven, at the Commercial value of the fire-place. A knife and a piece of the fire-place. Foresters, held their anniversary at the house of Mr. where he was; I applied for an order to have the accident. At this moment John Dawson, a point-completely extinct. Deceased was suffering under ruptcy. Groom, Abchurch-lane, official assignee; James Collier, Commercial Inn, Rose Green, Glos-boy admitted into St. Faith's Union Workhouse, to man, stationed on the side of the line to which they consumption, and was in a very destitute condition; Tucker, Bank Chambers, Lothbury. sop, when upwards of eighty of the members partook of an excellent and substantial dinner.

Which place he was taken on Saturday, Dec. 11. were running, saw the Liverpool and Manchester her only means of subsistence being a trifle that thomas Fitt Balls, coach and omnibus proprietor, which place he was taken on Saturday, Dec. 11. Were running, saw the Liverpool and Manchester her only means of subsistence being a trifle that thomas Fitt Balls, coach and omnibus proprietor, which place he was taken on Saturday, Dec. 11. Were running, saw the Liverpool and Manchester her only means of subsistence being a trifle that the substantial dinner. took of an excellent and substantial dinner.

HORSFORTH.—The members of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 40, in the Leeds District of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, assembled on Christmas-day to celebrate their anniversary at the Horse and Jockey Inn. The dinner was served up by the worthy host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Craven, in a first-rate style.

Mr. Priestley, surgeon at St. Faith's Union, deposed —I steeded at St. Faith's Workhouse on Saturday, December 11, and found the boy William Futter of travelling, somewhere about thirty miles an deserted her for several years past. Some time ago she had applied to the parish where she then lived, but all she could get consisted of a few coals and Feb. 8, at eleven, at the Hop Market, Worcester. Horse and Jockey Inn. The dinner was served up by the worthy host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Craven, in a first-rate style.

Mr. Priestley, surgeon at St. Faith's Union, deposed —I steered at St. Faith's Workhouse on Saturday, December 11, and found the boy William Futter out, and he and another of the commanded to make them ago she had applied to the parish where she then fully acquainted with their danger; the one lad after he was brought into the workhouse, and I she could get consisted of a few coals and Feb. 8, at eleven, at the Hop Market, Worcester. Worcester. Stated that deceased lived with her in the room where she was found dead. Witness, and Feb. 8, at one, at the Clarendon rooms, Liverpool; Holme, Loftus, and Young, New concepts and several years past. Some time of travelling, somewhere about thirty miles an house of a friend in Cromer-street. Her husband had deserted her for several years past. Some time ago she had applied to the parish where she then ago she had applied to the parish where she then ago she had applied to the parish where she then ago she had applied to the parish where she then one lad after he was brought into the workhouse, and I she could get consisted of a few coals and Feb. 8, at eleven, at the Hop Market, Worcester. Same the street in Strond a few years ago had £2 0s. 6d. for weaving this and found he was wasting from want of food. It struck him with dreadful and death-like violence. been stopping with her during the last eight months. What is called a stripe cloth, it is now wove threa the proper use of it. He is too ill to attend here in the centre of the rails at a distance, as afterwards out, had not witness given her food. When she to-day, and has scarcely the power of articulation. measured, of thirty-six yards from the spot at which could she paid witness a shilling a week for being more than 16s. in the pound less. And mark, out of Yesterday he could hardly walk across the room. he received the blow. Both his legs were cut off by allowed to lodge with her, but latterly she had not Strand, London; Ward and Son, Loeds. The local sharps and the strand sharps and sha more than 16s. in the pound less. An 1 mark, out of the teachers, howtere, continued to be gratuitous. A library of one
hundred and twenty volumes was formed by the contribitions of the members; classes for instruction in reading, writing, accounts, music, and eccusion, was
under dunder the general superintendence of Mr.

Rishwas mark out of the teachers, howtere, continued to be gratuitous. A library of one
hundred and twenty volumes was formed by the contribitions of the members; classes for instruction in reading, writing, accounts, music, and elevent, and someformed under the general superintendence of Mr.

Rishwas mark out of the teachers, howtere, continued to be gratuitous. A library of one
the 12s. there is 8d. or sometimes 1s. to be paid out of
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the was lying quite
without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not strength without the proper necessaries of life, but could not s

FIRE DAMP EXPENSION AND LOSS OF THREE silver dessert spoon; all of which, except the books, become the proprietor's perquisite on the pupil quitting school." The conscientious pedagogue seems to think that the Bible and Prayer Book may be well think that the Bible and Prayer Book may be well together with the ropes, &c., and could not be extinguished for several days. Five horses were in extinguished for several days. Five horses were in -Worcestershire Chroniele.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE, - A woman named Mary Stuart, or Peebles, residing in the Wallace Fens, was found lying lifeless in bed, betwixt her two children, on the morning of Thursday week It is thought that she died from utter starvation, your Lordship has favoured us, I will only say, that serted her without making the smallest provision for in an unbecoming manner, reproved him. An old I think there will be no difficulty in putting down her or her family. She had become sickly, and had and worthy member of the church, in the plenitude this wooden block pavement, if we can only lay all received a small sum for her support from the Kirk- of his zeal for order and decorum, instantly jamped Session; but the man returned, and the poor up, and called out." Bring the rascal down, and I'll woman's pittance was withdrawn. In this helpless kick his a—e." No sooner was the threat uttered, HYDROPHOBIA.-A lamentable instance of the condition, with increasing sickness, the cold-hearted than the young urchin was dragged down, and

snapped at it, and in doing so the animal slightly &c .- The amount received by clergymen for reading grazed his wrist. Very soon after, the dog was shot, the funeral service over their deceased parishioners, and although Harding felt a presentiment that he for the erection of tombstones, &c., varies in almost should ultimately fall a victim to the insidious disease every parish. It is usually regulated by a scale of Dec. 23.—Intelligence has just been received here of during his sufferings, to prevent uneasiness in their rishioners, and afterwards been confirmed by the tween Winchester and Southampton. It appears minds on the subject. He continued in his usual vicar-general. The confirmation of this officer has that the young woman was walking towards Southhealth until Saturday evening, when he selt a painful been supposed to give great weight to the document, ampton, rather late last evening, having been ensensation in the arm and shoulder, and early the to invest it, some persons have declared, with 'all following morning other symptoms presented them-selves, which exciting alarm in his friends, medical ney Church Rate case, the scale which governs that aid was called in, and subsequently several gentlemen | parish was produced in evidence. One of its regu- her she gave him a shilling to go into a public house of the medical profession attended, who did every lations is, that for every corpse removed out of the on the roadside to refresh himself. While he was thing in their power to alleviate the patient's suffer- parish, to be paid the whole dues to the minister, sitting there, three excavators walked in, one carings. On Tuesday morning the sufferer refused all churchwardens, clerk, and sexton, as if buried in liquids, and appeared agitated at the sight of his the churchyard. Dr. Lushington declared that tea; the symptoms gradually increased, and in the regulation to bej'illegal from beginning to end; to have them taken into custody. Several persons afternoon he became so violent that it was found that the vicar-general's authority amounted to no- went immediately in search of the young woman, necessary to have recourse to a straight waistcoat | thing in such matters; and that the fees usually and found her murdered, which atrocious act was and other means of restraint. He foamed at the demanded by clergymen at interments, marriages, committed (there is not the shadow of a doubt of the mouth, his tongue being constantly in motion, and &c., were mere gratuities, destitute of any legal fact) by the three ruffians who had just been sehis pulse at 120, still at times he was perfectly sensi- sanction, and could not be enforced. The opinion of cured. ble, and a few minutes before eleven p. m.. his suf-this eminent judge ought to be generally known, as ferings were terminated in death. He was in the the common impression among the clergy is, that 26th year of his age, married, but fortunately has their title to these fees is as well grounded as their right to tithe, and they usually exact the one with as Holland. The schooner Stourbridge was coming DREADFUL COAL PIT ACCIDENT.-At a coal pit much pertinacity as the other. Their own impresof paupers. - Morning Chronicle.

FROM THE QUEEN'S SECRETARY OF STATE -A few back on the gunwale, he was stunned and fell into his legs and one arm broken-Staffordshire Examiner. and at a meeting of the Town Council, which was choly death. A light sloop was going down the forthwith convened, the Mayor in the chair, Mr. river, with the wind in her favour, at the mement of Singular Death.—A lady arrived in Exeter last Alderman Simpson moved that the memorial sent to the catastrophe, and although passing within twenty Monday week, bringing a female servant with her the Home Secretary, together with his answer, be or thirty yards, those on board were deaf to the On the day after her arrival the latter broke a looking-glass. She became greatly alarmed at the him, and seconded by Mr. Fussey, that the reply be save their Captain. trifling accident, covered the glass over with a hand- entered on the minutes. Mr. Daniel Boyes moved, THREATENING OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN ENGLAND kerchief, and turned it to the wall that she might as an amendment, "That it be committed to the AND THE UNITED STATES.—We have reason to bethe greatest horror. On Thursday night the skeinsilk dyers held a public meeting in the Social Hall,
how the state of the conviction that it flames, as an insult to the Council, and this was lieve that a very serious misunderstanding now seconded by Mr. Edward Page, and carled by ten exists between the British Government and the letter handed to him by his Worship, and he forth- the unwillingness of the American President Haunted by this idea, she became sad and dejected, with put it into the fire, to the great amusement of to apologise for the detention of a British and went to bed on Wednesday, two days after the the audience. On a division, there appeared for the subject (M'Leod) on an unfounded charge; and, on burning—Mr. Thomas Sandwith and Mr. John Jack-the other, from the alleged fact that vessels engaged James M. Robinson, Mr. Wm. Hodgson, and Mr. without as yet receiving satisfactory answers; and Richard Carter, councillors; and the whole ten considering the fresh obligations imposed on this a perfect prostration of strength and spirits. She Liberals. Against it-Mr. Thomas Simpson, Mr. country by the new anti-slave treaty, it is much to continued to sink till twelve o'clock the next day, Wm. Fussey, and Mr. George Stephenson, grocer;

WONDERFUL INSTANCE OF SAGACITY IN A DOG.-About eight months ago, a gentleman belonging to this city embarked at Port Philip for Scotland. In the bustle and confusion of preparing for so long a voyage a favourite dog disappeared about a couple of days before the vessel in which he returned left Port Philip; and as all the inquiry he was able to make surprised by a visit from the animal he had left in Port Philip about eight months before. Upon inquiry it turns out that the dog had gone aboard aboard, he resolutely refused to be put ashore, and by dint of sheer resolution obtained a passage. On his arrival in London it is ascertained that he visited pension of £400,000 a year. Some other noble per- fellow apprentice and the gasometer. Mr. Ball, on the lodgings formerly occupied by his master, and, sonage £50.600; this bishop £15,182, and that seeing the dreadful situation of the poor youths, failing in discovering the object of his search, imfrom the water. On being taken out, medical assist- many thousand miles from home, his refusal to quit BOYISH MAGNANIMITY. On going to school, Frank ance was procured, but all attempts to restore him it, his visit to the former lodgings of his master on

IRISH ELECTIONEERING.-Mr. Thomas Clarkson has published a letter to the Lord Mayor to contra-CHESTER RAILWAY.—It is with deep regret we have nell gave currency at the previous Repeal meeting. about one Reilly, a coal porter, whose "gallantry was said to have converted the said Clarkson from a Tory to a supporter of Mr. O'Connell—" The simple facts (says Mr. Clarkson) are, that Reilly was one of a furious mob, who, in order to coerce me to vot: Inn. Nottingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Jones, Trinder, for you, attacked my house, and by vollies of paving and Tudway. John-street, Bedford-row, and Mr. Brown, stones smashed not only all of the glass but the wood-work of the sashes of the windows in front; and that being anxious to avoid a collision, but determined to defend my person, I armed myself with a gun, and endeavoured to escape from the back of my house, but was intercepted by some of the most daring of the mob breaking into the rear of the premises; the foremost of whom was the sober and industrious Reilly, who was wounded when endea. Bristol. vouring to seize me. He was by this means placed hors de combat, so that I never was in his power for a moment. I did, however, fall into the hands of his associates; who appear to have been mostly coal-porters, to whom you or your committee, as it would seem, let the cars hired for the election, and on which your own name appeared most conspicuous. are called at the Corn Exchange, such treatment as I was led to expect. They robbed me of every article was held to my throat; and I was at length dragged of each other, one leading from the Vulcan Foundry, tally-room, where I was threatened with instant violently into a dark cellar, exactly under your own

timed under the general superintendence of Mr. Rigby as president. While thus engaged in communicating instruction to the young persons whose education had been so wordily neglected in early life, Mr. Rigby's attention was directed to the agistation for the factery workers, which was about that time commenced by Richard Onatter, the hole which time commenced by Richard Onatter, the Rr. G. S. Bull, the late Michael Thomas Sadler, and others; and seeing how materially such a measure would aid his encayours to elevate the mental and

Suicide of A Miser.—On Wednesday week, moment, a larger number of inmates than it ever Lives .- An explosion of fire-damp took place at wretched old miser, who is said to be worth upheld before. There are now nearly 2,000 paupers in Horn, near Halesowen, in the colliery of Mr. wards of £10,000, named Thomas Tattershall, of the house.

Attwood. A man named Churchill, another named Stead, near Rochdale, committed suicide by drown-Jones, and a boy, were in the pit, and fell a sacrifice. ing himself in a stream of water near his own house. Their bodies have not yet been recovered repeated He had been in a low state of mind for some months attempts were made on Wednesday last to descend past, he having lately lost £400 through the failure Every boarder must be supplied with a Bible and the shaft, but the atmosphere was found to be too of a relative. The deceased was upwards of seventy

CAUGHT IN TIME.—Samuel Heyward, a clerk in the service of the Manchester and Bolton Railway Company, was charged before the magistrates at the Salford Town-Hall, with embezzling money to the amount of £1,000, the property of his employers. He was pursued to Liverpool, and apprehended on Wednesday morning in a vessel which had just cleared the port for Philadelphia.

Scene in a Church.—The following ludicrous scene occurred a few weeks ago, at a village church not a hundred miles from Stallingborough. The clergyman, observing a boy in the gallery behaving handed over to the tender mercies of the old zealot out of his pew to meet him, took him by the collar, and very plentifully applied his foot to the boy's posteriors, to the no small amusement of the conwhom he told to "go in peace, and sin no more." Lincoln Mereury. . . .

gaged as a servant to a family in this neighbourhood. She was accompanied for some distance on the road by her father, and when he separated from rying a bundle, which the father knew to belong to his daughter. He, of course, took immediate steps

DISTRESSING LOSS OF LIFE IN THE HUMBER. On Friday morning last, a distressing loss of life occurred on the other side of the river, near New up, having a boat in tow, when the painter giving being lost, threw himself over the stern of the vessel BEVERLEY TOWN COUNCIL.—BURNING OF A LETTER | into the boat, but unfortunately alighting with his

to three; and the beadle was called in, and the United States, arising on the one hand from be feared that something unpleasant may occur between both Governments. Our information on this subject is derived from a most authentic source.-Morning Herald.

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Dec. 24. BANKRUPTS.

Frederick Thomas West, Commercial-wharf, Commercial-road, Lumbeth, coal-merchant, Jan. 7, at two, Feb. 4, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, B singhall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Stevens, Wilkinson, and Satchell, Queen-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings.

Thomas Berriman, Peckham-grove, Camberwell, builder, Jan. 5, at two, Feb. 4, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Tilleard and Son, Old Jewry; official assignce, Mr.

Charles Robottom, Holborn-hill, tavern-keeper, Jan. 11, at two, Feb. 4, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor. Mr. Warlters, Castle street, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Fredericks'-place, Old Jewry. Henry Clark, Fleet-street, brush-manufacturer, Jan.

8, at half-past twelve, Feb. 4. at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Weston, St. James's-square; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's place, Old Jewry. Ann Phillips and James Phillips, Whitechapel-road. window-glass cutters, Jan. 4, Feb. 4, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Henderson, Mansell-street, Goodman's Fields; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury. Robert Richards, James Briant, and James Coker,

the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Pike, Old Burlington-street; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall street. John Fowkes, Beeston, Nottinghamshire, grocer, Jan. 5, Feb. 4, at twelve, at the George the Fourth

Shadwell, rope-makers, Jan. 4, Feb. 5, at twelve, at

of Nottingham. Thomas Barnsley, Tipton, Staff-rdshire, enginemaker, Dec. 31, Feb. 4, at two, at the Waterloo Rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Miller and Fallows, Piccadilly; and Mr. Hill, Birmingham. James Ford, Bristol, cooper, Jan. 7, Feb. 4, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Messra. White and Eyre, Bedford-row; and Messra Bevan,

William Horsnaill, Dover, carpenter, Dec. 31, at one, Feb. 4, at twelve, at the Shakspeare Hotel, Dover. Solicitors, Mr. Kennett, Dover; and Messrs, Hawkins, Bloxam, and Stoker, New Boswell-court, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Thomas Benrose, Spalding, Lincolnshire, grocer, Dec. 31, at ten, Feb. 4, at one, at the White Hart Inn. I received from the 'patriotic body of men,' as they Spalding. Solicitors, Mr. Edwards, Spalding, and Messrs. Tooke and Son, Bedford-row.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. Colton and E. Colton, Kingston-upon-Hull, whipmanufacturers.- J. Parlane and R. Buchannan, Liverpool, timber-merchants.-J. Watson and J. Booth, Wath-upon-Dearne, Yorkshire, common-brewers -T. Rigby and G. Rigby, Liverpool, cart-owners.-P. Jackson and T. Malley, Luncaster, coach-builders.-G. Parke and R. Parke, Whitby, Yorkshire, woollen-

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Dec. 28. BANKRUPIS.

Joel Gardiner, common brewer, Bristol, to surrender

Inn. London. James Bedford, chemist, Hunslet Moor-side, Leeds, Jan. 13, and Feb. 8, at two, at the Commissioners'rooms, Leeds. Robinson and Barlow, Essex street,

MATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT LEEDS. On Monday morning, an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Henry Hoyle, twenty-five years of age, an engineer on the North Midland Railway, who died in the Leeds General Infirmary on Saturday morning, from injuries occasioned by the breaking of a wheel, on No. 18, locomotive engine, with which he was conveying a fest train from Derby to Leeds, on the Wednesday

The inquest was attended by Mr. Pattison, the cempany's secretary, from London, Mr. Eddison, of Leeds, solicitor to the company, and Mr. Creag, the manager of the Leeds station, and it is but justice to may, that every facility was offered by the company. in the course of the enquiry, which lasted several hours.

The following evidence was adduced:-

five minutes past three; we ought to have been there | ton, he was perfectly sober. at fourteen minutes past three. We travelled from Normanton at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. We could not go fast. Heyle said he could not get his its general excellence. steem up, as the coke was very bad. I was in the secend-class carriage, where the break is, next to the went minutely through the whole of it, and pointed tender, when the accident happened. I was looking out to the Jury the law as applicable to the case. out of the window at the time I saw the engine and tander leave the carriages and run across the line. The a short consultation, returned a verdict of " Accidenaccident happened about fifty yards from the bridge taldeath," expressing an opinion that the iron of the in were lifted up, and were thrown off the rails; the wheels properly tested. couplings had been broken that attached the tender to the carriages. Hoyle was laid close by the tender. He was insensible, and very much cut about the head; he TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER, was removed in about fifteen minutes; the stoker was stending near, not much hert. I found the engine off the line about thirty yards from the carriages, nearly at the bottom of the embankment. The fore wheel of the engine was broken; the tyre had come off it. I cannot say whether this injury arose before the engine get off the line or not. I observed nothing on the line to obstruct the progress of the engine. At the time of the accident we were going twenty-five miles an hour. It was quite light. I cannot form an opinion

Mr. Allanson, house surgeon at the Leeds Infirmary. The deceased was brought to the Infirmary about halfpast seven on Wednesday evening. He was insensible. His skull was severely fractured on the left-side, and he was bleeding from the left ear; several portions of bone had entered the brain; these were removed by Mr. Smith. He died about three o'clock on Friday morning; he never spoke after he was brought in. The severe injuries done to the brain were the cause of

as to the cause of the accident. Hoyle was a sober

Mark Wakefield, the foreman of the engines, at Derby. Was at Derby on Wednesday, when No. 18 engine started. I examined her at half-past twelve o'clock, at which time I considered her all right. The tyre of the wheels was of wrought iron; the engine has been in use since hisy last; no fresh wheels have been since that time put on; but this wheel that is broken had been mended a little on the flurge in July last; the wheel had failed a little. I have seen the tyre of the wheel since the accident, but have not examined it: there is no difference in the construction of the wheels. I considered the wheel to be perfectly safe when it left Derby; I could not tell where the wheel had been repaired after it had been done: I thought it as strong and as good as a new wheel.

John Morris, Esq., of Hunslet. I was on the Wakenot see anything on the line to retard its progress. I it. I immediately went to the spot. I was probably from one to two hundred yards from the place. When I got up I saw Hoyle laid near the tender; the engine was entirely off the line, and down the embankment: the tender was also on the slope. I did not examine the engine: a man was holding Hoyle, and he said he was dead. One of the rails, over which

no watch to guide me. I was told by a person in the different version of the matter. He says the workmen same carriage that it wanted twenty minutes to four were lowering the powder into a shaft, and let a spark fall I was in a third clas carriage; about a mile before the as being the most correct. The force of the explosion accident happened, an unusual quantity of hot coals was felt to within five or six miles of this city. At afraid and stood up: I have travelled a great deal on alarm the inhabitants, who imagined for some time that the line, and never experienced the coals fly into the they had been visited by an earthquake. Almondabury is carriage so much before; we then got into an extra seven miles' distent from the scene of the explosion. speed. In my opinion, we were travelling not less than forty miles an hour. I was standing up when the acciconsider the rails there are not evenly laid. The deexased was in liquor; I observed it after the accident happened; he smelt strong of wine. I held him up when I smelt his breath; I covered his face with my handkerchief, and washed him afterwards; he vomited sent for, who attended immediately, and paid every attention to the deceased. I have no hesitation in saying we were going at the rate of forty miles an

detained there some minutes. Cressey recalled.—It is usual to stop some minutes at Normanton. We leave carriages there both for York before our time; it was thirty-five minutes past three when we got to Normanton, and 45 minutes past three the time to arrive at Normanton is fourteen; minutes past three. The usual time from Normanton to Leeds journey. I did not hear any complaint of quick travelling from any of the passengers. I think there is no

Thomas Dobson, engineer, of Darby. I am in the service of the North Midland Railway Company, and superintend the repairs of the locomotive engines. last; on that occasion the flange was repaired, it had making such provisions by law, so far as they may given way a little longitudinally; there had been and constitutionally do so, for the removal at their comungoundness in the iron; the tire was all taken off, mencement, and at the option of the party, of all it quite sound. It is the duty of Wakefield to exa- involve the faithful observance and execution of our mine the engines before they go out; they come into international obligations, from the state to the my hands when they want repairing. My opinion of federal judiciary. This Government, by our institu-the quality of the iron from which this tire is made, is tions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and that, on the whole, it is toler bly good iron, and sufficient preservation of amicable relations with the nacient for the purpose for which it is intended; some tions of the earth, and ought to possess, without parts of it are good and others indifferent. It was a question, all the reasonable and proper means of very severe frost on Wednesday, and this, in my maintaining the one and preserving the other. opinion, had acted upon the iron, and had assisted any Whilst just confidence is felt in the judiciary of the mischief which might have been going on I cannot states, yet this Government ought to be competent detect any flaw in any part of it. If the line was in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which uneven it might accelerate an accident. I do not think have been devolved upon it under the organic law by extra speed would occasion it. I cannot tell whether the states themselves." the tire had broken before the engine was off the line or not. If the tire had come off the wheel it would ot have stopped its passage across the other though it might have retarded it. John Fotherby of Sheffield, machine maker.—I was

a pa-senger by the train when the accident happened. I got in at Barnsley, which place we left a little after three o'clock; we stopped a short time at Normanton; I can scarcely form an opinion as to the rate of speed from Barnsley to Normanton; I think we were going quicker when the accident happened than at any former were going at the rate of thirty miles an hour; we had not been long at that rate. The accident happened in a moment. I stood up, and enw the engine going down the embankment; we were passing it. I did ing paragraph :not notice the wheels of the engine when I saw it passing; I examined the wheels afterwards; I found

alarm expressed.

engineer whistled twice, and I ran to the break on the G vernment, general war must be the inevitable to destroy the aristocratic influence at home, instead the same for dinner, from the 1st of January to the our agricultural population from the healthy and tender; I then saw the engine run off the line, and result." down the bank. I did not know the cause of the accident until it was over. I am not aware of any unhappened. I do not know that there is any defect. do not think the engine would have run off the livre further notice, with the mere expression of a had not the tire come off first. I cannot account for the tire coming off. The wheel and tire were hoth perfect, so far as I know. I was thrown within a few yards of Hoyle; I had a rib broken, and received come bruises. To the best of my belief, it was e atirely accidental, and no blame attached to Hoyle. I am sure we never went at the rate of forty miles an hour: I do not think we went so much as thirty. I think it was about four o'clock. I am sure Hoyle was, perfectly

William Burdett - I am a guard on the North Mid-John Cressy-1 was upper guard on the North Mid- land Railway, and was in the same carriage with Cressey land Railway from Derby to Leeds, on Wednesday last at the time of the accident. I believe we were behind I have been nearly two years in the situation. I knew our time, but I don't know as to the tir as. We were Henry Hoyle; he was a driver on the North Midland going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. I am Railway. We left Derby at one o'clock. There were sure we never went so much as forty. He wie complained four first class, one third, and three second class care that his coke was bad, and said he could not get his riages. We were flitten minutes late at Belper; we steam up. We have travelled fast er. I have not did not make up the lost time. Hoyle was noticed any unevenness in the rails at this particular perfectly sober during the whole journey. I believe place, nor am I aware that it is un wen between there the engines are always examined at Derby before and Woodlesford. I cannot speak as to the precise starting. We got to Normanton at thirty time of the accident. I had spoken to Hoyle at Swin-

Mr. Thomas Dyson, assistant engineer on the railway, had frequently examined the line, and deposed as to

This being the whole of the evidence, the Coroner After the very luminous summing up, the Jury after which crosses the Wak-field road; the engine stopped tire was not of the best quality, and recommending the on the curbankment. The wheels of the carriage I was Railway Company in future to have the iron used for

> AND LOSS OF LIFE ON TH. LINE OF THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY.

One of those frightful accidents, attended with the

Bristol, Tuesday A.tarnoon.

sacrifice of human life, consequent on the careless use of gunpowder, and which, since the commencement of the various great railway and other undertakings, have been of too frequent occurrence in this kingdom, took place yesterday (Monday), on the line of the Gloucester and Bristol Railway (now in course of construction) in Gloucestershire. The accident was of the most serious the fatal mischiefs of the bank system. description; three of the unfortunate labourers employed on the line were killed upon the spot. their bodies being frightfully mutilated by the force of the conveyed to the infirmary in this city, where they now melancholy and fatal occurrence; he does not seem capable of giving a very clear account of the matter, but his statement is as follows: - The labourers in the employ of one of the contractors were engaged in excavating closed. some earth-work in the neighbourhood of Wickwar. for the purpose of making a tunnel, and on their leaving off work at the close of the last week, they placed a barrel, containing about half a cwt. of gunpowder, in the mouth of the excavation, thinking that by so doing they should secure it at once from depredation, and from the action of the weather. On Monday morning, one of the men, named Henry Williams, who is a blacksmith, was directed to point and sharpen some aware or not of the presence of the gunpowder does not seem very clear, but he went on working in the field road on Wednesday afternoon, on the new cut- usual manner, by heating the iron and beating it on strike me that it was going at an unusual rate. I did the time of the accident there were eight men in the tunnel and its immediate neighbourhood. Three of pened. I observed the engine all in a moment dart blewn to a considerable distance, where they were of duty, to the elective body. It remains to be seen considerable eminence says: across the line, and the carriages seemed to be passing afterwards found dreadfully scorched and mutilated: one of them was without his head, which was forced to a great distance from the trunk. Hodges states that as that this last atrocity will be borne. two of the dead men were named Matthew Stephens and James Bennet; the name of the third he does not remember having heard, but he says he is quite sure that three were killed. The names of the five men at present in the infirmary are, Thomas White, who has the engine had crossed was broken, but there was no lost one eye, and the other is dreadfully injured, and obstruction at all on the line on which the train was whose body is burnt and bruised in every part; George Collins, much burnt, and has received an extensive Robert Craven, servant to Mr. Bateson, of Wortley, wound of the leg; John Hodges, much burnt on the who was also on the Wakefield read, corroborated the face and legs: Lewis Crew, much burnt and bruised Henry Williams, ditto, ditto. The explosion blew the John Tuke, fishmonger, of Barnsley. I was on the blacksmith's shop and a mill-pound on the works all to from which they never turn aside even for a motrain when the accident happened on Wednesday last, atoms, and scattered the stones, &c., in all directions. I joined it at Cudworth station; the train was sixteen I; may be readily imagined that the utmost consternaminutes behind its time; we left Cudworth at four tion and alarm was produced in Wickwar and the minutes past three. In my opinion, we travelied too neighbourhood, the inhabitants being for some time o'clock: when we got to Normanton, we were before working man who came here this afterneon, and who time, and were detained there some minutes. I had says he was in Wickwar at the time, gives a somewhat

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1842.

President says :-

President holds that:-

wrong done to the United States by the invasion of rights as an independent power, has yet been made." He denies the right of any country to invade the territorics of another under any pretext unless when time—we were then going very quick. I can form no a confessed and voluntarily acknowledged inability opinion as to the time it occured. I should think we to enforce its own laws renders the Government nugatory and helpless. He puts the question we

think in a very clear and just light, in the follow-

the tire all detached from the wheel; it was laid on shall appear that the Caroline was governed by a it all comes to. To us it appears marvellously like the down line, about thirty yards from the engine. I hostile intent, or had made common cause with those examined the metal, and having been amongst it all, who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so my life, I should my that it is of a very indifferent far as he [the owner] is concerned, there can be no quality; it appeared to me at the time to be more like claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat Government has, by its wasteful extravagance, imeast metal than wrought. I had no idea at the time which the Government would feel itself bound to prothat it was wrought iron. I did not hear any of the secute; since he would have acted not only in derogapassengers complain of the speed, nor did I hear any tion of the rights of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; that is a ques-Wm Walker—I am a stoker on the North Midland tion which, however settled, in no manner involves take off our surplus population and recruit our Railway. I knew Hoyle, the deceased, and have done the higher consideration of the violation of territorial ever since the Sheffield and Rotherham line opened, sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognise it as an H has been an engine driver since that period; he admissible practice that each Government in its turn, di not go ont every day, but was two days out and one upon any sudden and unauthorised outbreak on a purchasers; but under such well arranged condiin. I was with him when the accident happened. It frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible wanted twenty minutes to four when we started from for either to have an efficient force on every mile of Normanton: we travelled at the rate of from twenty- it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able five to thirty miles an hour: we had very little fire in to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its by the Imperial Parliament, at any time, in any when the accident happened; I had thrown on all the own hands, and, without even a remonstrance, and way, and to any extent, that our necessities may cake we had at Normanton. The speed had began to in the absence of any pressing or overruling ne-

Having thus frankly stated the grounds which abroad." evenness in the rails at the place where the accident the American nation have to think themselves ill used in the affair, it is passed by as unworthy of

"Hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at

On the subject of the new regulations among European nations for the suppression of the slave trade, by which the right to detain and search all suspected vessels is recognised, the President holds most unequivocal language. He deprecates the slave traffic as strongly as possible, but demurs, in toto: to the subjection of American ships and citizens to not been parties:-

ight to detain American ships on the high seas can influences might prove insufficient to enforce." be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detenion, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and Government will not cease to urge upon that of may hereafter be, subjected by the exercise of rights and proper.'

find any such thing in it.

explosion; and five others were so seriously injured as his confidence in his people by opening them in per- secondly, point out the best means by which the to render it necessary that they should be immediately son; proceeding to the duty in a close carriage natural capabilities of the land may be developed vived to admit of his conversing on the subject of the the approach of any person within musket-shot, of our disposal. the line of march, except the military on duty; As to the first point, we will cite authorities system, he proceeds to contrast it with what would

> portion of the newspaper press, and by the one hundred and eighty millions! whether the throne of the tyrant be so firmly set

MAINTAIN ITS POPULATION.

Among the various attempts which political econoeyes of the people, in order that they may carry out their nefarious schemes of despotism and plunder, there is one aim, one determined purpose. ment. They never forget to put forth their claims to tax the people in every part of the empire for their own especial profit and advantage. It is not, the American President's Message. This important the labour of the unfortunate exiles, is with them Whig-Radical nowspaper. State document presents, as usual, a striking con- a favourite project. In the article to which we We beg to call the particular attention of our hour. We were before time at Normanton, and were trast to the "infinite deal of nothing" which we are allude on Colonial Government and Taxation, the readers to the following table: drawn up, as it has in the habit of enduring under the name of a royal writer takes vast pains to persuade his readers been from official sources, it has high claims to the be attributed to a want of capability in the land, speech. The document is much too long for us to print. that he is most anxious to promote the welfare most attentive consideration of the whole people but to a want of justice in the system and common and Manchester; the York carriages leave before we But we are glad to perceive that, in so far as the rela- and prosperity of the colonists. His zeal, however, Reasonings may be fallacious, but figures, like facts. do: we were not kept at Normanton because we were tionships of the United States with this country are has carried him too far; and he has let us into the are stubborn things. concerned, its tone is everything that could be de- somewhat startling secret that the prosperity of our when we left, having stopped there ten minutes. It sired-mild and conciliatory, but firm and inde-distant dependencies is to be promoted for the laudwould be near four, by my time-piece, when the acci- pendent—such as befits the mouthpiece of a great able purpose of compelling them to yield a considerdent happened, but I did not look at it particularly; and free people. The result of the M'LEOD affair able portion of revenue, in addition to the local is referred to in terms of satisfactory gratulation; taxation, for the support of the central government at is twenty minutes. I am sure we did not average more , while, in reference to the right claimed by the State home. We have taken some pains in our recent than twenty-five miles an hour at any time of our of New York to adjudicate independently of the articles on Emigration to give to our readers such Federal Government, in a matter which, by the re- information, as might enable them to arrive at just nnevenness in the line at the place where the accident cognition of M'Leon's acts by the British Govern-conclusions as to the designs and effects of the newment had become international in character, the fangled scheme of wholesale transportation. We never had a doubt as to the fact, that either Whigs "I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the or Tories would starve, hang, or banish the people. The engine, No. 18, was repaired in July and August propriety, and, in some degree, the necessity, of providing they could realise a profit by the specula. tion; and we are happy to find that the "liberal' writer in this "liberal" journal fully bears us out and a new piece of flange was welled on; I considered such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may in the opinion we had formed of the unblushing

rascality of both the rival factions. That we may not be accused of misrepresentation.

we will quote the writer's own words:-" It must be a principle in the consideration of the f applicants without due return for the benefit of In reference to the burning of the Caroline, the manner as not only to be no burden to the parent state, but to furnish their quota of aid towards the strength and welfare of the empire at large. This cale "No such atonement as was due for the public In order to that, they must be governed on a scale group done to the United States by the invasion of commensurate with imperial requirements. But if her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her the power of taxation were altogether surrendered to the settlers, they would forget the larger interests in their own pettier objects, and would laugh at exhorta-

tions to tak themselves for imperial interests." Truly, and so they ought. Of what carthly use or moment are "imperial interests" to those whom "imperial" tyranny has compelled to leave their native sheres, and to seek an asylum in the distant wilderness. We especially request our readers to note carefully the sentences which we have printed in Italics; "If, upon a full investigation of all the facts, it and then ask themselves what the plain English of this. "We have colonies which are almost unprofitable to us for want of hands to cultivate them. The poverished the people and exhausted the treasury. Ministers want money, and the aristocracy want places, sinecures, and pensions. The colonies must finances. But how! We have it: we'll sell the unappropriated lands at such a rate as shall tempt tions as shall secure an aristocratic government, and at the same time, subject the colonists to be taxed render desirable, or circumstances advisable." We

first heard a bit of a rap under the engine: the sauction, or to be made on the authority of either be, then, we say, "Don't emigrate at all. Endeavour | curds and whey, and sometimes cold; and they have social system has drawn hundreds of thousands of

conviction long since expressed by us, that there is sufficient for four times the number of the present monstrate.

A writer in the Colonial Gazette, in an article on The Causes of the National Distress." thus coolly nsults his countrymen, and libels Providence:-

"When the extent of the superfices of the British

Islands, and the sum of their actual population, shewn by the recent census to amount to nearly twenty-seven millions of souls, are compared, the any code of maritime regulations to which they have | conviction cannot fail to force itself upon the most offusoate understanding, that the time is fairly come. when England, even if every acre of her soil were However desirous the United States may be for cultivated, can no longer, of herself, supply either the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot con- food or employment for a very large proportion of sent to interpolations into the maritime code at the her children; and though certainly it does not mere will and pleasure of other Governments. We follow, as a principle of justice, that one portion deny the right of any such interpolation to any one, should quit the common territorial inheritance for or all the nations of the earth, without our consent. the mere accommodation of the rest, yet self-preser-We claim to have a voice in all amendments or vation is an influence that will not the less alterations of that code. Certain it is, that if the suggest the expediency of sacrifice which minor

Such are the bold and unblushing statements put forth for the evident purpose of inducing the sons enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties to of labour to forsake the land of their fathers, and to which the United States may not be a party. This seek a distant home; not for the sake of any real Great Britain full and ample remuneration for all advantage it would be to them, but simply that they losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, may become more entirely the bond slaves of the to which American citizens have heretofore been, or profit-mongers and the colonial aristocracy. The which this Government cannot recognise as legitimate writer says "the conviction cannot fail to force itself upon the most offuscate understanding that the time This very proper spirit is characterised by the is fairly come, when England, even if every factions papers as an evidence that the professed acre of her soil were cultivated, can no longer of anxiety of the President for the annihilation of the herself supply either food or employment. for a "wicked traffic" is insincere. No honest man can very large portion of her children." Our understandings may be "most offuscate," at least in the The latter portion of the Message is occupied estimation of Whig traffickers in sophistry and dewith domestic matters. It contains an outline of lusion, but we have the vanity to suppose ourselves the projected new treasury arrangements, which, if not quite destitute of common sense; by the use of the neighbourhood of the small town of Wickwar, adopted, will do much to prevent the recurrence of which we hope to show our readers, firstly, that the lands of the United Kingdom are amply sufficient The French Chambers have been also opened to produce all the necessaries of life for at least he lays by, if all goes well! And what is his remunerasince our last, and the "Citizen King" exhibited four times the number of the existing population: tion? Just the amount of comfort that I have shewn drawn by four horses, and attended by four other and thirdly, exhibit some of the results which would afternoon one of them, John Hodges, is sufficiently re- carriages, precautions having been taken to prevent flow from a proper appropriation of the means at for £250."

even the terraces of the Tuileries gardens were from which our opponents will hardly venture to be accomplished by a more just and rational system dissent. M'Culloch, generally considered an au- of management. He says :-The trial of the conspirators, Quenisser and his thority by the "Liberals," states that the United fellows, has been concluded. Three of them are Kingdom could produce food for one hundred sentenced to death, and seven to various terms of millions of inhabitants. Bishop Warson says that is capable of doing; how many it would maintain; the imprisonment, ranging from five years to life; Great Britain is capable of maintaining thirty description of maintainance; and the surplus, after among whom is M. Dupory, the conductor of the millions of inhabitants; another writer, Dr. Hall, traffic in the manufacturing and commercial market. I fourpence per acre in lots of fifteen acres, with a capi-Journal du Peuple, in whose person the utter pros- says it would support, with ease, ninety millions; tration of the French press is aimed at. A while the Earl of LAUDERDALE, one of the modern of the tools used in excavating. Whether he was spirited protest has been published by the greater political economist school, declares it might support

"On the most moderate calculation. Great Britain affluence, one hund ed and twenty millions of inhabitants. This proceeds on the supposition, that the whole CAPABILITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN TO mountain and waste land is deducted as altogether un-Allison's" Principles of Population," p. 51, vol. 1.

Ireland48,000,000

The British Islands 123,000,000 This calculation, though much below that of the quick all the way. The time to arrive in Leeds is four at a loss to account for the very violent shock. A however, on all occasions that they exhibit their Earl of Laudendale, is four times greater than that purposes. The cloak of patriotism and the mask of Bishop Warson, one-fourth more than Dr. Hall of philanthropy are most frequently assumed; and and one-sixth more than Mr. M'Culloch. These intense selfishness is not unfrequently made to as- five gentlemen have all considered the subject—they o'clock a very short time before the accident happened. into it. Hedge's account, however, is generally received sume the appearance of regard for national honour have arrived at widely different results; the numand public prosperity. Sometimes, however, the bers of population which they severally give as were blown into the carriage in which I was, and I the villages of Almondsbury, Tockington, &c., the cunning of the serpent is ound inadequate; and capable of being supported in the British islands then thought something was about to happen; I was houses were shaken in such a manner as to greatly the foul form peeps through its drapery; of which from our own produce, amounts in the aggregate to the first article in the Colonial Gazette of last five hundred and twenty-three millions, which week affords a striking proof. The Colonial Gazette | divided by five, gives, as the average result of their is the organ of the "Liberals" of the Whig- labours, one hundred and our millions six hundred Radical party, and is devoted to the support of thousand, which is four millions six hundred dent happened; I think it was quick trave-ling and the THE NORTHERN STAR. Itadical party, and is devoted to the support of thousand, which is four millions six hundred unevenness of the line which threw us off the line; I THE NORTHERN STAR. the men and measures which have been a curse, thousand more than the population allowed by and would still further be a curse to some M'Cullock, and nearly seventy-eight millions above of the fairest portions of the globe. Of course, the actual population of the present time. We pre-"Ships, Colonies, and Commerce" is their motto; sume these authorities will be deemed by all reflect-Since our last, the arrival of the American Packet and emigration, for the purpose of filling the pockets ing men, much more worthy of attention, than the something of the colour of port wine. A surgeon was Ship "Independence," has put us in possession of of unprincipled speculators with gold wrung from unproved assertions of a nameless scribbler in a

QUANTITY OF LAND IN THE UNITED

. i						
England Wales Scotland Ireland Brit. Isles	Acres. 25,632,000 3,117,000 5,265,000 12,125,280 383,690	530,000	Acres. 3,256,400 1,105,000 8,523,930 2,416,664 569,469	Acres. 32,342,400 4,752,000 19,738,930 19,441,944 1,119,159		
Total	46,522,970	15,000,000	15,871,463	77,394,43		

From this table it appears that there are fifteen millions of acres of uncultivated land capable of cultivation in the British Islands; and these, according to Mr. O'CONNOR's calculation, would "immediately produce food for seven millions of people; and in less than ten years would provide for fifteen millions of people; and at the expiration of twentysubject that the unoccupied lands of our colonial one years, the original farms of fifteen acres each territories belong to the empire; such being the case, would be capable of being subdivided for the of course they are not to be given away to any body families, into farms of five acros each, if necessary. their original owner, the empire; and that return must Thus would our present waste lands, New England. consist of the utmost possible advantage, which can be Ireland, and Scotland, of themselves, support on obtained from the grantees. Settlements therefore the spot twenty-one millions in affluence, comfort. founded on these lands should be conducted in such and splendour, at the end of twenty-one years, and

This calculation is, however, far below the mark as we shall show presently.

We will, however, first see how the present system works in reference to what is called cultivated lands, because we shall then discover how it is that we have a "scarcity of food," and a "surplus podefective under bad management, and equally productive under good. We will, therefore, avail ourselves of the calculations of Mr. O'CONNOR. in his "Letters to the Landlords of Ireland;" a work which has no equal for practical utility and moderate reasoning in the English language; which ought to be conned till all its principles are familiar to him by every honest man; and which being now published in the "Labourer's Library," by J. Hobsen, for twopence, may be and should be obtained by every working man. We beg the especial attention of our readers to the following details. The calculation is made upon the produce of a farm of one hundred acres, and on this subject Mr. O'CONNOR

"Ten farmers, then, holding one thousand acres of land in the county of Cork, and living upon these farms for twenty-five years, (a time when the family becomes marriageable,) will not unitedly, have spent £20 per annum in the manufacturing market. They live very little, if anything, better than their labourers, with

of making it take deeper root in our possesions and keep the stock together, and if, in the twenty-five years he has scraped together £250 for his children's suppose him to have three sons and two daughters. To the daughters he gives £100 each; the second son with a suitable match for him in their old age, they inhabitants. And this fact we now proceed to de- with the gossoon (the youngest son) give up the farm thing more,) and live themselves upon a few acres of which the son pays the rent; and the fifty pounds spared after the daughters' portion remains for which ever shall be survivor, to live with the youngest, who couple."

> After some further observations, which it is not necessary to quote here, he proceeds :-

"Let us now see what surplus, after such support, the farm leaves for traffic and supply, in the consuming and manufacturing markets. We will take a year's

```
Fifty bags of wheat at £1 5s. per bag... 62 10 0
Sixteen cwts. of butter, seconds and
  thirds, at £3 5s. per cwt...... 52 0
Twenty barrels of oats, spared from
 horses, at 16s. per barrel ...... 10 0
Ten fat pigs, at 21 cwt per pig, at £1
 Spared potatoes ..... 21 10 0
Rent, say 20s. per acre...... 100 0 0
Renewal of cattle for dairy ...... 10 0 0
Wear and tear, smith's work, and addi-
 tional men at harvest...... 20 0
Laid by for children ...... 10 0 0
Speut in manufacturing market ...... 0 10 0
"Now what interest has the farmer for his capital em
```

Carts, tackling, ploughs, harrows, &c... 20 0 0 "What interest has he for that which requires £10 a year to keep it up, by the renewal of dairy stock to its original value? He has just the £10 a year, which

him to be partaker of! And thus, for twenty-five

years he and his family undertake great risk and

Price of twenty cows, at £7 a head..... 140 0

Four horses, at £10 each 40 0 0

responsibility, and at the end of that time are more than happy if remunerated with "his Honour's" bond Having thus shown the effects of the present

"Landlords! let us now consider what a hundred acres of ground subdivided into ten farms of ten acres each having supplied the family, which it would leave for and, firstly, as to the gross produce.

an acre of meadow, quarter of an acre of flix with and four pounds for interest. Here it will be seen that Bishop Warson is vastly clover, one rood of kitchen garden, one ditto of vetches, ting, near the bridge. It was about a quarter to four the anvil, until at length a spark came in contact with exposing very mildly, but firmly, the atrocious characteristic construction for the anvil, until at length a spark came in contact with exposing very mildly, but firmly, the atrocious characteristic construction for one were described as a spark came in contact with exposing very mildly, but firmly, the atrocious characteristic construction for one were described as a spark came in contact with exposing very mildly, but firmly construct to four the anvil, until at length a spark came in contact with exposing very mildly, but firmly construct to four the anvil, until at length a spark came in contact with exposing very mildly, but firmly contact with exposing very mildly, but firmly contact with exposing very mildly contact with exposing duce for family's consumption for one year, (family cono'clock. I may the train coming down; it did not the powder, and a tremendous explosion ensued. At racter of this attempt to extinguish every vestige of upwards of three millions above the existing popusitating of a man, his wife, and five children); sixty the "liberty of the press;" appealing to the Depu- ation, which, according to the recent census is not stones of wheat; fifty stones of oatmeal; five hundred was looking at the train at the time the accident hap them were killed immediately, their bodies being ties for protection quite twenty-seven millions. Another writer of stones of potatees; twenty stones of bacon; vegetables; half the milk of a cow; with poultry, eggs, and

> " Let us now see what this will afford the family per and Ireland are capable of maintaining, in ease and week. More than a stone of wheat flour; a stone of oatmeal: ten stones of potatoes; for forty-five weeks, deducting seven weeks for Lent, (a time when Catholies abstain from meat,) two pounds of bacon on Sunprofitable, and that the remaining arable land is divided days, Mondays, and Tuesdays, every week in the year into three parts, of which two-thirds are entirely set and three quarts of new milk per day, twenty one quarts aside for luxuries and conveniences, and that the re- per week,—thus estimating a cow's milk at twelve mists are continually making to throw dust into the maining third alone is devoted to the staple food of quarts a day for the summer season, and allowing one man, partly in wheat and partly in potatoes."-Sherif quarter of her milk in summer and the other quarter to be used in butter during winter; but I take all as milk. Value of produce, after the above amount for consumption shall have been deducted:-

> > Nine bags of wheat, at twenty stone the bug, at £1 5s the bag 11 5 0 Produce of a cow and a half, valued at £8 per cow...... 12 0 0 Five barrels of oats, at fourteen stone the barrel, at 10s the barrel, or less than 9d. per stone Profit on four bacon pigs, fed from May to March, and bought at nine months old, £2 10s each 10 0 Profit on four sheep, fatted after shearing, 10s. a head..... Eggs, poultry, linen, (or spun flax) Those amounts, added, make ... £42 15 0 From which deduct:-Rent and rates..... 11 0 0 Laid by for the girls' portion and casualities, per **— 18 15 0**

which deducted from the £42 15s. leaves £24 to be annually expended in the manufacturing and commer-

These statements we think are sufficient to convince any mind capable of being convinced that the sense in the landlords. We now proceed to show produce was so much greater than the demand, that foreign markets for ever. he has this year two cows, a flock of geese, some

sibility of successful contradiction, that the British Islands can produce food for four times the number of the existing population. We will, however, add one calculation more, which will put the matter beyond all reasonable doubt. We will take the population at twenty-seven millions, and we find by the above table that the number of cultivated acres pulation." We presume the average lands of Eng- is 46,522,970, to which add 15,000,000, making a land and Ireland are pretty much alike—equally total of 61,522,970. Suppose that only 45,000,000 out of this 61.522,970 acres are cultivated so as to produce food, per acre, for three persons, they would provide the means of subsistence for 135,000,000 human beings, which is just five times the amount of the population taken at 27,000,000

We leave these facts to speak for themselves, and which the natural capabilities of the land may be developed. Labour is the best manure, and the land will flourish more under the subduing power of the spade, in connection with a human foot and hand than by all the steam ploughs and new-fangled machinery that has ever been applied to it. The labourer who puts his earnings into the Swindling Bank truly earns wages to put them into a bag with holes; but he who puts his strength and energy, and capital if he has it, into a bank of earth, puts it into a bank that never refuses payment, and always pays in interest tenfold more than

invigorating pursuits of country life into those terrestrial hells-Leeds, Manchester, Stockport, and When we say "Don't emigrate," we say so from the portions, he considers himself right well off. We will the other dens of darkness, which have sprung up with mushroom rapidity under the blasting inplenty for every man at home; that the land, if he marries to another farmer's daughter, with whom influence of the manufacturing system—a system properly cultivated, would yield a supply of food he gets one hundred pounds; the eldest son remains which has said to gold "Thou art my hope;" and for some time unmarried, and when his parents meet to the fine gold, "Thou art my confidence." A system which, under due and proper arrangements. to the heir, (with "his Honour's" consent, and some- might have been, and will one day be, an incalculable blessing; but which at present, under the directing influences of selfishness, avarice, and ambition. like the locusts of Egypt, devours, with an insatiable seldom or never marries during the life of the old appetite, every green thing. In connection with this system, we have a machine power which, though in its infancy, is capable of producing more of the necessaries of life in five years, than the whole population of the Globe could consume in fifty. Thus, then, we have a producing power which encourages in us a spirit of the most reckless and destructive competition; and we have a landed aristocracy, who neither know their own interests or care for those of their country. The one party have got power, which they refuse to relinquish; the other party are seeking to gain the power, which, if they had it, they are too ignorant to use for any beneficial purpose. A death-grapple is rapidly anproaching between them; and it behoves the people most assiduously to watch every movement of their oppressors, and to seize on every favourable opportunity for elevating their own characters, and improving their own condition. The fact is, the people must have the waste land at all events, and they must have capital, without which to reclaim them is impossible. This capital might be raised by the establishment of joint stock companies; which, if fairly and honourably conducted, would be productive of great good: but these are liable to the objection, that their progress would be unavoidably slow; they would partake too much of the

> Speaking of the waste lands and the means of applying them to the relief of the existing distress. that gentleman savs :-

nature of monopoly, and the advancers of capital

would be almost certain to obtain more than their

fair share of influence in the management of the

concern. We do not say that these effects could

not be guarded against, but we think a much safer

and easier plan, and one more likely to produce

immediate beneficial results would be, that sug-

gested by Mr. O'CONNOR to the landlords of Ire-

"The value of those afteen millions of acres, at twenty years' purchase, at a rent of one shilling and fourpence per acre, would cost Government £20,000,000.

"Now what I propose is, that Government shall purchase the lands from you, say at that rate, and then. under proper official management, at the head of which should be a Cabinet Minister, to be called the Minister of Agriculture, lesse these lands at one shilling and shall, according to promise, take the rudest calculations; tal of one hundred pounds advanced to each tenant, subjecting the tenant to a rent of five pounds per "One-and-half acres of potatoes, half an acre of fallow, annum; for the land and the interest of one hundred one acre of lay (sward) oats, two acres of wheat, half pounds at four per cent; that is, one pound for land

"This sum of £120,000,600 I propose to consolidate into one national fund, which shall stand as a mortgage upon the fifteen millions of scres, and over which the Parliament alone shall have control; and that it shall not be a transferable stock, or a stock allowed to be made the medium of exchange, barter, or traffic in the Jews' temple; but that the Government shall merely be agent for the fund-holder and fund-payerreceiving from the one and paying to the other. "I propose that after the first eleven years the tenant

shall yearly pay ten pounds in liquidation of his debt; thereby liquidating the whole amount in ithe next ten years, or with the twenty-first year of his tenancy; at the close of which period-twenty-one years-I propese that the tenant shall pay no more than the original chief-rent, of one shilling and fourpence per acre. and all local taxes; or a pound per annum for his holding for ever and ever, and Amen-until some future generation, in its wisdom, shall see the State necessity of making the then occupiers-(themselves being parties)-pay something more as a quota of any national requirement. Now, those who are in love with a national debt as a bond of union, have it here in the flesh and the spirit: those who so loudly call out for the cultivation of our waste ands have here the only chance by which their desire, which is improvement and the bettering of the poor man's condition, can be simultaneously effected; those who fear that population presses too hardly upon the means of subsistence have here the means of obviating that disaster; those of the school of political economy have here the practical illustration of one of their darling principles-that when circumstances close up one channel of speculation and industry, other circumstances open another channel; those who would gladly find a resting place for the 'surplus population,' made such by the substitution of artificial for natural labour, have here the harbour open for them; those who would add to our now. as they say, 'too scanty surface of wheat-producing land.' have here an extension offered to them; while, although I would much prefer the more improved field for the establishment of a free labour standard of value. I have no objection, provided he gets the means, to allow my client to work out his own salvation in the more barren

We know of no better way for the establishment of a system of home colonisation; and we know of nothing but such a system of co-operative unity as is involved in home colonisation, that is capable of preserving the country from inevitable destruction deficiency of food, so much complained of, is not to Let the people be drawn away from the manufacturing districts, and located upon the land. in companies of from twelve hundred to two thousand persons, of various ages, and capable of performing that the land is capable of doing much more than the various operations of mechanics, artists, manu-Mr. O'Connor has calculated. In Mr. O'Connor's facturers, and agriculturists; and let these be proaccount of his visit to Selby we find an account of vided with the means of subsistence, and the matecertain experiments, made by Mr. Linton, upon rials for labour, and we have no fear for the result. one-fifth of an acre of land. It appears that he has We are satisfied that if the locality was well three-fourths of an acre, for which he pays four chosen, and the arrangements judiciously made, these pounds per annum rent; of this only one-fifth is in actively producing would soon become self-supa high state of cultivation, from which, after paying porting colonies; and that in a comparatively short a labourer three shillings per day for ten hours time they would be able to repay the money advanced work, he is able to make profit at the rate of sixteen for their establishment, and would become indepenpounds per acre. He last year had one cow, but the dent of money-mongers, capitalists, Corn Laws, and

There are some things connected with these propigs, &c. Last year, with only twenty-four perches jected colonies too important to be omitted, though cultivated, the profit, over all expences, after our space forbids us to go into the subject paying four pounds rent, and after paying for at length. Good water is an absolute requilabour, for seed, and all other expences, the profit site; and the proximity of stone quarries and was about twelve pounds, on one-seventh of an acre | coal or iron mines is a subject of no small imporin producing order. If the whole was highly culti- ance where such advantages can be obtained. It is vated, as the grass land yields little or nothing, it not likely that all the various mechanical arts and would leave profit, after outlay and rent, eighty- manufactories can be combined in one settlement. five pounds per annum. These are facts, and they nor is it at all necessary that they should. Local warrant us in coming to the conclusion that the circumstances would mainly determine the peculiar waste lands alone, if highly cultivated, would avocations to which the skill, industry, and capital produce the necessaries and comforts of life for at | could be most profitably applied; and each colony least three persons per acre, that is, for forty-five would interchange its surplus productions with it neighbour, and thus a fraternal union would be We think we have now proved beyond the pos- established throughout the whole. The buildings would be no unimportant matter. They should be so constructed as to aid the purposes of health, cleanliness, convenience, and to combine the advantages of sociabilty with the most perfect adaptation for individual and domestic privacy. We would have them surrounded with every appliance for the most perfect development of agricultural science, and with all the beauties of nature and art, which the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants could procure or produce. Thus, a community of interests and all that is really valuable in social institutions would be obtained, while every man would feel himself invested with not only a right to the possession of the fruits of his own industry, but also of the power to exercise such right. All would be equal before the law, while the rights of private property proceed to point out, secondly, the best means by would be individually recognised and collectively maintained.

Let us now look at some of the results which would flow from a proper appropriation of the means

From all that we have said, it is plain that the only elements requisite for the securing of national prosperity, are land and labour and capital, in combinative unity. Of the first we have five times more than would suffice for our present wants; of labour, we have a superabundance-willing and anxious to be employed; and of capital nobody ever dreams that there is any lack. decrease before the accident happened; and I did not cessity, invade the territory of the other, would expect we should have steam to see the train in. I inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by breakfast and dine six days in the week; breakfast and dine six days in the ing the whole earth.

ness, and prosperity.

WAGES OF LABOUR AND "EXTENSIONS" OF COMMERCE.

the labouring portion of the community have been the aristocracy of England! Have the "great" advantageous; if they have added to the labourer's fortunes of the masters anything to do with causing store of provisions and stock of clothing, in God's the destitution of the "hands"! Would the workname let us have more of them! let us join people have been in their present situation, had another the Corn Law Repealers, and badger "total system of distribution prevailed, which would have Repeal" out of Sir Robert Peel and the "People's circulated" the millions" now in Marshalls' hands House"! But if former "extensions" have not through the pockets and tills of the labourer and had this effect; if the condition of the producer shopkeeper? Would it have been any worse for the of wealth has not been bettered by them, to say producer and distributor of wealth, had not Messrs. nothing of its being made worse; if the many and Edmund-Ashworth and Robert Hyde Greg. with numerous "extensions" we have already had, have a few compeers, become possessed of such vast accunot but more food upon the tables, and more cloth- mulations, as to be able to buy up the aristocracy! mand another?

asked for in a former article. We must see what ask for such an extension"?

let it speak for itself.

Table, shewing the state of the hand-loom-weaving in the city of Carlisle, from the year 1805, up to:

Yrs.	Reed	Picks	Width	Length	No. of Shut- tles.	Price per Cut.
1895	1206	17	1.1 yds	28	3	30 shillings
1510 Mar.	- 1	~	~	~	~	20 -
1815	: ;	٠ بد	-	-		15 _
1515	-	*		-		11
1830	[16	là yds	24	-	5
1835	1000		36 in.	45≩	2 2	5 6d.
1842	1000	9	393 -	31	2	3 ld double
	1]		strng. crossover
1841	1290	15	36 ~	31	4	43. 6d.
-	1000	. 9	52	- 31	2 .	3s. 3d.
1841	1200	11	36 -	31	- 5	43. 3d. Tar-
						an gingham.
				•		}

Weaver experienced a reduction of 193 per cut from Lecessary deductions must be made:-

•			_	_		
	£	8.	đ.	£	В.	
13 cuts				0	7	
Iwopence in the shilling for				_	_	
winding	0	1	2			
Loom Rent						
Candles, Fire, &c.	0	0	6			
Beaming, Twisting, &c	0	0	3			
			_			
· .	Ü	2	11	0	2	

branch 2 200 persons; that number has been con-

"infamous" Corn Laws were enacted! Hurrah! as we have formerly produced: but we must for "extension"! the reductions since 1815 only live, and live well, too. There is no reason amount to 60 per cent. more! Shout! lads, why we should not, except it be to enable shout! for more "extension"! "Down with the you to boast of being so rich as to be able to Corn Laws." "Up with steam." "More ma- buy up the aristocracy: and we see no fun in chinery." "More commerce." Hurrah! for that! You tell us aristocracies are bad things: " extension"! we do not want another ! At all events, aristo-

The senders of the above table accompany it cracy or no aristocracy; mill-lords with millions, with a note from which we give the following or no mill-fords; fortunes or no fortunes, we must and will live, and live well! If your commercial system cannot afford to let us do this, we must

"The condition of this patient and industrious body of men is now wretched in the extreme; indeed, their alter it. We will not remain as we are! You can-Icle, emaciated, and dejected appearance is a con- not expect it, nor can you expect that we should Tests with a member of the Commisses appearing Analy, then, when the present distress and suffering our present commerce!" of the working classes; and he informs us that the sistress is far greater than he had ever anticipated. One house he visited there was a wretched, half-starved gentleman, tears trickling down his cheeks), 'as an Englishman and the father of a family, go on with the

And is this the "home," the Christmas "home"! of an "independent" English labourer?! Is this down: the other is rising in importance and stedthe condition of those who formerly had plenty !! fastness every day! Are those who do all the work, and fight all the battles, in this pitiable plight!! How has this change in their condition been brought about! Why is it that they are now so destitute, as, in many the richest and most powerful country in Europe; manufacturing ichour. but its good living, its superiority in this particular The men assembled lately in Manchester as the respect, was proverbial amongst all who knew, or "Deputies from the various towns comprised in the

bour, land, and capital in unity, we might laugh Where is it all? We have vastly improved our of sympathy! Read!!! the threatenings of want, and at the prognostics means of producing wealth. Science has been called "The Slockport Chronicle of yesterday calls attention of national insolvency. The landlord would get in to our aid; Chemistry and Mechanics have been to a 'tremendous power' which the manufacturers more rent, and the tenant would be more able to pay enlisted in our service; we have inanimate power possess over the agriculturists, immediately available, it. Machinery, which neither can nor ought to alone equal to the labour of six hundred and fifty and perfectly legal in its exercise.' A committee of be turned back in its career would become millions of men; how is it that the people are so an aid to, instead of a superseder of, manual poor? How is it, that just in proportion as this borough, 3,000 belong to rural districts. There are labour. The powers of the intellect would inanimate power has increased in amount, the wages 4,000 persons in the houses visited totally unemployed, be rendered receptive of all the discoveries of and home-comforts of the workman have decreased! 2,800 partially employed. It is calculated that there science, and all the truths of philosophy, by a prac- How has this come to pass ! That such is the fact, are at least 4,000 persons too many for the employment tically useful education, and the affections of the the revelations made by the "great" cotton masters at want of labour; and it is proposed to send back the will would flow forth in their natural and appro- their own meeting, as to the utterly destitute condi- people belonging to those districts, to be maintained priate channels, blessing and fertilising and adorntion of the working people of their "great" district, out of the local rates. Reckoning that each family of fully prove. That such is the fact the table of wages above given is sufficient evidence. How, then, comes the rental of twenty-five acres, the 3 000 families returned from Stockport would consume the rental of These are some of the results which would consume the rental of from this glorious combination of means, for the that while this comes it to pass, 75,000 acres. Lancashire could send back 50,000 famithat while this poverty, and misery, and absolute lies, to consume the rental of tracts equal to many small regeneration of society. But how are we to destitution has been coming over the workers, the counties. Some manufacturers already begin to think get these means? By getting a power over the owners of machinery have been amassing wealth in a of clearing their estates—the manufactories—of their owners of machinery have been amassing wealth in a complete the manufactories are warned to laws by which all these means are controlled manner unprecedented in the annals of the whole and regulated. By getting Universal Suffrage world! How is it, that while the beds of the together with the other points of the Charter, workpeople have disappeared from their cots, "forand thus securing to this mighty people an tunes" unequalled in amount have been rapidly made honest and an efficient Government. A Govern- by the great factory masters! How comes it, that ment which looking neither to the right or to the while the "meal-kist" and the beer-barrel, and the left, would make the interest of the whole people "haver-bread" creel have departed from the workits first and cheifest care, and which would, by man's home, the Marshalls' of Leeds have been destroying the influence of faction, secure to ages able to pile up such heaps of money, that they can vet unborn, the invaluable blessings of peace, happinow boast of being possessed of millions! and that the greatest difficulty they have now to contend with is to find "investments" for their enormous capital! How is it, that while the labourer that produceth has been reduced from plenty to such a deplorable state, that their masters actually find It is extremely important that the question of them "wishing the Almighty would terminate F Extension of Commerce: is it desirable ?" should their sufferings before morning," these same masters be speedily set at rest. If the effects of former should have gathered together such heaps of wealth, "extensions" upon the wages and well-being of that they can publicly boast of being able buy up

ing upon the backs of the werkers, to say nothing Can such heaps-of wealth be accumulated without of the possibility of their having run away with CAUSING poverty to others? Is not our commercial the most of what were there; if former "extensions" system fundamentally wrong, when it takes ALL have not had this effect, should we not pause, and from the worker and gives all to the employer? ask the owners of machinery why we should de- Will an "extension" of it be of any use to any but those who have accumulated and are accumulating C. Davidson and P. Burke.-We have no room. To settle this question we must have the tables we their thousands and millions? Do any other parties effect these "extensions" have had upon wages. These queries we leave to be answered by the Are wages as high now as they were in 1810? Will judgment of those who read them. The answers to they purchase as much bread and beef as they did them will lead the working people to agitate for a then? Does the workman get as much of the far different measure of relief to the one recomestables, drinkables, and wearables now as he did mended by the Leagued Anti-Corn Law Gentry. then! Has he the means of doing so? We want We fancy they will be inclined to say to the "great" the tables to answer these questions. To work, then, masters :- "Your system has been 'extended' those who are not already engaged. Look up your far enough. It may have worked well enough for work and wage books. Make out your statements. you. You have amassed wealth almost beyond Be very particular. Let us have the truth; and bounds; but you have done so at our expence. You then for an answer to the Corn Law Repealers! KNOW HOW WE ARE. You have told the whole who prate about the necessity of Repealing the world that the effect of your system upon us has been Corn Laws, so as to extend commerce to secure to to reduce us from comfort to destitution. You have the labouring men "High wages, cheap food, and proclaimed that many of us have neither beds nor bedding, nor anything but the bare floor to lie down As a sample of the sort of information we want, upon when nature is exhausted.' You have trum-

and a guide as to the way in which the tables peted forth the fact that however unnatural it may should be prepared, we subjoin one we have received appear, it is nevertheless true, that in some dwelfrom Carlisle. The tale it tells, as to the effects of lings old age, youth, and infancy, six, seven, and "extensions" of commerce upon the hand-loom eight in number, are obliged to huddle together in weavers of that city, accords most certainly with one bed, for want of means to provide better accomthe statements made by the "great" mooters of the modation!' You have also borne testimony to the " great" cotton district, at their recent gathering in fact that hundreds of our families, both parents and Manchester, but does not say much in favour of children, have no change of clothes of any descripfurther "extension." Here the table is, however; tion; the linea of both men, women, and children having to be washed on the Saturday night, the parties having to remain entirely destitute [NAKED!!!] until it is dried!' You have also testified that 'many of our dwellings contain scarcely anything but the bare walls; and you found the inmates so pressed upon by gaunt hunger and ' the appalling difficulties under which they laboured, that they wished the Almighty might terminate their sufferings before morning!' You KNOW, and have avowed, that this is our present condition. You know, too, Mr. Campbell, General Secretary, would wish particularly to hear from Mr. Candy, Mr. Sinclair into operation. You know that we then were able to live, and live comfortably. You know that we had wages which purchased for us both beds, and furniture, and food, and plenty of them. You know, too, that we know how most of you then were. You know that we know that BENNY Gorrsat upon a stool in the counting-house, as a hired book-keeper. You know that we know that John Marshall was a journeyman flux-heckler. You know Pinder's Chartist Blacking.—We are glad to see that we know that Tom STARKEY and Joe ferent periods mentioned; and, up to 1818, a cut was STARKEY were journeymen croppers. You know musidered a tolerably good week's work: so that the that we know that John left the shear-board in 1805 up to 1818. From 1830, the fabrics have been his clogs to go get wed. You know that we know such that a weaver will average a cut and a half per the particulars of most of you; and that we know Week: so that his average gross earnings will be some- the particulars relating to ourselves. And you also Where about 7s. per week; from which the following know that we know that while you have become immensely rich, we have become deplorably poor. Your system has taken from us, to give to you! 'Extension' of it may be desirable to you. ' Much would have more!' But what interest have we in 'extension'? Ought we not rather to wish to return back to our full pantry, our well-filled 'meal-kist,' our flowing milk bowl, our "bread-creel," and our flitch 11 of bacon. These are the things we want, -not' exten-- sion.' If 'extension' will give them back again to us, we ask for 'extension.' But former 'extensions' The above are the earnings of the very best workmen have not added to our store! On the contrary, when fully employed. At the time of the Commis- every extension' has taken from us: until at last sieners' inquiry in 1838, there were engaged in this we are in the situation you describe. The system Educably reduced from the above period up to the may be well enough for you; but we must have an alteration of it. We must have things on that Hurrah! lads, for "extensions" of commerce! footing that we can have enough to eat and enough The reductions in the wages of the hand-loom to wear in return for our labour. And this Weavers in Carlisle were only 50 per cent. from We will have. There are means in our hands 1895 to 1815, BEFORE the present "atrocious" and to produce enough: we are willing to produce,

Theing proof of their abject poverty. We have con- aid you in further reducing us in the scale of being. Versed with a member of the Committee appointed last Away, then, with your projects of 'Extensions' of Such, we opine, will be the answer of the opelecking creature in a room containing no articles of ratives to the "great" masters, who ask for their furniture; a little straw in a corner for a bed, with a " sweet voices" and blistered hands in aid of their Inde covering; a grate with no fire, and cupboards wicked schemes to wring more wealth out of the without any articles of food! 'I cannot' said the bones and blood of the producing many. In fact, such has been, and such is, the answer enunciated in the wee-begone condition of the Leaguers' agitation, and in the life and vigour of the people's own agitation for right and power. The former is

There are several things connected with the recent gathering of the "great" masters at Manchester the other day, that we must have a word or two instances, to "wish the Almighty may put an end upon. Want of space will prevent this for the preto their sufferings before morning"! How comes sent. We can only here put on record the folthere to be so much poverty and misery in England! lowing, which we take from the Spectator of England was formerly famed for its good living; Saturday: It developes a "scheme" of the "great" that is to say, for the plenty in which the whole masters, equalled only in cold-bloodedness and An of the people lived; for the abundance of good atrocky by the one which was laid and played off, to clothing and good food which they had. It was entrap the agricultural labourers into the manufac-Always, ever since it bore the name of England, turing districts to lower the wages of all engaged in

Isbour, and plenty of capital, thousands are who had heard talk of the English nation. Good great cotton district" were the "schemers" in both hing for want, and hundreds of thousands are only God! how changed! How, then, did this hor- instances. At present we can only just quote the estaining a miserable existence by robbery and rible, this disgraceful, this cruel, poverty come article from the Spectator: next week we shall have postitution! How is this! The cause is not far to be upon this once happy nation! Where has the something to say upon it. This last scheme shows by seek. We have a trinity of means, but not a plenty field to! Where is the food, and clothing, and the nature of the "sympathy" of the "great" mosters with those who have been worked to death happy and comfortable! Who has gotten it! to fill their money bags. O! yes, they are full

inquiry, similar to that at Leeds, has just made its reof the place. In the agricultural districts there is no five persons would consume in poor-rates as much as the rental of twenty-five acres, the 3,000 families reagricultural burdens. The landlords are warned to beware of the manufacturers' 'army of desolation'"

To Beaders and Correspondents.

THE NATIONAL PETITION .- Our publisher, Mr. Hobson, has printed the National Petition for 1842, on a neat sheet, for the purpose of being extensively distributed amongst those from whom signaare signing. 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. The Petition and sheets may also be had from Mr. Cleave, London; Messrs. Paton and Love, Glasgow; and Mr. Heywood, Manchester. But in all cases the money must be sent in advance—the price being so low as to preclude

HENRY GIBBS.—Had the money he mentions been received at the Star-office it would have been ac-NTHONY HAIGH.—His letter has been forwarded to

the general secretary, 18, Adderley-street, Shaw's Brow, Manchester. THE POETS - Our poetical friends have been as usual exceedingly bounteous: we have so large a stock of poetry and apologies for poetry on hand, and our friends supply us constantly so liberally, that we shall not henceforth particularly notice this department in our "Notices to Correspondents." We shall select from the mass sent us as much as we have room for, with as much impartiality as possible. Accepted pieces will, therefore, be known by their appearance in the paper: and authors whose communications do not appear will not, therefore, conclude that they are rejected because of demerit, as it would be impos sible for us to find room for half of even the readable poetry that comes to us.

to entitle it to the space it would occupy.

GRACCHUS writes to call the attention of Chartists to the importance of the land and its cultivation; and suggests to Mr. O'Connor the propriety of placing his principles on this subject, and the plan contained in his letter, published by Mr. Hobson, in the "Labourers' Library," before Parliament, in the shape of a Bill.

'NORTHERN STAR' IN THE EAST INDIES.-J. H. writes us that he lately received a letter from a brother now at Bangalore, East Indies, who states that he had there read the Northern

A DUNDEE CHARTIST .- Should have sent us his name and address: though we should not, even then, have inserted his letter. We have much better occupation for our space than to fill it up with further attacks upon, and exposures of, Mr. R. J. Richardson. Until that person clears himself of the horrible imputations which now rest upon him, his character must be sufficiently appreciated by all honest Charlists. There is no need of more light upon it.

GENERAL COUNCIL.—The hatters' list is omitted because we neither know from whom or whence it comes, nor are the residences appended. The Merthyr Tydvil list is left out for the latter reason. The Colchester list because it is incorrect, and we have no means of putting it right. JOHN HALL, BYKER HILL.—We have not got the

information he mentions, and shall be glud to rcceive all particulars from him. GEORGE LINDSAY, ECCLES, will oblige us by writing on one side of his paper only. "NORTHERN STAR" PLATES .- Hull Subscribers wishing to have the large Plates are requested to send in their names immediately to Mr. Robert Lundy,

THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.—We thank the people of Carlisle for their statistics. We pray for more from all parts of the country. Let all trades bestir them. The communications we have yet had are too exclusive in their character. We want the amount of wages, and their gradual rise or fall, for the last thirty years, from all trades.

and other parties to whom he has written lately; and he also wishes that the sub-Secreturies would immediately convene the General Council to settle the accounts with the Executive as soon as possible. There will be no more cards printed until the accounts are settled. Mr. Campbell also wishes to know why Mr. Sidaway, of Gloucester, Mr. Edwards, of Newport, and Mr. Col lett, of Banbury, have not communicated with

that this patriotic Chartist is doing some good, and we think that he ought to be enabled to do a gteat deal more. Mr. Robert Lundy, news-vender, &c., of Mytongate, Hull, authorises us to say that he has opened a retail agency for Pinder's blacking, and that out of the fourpence in the shilling allowed as the retail vendor's profit he has determined to give threepence to the Executive, reserving on y one penny for the trouble and expence of conducting the sale. This is an example worth following: we recommend it to the notice of the friends in every other town: there must surely be some good Chartist found in every town who will have enough of patriolism. to sell this blacking, and let the profits of it yo to the support of the cause; he maintaining himself as now. This done to any considerable extent would provide abundant funds for all the purposes of the Executive, and prevent the ne cessity for the continual appeals which we are now compelled to make for direct subscriptions. Do let it be done.

THE EXECUTIVE cannot possibly meet in Bristol, on

the 3rd, for want of funds. says he knows Mr. Clayton to be a " steady, sober, Mr. Clayton's exertions, and gives several hints about the "unprincipled" leaders of former times, as if for the purpose of conthink him at all happy in his defence of Mr. classes. Clayton. Mr. Clayton may have been very useful to the Huddersfield Chartists-we have asnothing of it, and therefore don't believe it: nor self; but we cannot think the assertion and insinuation of known, wiful, and malicious falsehoods to be matters that can justly make Mr. C. Scottish Patriot a lie; he knew it to be a lie entitle him to the "honour and respect of all the Chartist body in Huddersfield," but we do not

N	ENEMY TO TYRANNY nas		over	10	111
	Cleave the following sums:-		8.	d.	
			10	0	
	For Mrs. Frost		10	0	
	For the O'Brien Press Fund	•••	10	0	
	For the Executive		. 10	0	
			. 2		
	Mr. Cleave also begs to :				
	For Mrs. Frost, from a Sprge			0	

and fishing rods, tape inch measures, and yard | Well might Byron exclaimsticks, and every other article in the rule-making way, are willing to give five and a half per cent. on their receipts to the Executive: pay carriage to all parts of England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, for all orders to the amount of £1 and upwards. Persons who favour them with orders to send a letter to the Executive, informing them of the amount. Money to be remitted with all orders. They warrant their articles of commerce to be as good and as cheap as can be manufactured by any other house in the trade.-Mr. George Gray, 29, West-street, Hull, munufacturer of blacking, and proprietor of Dr. Darley's Universal Life Restoring Vegetable Pills (1s. 1sd. per box, duty included), offers to give ten per

INQUIRER, BARNSLEY.—The appointment to which he alludes is honorary: there is no salary at all. ILL P. M. BROPHY, of Dublin, be kind enough to inform Edmund Stallwood, 6. Vale-place, Hammersmith, London, if Mrs. Elizabeth Ford, an Englishwoman, may be allowed to aid and assist her oppressed brethren and sisters of Ireland by becoming a member of the Dublin Universal Suffrage Association; and if a Northern Star per week will be a sufficient contribution?

cent. of his receipts to the Executive.

LLIAM COOK, JUN., sub-Secretary of the Chartist Association of Hackney, wishes to have his name inserted amongst the list of Total Abstinence Charlists.

JOSEPH BROCK.—His pilgrimage to Northallerton

A. S. WILSON.-Yes, by entering his name with the A SINCERE CHARTIST, ALLISTRIE. - Send his address, and he will have an answer. tures are asked, that they may know for what they To AGENTS.—The Agents are requested to send in the balance of their accounts: those who do not do so will not receive any Papers after this week.

JOHN SHIELD.—Yes: how can we send it? FOR FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES. £. s. d. From D. M'Dongall, Dunfermline ... 0 0 6 FOR THE O'BRIEN PRESS FUND. From the Members of the Portsea

National Union 5 0 0 FOR MRS. FROST-THE "WHIG-MADE WIDOW." From W.T. Bristol 0 1 • ... J. A. Heckmendwike... 0 0 6 ... Sunderland, per J. Williams 1 0 0 Rochdale, per J. Leach ... 1 0 0 .. W. Cook, Hackney ... 0 1 0 FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From John W. R., Leeds ... 0 0 6 R. Pinder, Hull the O'Brien and Binns Fund sent from Wingate Grange 0 10 0

THE SMALL PORTRAITS.

Small Portraits formerly issued with the Star, and who say that 41d. is an awkward price to remit, we have determined to offer them at 4d. each. The list comprises Portraits of-

F. O'Connor, H. Hunt. Andrew Marvel, R. Oastler. J. R. Stephens, Arthur O'Connor, Sir W. Molesworth Thos. Attwood, and Wm. Cobbett, Bronterre O'Brien. All these will be allowed to the Agents and Booksellers,

so as to retail at 4d. each. Any one experiencing difficulty in procuring them has but to inclose six Postage Stamps, either to the office, or to our principal agents, Mr. Cleave, of London, Mr. Guest, of Birmingham, and Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, and he can have any one on the lis returned to him by the next post.

RE-ISSUE OF THE LARGE PORTRAITS. We are constantly receiving applications from new subscribers, or from friends, wishing to know upon what terms they can be supplied with the LARGE PORTRAITS that have been, at different times, issued to the subscribers to the Star; to these applications our invariable answer has hitherto been, "not at any price." The calls upon us, kowever, have now become so numerous and so urgent. that we have determined to issue them again on the following terms :-

and Subscribe regularly for the paper for six weeks, specifying at the time he enters his name At the end of his six weeks' subscription he will

the Agent, and no more. The Agent will be charged for Paper and Plate for that | What! was all this vapour, then, about "the odd sort for carriage, as they go by post; and we will

as possible. Any subscriber who receives his paper direct from the

from an agent. Here, then, is an easy manner by which all who desire can have any of the under-mentioned plates:-The Convention. John Collins. Dr. M'Douall. John Frost. J. R Stephens. R. Emmett, and Richard Oastler. F. O'Connor.

will require of each.

In answer to several applications respecting the nothing"! time to commence the Six Weeks' Subscriptions we have to say as soon as the next plate, " Monenter his name for another; and so on till he re-

TO HAMER STANSFELD, ESQ. "All classes will prey upon all other classes, just as

HAMER STANSFELD.

SIR,-I had intended to return to the subject of the impracticability and injustice of a repeal of the Corn Laws, so long as our present fixed monetary payments remain; and I had also intended to have examined the subject in that point of view in which you seem so confident of the success of your arguments; but, having seen what you mooted at the late Leeds anti-Corn Law Northumberland and Durham Meeting, I will forego my former intention for a time, and at present address you upon what you are reported to have said at that meeting. In the Leeds Times of the 18th instant, you are reported to have said:-

ment of the national taxation, as some compensation JOHN LISTER takes us somewhat severely to task for to the working classes; though it is an odd sort of what he thinks and designates our "too violent compensation after all, to ask for what is only another attack on Mr. Ciayton, of Huddersfield." He measure of justice. The annual expenditure, in round numbers, is £50,000,000,—£30,000,000 of which is Northampton and Oxfordshire straightforward, persevering young man," and required for the interest of the National Debt. Let Monmouth and Herefordshire, Morgan Williams.* describes him as being "honoured and respected £10,000 000 of this be raised by a tax upon rent, and Devon, Cornwall, and Dorset, Thomas Smith. by all the Chartist body in Huddersfield;" and £20,000,000 by a tax upon funded and other property, Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts, William Prowting whose totals are presented and commented upon in this he thinks quite "sufficient to make a young and then there will be other £20,000,000 to be raised man like him proud of himself." He states that by taxes on articles of consumption, which are chiefly the Chartists of Huddersfield one much to paid by the working classes. Until you, the middle classes, demand full justice for the working classes, you never will have their support; and without it your efforts will be in vain. I beg leave to propose full trasting Mr. Clayton with them. We do not justice, and nothing more than justice, to the working

How, in the name of all that is good and great ! is this "odd tort of compensation," as you justly call it, serted nothing to the contrary; other persons, to "give full justice to the working classes?" By all leaders of the Old Northern Union in Hud- that is ridiculous, but you middle class theorists do London, John Knight, John Maynard. dersfield," may have been very "unprincipled," spur your Rosinante at a famous rate, when you get Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge. and may have been concerned in "circumstances astride! Just tell us, Mr. Stansfeld, now this ceasing It will be seen that in the above list there are no that could make us startle, if related;" we know to take money from the waistcoat pocket, and taking it nominations for several of the Electoral Districts. We from the breeches pocket instead, is to do such "full believe there are candidates for each District. but do we see what earthly connection it has with justice" to the labourers as to cause them to give you their names, reisdences, &c., have not yet been for-Mr. Cayton's attack upon us. We have no objection to Mr. Clayton's being "honoured and respected by the Huddersfield Chartists;" we have a great desire to honour and respect him have a great desire to honour and respect him to the second day and their support? Do tell us how "this changing of the warded to the General Secretary, without which it warded to the General Secretary, without which it heir support? Do tell us how "this changing of the warded to the General Secretary, without which it heir support? Do tell us how "this changing of the warded to the General Secretary, without which it heir support? Do tell us how "this changing of the warded to the General Secretary, without which it heir support? Mr. Joseph Read, greer and tea dealer, Briggate, to Huddersfield Chartists;" we have a great desire to honour and respect him the bellies, or clothe the backs, or in any way do "full sent in, when the complete list will be issued, and On the 26th ulti, at Darlington, Mr. John too; we would willingly be as proud of Mr. justice to the working classes?" Come, out with it! a day for the Ballot fixed. Those who desire inforClaylon as he is stated by his friend to be of himtell us how it is!!

Let us take a case or two, by way of example, to tions issued after the sitting of the Executive in see how your "full-justice" plan would be likely to act. Birmingham. Suppose, then, a landlord with an income of a £1,000 Those marked thus * are members of the Ex-"proud of himself," or "honoured and respected a year, and that his taxes which he has now ecutive. by all the Chartist body." At all events, they indirectly, to pay upon the articles he consumes in cannot make him "honoured and respected" by the expending of his £1,000 amount to £300, leaving us. Mr. Clayton thought proper to write to the £700 net for the articles themselves. And let us also suppose, that Hamer Stansfeld, Esq., has come in with when he wrote it; he so couched and worded it as his truly "odd sort of compensation," which is to do press his sincere thanks to make it the exponent of a very petty and "full justice and nothing more to the working classes;" malicious effort at " bearing false witness against and let us suppose that he proposes, in " King Cama neighbour," who had deserved differently of bysus' vien," to demand, in order to "do full justice and from him. This may, in Mr. Lister's opinion, to the working classes," mind, that every £1,000 of rent shall have laid upon it a direct tax of £300; and suppose that he has the power to make his proposition become the law of the land! Suppose all this, what WH. DUFF.-Better, by all means, take the train- would you gain by it? Would the £300 taken in direct hire and the day's wages, and have no more non- taxes affect either the landlord or the labourer any sense about it. If you go to law, you will be more than the like sum taken by indirect taxes? Would you be any nearer doing "full justice to the work- Executive, from R. Pinder, is as follows:y has handed over to Mr. ing classes," or would it in any way tend to restore his meal-kist?" But I had forget—your very clever associate, Mr. Plint, has told you that "taxes have nothing to do with the price of articles;" and that consequently when the landlord was purchasing his tobacco, his tea, his coffee, sugar, his malt-in short, his everything, and paid the tax upon them in the price of the article, the tax formed no part of the price, and did not affect his

Arnett's square, North-street, Hull, manufac-diately to the tax-gatherer! Really, this "Science of turers of box rules of every description, gun rods. Political Economy" makes strange creatures of us all.

"Tell us what you think of your great thinkers!" But, perhaps, you will tell me that you will not proportion the direct and indirect taxes so exactly, but that you mean to lay on a greater proportion of direct tax upon the landiord, and that in such a way as shall decidedly affect him. Why, really, Sir, are you sincere? Do you think, that so long as they have the making of the laws, they will not take care that the consumer of the produce of the land has the tax to pay, as effectually as if he, the consumer, was paying it as usual in the price of his articles of consumption? Are you really so bewitched with "theory run mad," as to suppose that those who command both estates in Parliament will be overseen in this way? Do you really suppose that they will cease to be "the power working underneath, and which will reap even more than all the advantages resulting from any such measure ?''

But you may reply, that you intend to give this odd sort of compensation"—this "full justice" to the abourers, in order that they may give you their support in obtaining a total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws. What! and this, too, after you have laid a and satirical, with Cuts and Caricatures. direct tax upon the produce of your own land? Would you compel the English farmer to pay, in consequence of the poverty occasioned by taxation, ten times the amount of poor-rates, and ten times the amount of British farmer; I ask, Sir, would you allow the and T. HARRISON, Leeds. foreigner, who had none of these things to pay, to

What would you think of the Government which should lay a tax upon the English railway proprietor, of one penny per head per mile, and which should allow the foreigner to come in and lay down a railway, and suffer him to run without any tax at all? Would not CONTENTS:-The Mistletoe. A Dithyrame. By you think it a curious exemplification of the principles | U Father Prout.—Richard Savage, a Romance of of free trade? But what would you think of a people Real Life. By Charles Whitehead. Illustrated by who should petition for such "justice?" Would you Leech - The Razed House: Wanderings of a Painnot think it an "odd kind of compensation," and a ter in Italy. With an illustration from a design by singular measure of "justice" which was meted out to them, in consideration of all their skill and capital? More.—Endymion.—By W. H. Longfellow.—Stan-

Remove the taxes: place the English farmer upon an ley Thorn: the Arrest. the Proposal: the Duel, equal footing, in all things, with the foreigner you wish and the Result. French Cookery. With Illustrahim to compete with. But without this, I think you tions.—Save me from my Friends! By George will find it difficult to persuade the people of England Raymond.—The Country Squire, An ancient Legend for such an "odd compensation" and "full measure of By Grig.—A Kiss. From Lessing.—My First Morn-justice," to support you in the perpetration of such ing in Calcutta. By H. R. Addison.—To a Buttermonstrous wrong.

To meet the wishes of many who desire to have the standard to suppose that it is to be come at? Is it not the ever- lish Grammar." With three illustrations by Leech. aristocracy, and give them to God knows who? We know well that these charges are false; we know well, too, that those who make them know them to be false; but they are made; and are made the basis of all the immeasureable insults and injury heaped upon the devoted heads of the too-patient, too-enduring wealthproducers of this country. And, Sir, let me ask you what would your proposition be, allowing it to act as you would insinuate, but a measure of direct and violent confiscation? Would it not be, if your implied opinions be correct, a taking of £30,000,000 a-year from the present owners of property, and distributing it among the other classes of society? In the warmth more from the industrious classes of this country; and jects connected with general policy. that it will only be a sort of compensation for their long course of plunder and wrong they have inflicted are you to bring about the end you profess to have in view? You will answer, by bringing the voice of the people to bear upon the aristocracy—by the "pressure from without." And, can you really have hopes that the aristocracy will yield to any "pressure" that, on its onset, proclaims it will deprive them of £30,000,000 a year? Chartism may be foolish; it may be wild; t might tend to produce distress and anarchy; but, A person wishing to subscribe for any one of the large | Sir, at all events, it could not be worse than confiscation! Plates, must enter his name with his News-agent, and, therefore, Chartism would be a great deal likelier to be conceded, than a proposition which, at the first blush, proposes to deprive the landlord and fundlord

of property to the amount of £30,000,000!! But you perhaps will tell me, that I have overreceive the Plate along with his Paper for that drawn the picture, and that it will not act week, for both of which he will be charged is by as a system of confiscation to the extent that I seem to suppose. Not act to the extent that I suppose! week 9d.; so that he will have 25 per cent. profit of compensation," and "demanding full justice for the for his trouble. The Papers will cost him nothing | labourer?" If it be only to "change the species without diminishing the quantity" wherefore this attempt to contrive to get the Plates to him for as little cost frighten the aristocracy, or gull the people, by the pompous parade of "demanding a re-adjustment of our office, can have the plates on the same terms as mean? Either the measure will have the effect of tomed to speak thus so often that the very iteration that the aristocracy are such old women in breeches The agents had better open their subscription lists tion to begin with!!! if your words have any meaning, happily we have too good grounds to believe them immediately, and apprise is of the number they But they have no meaning!! You know that they are correct. Mr. Hobson refers to dates and state docu-

mouth Court House," shall have been distributed. that it is perfectly in vain to attempt to mislead the set forth in a lucid manner in this "Pour Man's When one Portrait, or Plate has been obtained in people by any such claptraps. You acknowledge that Companion."—Lecds Times. assuredly reduce this country to a second or third rate which becomes an honest man and a patrict, is the cure one."-Northern Star.

JAMES PENNY.

Millbridge, Dec. 27, 1841. A LIST OF NOMINATIONS TO THE NATIONAL

sincere desire of

CONVENTION, FOR MARCH, 1842. Cumberland and Westmorland, Bronterre O'Brien. Yorkshire, Feargus O'Connor, Geo. Julian Harney, Edward Clayton, John West, Geo. Binns.

Lancashire, James Leach, John Beesly. Cheshire, William Griffin, John Campbell.* "We must go still further, and ask for a re-adjust- Derbyshire, Loicester, Nottingham, Thomas Raynor Smart, John Skevington, Dean Taylor, George Harrison Farmer, Jonathan Bairstow. Staffordshire, G. B. Mart, John Mason, John Richards.

> Warwick and Worcestershire, Geo. White. Bartlett, Felix William Simeon, John Copp.

Hants, Sussex, and Isle of Wight, Nathaniel Morling, William Woodward. Essex. Middlesex, Sarrey, and Kent, P. M. M'Douall. William Carrier, William Prowting Roberts, William Benbow, Goodwin Barmby, J. W. Parker, John Fussell, Edmund Stallwood, Ruffy Ridley, William Robson French, Philip M'Grath,

William Fox, John Watkins, --- Rainsley, ---- Robson, ---- Balls.

CASE OF REEVE .- Mr. Watkins has received and paid the following sums, for which Reeve begs to ex-

Mr. Williams, Sunder	2	0		
A few female friends,	0	: 8 .		
Mr. Larkin, do	•••	1	6	
Mr. Thwaites, do		1	0	
Mrs. Thwaites, do		0	4	7
A poor man, Bristol	•••	0	6	4
		6	0	

PINDER'S BLACKING.—The money due to

Mr. Haigh, Hawick, The Association of Sutton-in-Ashfield, ... 0 10
The Association of Females, do. ... 0 5
The Association of Mansfield, ... 0 2½ Mr. Derry, Mountsorrell, ... Mr. Jackson, Hull, ... 0 6 Mr. Lundy, Hull,... ...

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OF RELIGION, POLITICS, AND LITERATURE. No. XIII., FOR JANUARY, 1842. MONTENTS.—The Spirit of the Age—a page pre-U liminary—Considerations for Politicians—Stray Thoughts—The Recollection of Past Delights— Stockholm-Article 1st-History-To the Christian on the Approach of Death-New Poor Law Dietaries —Sir Walter Scott—St. Pe er and his Disciple, a Legend—The True End and Aim of Preaching—The

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PUNCH'S ALMANACK; county rates? Would you compel him to pay these, Illustrated with upwards of Fifty Humorous Cuts and compel him, too, to allow the parson to of the World as it is to be in 1842. It will also be take his tenth sheaf, his tenth potato, and enriched with FIVE HUNDRED ORIGINAL his tenth pig: and, in addition to all these, lay a direct JOKES! at the irresistably Comic Charge of THREEtax upon his produce; and then would you allow the PENCE, being the first Number of the NEW VOLUME; foreigner, who had paid none of our poor rates, none of Puncu is Published in Weekly Numbers and our county rates, who was unacquainted with the tith- Monthly Parts, at the Office, 13, Wellington Street, ingman, either in his wheat field or piggery; who had Strand, and Sold by all Booksellers; Supplied none of the direct tax to pay, you have laid upon the Wholesale and Retail by SLOCIABE and SIMMS,

compete, (or rather engross,) in the market with the With SEVENTCEN ILLUSTRATIONS by George Cruikshank, Leech, Crowquill, and Cruikshank the Younger. The First Number for the New Year, Price 2s. 6d. of

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY. fly. From Herder.—The Night Watch.—Dick But, Sir, even allowing that the shifting of the taxes Dafter. By Paul Pindar. Illustrated by George from articles of consumption to rents, funds, and other Cruikshank.-Welsh Rabbits. By Dr. Maginn.property: even allowing that the "changing of the A Night in Calcutta. By H. R. Addison.—The species without diminishing the quantity," would have Poet at Home. By Old Scratch.—Comicalities of lasting pretince, that if the Charter became the law of | The Phlosophy of Smoking. In twelve Volumes the land, it would be a measure of confiscation? that of Smoke. With eight Illustrations from Drawings it would have a tendency to take the estates of the by Alfred Crowquill, engraved by Crunksbank the Younger.—Raising the Devil: a Legend of Albertus Magnus. By Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq. N.B. Mr. Ainsworth is no longer connected with

Bentley's Miscellany." London: Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street. Still on sale at all the Publishers.

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A POLITICAL ALMANACK FOR 1842, CETTING forth, at one view, the enormous amount of Taxes wrung from the industry of a starving people, f your feelings, you may perhaps be ready to exclaim, and their extravagant and shameful expenditure. Also that they deserve it! that they have wrung infinitely containing tables of useful reference on almost all sub-

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "Essentially a ' Poor Mau's Companion' and fully upon the country." Well, Sir, be that as it may, how deserving the highest eulogium as fulfilling the promise of its title. In addition to the usual subjectmatter of an Almanack, we are presented with tables of the utmost importance, as affording the very information the working classes are much in need ofthe gross misappropriation of their property in pensions and high official saluries given for bad government. A chapter is also annexed on the condition of the people, calling for universal perusal. We would particularly commend the work to the attention of Chartist Lecturers,—they will find it an invaluable text book."-English Chartist Circular.

"This little compendium of useful information is entitled to our warm commendation. The statistical details bear ample evidence of having been prepared with much care, and the tables relative to taxation, and the appropriation of the monies thereby derived. are not more curious than useful, while the commentary appended to each division of the subject cannot fail by its tone to make the 'Poor Man's Companion' highly popular."-Weekly Dispatch.

"We are accustomed to speak of unequal laws and of the enormous burdens that are laid upon the national taxation?" Come. Sir, what did the words poor for the benefit of the rich, and we are accusgiving the working classes "full justice" and "an odd of the remark causes it to loose its force, and to pass kind of compensation," by causing a confiscation, or it harmless. Hence the necessity for details; and will not. If it will cause a confiscation, do you think | details, come from whatever quarter they may, if well substantiated, always come to us as acceptable that they will sooner pass a measure which will visitors, and are welcomed as an effective force which deprive them of their power, than they would grant we can wield against the strongholds of corruption. UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE? Universal Suffrage could The details in this Almanack are clearly set forth, but confiscate, at the worst; but your measure is confisca- and really they tell a dark and fearful tale. Unwords which are "full of sound and fury, signifying ments-for it is a mercy that we have a precedent which forces the public plunderers to trumpet forth Let me beg of you, Sir, to give over this mode of their robberies. In a word we may state that the procedure. It is unworthy of you. Be assured from me national taxation—who pay it—who devour it—are

accordance with this plan, the Subscriber may you cannot obtain your ends without the people's This is verily a Poor Man's vade mecum: the support. Then be honest at once! Hold out the right cheapest and best book of general reference for ceive all he may desire to have. Every person hand of fellowship to the labourer, and tell him that almost all subjects in which the people's interests can have just those which he pleases to subscribe you go with him for "full justice," UNIVERSAL SUF- are immediately involved that we have ever seen. for; and is not expected or desired to take others FRAGE; and then they are with you to a man. Nothing In addition to all the usual information of an less can serve you. Causes are at work which will Almanack, it contains a mass of statistical information crammed into the smallest possible space upon in the scale of nations, unless the power of the people, most important subjects. We feel persuaded that in the shape of Universal Suffrage, be at the back of there is not a working man in the kingdom, who will the country's intelligence. That you may take that part | be without his 'Companion,' if he can possibly pro-

"This is a Political Almanack for 1842, shewing the amount and application of the taxes raised from the industry of the working classes, and containing much information for them, and some also that may be useful to those born only to consume their productions. Among other statistical tables, it gives a summary of the resources of Great Britain, a comparison between the productive and unproductive classes, and long and instructive answers to the question, 'how are the taxes applied?' 'The Cost of the Church,' and the 'Black List,' may also be perused with advantage."-Sun. "This is a threepenny Almanack, and worth twice

the money at which it can be purchased. The Aintanack is equal to any other we have yet seen; and the work contains besides a great variety, as well as condensation, of political information with which it is important the 'Pcor Man' should to equainted."-British Queen and Statesman. "A Chartist Almanack, in which much use is made

of the now readily accessible Parliamentary Returns, Roberts, Robert Kemp Philp,* George Merse the style to be expected from a shrewd and vigorous mind."-Spectator. * * Parties residing at a distance from any of the

Liberal Booksellers, and finding it difficult to procure the Poor Man's Almanack, have only to send Five Postige Stamps and their address to the Publisher, and a copy will be sent them by the LEEDS: Printed by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office;

Published in London by J Cleave, Shoe-line, Fleet street; in Manchester by A. Heywood, Oldham-street; in Newcastle, by D. France and Co., Side; and in Glasgow, by Paton and Love, Nelson-street

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., at the Parish Church Laidler, to Miss Burton, of the above place. On Saturday last, at Thirsk, by the Rev. S. Coates, Mr. Richardson, watchmaker, Borough-bridge, to Miss I abella Whylic, second daughter of Mr. Whylie, jeweller, of the former place. On Monday last, Mr. W. Burgess, of Thirsk, currier, to Miss Jane Williamson, of the same place. DEATES.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult., Mr. John Lawton, of Armley, aged 75, much respected by all who knew On Monday last, aged 40, Matilda, third wife of M. James Taylor, of the Tailors' Club House, Cheapside. Wakesield. On Christmas Day, at Leamington, George Lowther Thompson, Esq., of Sheriff Hutton Park, aged 55. On Thursday, the 23d ult., at his residence, Ever-

ingham Rectory, the Rev. William Marsden, A.M. aged 32, nephew of the late Dr. Marston Marston Un Sunday last, at Grove Heuse, Dewsbury, and 183, Mrs. Halliley, relict of the late 184 John Halliley, of that place, merchant, averaging at the late Mr. John Halliley, of the firm. Bury and 184 Halliley, Aidam Mills, Dewsbury. In Contrast of the Street Wick Place, in this town, in the Street Octobs and 185 John Market Place, in this town, in the Street Octobs and 185 John Market Place.

age.

"This is the only country in the world in which every labouring man can by industry obtain a competency."—Duke of Wellington.

STOCKPORT. Borough have at length reached the hearts of the more for bread continually piercing their hearts.—Mona's opulent, and a public meeting was held in the Court Herald. House, on Wednesday week, to devise some immediate means of relief, a requisition, signed by 186 individuals, having keen presented to the Mayor. Before they separated, upwards of £1,400 was subscribed, including a grant of £500 from the Manufacturers' Relief Committee, in London, established some years ago. Of all the Whig members of the corporation-the "Liberals," as they are called—only the Mayor and

BRADFORD.

CASE I. A woolcomber-without work for six weeks -has four children earning 5s. 6d. per week-rent 1s. 1d -4s. laid out for catmeal and water, potatoes, and salt. When the visitor entered, a child was crying for food; there was none in the house, and a trifle of the poor and destitute; there are probably some given them was quickly spent for meal; the poor gentlemen present, who are prepared to bring forward child was highly pleased with her meal and water, without milk.

2. A woolcomber from Ireland, out of work seven weeks-bas four children, the eldest eight years-has travelled in seach of work in vain. They have not a great, a public subscription should be immediately enpenny to depend upon; their furniture was sold up a fortnight since; an old pack sheet and a little straw formed their bed; have applied twice to overseers, but ward to second the resolution; he said, I cannot but were refused unless they would return to Ireland, Where they supposed they should be no better off. The mother would die in the house rather than beg.

3. A stout good-looking man of 48—son 23 years of age; three young children, with mother, make six in family, without any income but 1s. per head from their township Silsden). This is expended on brown bread, catmeal, and potatoes-drink herb tea, without sugar or milk-they are just alive, and that's all. Mother and son were found weeping in the house, utterly unable to discover sufficient means of subsistence, though willing to do anything.

4. A healthy single man, twenty-four years of agesix months out of work—has not had a change of linen, or lain on a bed for two weeks; is now living on food naually given to pigs.

5. A woolcomber in work—six children; income for last three months, 10s. 6d. per week, out of which 2s. 2d. for rent is paid; live on coarse food, and not having sufficient of that, disease is evidently advancing

The last case is a fair sample of two-thirds of the working families of Bradford, reduced, not by sickness, but by inadequate employment. In several cases of sickness, the medical gentlemen called in have said it was not physic, but food that was required. One half of the working men of Bradford appear to be sinking under privation or exhaustion. One sixth of the operative families of Bracierd are unemployed. Twoabove one-third are in full work and comfortable cir-

An able-bodied comber, in full work, fifteen hours per day, earns 9s. to 10s, but a considerable majority of those who have work can only earn 7s. or 7s. 6d. on account of delay in obtaining renewal of work on car- scribed £10, Mr. Head following it up with the still rying it in.

The above cases and report are furnished (the cases merely as specimens) of general suffering, and not extreme cases, by two centlemen who have for some sent were small. Where were our Members for the time visited the working population of Bradford for societies of a religious and moral nature. 6. A widow and seven children receive 4s. from the township and 3s. 6d. wages-pay for rent 1s. 2d., leaving 6s. 4d. for food, coal, candies, clothing, &c.—can purchase nothing but flour and sharps for brown bread,

potatoes, catmeal—very rarely get milk to their meal 7. Woolcomber, wife, and four children—out of work child? Age, where were they? Doubtless these nine months; had only had one meal of oatmeal and were the men to whom the benevolent gentleman, Mr. combining fractures and dislocations; but, with water from Thursday afternoon to Saturday morning; Yesterday had borrowed a shovel full of coals, now consumed, and did not know where to get more; have subsisted by charitable aid and sale of their furniture;

clothing, nothing but rags. 8. Woolcomber, nine in family-income, 2s. per head; every one of them could eat half a stone of flour weekly, could they get it; cannot obtain more than haif

9. Woolcomber and weaver out of work-four children earn 7s., which is the only source of income. 19. Woolcomber-family, six in number; income, Is 9d each; some of them sick, and reduced to great

11. Woolcomber-seven in family; income, 9s. The above cases are a fair sample of woolcombers'

families throughout the town; their houses are almost destitute of furniture, and they are strangers to the comforts of life. Much sickness prevails, and the ling. Rags, coarse food, ignerance and degradation are

case with many.

pended his savings.

their amount of income.

day to procure a miscrable subsistence. rence in Bradford. 16. Mechanic, has travelled nine months unsuccess-

fully in search of employment; has at last found full work at Bristol on machinery for exportation; his employer is aware that he is thus destroying the ultimate prospects of himself and workmen, but has no alter-

17. Woolcomber, could earn in 1836, 14s. or 15s. on the same nominal sort of wool, which now occupies him more closely to earn 9s. 13. Three years ago another comber earned 16s. or 17s. with less labour than he now can earn 10s. 19. Comber of fine wool, could earn 24s. three years

ago, where he can now only earn 10s.! 20. Cabinet maker, a pious and respectable man, out of work eighteen months, has been obliged to leave his family in destitution to seek work elsewhere. Cases 6 to 29 are furnished by a Society of Opera-

either applying to the Union House for relief, or as- writes to us as follows :tually perish in a land of plenty. But, is it not still more distressing to be told by the minions in cffice, that they have no right to relief while their homes possess a remnant of furniture, by which they could supply their exigences. We know men, whose lives are in every respect irreproachable, living in such a fathers are traversing the streets in mental agony, unthe mothers, surrounded by their famishing offspring, have scarcely a morsel in the world, to appease their worn in the day.

beginning to be felt here. In the town and district River Cart or Corporation of Paisley. see many of the weavers going about seeking work, and into by proper and legal authority now.—Yours, &c." cannot find it; and it will still be worse with them, as the manufacturers, unable to go on any longer, are daily drawing in Scotsman.

DISTRESS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

home. Having entered the house, to his astonishment FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT he there beheld the poor woman, having an infant at her breast, with her husband and four children. engerly devouring the grains-not having tasted food for four days! And we are daily informed of labourers and tradesmen similarly circumstanced—themselves actually in a state of physical exhaustion for The cries of the starving theusands in this unfortunate want of food, and the cries of their helpless children

CARLISLE.

(Received too late for our last.) PUBLIC MEETING TO RELIEVE THE PRESENT EXISTING DISTRESS.—A requisition having been sent to the Mayor, (G. G. Mounsey, Esq.) requesting him to call a public meeting for the above object. He readily complied, and appointed Tuesday, Dec. 21st, for holdthe Town Cierk's names are announced. Where are ing the mesting. At twelve o'clock, the hour appointed, the friends of the poor now the municipal elections about thirty gentlemen assembled in the Town-Hall, when the Mayor was called to the chair, he observed that the present meeting was called, for the purpose of devising means to relieve the public distress, which he was sorry to say prevailed to a very great extent He was glad to find there was a disposition on the part of those who were able to relieve the great sufferings resolutions on the subject. The Rev. John Fawcett then came forward to move the first resolution, which was to the following effect:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the distress being at present so tered into for the purpose of affording immediate relief." G. H. Head, Esq., banker, then came forexpress my sincere regret, that those who were the means of calling the present meeting, had not come prepared with facts to prove to what a frightful extent the present distress prevailed. I know there are nearly one thousand persons in Carlisle at present, who have no means of support. There are about two hundred labourers out of ork. Those in employment are receiving very low wages. Nine hundred were at present not earning more than from four to five shillings a week, and two hundred not more than from three to four shillings a week. Under these circumstances, is it not painful to see so few persons present? I know subscriptions, and convince the town that they are only, but for months to come. I beg leave most cordially to second the resolution which has been moved by the Rev. Mr. Fawcett. The resolution was then put "That a committee be now formed for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of distress for the purpose of relieving the same." This resolution was also carried. The Mayor and some other gentlemen then spoke of the propriety of forming a Mendicity thirds are suffering from deficient employment. Not Society, and a Committee was formed for the purpose of considering the subject, and reporting to a public meeting to be held next week. A Committee of thirty

STOPPAGE OF PAYMENTS BY THE TOWN

commingled with the tears of the emaciated factory

Head, alluded.

persons was then formed to inquire into the present

prevailing distress. A subscription was then entered

into, headed by the Mayor, who very liberally sub-

OF PAISLEY. (From the Glasgow Chronicle.)

Partly on account of the great depression of trade. and partly on account of a run raised by the circulation of malicious and false statements regarding the affairs of the community of Paisley, the town council, at a meeting on Wednesday evening, ordered the chamberlain to suspend receipt or payment of deposits in the meantime, but to proceed with all possible despatch in realising the outstanding debts due to the community for the regular payment of the interest on the money borrowed, and other current engagements of the burgh. It is pretty generally known that a small portion of the would-be political leaders of the town who have not the influence to get themselves placed in municipal miserable, care-worn appearance of the parents is appal- authority, have for a good number of years endeayoured to embarrass the party in power, by attacking were journeying towards Cirencester and Bristol. the credit of the community. The unfavourable state 12. Mechanic, usual wage 22s., out of work eighteen of trade and the leniency of the council in not enforcing number of the passengers dry. These are watched for a time, and if it be it them." A neighbour, named Betty Minshull, had months; now breaking stones at Sd. per day. This is the during the last year the exactions on the owners of who left London by the ill-fated train on Friday mornproperty, for entries, &c., falling due, caused a defi- ing, called at the Paddington terminus to inquire as to a short time, experience has shown that this drain-13. Mechanic, 56 years of age; former wage 22s. to clency of nearly £300 in the usual amount of revenue. the fate of their respective friends. General inquiries 24s : out of work nine months; now breaking stones for This simple circumstance was taken advantage of, were also made by a great number of disinterested the highway; cannot at his age turn to a new trade; though nothing was lost thereby, and statements preju- persons; indeed, the superintendent and other officers ago. I inquired of Mr. Berkham what had been has for some years had only partial work, and has ex- dicial to the town's credit, were placed in the hands were nearly besieged with applicants for information of every creditor that could be found by the individuals respecting this sad affair; but, with very few excep-14. Mechanic, out of work eighteen months; wife referred to, and thus uncalled-for alarm raised. In ad- tions, no intelligence could be gained. There were obliged to work at power looms in consequence; one dition to this, the adherents of the same party in the several persons, however, who were believed to be child waits on the family; two female lodgers make up council during the last five days, gave currency to ano- intimately connected with the unfortunate sufferers, ther statement which they knew to be quite untrue, who were permitted to proceed to Reading and return 15. Mechanic, out of work a long time; clothing worn about the late provost having commenced to secure to town free of expense. In the morning, Sir Fred. out; wife, mother, and two children in consequence himself by crawing a thousand pounds, when the fact Smith, the surveyor of railways, repaired to the spot obtain a living by preparing and hawking whitening was he had not drawn out a penny. From the position where the accident happened, and after remaining for for cleaning floors; obliged to labour almost night and to which the affairs of the town are now driven, a full some time, returned to the terminus, and examined the and public exposure of these matters will soon be sub-Such cases as the above are now of common occur- mitted to the creditors. The council have been negotiating for such a loan of money as will pay off those who are dissatisfied, which in the ordinary state of the gle syllable of their evidence allowed to transpire. It to answer, which I shall now state. The width of saw the male prisoner go into the pantry, and while he though at present that is difficult. As regards risk to though at present that is difficult. As regards risk to four of the unfortunate individuals expired in the the cutting at bottom is forty feet, the depth is fifty- was there his wife said, "What are you plundering at, the creditors, from the best informed quarters we are Reading hospital in the morning. Mr. Seymour Clark, seven feet, the width of the top of the cutting is is there anything I can reach you?" To which he anassured there is none. More than one-third of the the superintendent, left town by the two hundred and sixty-eight feet. The width of the swered, "No, you know nothing about it." whole debts of the town are due to the bank, and the for the purpose (as it was understood) of making spoil bank on the south side is a hundred feet, from John Edwards was at the house of Aithur Williams, members of council, or their immediate friends, and further inquiries, and also to procure a list of the north side about sixty-seven; but of course it on Sunday last, and saw deceased take some flour out fully a half of the debt against the river is due to the names of the sufferers. same parties. This we should conceive the strongest proof that could be adduced of the confidence of

BANKRUPTCY OF THE INCORPORATION OF

PAISLEY. (From the Scotch Reformers' Gazette.)

Misfortunes, it is said, seldom come singly. The The bankruptcies, one after another, in Paisley, within Never, we believe, was the condition of the poor at these few months past were alarming enough, and added Mansfield so bad as at present. Starvation is doing its greatly to the misery existing in Paisley. But we had work, and, as it was naturally to be expected, is fast no idea that the corporation of Paisley itself would go reducing the middle classes to the verge of rain. How to the wall—would be found to be in an utter and abso-

" Paisley, Dec. 23, 1841. " DEAR SIR,-At last meeting of our council, the public and reporters were ordered to withdrrw, and all messenger was dispatched and brought persons. In the important business was transacted afterwards. Last about an hour afterwards some policemen and sevenight, there was another meeting (private), at which it ral surgeons arrived, and afterwards a train came in consequence of its being unavoidably less puncwas resolved unanimously that the chamberlain should and took us to the hospital at Reading. They took state of destination, as to express, in the intensity of their sufferings, a wish that death might at once put an intensity of their sufferings, a wish that death might at once put an intensity of their sufferings, a wish that death might at once put an intensity of their sufferings, a wish that death might at once put an intensity of their sufferings, a wish that death might at once put an intensity of their sufferings, a wish that death might at once put an intensity of their sufferings, a wish that death might at once put an intensity of their sufferings, a wish that death might at once put an intensity of their sufferings, a wish that death might at once put an intensity of their sufferings, a wish that death might at once put an intensity of their sufferings are suffering to the suffering trains, and the intensity of their sufferings are suffering to the suffering trains, and the suffering trains, and the intensity of their suffering trains. end to their struggles. We could enumerate instances thus virtually suspending payments in the meantime; end to their struggles. We could enumerate instances thus virtually suspending over the reason while the most appalling destitution, in Mansfield—where and to-day our unfortunate town is in a perfect ferment believe that every one of the passenger trucks were ances extending over it like the white of an egg. The on the subject-and no wonder, when there are moneys able to bear the sight of their unhappy homes—whilst lodged in the Town and River Cart Savings Banks to the amount of £19,000. These banks were set agoing by the influence of the present Provost, who is connected craving appetites—with scarcely any other covering to with the Saturday Post and Renfrewshire Reformer, craving appentes—with scarcely any ether covering to shield them from the inclemency of a winters night, shield them from the inclemency of a winters night, those dead. I heard the surgeon say that he was gers; but being Christmas eve, we knew there would the same time did all that the scanty and tattered appared which they have was possible to prevent money being lodged in the just going to take off one person's foot. I believe be many applications, and although we retained our arsenic. Government Savings Banks, by endeavouring to call in question the security of the Government!—which was driven into the fallen earthwork to a considerable part, we made the alteration in deference to borated the testimony of Mr. Arthur, and was positive STATE OF TRADE.—The general distress is only rated as nothing, when compared with that of the depth. There was one baby there belonging to a public opinion.

there are about 2,000 looms, and till within these two "The true state of our corporation finances is, that months past they have been all well employed, and yet there is a deficiency of income to meet the expenditure our trade has been long in a lauguishing state—two by at least £700 annually, and no prospect whatever of facts which can only be reconciled by supposing, what matters mending in this respect; the income is about we believe to be the case, that our manufacturers manage £3,300, and the unavoidable expenditure not under their affairs with more prindence than happens else- £4,000, so that to continue is just to make bad worse. where. But a sad change is now taking place; we But of course these matters will have to be inquired

CHEAPNESS OF RAILWAYS IN AMERICA.-The extent of communication by railways in America is In our immediate locality, though hitherto not a like the meshes of a net. About 7,000 miles of railsubject of much public remark, distress, deep and wide- ing have already been made, or are in actual prospread distress, exists, and that, too, we regret to say, gress. This would be incredible in a country where amongst a class hitherto occupying a respectable station capital is so valuable, were the railways laid out on in society. As a direct issue of the recent mismanage, the same expensive scale with ours. British railment of our circulating medium, and in a great mea- ways have cost from £20,000 to £50,000 a mile. sure in consequence of the ruin which that mismanage. Those of America have not cost, on the average, inment so extensively entailed, we have at the present cluding buildings and all requisite investment, more time absolutely no trade; artisans of every description, than £4,500 per mile, being from one-fourth to onejoiners, masons, painters, and those belonging to every tenth of the expence of British railways; that is to other occupation, have been many weeks out of employ- say, a given sum of money expended in America has ment; the result we need not repeat. It is far from provided the benefit of railway communication to an being the pauper population alone who are now in a extent of from five to ten times as great as an equal state of misery and destitution; we have the names of one in Great Britain. Although these lines were scores of individuals, the heads of helpless families, not originally laid out on a pre-arranged plan, yet who, if they could find work, could easily earn from the detached lines have gradually been con-12s to 20s per week, in actual starvation, willing, in- nected, so as to form continuous routes of great exdeed, to work, but "ashamed to beg." As an illustent-some of the companies owning different portration we may here record the fact, that one day last tions of connected lines have found it convenient wife of a respectable artisan went to a to amalgamate—the route between Baltimore and because in this town and purchased twopenny worth Philadelphia consisted of four companies on four of the grains amally sold for the purpose of feeding parts of the line, which are now incorporated in cattle and pies, secretly creeping away without paying one company, under a single board of management. that trifling sum. The person in charge of the brewery One reat chain of railroad, commencing at Ports-

WESTERN RAILWAY. (From the Reading Mercury.)

It is with feelings of deep regret that we have to record one of the most lamentable railway accidents that, we believe, has ever occurred in this country, and which took place this morning on that part of the Great Western line, called "the gullet," the deepest part of the Sunning-hill cutting, rather more than two miles from Reading. It appears that during the interim that elapsed between the passing down of the goods train about midnight, and the arrival of a similar train at half-past six this morning, the embankment of the south side of the gullet. and about one hundred yards east of the wooden bridge gave way, completely covering about forty vards of the south or down line of rails. This unfortunate occurrence being unobserved by the policeman at this district, no intimation could possibly be conveyed to the driver of the approaching train. consequently, on the arrival of the luggage train, at about half-past six o'clock, a most terrific scene occurred. The train, which was progressing at its accustomed pace, and consisted of twelve or fourteen waggons, two trucks, and the engine and tender, was suddenly thrown off the rails, and par- foreman at the Houses of Parliament for Messrs. tially shattered to atoms. The engine, which was called the "Hecla," ran into the mass of earth, in which it was more than half buried, while the tender and passenger trucks were turned over, and jammed against the waggons immediately behind. The consternation at this moment, amid the expiring yells of some of the passengers, and the shricks of others less injured, may be more easily conceived than detailed. One of the most distressing features perhaps of this awful scene, was the lamentable cries of an aged father, who saw his son, who had accompanied him in this unhappy journey, literally crushed between the tender and the truck, and instantaneously killed. Another of the sufferers, apthat his countenance was entirely indiscernable. In-Reading as speedily as possible, and several medical of these individuals, together with the nature of the with the prisoners. It appears that the deceased about thirty passengers, including some females, nearly the whole of whom were more or less rajured; many who ought to have been here. I hope that those about twenty were brought on to Reading, in a cargentlemen who have agitated the town for these last riage sent up for that purpose, and their appearance twelve months, will now come forward liberally with on their arrival at the station, was of the most depressing character. It is a remarkable fact, that serious; and that the poor and distressed are not to be neither the driver of the engine nor his assistant fed upon words any longer. I hope the subscription sustained any injury; the conductor and the guard will be sufficient to relieve the distressed, not for weeks also escaped unhurt, although the former, we believe, was thrown from his seat over to the bank, upon which he fell with great force. The guard was thrown upon the opposite embankment, and the and carried. Major Wild then moved, and the Rev. other officers were saved by leaping from their places. Mr. Thwaites seconded the following resolution:— By about half-past eight o'clock a great number of persons had reached the spot, and the most active exertions were made to extricate the poor fellows who were lying dead beneath the wheels and among the shattered fragments of the trucks. This, however, was a work of difficulty as well as hazard; and several hours elapsed before the trucks were raised. The removal of each presented a dreadful spectacle; five of the unhappy men were extricated without much delay, but the three remaining were so entangled with the wheels and shattered trucks that they were for a long time unapproachable. One of these, a decently dressed mechanic, was taken in the more liberal donation of £100, reserving to himself the waist by the tender and the truck, in an upright right of its appropriation. Upwards of £160 would be position, his back being nearly severed by the crash. subscribed in the meeting, although the numbers pre-They were all at length removed to a small hut in the London-road, where the eight bodies were depo borough on this laudable occasion? Where were the sited and covered with straw. One of them appeared Messra. Dixon's, the leading manufacturers of the town, about eighteen years old, while the others, so far as feeling for the poor, from whose hard earnings they years of age, except one man, who appeared to be

have amassed princely fortunes, and who are erecting somewhat older. formidable castles, the walls of which may be said to be cemented with the blood of the hand-loom weaver, diately placed in bed, more or less seriously injured, indeed, his recovery is almost hopeless. the most serious are two or three spinal cases, the loss of life would, in all probability, have been

SATURDAY NIGHT .- Throughout this day a vast engine driver, stoker, and some others, in the boardroom; they were each examined separately, but no other person was allowed to be present, nor was a sin-

proof that could be state of the state of the town's sengers.—" The train left London at half-past four twenty-feet from the edge. The spoil bank is not same time and at the same table as the deceased. The o'clock. There were three trucks containing pas- twenty feet high, and thirty feet from the edge of female prisoner put the dumpling she had made sengers, about forty or fifty in number. There was the slope. That soil would not stand at such a into the pot first, and they were both tied up in only one truck-load of goods, and those were packed | slope: it would not even stand at two to one. From | cloths. between the passengers. The night was very clear, the railway to the edge of the slope is about twelve and we were going at about the usual speed. All of or thirteen feet. It would require forty feet distance a moment we felt a shock, and were tossed against to have the spoil bank twenty feet high. I heard each other, and up into the air and down again, and something of the spoil bank having moved, but I then the carriage was broken all to pieces, and examined it carefully, and I find it has not moved. then we found ourselves on the ground among the There is plenty of room to walk between the spoil my sister-in-law, both of whom were insensible, but slopes. There is no part of the spoil bank so close suspected any one of the foul play, and he said he was lightning, accompanied by hail, that passed over afterwards recovered. The persons who sat on the to the top of the slope as ten feet. I exright and left of me were killed. We were assisted amined the line immediately after the accident, harrowing is it to the feelings of intelligent, honest, in- lute state of insolvency. Yet such is the fact, which dustrious, and once-respectable parishioners, to be we publish on the authority of a most respectable party obliged to submit to the embarrassing alternative, of connected officially with the town of Paisley, and who at all. At the time the accident occurred we were going at a fast rate. I and my three relatives were have been discussions here and elsewhere as to the the only persons who were so little injured as to be best place for the passenger trucks, and the reason enabled to come to Bristol. After the accident, a for putting them next to the engine has been, that broken, or were otherwise seriously injured, except- put in the middle of the train next day was by my ing I and my friends. When we came away there directions, merely as a concession to an opinion was the opinion of witness that deceased's death was was a young woman expected to die every minute. which I knew was frequently expressed. On the I heard that she was a servant girl. I do not know evening in question we discussed the question with arsenic would produce the exact effect in which he how many were taken into the hospital; but I heard woman, which after the accident she was un find for a long while, at length she found it unhurt and asleep between two dead men."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Reading, Saturday Evening, Dec. 26. As may naturally be supposed, the utmost excitement and consternation still prevail in this town and its neighbourhood in consequence of the truly lamentable and tatal accident, some of the details of lamentable and fatal accident, some of the details of many accidents have been allowed as out-door and in-door which are given above. Those details, as published, passengers in the luggage trains in front. There are admitted to be tolerably correct by the railway some trains which go at eighteen miles an hour, Arthur Williams on Monday, and afterwards went to money from Miss Awdrey, who gave them all she are admitted to be toleraply correct by the railway some them and she are admitted to be toleraply correct by the railway some them and she authorities here. We hear in numerous quarters and others which go at forty miles, and there are which they said was not sufficient. She then that the state of the Sunning-hill cutting, the scene cuttings and curves in the line in which it is almost her death, and invite her to the funeral. When she went to her sister in an adjoining room, who gave up of the accident, has for some t me past engaged the impossible, notwithstanding every precaution that is came back and delivered the message the female pri- her purse and its contents. Still they demanded attention of the railway engineer, and that its repair taken, to prove a quite that of the public had long been contemplated, but had been postponed one. We can have no motive but that of the public home. Witness's son (John Haycock, by a former high and determined spirit of their father, that he in consequence of the railway labourers being ensafety and convenience, and it is not later than yeshusband,) was in the house, and she gave it him for his would resist and be murdered by the ruffians, gaged upon works which were supposed to be of a terday that the Government Railway Inspector dis-gaged upon works which were supposed to be of a terday that the Government Railway Inspector dis-supper. He eat it and went to his boat on the canal, repaired to his bed-room, apprised him of what was more pressing nature. This procrastination is held by tinetly told me that he fully concurred in our views. and she saw no more of him. many acquainted with the noture of the soil which con- The luggage-train should start at half-past four Thomas Minshull, captain of a canal boat, was in his many acquainted with the acture of the soil which construct the structure of the soil which that cutting is formed, as being reprehensible, before five o'clock, and it puts aside generally at cock in another boat very ill, and vomiting. Witness all the other portable valuables, which they took to and last of all the company are condemned for the Slough, to allow the six o'clock quick train to passit. accompanied the boat some distance, and Haycock told the extent of half a sack full, carefully selecting the trucks next the tender—a system which expe- ensure safety and punctuality has been adopted by the killed him, and she would never see him again. rience has proved to be fraught with danger to the Directors. If it was to be continued on my responsilives of the passengers. In the present instance bility, I would again have the passengers in the lugwhen searching for the arsenic in the house, was told camped between three and four o'clock, having
the appears clear that if the passenger-trucks had gage-train placed in front. been the last in the train, no lives would have been lost, because not one of the luggage carriages were off the line. It has already been stated that eight individuals

names in the numerical order in which they were identified:—

No. 2. Charles Williams, aged 32, a stonemason, residing in Cheltenham, but in the employ of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, upon the New Houses of Parliament. This corpse was identified by Mr. Allen, the foreman of Messrs. Grissell and Peto. No. 3, C. Sweetland, of Gloucester, stone-mason,

Allen. No. 4. — Mabbott, also of Gloucester, stone mason, aged 34, also in the employ of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, and identified by Allen. No. 5. Richard Ralph, of Harwell, near Steventon, Berks, aged 25, recognised and identified by

his father. No. 6. The remains of a labouring man apparently, and dressed like a waggoner. Not yet identified. No. 7. Joseph Hands, of Clarence-gardens, Regent's-park, aged 26. The name of this unfortu-trucks so near the engine. nate young man was first ascertained by a quarterly ticket, dated December, 1841, of the Wesleyan employing a sufficient watch when it was most neces-Methodist Society, being found in his possession. sarily required. His mutilated remains have since been recognised by his father, who also identified those of his companion and friend, No. 8, Jabez Cleave, (erreneously sup posed to have been a preacher), on whose person s similar ticket of the same date was found, but who was identified as a stone-mason by Mr. Allen, the

Grissell and Peto. The process of identification of the mutilated rebeen informed that eighteen other individuals were conveyed to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, and they were promptly attended by Mr. T. Blessett Manrice, the surgeon of the week, assisted by Mr. G. May, Mr. F. A. Bulley, and the resident surgeon, Mr. James Dunn. The wounds and injuries of seme now subjoin:-

Thomas M. Wheeler, age 30, of Mills-buildings, Knightsbridge, newspaper reporter. Contusion of the face. Since discharged at his own request. Ann Wheeler, age 31, wife of the above-named Thomas M. Wheeler. Fracture of the fore arm, and contusion of the head and back.

Thos. Hughes, age 15, of Hammersmith, painter. Concussion of the brain and contusion of the face. Thomas Hawkins, age 24, of Freshford, near Bath, stonemason. Compound dislocation of the remainder of the poisoned food. great toe; the metatarsal bone protruding, which has since been removed by an operation. Anthony Batten, age 43, of Manchester Mews.

Manchester-street. Contusion of the back and loins. James Stapleton, age 30; of Cheltenham, stonemason. Dislocation of the shoulder, since reduced. William Baldwin, age 52, of Cheltenham, stonemason. Fracture of the ribs. Eliza Barnes, age 20, of Addle-street, City, servant. Severe lac-ration of the scalp.

Elizabeth Carpenter, aged 29, of Charles-street. Blackfriars. Contusion of the leg. Hannah Cooper, aged 40, of Thomas-street, Kennington-common. Fracture of the metatarsal bones and dislocation of the right foot.

THE INQUEST.

on their route to the city of Bristol. Fortunately, witnesses were examined, and the dead bedies were ness had occasion to go out afterwards, leaving the there were fewer patients in the hospital than has all identified. Mr. Saunders, the Secretary of the prisoners together in the kitchen, and, on returning, been known for some weeks past, from which cir- Great Western Railway Company, was in attend- heard Harries say to his wife, "There's something in cumstance every accommodation and assistance was ance, as well as Mr. Brunel, the chief engineer. that flour." The two prisoners lived in the same house readily afforded to all the unfortunate sufferers. After all the witnesses had been examined, Mr. with witness, but ate at a separate table, and found We would submit, with deference, that the passen- Saunders called Mr. Brunel to give evidence as to their own victuals. They had their dinner at the same ger trucks should be placed in a less dangerous the actual state of the embankment where the actisituation than that in which they are generally dent occurred. The public are aware of the nature (being attached to the engine); had they been of the accident from the facts detailed above, and the prisoners made any remark at her sudden death to placed behind the luggage waggons, this afflicting we only give therefore Mr. Brunel's examination. Isambert Kingdom Brunel-I am chief engineer the time deceased expired. The female prisoner made avoided, as several of the last waggons retained on the Great Western Railway. With respect to a dumpling at the same time as deceased, but did not their positions on the rails without receiving the the system of watching along the line, six different take the flour from the same bag. The deceased did slightest injury. The names of the deceased we assistants have instructions to appoint night watch- not eat all the dumpling, and the following morning have not yet learned; but, from their appearance, men whenever there is any appearance of danger. they are principally mechanics and labourers, and In case of slips in the cuttings, when they are superficial, it is found better to drain them well, and to remove the loose earth, and leave the slips open to give it them, and she replied, "No, no, I munna give found that no further movement takes place within been washing at the house on Monday morning, and ing is sufficient. In this particular case of the Sun- ness asked the female prisoner where the remainder of done, and I found it had been drained, and as I observed that it was only a superficial one, I did not children, but nothing of any consequence. When the consider that there was any danger. I passed many female prisoner was taken into custody she said, "I am times since, and have not observed any change. On innocent, and I believe I can swear for him." Witness Friday morning, I arrived on the spot, a few hours knew there was poison kept in the house, having some after the accident, and I examined the slip that sugar of lead in a paper which he used for dressing had then taken place. It was a totally distinct cows, but it was not kept near the bag which contained slip, and I pointed out to Mr. Berkham the drain the flour. The male prisoner had some powdered arsethat had been cut round the former slip, and nic in a bottle which he used for destroying rats, and which was quite distinct from the new one. The kept it in the pantry. The flour was bought from Mr. disturbed ground of the new slip touched the old Povey's, of Whixale, in a large bag, and a small quanslip, but the slips themselves had begun in dif- tity was put in another bag, and hung in the kitchen ferent parts of the slope and in different strata for trifling purposes; but the bread was always made varies. From the bottom of the spoil bank to the of a striped bag and make an apple dampling. The MRS. CARPENTER'S STATEMENT, ONE OF THE PAS- however, because in some places it is twenty and took the flour from another bag, and made it at the luggage. I cannot say how my husband got out; bank and the top of the slope. I am not afraid of the house, which he did, and saw the female prisoner and An esteemed correspondent wishes us to put on out after he got out he dragged me out, and also weight of the spoil bank having any effect on its another woman. Witness asked the old man if he record some particulars of a storm of thunder and

most liable, are its being overtaken by another train tual than the other trains, and the danger arising

By a Juror.—There have been instances of luggage waggons having been overtaken by other trains. Our feelings and interests are of course involved in providing the best place for the passeugers. The axles of luggage trains are much more

many accidents have been avoided by placing the road, stiff."

dence which had been adduced on both days, and emptied the poison out, and washed the bottle clean. plunder, in addition to £30 in money, was prodigious, called upon the jury to dismiss from their minds all Witness, however, found a bottle which had contained in plate, watches, jewellery, linen, pistels, &c. The they had heard on the subject elsewhere, and calmly assenic in a basket among other bottles, He likewise daring character of the outrage has greatly alarmed were killed upon the spot. The following are their and dispassionately attend only to the evidence found the sugar of lead in a drawer in the kitchen. which had been submitted to them. They would take the whole facts into their serious consideration. No. 1. John Pook, of Stoke Canon, near Exeter, giving such weight to the statements of Mr. Saun-

The jury retired at three o'clock. had left the apartment where the inquest was held, returned and announced that the jury had agreed to their verdict, which was "Accidental death in all the cases, and a deodand of £1,000 on the engine,

tender, and carriages."
Mr. C. Russell, M. P., inquired whether the Jury aged 30, identified by his father, but not known to had stated any and what grounds for their verdict. The Coroner said they had assigned two reasons; but he was not bound to state them, and he would rather not.

The following, we have the best reason to know, were the reasons assigned by the jury for the above borne but an indifferent scharacter. The female is very verdict :-

"The Jury are of opinion that great blame attached to the company in placing the passenger surgeon the attempt to postpone the investigation "2. That great neglect had occurred in not

ATROCIOUS MURDER AT WHIXALE, NEAR WEM, SHROPSHIRE.

(From a Second Edition of the Shrewsbury News.)

Another murder has been perpetrated in this county during the present week, under circumstances of greater atrosity even than the one at Broavgarth, near Oswesmains of the sufferers in the miserable shed or hut try. A wife, with the assistance of her husband, has in which they were deposited, led to indescribable administered poison to both her parents, and the mother scenes of agonised distress. The public have also has fallen a victim to the diabolical deed, the lather escaping by a mere ascident, and an innocent person (according to the last report) has since died in extreme agony from the effects of the deadly food of which he had been a partaker.

The name of the old man is Arthur Williams, who resided at Whixale, within three miles of Wem, in this were dressed, and they were speedily enabled to county, and the perpetrators of this horrid crime, Thos. proceed to their respective homes. Twelve of the Harries and his wife Mary, lived in the same cottage unhappy sufferers were so materially injured, that with the father and his deceased wife Eliza Williams. parently an aged man, was so shockingly mutilated, their further removal was deemed to be dangeroue, The prisoner, Thomas Farries, had been previously and they were, by the medical officers of the institu- married, his former wife having died four years ago, formation of the dreadful catastrophe was conveyed to tion, admitted in-patients. The names and addresses leaving two children, who resided in the same cottage gentlemen were shortly on the spot. There were injuries, as detailed in the books of the hospital, we victim had been in the habit of correcting these children, and Harries had said that he would remember John Stainsbury, age 30, by trade a navigator, her for it, and this is the only motive that can at pre-resident in Lambeth. Contusion of the back. sent be assigned for the deed, which has caused such general horror in the neighbourhood.

On Sunday, the 19th, the deceased partook of an apple-dumpling at dinner, and was instantly taken ill. the symptoms increasing so rapidly that by nine o'clock the same evening she was a corpse. Her husband did not eat any of the dumpling, being too ill from having taken a small portion of the poisonous mineral on the previous night; and the third party was the son of a spot. Sir Charles himself superintended the execution neighbour to whom the female prisoner had given the

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased. Eliza Williams, on Friday, before Joseph Dietrim, Esq. coroner (who had only returned home on Wednesday from holding an inquest on the murdered woman near Oswestry, when the following evidence was adduced:-Arthur Williams, husband of the deceased, lives in a cottage at Whixale, and the prisoners. Thomas and

Mary Harries, with two children of the former, resided with him. On Saturday last witness had a pig's fry for his supper, which was cooked by the deceased, who took some flour from a bag hanging in the kitchen to thicken the gravy. Witness ate heartily and felt very sick afterwards, going to bed ill, and remaining so all however, a great number had received injuries from night. Got up the next morning very unwell, and sat falling briezs and other materials, but are placed first on burt. The four men whose names are placed first on in the house till eleven o'clock, when he went out, hurt. The four men whose names are placed first on In addition to the above-named sufferers, there leaving the deceased, the prisoners, the children, and a was also admitted as an in-patient at the same time, neighbour, named John Edwards, there. Witness a man who still remains in a state of insensibility, returned to dinner, but was too unwell to eat. The deemed necessary to take them to the infirmary it is not and whose name still remains unknown. He has first dish was an apple-dumpling, of which the deceased supposed that their lives are endangered by their and who have been constantly professing to have a great we could judge, were from about twenty to thirty the appearance of a stone mason, is apparently about at heartily, but witness was too poorly to taste it wounds. The search for the remainder of the sufferers forty years of age, and the injuries he has received Within five minutes after enting it, the deceased ran was a work of greater time, and they have suffered somewhat older.

The number conveyed to the hospital is 17, being twelve men and five women; thirteen were immetrepanning, and still lies in a most dangerous state; distely placed in bed, more or less seriously injured indeed bis recovery is almost handless.

The number conveyed to the hospital is 17, being unfortunate man has undergone the operation of dear, how ill I am!" and retched violently. The destant indeed bis recovery is almost handless.

The number conveyed to the hospital is 17, being unfortunate man has undergone the operation of dear, how ill I am!" and retched violently. The destant indeed bis recovery is almost handless. female prisoner, and being a long time away, witness went out, and finding her too ill to walk, carried her into the house, and placed her in a chair. She conti-An inquest was opened at Reading on Friday nued getting worse till four o'clock, when witness corinjuries being so severe, that there is little hope of evening, but no new fact was elicited so far as the ried her up to bed, and went to bed himself, feeling their recovery. The other four, although much proceedings went that day. The inquest was advery unwell He got up about nine o'clock, as his wife hurt and bruised, will be shortly enabled to proceed journed to Monday. On the latter day a number of became much worse, and she died shortly after. Wit-

> witness. Mary Jones, a neighbour, was in the room at witness said to the female prisoner, "There's some nice dumpling, give it the children," and she answered, " No, I may not do that." He again requested her to went on an errand the same day. On Wednesday witthe children, and they have eaten it." The male prisoner had frequently words with the deceased about the

edge of the slope is about fifteen feet. It varies, female prisoner likewise made an apple dumpling, but

Thomas Norway Arthur, surgeon, residing at Whitchurch, was in the neighbourhood of Whixale, on Wed. the ruins, and considerable exertions had to be used nesday, and met with Arthur Williams. Witness! asked him if it was not true that his wife died suddenly. The old man said "Yes; and I fear there has been foul play," and requested witness to go into the afraid it was his son-in-law, for he had been frequently the peninsula of Lleyn, on the morning of the 17th cross with the old woman. Witness then went up inst. In its passage over the park at Madryn it was stairs with Mary Jones to look at the deceased, and at of a most awful and alarming character, and did the same time to ask Mary Jones some questions. The immense damage to a long range of glass-houses, female prisoner endeavoured to follow them up stairs, pits, and frames, that are used for forcing, besides which witness prevented. He examined the deceased, putting in imminent danger a large collection of but found no outward marks of violence. He had valuable plants. Some of the hailstones, we are also made a post morten examination of the body, in assured, measured no less than three inches and onethe dangers to which a luggage train is considered company with Mr. Groom, surgeon, of Whitchurch, eighth round the base—all of them being of a coniand found the heart, lungs, and liver in a healthy state, | cal shape. Hail of the same magnitude and quanwith the exception of some little congestion of the left | tity has not fallen in that part of the country within lung. They found the stomach very much distended. the memory of the present age.—Carnarvon Herald. either of which cases the front of the train is the flammation extending over the stomach, and appearinternal or bilious coat was entirely destroyed, and it occasioned by some corrosive poison. Witness thought Mr. Saunders and Mr. Clarke, and we had some found deceased's stomach. Witness likewise took

that arsenic was the poison which occasioned deceased's

she was ill, and was with her when she died. Wit- Argus. ness had frequently heard the male prisoner say he DARING BURGLARY IN WILTSHIRE.—Some thieves would knock her brains out, if she interfered with his entered the house of Mr. Awdrey, at South Wrax-children; and about three weeks ago, on a Friday, hall, on Tuesday night. They proceeded up stairs

continuance of their system of affixing the passenger- Every precaution that could possibly be thought of to him to tell his mother that the dumpling had nearly solid silver articles, and leaving the plated behind. Richard Jones, constable, searched the house, and,

by the female prisoner that she had thrown it away The Coroner then read over the whole of the evi- three months before. She afterwards said that she had

This concluded the evidence.

matter with the meal to make the old man so ill. At a few minutes before five the Coroner, who said he had purchased the arsenic from Mr. Gough, chemist. of Wem, for the purpose of destroying rate, and hinted that his wife must have administered it, if

the deceased really was poisoned. The female said if any one knew about it, it was her

The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased's death was occasioned by poison, administered by Thomas Harries, and that his wife assisted him; and they were both fully committed for our next assizes.

The male prisoner is a brickmaker by trade, and has far advanced in pregnancy, and on Thursday feigned that she was in labour, but on examinination by a

John Haycock was taken into Cheshire by the boat. and a report has reached this town that he has expired, making a second victim of this unparalleled atrocity

DREADFUL ACCIDENT BY THE FALL OF A BUILDING, IN MANCHESTER

FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND TEN SERIOUSLY HURT On Friday evening the site of the late fire, in Manchester. (the particulars of which we gave last week.) was rendered the scene of a most appalling accident by the falling of one of the walls of the building in which the late fire occurred upon some workmen employed to take it down. The fire occurred on Monday week, when 2000 bags of cotton were destroyed, worth about £16,000, and a quantity of corn, flour, groceries, and tallow. The whole damage was estimated at upwards of £30,000. Though the warehouse had been completely gutted by the fire, two of the entire walls were left standing, and that at the back of the building, to the south of Picadilly, about 19 feet high by 100 feet in length, was carried by means of two stone arches over the Rochdale canal. This wall was about to be

were below. The whole accident was the work of but a moment. The men had no chanse of escape; they had barely time to perceive their awful situation and raise one loud shrick of terror ere they were silenced and hidden

removed at four o'clock on Friday afternoon, when the

stone of one of the crshes, which had become rotten.

giving way, the arch collapsed, and the wall dividing

into two portions fell a heap of ruins upon the men who

from view beneath the falling mass. Fortunately Sir Charles Shaw, the chief commissioner of police, having heard of the accident within a few minutes of its occurrence, sent a body of police to the of the order, and barriers were then thrown across to prevent the access of the public. The number of men employed about the building when the accident occured was one hundred and three, and had the wall come down in an unbroken mass, instead of falling as described above, the probability is that the whole of them would have been sacrificed.

As the following did not answer to their names they were supposed to be in the ruins:-James Perkins. Thomas Finnigan, Patrick Gonlan, George Prowdman. Peter Radical, Michael Mahon, Thomas Garland. John Donally, Patrick Finnigan, William Harrison, Michael Dolan, Patrick Tully, William Hurly, John Locke, and Thomas Silcox—in all fifteen persons. Besides these. falling bricks and other materials, but were not seriously search began, and though so much hurt that it was mary, but there are slight hopes of his recovery Michael Mahon was also taken out of the ruins about the same time, and though not much bruised externally he had evidently received such internal injuries as leave but faint hope of his recovery. About half-past six. Thomas Carland, another of the sufferers, was found and though still alive his body was frightfully mangled and crushed, whilst his head was completely scalped. Patrick Finnigan and William Harrison were taken from the ruins about this time to the infirmary. Both of them were much hurt, the former having one shoulder dislocated and being otherwise injured, and the other having two of his ribs broken. Hurly was found with several of his left ribs broken. The left leg of one of the sufferers, supposed to be Silcox's, was found about this time. John Donally was next taken out dead; and two hours afterwards Bolan, also dead. Near him. also dead, were found the remains of Tully. The latter was found standing upright amongst a heap of bricks. in which his body was so firmly imbedded, that nearly an hour elapsed after his head and shoulders had been bared before it could be extricated.

A more painful and heart rending scene than was presented at the infirmary about nine o'clock on Friday evening was never witnessed. Upwards of one hundred men were employed in the building at the time of the accident, and the most exaggerated report as to the extent of the fatality got abroad. The wives, children. and friends of many of these men had been at work ning cutting I saw a small slip about three weeks the dumpling was, and she replied, "I have given it during the day in the different factories, and on returning home, and hearing the prevailing reports, they naturally rushed to the scene of the accident to learn the fate of those near and dear to them.

Though the bodies of two of the mea, named Silcox and Roche, have not yet been found, there is now no doubt as to their being amongst the killed. The former was some years ago a master builder at Leeds, but had been reduced in circumstances, and of late employed on the works of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway. It is said that he has a wife and family resident in Leeds. Hurly, one of the wounded men, has a wife and two children. Harrison, who lives in Faucettstreet, Ancoats, has a wife and six children dependent upon him for support. Patrick Tully and John Donally, both killed, were young men, the latter a native of Stockport, and unmarried; but the former is married, and has left a wife and three children. He was a resident at Oir Mill Brow, Great Ancoats. The other sufferers were mostly married men. Garland has a wife and four children, living in Buxton-street. Patrick Finnigan has a wife and three children, resident in Mason-street, Manchester; and Thomas Finnigan has a wife and three children, resident at Ashton-under-

Though the ruins of the warehouse had been played upon all the week by the fire-engines they still smouldered; and, during the time occupied in searching for the bodies on Friday night, they again broke out into flames, a great quantity of unconsumed cotton being amongst during the night by the firemen to subdue them.

REMARKABLE STORM OF HAIL AND LIGHTNING.

A BARBAROUS TRICK.—An eastern shoreman stepped into a barber's shop in our city and requested the barber to take off 123 cents worth of his hair. The barber trimmed his locks very neatly, and then combed and brushed them in the most particular style. "Are you done?" asked the Eastern shoreman, as the barber removed the napkin from his neck. "Yes, sir," returned the man of the razor with a bow. "Are you certain you took off elevenpence worth?" "Yes, sir," returned the barber, "here's a glass you can see for yourself." "Well," said the Eastern man, "if you think you have got a leven pence worth off, I don't know as I have any use for it, and I haven't got no change so you m Mary Jones, a neighbour, saw the deceased when just keep the hair for your trouble."—Baltimore

Mr. Saunders said, I can assure the Jury that her, I should like to hear of her being found in the entered with bludgeons, and bearing a candle. Two going on, and besought him to give up his money Having obtained this, they next demanded the sur-They next demanded wine, of which they drank a bottle, besides a quantity of brandy, and finally deremained in the house between four and five hours without any signs of alarm or apprehension. The all the neighbourhood about Bradford, more especially those inhabiting solitary houses, whose inmates The male prisoner asked the coroner if the examina- dread a similar midnight visit from a gang whose tion would finish that evening, and being answered in numbers are sufficient to overpower a whole family.

SIR.—Many pledge themselves to the above sentiment, who little think what is required to carry it into effect. To place all power in the hands of the people is to establish a pure democracy. Were the steps necessary to attain this known, and all who acquiesce in the above axiom sincere in their intentions, Britain possesses a power in itself quite enough to attain the

How it comes, a consummation so very desirable. and so often made mention of, should be so ill understood, can only be accounted for by placing men on a level with parrets, and monkeys, in as far as reason is concerned. Those talk and act, but know not the meaning of what they say or do; so do they who use the above adage; and know not the means, nor trouble themselves about its being carried into effect. That too many of this kidney are among us, the dilapidated state of the democratic movement is the best proof. The fable of Pandora's box is an exact representation of the people in this respect; they are deprived of all their legitimate rights, and the hope of regaining them is the only stimulating power that remains. All are thing concerning the nature and extent of these is all bui unknown among us.

Speak of regaining our rights, and the sparkling eye of intelligence points to one or other of the hundred schemes lately propounded for that purpose. Ask what our rights are, and the stupid vacant stare is the best proof of what has been done to enlighten the minds of men on this all-important topic; the consequence of which is, farther than the right of voting for Members of Parliament, our rights may be either fish or flesh, or just nothing at all, for anything the great body of the people can tell.

Although the people have been awindled out of their rights, they still exist and are discernable and Valued as much as ever, and may be regained, would they only take the necessary trouble to ascertain the nature, extent, and true position of their claims. These are not altered from what they ever were—time has not defaced them, although men have all along failed to enforce them; from the beginning they were, now are, and ever will remain the same-unalterably fixed, eternal as nature itself. The line of demarcation stands, whether we permit the law-makers of this earth to disregard it in forming laws for us to live under

to form two opnions about the matter, notwithstandall the different views concerning it. Turn to nature who begat you, and the earth which sustains you, and know from whence you derive your organisation, who formed the powers of their mind, of reason, of perception, of moral rectitude, of refined sentiment, and of corporeal and carnal solicitude. If a stone falling from these cling to their respective objects; has nature formed them so in vain? or shall man dare to nullify eternal justice and benevolence, on purpose to counteract nature's law, by depriving them of their legitimate gratification? Shall he thus defy "the powers that be," and set up his own authority instead?

Has nature withdrawn its prerogative?—are the laws of the mind changed ?—is natural justice not the same as at the beginning? Then why hesitate to follow it to its several results as regards the management of the affairs of this earth? I have said the objects of seven inherent principles are involved in these matters, each enjoying a complete circle quite distinct and altogether different from any of the rest; and that these as a whole include all the grounds of our relations to the material world and to each other, and that the object of a principle of Justice, is to give direction and regularity to these in their several avocations, so that all and each should meet their respective ohj cts in such a way that all possessing these principles, should have a like opportunity of gratifying them; such was the original design of nature; so it now is, and ever will remain whether we think proper to form our constitutional laws in accordance therewith or

Of the nature and bearing of the principles in question little need be said in this place; those who view the deplorable results arising to the human race from their being deprived of their legitimate gratification, will soon perceive that their existence and power are too apparent to admit of being questioned, and that it is necessary that justice should preside over them to guard and maintain their relations to their respective objects, not as is now the case, to obstruct their passage, and thus deprive them of their legitimate rights; but to uphold and defend free intercourse, devoid of all costs: these are our rights; he who is possessed of these principles and deprived of the means of gratifying them, is deprived of that much that nature intended he should have, and that natural justice awards; could these principles be crased from the mind, the right of their several objects might be dispensed with not otherwise; as these are stediast, so must the way to their several objects be secured and maintained by Act of Parliament before we have a right to expect to have harmony or peace on this earth. The objects of these principles are our rights, and the action of a principle of justice bearing thereon, will establish a pure democracy, and only requires to be worked out to place all the evils that afflict society once to nulify or frustrate the working of the foregoing more in Pandora's box.

The following heads of constitutional law form an outline of what is required to effect this, and although the innate nature of the several principles here legislated for, is not discussed in this letter, still these lines mind nor the dictates of revelation been overlooked, faculties from their objects, nor obstruct the passage of either to their legitimate gratification.

These who would have the people the source of all legitimate power, will see from the difference of the constitution here propounded, and that now in exist ence, how much is required to effect that object, and be able to discern whether their conduct is consistent with the attainment of that beasted axiom or not

That man is a creature under certain laws peculiar to himself on which his very existence depend, and that any breach of any of these, however small, is prejudicial to him, and subversive of his well being and happiness, Hough prepared for active exertion in many respects, yet too much or too little is in any case injurious; though, having many resources and much latitude, Jet one "jot or tittle" of the law he is under cannot be violated with impunity. No one can force another out of his natural course, or deprive any of any part of their Dature prescribes to him. He who stands in the way of others, or draws a cable in the shape of law between any part of mankind, and what nature has provided for their use, or would administer, or endeavour to uphold or defend an unjust law, on any pretence whatever, does violence to himself in a mental point of view, and is subversive of his moral nature; the same as he who takes poison is of his physical nature; and, moreover, is answerable for the consequences, namely, the misery inflicted en others, and the irregularities they may commit through being deprived by the action of such laws, but cannot cover them from the injuries sustained from the laws upheld by him; hence the necessity of using

means to deprive men of the power to hurt each other. As human nature is the active agent, so is it the prototype of that constitution which is required to govern our movement; and as seven human faculties are involved in our relation towards this earth, and to each other, be the bent and objects of these carefully attended to, and laws made in accordance with natural justice, to defend their several objects from being monopolized by any part of the species to the exclusion

Seeing that mankind, if left to themselves, are prone to transgress against the laws of their nature, to their own personal hurt, and that of each other, creating strife, confusion, and misery; to prevent which, and that the seeds of dissension may for ever be withdrawn from among men, as the objects of seven faculties are involved, be each of these the object of legislation so far as to secure the legitimate gratification of each

izealty alike to all who possess them. SECTION I .- LAW OF TEMPERANCE.

Be it enacted, that nothing calculated to hurt, mislead, or enemare unwary man be allowed to remain Within his reach; whether acting mentally, to the danger of his mental powers, or physically, to the danger of his physical powers; in either case, cursed is he that gives from his kand or lass in the way of his neighbour what he knows will prove hurtful to him; cursed is he who prepares the ensnaring net, and cursed is he who

SECTION IL-LAW OF PROPERTY. As the body of man is not a marketable commodity, neither is his patrimony, therefore be it enacted, that every house inhabited by human beings be provided with 1000 acres of land, or more, according to its relatire value or powers of production; that each such endowment be as nearly equal as possible, and upon the whole, calculating on all the advantages derivable from equal to 1000 acres of good land, that all born within emmonwealth, holding equal privileges, and in every respect on an equal footing, to cultivate, hold, and defend this their patrimony, as their natural mother, from

OF POWER

my kind whatever, who has not been duly elected and justice can effect.

quired may be. Males to elect males; females to elect ther any plan yet propounded is preferable to that now with energy our present contest, an early supply of females. That twenty-one years, in either case, constitute a voter; that all elections are open, nor can voting letter. by proxy be permitted, and that none so elected remain in office more than one year, subject to be re-elected.

SECTION IV.-LAW OF COMMERCE-RELATIONS OF SOCIETY.

As money is not a legal tender for the body of man nor for its patrimony, neither is it for the fruits of his labour, therefore be it enacted, that all public works, of TO THE CHARTISTS OF NORTHUMBERLAND whatever character, are the bona fide property of the commonwealth, or commonwealths, deriving advantage therefrom, to be maintained and upheld by them at their own proper charges, not transferable, nor liable to be let on lease; nor can one commonwealth act or do busi- of Ouseburn, urging the propriety of a delegate meeting was agreed that Mr. Thomas Land, of Lancaster, should ness for another, but each taking part for themselves for the two counties, to take into consideration: 1st, be engaged as the lecturer for North Lancashire, and according to the nature of the transaction; and be it the nomination of a fit and proper person to represent further enacted, that no individual or individuals do them in the coming Petition Convention; 2ndly, the best subscriptions had come in to the district secretary for manufacture either by machinery or otherwise, or ex- means of raising the necessary funds; and 3rdly, the the support of the lecturer; so that we should be enpose for sale any of the productions of nature or art, improvement of the district organization, so as to effect abled to pay him one week's salary before hand. This for his, her, or their private emolument; and that no the engagement and exchange of lecturers, and to carry isolated house or houses do exist for that or any other on the cause with increased vigour and unanimity; the purpose, within the range of the boundaries prescribed said letter was taken into consideration at our Council by these laws; that all things connected with manufac. meeting yesterday evening, when it was unanimously agreed that the evils are fled from the box; that is, tures and transfer are in conjunction with and for the that the people are deprived of their rights, but any indiscriminate benefits of the commonwealth or comindiscriminate benefits of the commonwealth or commonwealths concerned in such undertakings.

That all born in one commonwealth are brothers and sisters, tracing their origin to Nature, who begat them, and the earth, which sustains them. To their father they look for laws to direct them, and to their mother their application is for nourishment to sustain them. Nature's laws are the "powers that be," and these all are alike called on to obey: these alone are legitimate. Mother earth is the source from which all necessaries and earthly comforts are derived; and as nothing can be obtained therefrom without application, all are alike Joint-steck Store Room, Bridge-street, Bishopwearbound to take their part. With this understanding, and Nature's laws as our guide, that none be exempted or deprived of either the toils or pleasures imposed by Nature, in using the means necessary to maintain our independence without being burdensome to others, and that the several parts of labour, whether mental or physical, be conducted in all its ramifications with regularity and skill sufficient to ensure the desired effect, be it enacted, that each common wealth have a Council consisting of twenty-five males and twenty-four females; all out-door business to devolve on the male portion, If attended to, the result is definite; nor is it possible; and all in-door business on the female portion; and that each are responsible, in their respective capacities, for the regularity, ability, harmony, and comfort of the whole concern; to hold their veto and surveillance over all, according to the spirit and intent of the constitutional laws, which powers they are bound to obey, and bound likewise not to permit their infringement by others. These shall be elected at two stated periods the house top descends to the earth, so do each of annually, half retiring at each period, subject to be reelected.

That these are mentally, and physically, under the TO THE PUBLIC AND THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN paternal care of the directors of commonwealths, with this understanding, that the primary object of all education is to teach all, indiscriminately, concerning the laws imposed by nature, affecting their relations toward the material world and to each other, and their reciprocal duties towards others required of them, and towards themselves required of others. That faithful copies of the constitutional laws, as standing, be always referred to, and the reasons why these laws are as they are expounded, their bearing on human nature and their relation to Christianity, be this the primary object of all educational boards, and church services. In all other respects education may be supplied to meet the inclination or capacity of the pupil.

SECTION VIL-SEXUAL LAW.

Be it enacted, that those born in the same commonwealth, are in the capacity of brothers and sisters, and would tempt their underlings to persevere in, have consequently, are not eligible as man and wife; that the been put in requisition to defeat us; but not withstandcommunity undisturbed, and that the different common- ments, we are still as determined to persevere in the wealths be joined together by the sexual tie, holy and righteous contest as at the first moment we entered uncontaminated blood alliance, be it enacted, that upon it. With your pecuniary aid (and with such an each man at the age of twenty-five, and each woman at enormous amount of capital and means opposed to to vary according to circumstances,) and may form such solved to oppose them in every possible, lawful manone of the parties shall leave their paternal community, on account of the other; and whether the man leaves his community in virtue of his wife or "fathers and "father and mother" in virtue of her husband, either way the union is complete, and the incomer a member of the others' commonwealth, on the same footing as any from, be withdrawn or repealed; such man and woman tercourse with one of Allen's tools, we have every may live together on friendly terms or not, but while reason to suspect he did do. It is therefore probable, they both exist, neither are permitted to marry

N. B. All laws in opposition to, or having a tendency

seven laws are repealed. PENALTY FOR BREACH OF THESE LAWS.

That the high moral tone of these commonwealths be untainted with crime, be it enacted, that all defaulters have been drawn with a pre-conceived knowledge, both convicted on any clause be unceremoniously delivered of the natural principles and their objects respectively, over to the boards of trade, and law, to be deprived of and the action of a principle of justice as receiving the the protecting influence of the above laws, and all means through which these principles fulfi! their several rights, privileges, and advantages arising therefrom, functions. Nor has the vent of the other faculties of the (and with the understanding that corporal punishments shall in no way be inflicted, that these ever after live and the whole is formed to support the human constitu- under such subordination as those boards may deem tion on national grounds, not to divert the different necessary; that directors of commonwealths failing to convict when necessary, are themselves liable to the full amount of a breach of these laws, which crime can in no manner be overlooked.

MODE OF MANAGEMENNT UNDER THE FOREGOING

As the storm precedes a calm placed stillness in the elements, so the spirit of agitation the resigned quiet of political apathy; hence the iniquity of introducing half measures, and the difficulty of completing or correcting them, to prevent which, and to give tangibility and direction to the foregoing heads as the basis of all law, and that these may be applied with becoming spirit and regularity, be it enacted, that every forty-nine commonwealths form a convention, to meet once a month, each community sending one representative: that such sit in the several communities alternately; that its object be general business of every description, in as far as the working out of the legitimate rights without overstepping the grounds that spirit of the constitutional laws require, without the powers to alter or overlook these. That each forty-nine conventions shall form a conference: the sphere of each Convention, to send one, to sit in the boundaries of the respective Conventions afternately; its object shall be to consider all improvements moor for Woolwich Dock-yard and Nelson Monument, times, who has made more widows and orphan attainable or necessary in the existing laws of the country, to concoet such alterations, and present the same to the several commonwealths represented by prepare no more stone for them until Allen was re- so many lives as has the present leader of the house of them, and to all similar conferences within the realm; and who, if a majority of said conferences agree on any point or points, that such be incorporated with the law such improved edition of said laws to be faithfully sipating in affluence the produce of their toil, haughtily any thing is obtained from this remorseless crew. I am transmitted to all commonwealths within the realm, after which an imperial legislature shall be summoned to consider the same; invested with powers to adopt or reject said improvements according to a majority; that the imperial legislature shall consist of five hundred members, an equal proportion to come from the boundaries of each Convention; that all cont-mplated alterations of the organic laws be incorporated with the laws measure affecting the organic laws, which has not thus conditions to touch a single stone for these parties. before; three months after which a second imperial continuance. legislature shall be elected as before; and, should It is through the instrumentality of the "wealth" with these fail to agree, and still the clause, or clauses, be con- which we have supplied our opponents, that they have sidered worthy, a third imperial legislature must be so long maintained the position they now so desperately elected on the same footing as either of the others. hold; but supplied with the means to counteract its de-But no more. Should these fail to attain a majority basing influence, victory is ultimately ours. in favour of such alterations, they must in no ways form Let us take example by the amount of strict and intia part of the organic laws. N.R.—In cases of emergency, an Imperial Legislature ists; how well they are ALL known to each other,

may be called at one month's notice; but in such

Britons, behold the Charter of your rights in very other's proceedings, and concert and act in common. Let De the different sources connected therewith; that each be small compass indeed; nor is it your's alone, but that the working classes of Devonshire act in concert with the of the whole human race. Ponder over it, and try to working men of Sutherland. Let the working men of the precincts of such endowments, are members of that reconcile it as applicable to meet your case, or point Britain make common cause with each other, and indoout what is unjust, or unreasonable, in it; and know if lent wealth will lose its influence. justice demands this much, that all short of this is In our present struggle we need the essence of this short of justice. Think how you would be under laws common cause; we need a concentration of energy and whom they receive the necessaries of life, without of this character, or whether such a state of things is exertion; the amalgamation of mind and means for one money or price, to be preserved in endless feu, as a worth contending for; would any part of the community great purpose, and that purpose being human right, guarantee against poverty and want; which privileges riot on the fruits of your labour, while poverty hunted will thaw the frosty influence of brute compulsion. are in no way a marketable commodity, nor transfer- you like a fiend? Would it be necessary to form That the brute force with which we have been treated able, nor in any case to be changed, nullified, abro-societies to relieve your wants in case of distress? Or may be successfully tamed,—its turbulence for ever sted, or got rid of, otherwise than by breach of these would the inclemency of the season deprive you of the calmed,—it is essential there should exit an extensive means of subsistence? All I can say, if justice, shall brotherhood, imbued with feelings of social levingness section iii.—LAW OF DEFENCE—DISTRIBUTION rule, the result is pretty near. What is above stated and affection for the common good. Let each, then, as the right direction of the material feelings in their who has a neighbour still standing aloof, surround him Be it eracted, that none hold commission or trust of relation to their several objects, is all a principle of with a moral and social influence, and show him his

tion of the commonwealth or commonwealths, whose country, from its own internal resources, is capable of of our struggle, or who think self-love paramount to business such are to be intrusted with a those who act maintaining one hundred millions of human beings; social happiness, such ignorance should be torn up root for one community to be a "bone fide" member of that the question being put—under what laws and regula- and branch, and such minds besieged with perpetual community; those who do business for more to be a tions it could do so? I submit the foregoing as suffi- persuasion.

"bona fide" member of some or other of those con- cient for that purpose, not only as regards sufficiency of Again, gratefully thanking you for the support recerned; this in every case, whatever the duties re- food, but in full possession of all their rights; and whe- ceived, and respectfully informing you that to prosecute

> I have the honour to be. Your obedient Servant, CHARLES DUNCAN. Cannon Street, Cannon Mills.

AND DURHAM.

Edinbro', Dec. 25th, 1841.

BRETHREN,-The Council of the Sunderland Charter Association having received a letter from their brethren

1. " That this meeting fully concurs in the necessity of a delegate meeting for the purposes stated in SECTION V .- LAW OF COMMONWEALTH-PATERNAL the letter from the Ouseburn Charter Association, and this meeting further considers that the said meeting should be held on New Year's Day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon."

> 2. "That as it is highly probable delegates will be in attendance from Darlington, Stockton, Middlesbro', Auckland, Wingate, and Hartlepool, as well as from places north of Newcastle, this meeting respectfully submit to their brethren in Northumberland and Durham, that Sunderland is most centrally situated, and therefore that the said meeting should be held at the mouth."

> 3. "That a letter, embodying the foregoing resolutions and also appealing to the Chartists of Durham and Northumberland for aid, should be drawn up by Mr. Williams, for insertion in this week's Star, and signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting." As there is not a moment to be lost, we trust, that the above resolutions will meet with the unanimous

approval of our brethren, and hope that you will immediately appoint delegates to attend the same. Let 1842 be the most memorable and glorious year in the annals of British history! It is in our power to also held, on Christmas Day, a meeting at Sawley, in make it so, and we will!

I am, Brethren.

On behalf the Sunderland Chartists.

Your's, faithfully, WM. BOND, Chairman.

THE STONE MASONS ON STRIKE SECTION VI.-LAW OF EDUCATION-DIRECTION OF From the New Houses of Parliament, and Nelson's Monument, London, and the Woolwich Dockyard,

> AND IRELAND. aid each other. From the time that the mother place. binds the child's head, till the moment that some

guilt"-Sir Walter Scott. FELLOW MEN, - We have commenced the fifteenth week, struggling against the cruel dispositions and combined efforts of a base and unfeeling govern-

ment, leagued with money-mongering and un-Christian eive, and every paternal feeling of brotherly love may reign in each ing all their evil machinations, and all their allurethe age of twenty-one are eligible to marry, (this scale us, we need it to a very liberal extent) we are realliance with any person in any commonwes'th, so that ner-to assail their haughty "dignity" in the very both do not belong to one and the same, (which would citadel of its cruelty, and to teach them, that although constitute an intercourse of this nature, a direct breach it is our lot to labour, we have minds sufficiently of this law.) The act of constituting a marriage is that susceptible of wrong not patiently to endure treatment unbecoming the character of men.

Since we last addressed you, two have turned traitors to the cause of justice in which they had emmothers' as scripture has it, or the woman leave barked, one at Woolwich, and the notorious William Geggie at the New Houses of Parliament. Respecting Geggie, our only wonder is that he remained with us so long, unless it was to furnish Alien with the nature in it, nor can such union, or any rights arising there- of our movements, and which, from his known inthat in his apparent departure from principle, we have experienced a gain rather than a loss.

In confirmation of a portion of the evidence already submitted to you, in support of the charges of cruelty alleged to Allen, and of the brutal system these individuals have lent themselves to perpetuate, we submit the following copy of a letter from one of its vic-

"I received a letter from Manchester on a Tuesday, intimating the death of my mother. I showed it to Mr. Allen, and requested that he would allow me a week or a fornight to go and see her interred, and settle some other business connected with her death..

" Mr. Allen asked me if I wanted my money, that is my discharge; not immediately understanding him, I replied that I was not in actual want of it for the present. He replied that if I was going off for that length of time, I had better take my money with me, for he would be damned if he would keep a job open for any call him out. I have made up my mind not to go out man there. I then told him I would strive to manage any more, nor lecture in any place that does not send with one week. 'I be damned,' said he, 'but one day to go down to Manchester (a distance of two hundred miles), one to bury her, and another to come back, is quite sufficient, and he would be damned if I should have any longer time.' I went without leave, and on supplying those places with lecturers, that they will my return, having been absent four working days. I went to ask whether I may start to work. He replied, replied, That I had said nothing, only such as he had or can obtain for the North Luncashire and Teelolal said to me.' He then said, 'I may go to work;' he Letter Bag. We cannot publish it until we get 800 knowing the men on the works had held a meeting and

remonstrated with him on the subject. "AMBROSE PROTHEROE,

"6, Felix-street, Westminster."

This letter needs no comment, and we merely add, that the chairman of the meeting who remonstrated with Allen on this occasion, was almost immediately asserted that they had "lowered their dignity" in deigning to hold converse with them.

It will also be seen in the same report that "the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,"

- Egyptian-like, had "vow'd To break the spirit which the yoke had bow'd," then standing, and forwarded to each commonwealth, sult with G. and P. as to the practicability of procuring before such election, where such must be discussed and granite elsewhere, and that B. and W. had recom- at the efforts of a government to entrap you by their explained, and its actual bearing pointed out before the mended several places for that purpose. We have, members of each commonwealth assembled for that however, the pleasure to inform you, that the places for be assured no money will be spared to accomplish purpose, at least three times, in the most free and open named from whence dauger was at all to be appre- this object. My friends, you will watch them with a manner, where all may speak who will; three months hended, have been visited by delegates, who still re- jealous eye, in order that you may escape the lash of after which, the general election shall take place; nor main in their vicinity, meetings called, and resolutions the law that will be brought against you with a vencan such imperial legislature introduce, or discuss, any unanimously passed by those concerned, not upon any gence if you get within its power. been handled hefore they were elected; they may reject The ramifications of our strike being now extended with more earnestness, the proposed alterations, or suggest amendments, which from the Land's End almost to John O'Groat's, and the if sustained by a majority of their body, must be trans- number out increased to three hundred and seven, our mitted to the several conferences when they dissolve, and expences have necessarily increased in proportion; should a majority of said conferences, as before, agree and which renders it incumbent on us, while with on the utility of any part, such part to be incorporated, heartfelt gratitude we return thanks for the unprecetransmitted, and dismissed, by the commonwealths, as dented support we have received, earnestly to solicit its

mate union existing amongst the nobility and capitalthroughout the length and breadth of the land; how cases nothing affecting the organic laws can b. systematically they concert, plan, and execute in a body for their own interest and our enslavement. The Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Sutherland know each

helplessness when standing alone; and if any have constituted through the suffrages of the agult ropula-

We remain yours. In the cause of human regeneration, THE MASONS' SOCIETY, THOMAS SHORTT

Secretary.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NORTH

6, Agnes-street, Waterloo-road, Lambeth.

LANCASHIRE. MY DEAR FRIENDS, -You are aware that at the last delegate meeting, held at Accrington, Dec. 3rd, it that he should commence his labours when two weeks' resolution, I am sorry to say, has not been adhered to, dens. no money having come in from any place but Clithero. I would have sent him round the week after Mr. Marsden had finished his route had I had the means in my power to do so; for I do assure you we must not give up the agitation we have so successfully begun in this district, if we intend to carry out our principles, for the agitation that has already taken place has done an amount of good. New members are being added daily to our Association: our principles are spreading, and taking deep root in every town, hamlet, and village Meeting places are about to be formed in numerous places. Oswaldtwistle, Basenden, Grindleton, Sanley, and Harwood. Harwood has already enrolled sixtyfive members. I held a meeting there last week, and a glorious one it was. A fine spirit was manifested by street, sub-Scoretary. the workies of this little place. I have also been at Lancaster and Kendal, and held good meetings there All that is wanting is agitation to blow into a flame the spirit of liberty that is sparkling in so many bosoms of the hardy sons of the North. The men of Kendal are desirous of having the service of the lecturer. Much good may be done in the North by agitation; and it labourer. was agreed that several fresh places should be broken into. At the delegate meeting, Settle, Long Preston, Higher Bentham, Milnthorpe, and others. The men of Kendal will give every assistance in their power to the lecturer in opening any of the above places; and they are a very intelligent set of men-very zealous in the cause—and likely for getting on rapidly, and will be a great auxiliary to the lecturer in the North. I a room under the Methodist Chapel of that place. The people were very attentive, and, at the conclusion, acknowledged the justice of our claims. There is some brave fellows in this place, but, God help them, they are in a miserable condition, being all of them handloom weavers, and not able to earn more than from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per week. After the meeting at this place, I proceeded to Grin-

dleton, about two miles distant, and there held an open air meeting. The day was far advanced, and cold. We had a good sprinkling of the women there. It began to hail and rain, but the people stood to the last; and when the meeting broke up, three cheers were given for Mr. O'Connor, three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for the Charter, when the meeting quietly sepa-The race of mankind would perish did they cease to rated. Chartism has taken deep root in this little

I hope, my friends, you will do your utmost to get kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow out other lecturers: I have more than I can possibly of the dying, WE CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT MU- do: I cannot go out as much as I de at present. I have Secretary. TUAL HELP. All, therefore, that need aid, have a this week to attend a meeting at Blackburn, Basenden right to ask it of their fellow-mortals; no one who Clithero, Harwood, and most likely Bacup; so that holds the power of granting can refuse it without you perceive my time is occupied nearly every night this week, and has been so for the last five or six weeks.

Whilst I have been off this week, I have been informed that two of our Clithero Chartists went with the Petition to get signed, to the great Catholic College, capitalists Every stratagem imagination could con- at Stonyhurst. When they reached the place, they ort the allurements of "gold" enquired for the head priest. In a short time he attended to them, and, after learning their errand, he ordered them to be taken into the kitchen, and be provided with something to eat, and he would get their place. Petition filled. He took the Petition, and in a short time returned with sixty-seven male signatures, and forty-seven females, ordering, at the same time, the men should not be sent away empty handed, but take something for their families. And what think you, my friends, did they give them? a crust of bread or a morsel of cheese? No. but they tied them up twenty-two pies each, to take back, the priest telling them that he had read some of the Chartist works, and he quite agreed with them; and he further said, that he wished the world was filled with such men as the Chartists could boast of having in their ranks.

Now, my friends, do you think that if some of our Cambridge friends were to take the Petition to the College there, would they be treated in the same manner? or to the College at Oxford Would the Sons of Old Mother Church at Cambridge have obtained for them the signatures? or would the pious solons at Oxford have fed the poor fellows whilst they obtained for them signatures, and after doing so, would have sent them away laden with provisions for their starving families, like Joseph sent away his brethren from Egypt, when they went to him to purchase corn? Yes, most likely they would have sent them where they would have been provided for, but it would have been with skilly. "They would sooner have sent them to the tread mill for having the honesty to endeavour to obtain for themselves and posterity, that freedom which must come, and shortly, or there will soon be shaking amongst the dry bones.

I am informed that Hurstgreen or Stonyhurst, is not far from Clithero. If not, I will be obliged to my Clithero friends to obtain either a room or a piece of land, and I will go over some day and have a meeting at the above named place.

I am extremely sorry that our lecturer has not been enabled to commence his labours amongst us, but I hope the district will now bestir themselves, and without delay raise the necessary funds, so as to enable me to in their quota, to bring him out. And those places that come up to the resolution passed at the meeting. I will assist them to the utmost of my power in carrying on the agitation, for I am of opinion that if I keep never send in their share of his expences. What damned lies have you been telling the men ?' I they will send me word how many subscribers they have

I will be obliged to the different sub Secretaries, if subscribers, at the least. The sub-Secretaries will therefore see the necessity of sending an early report, so that we may bring out the paper without delay.

I am convinced, my friends, if we intend to do any good, we must begin to be more in earnest; there must be no lagging, for we have now at the head of affairs in England the most cruel set of monsters that over existed. There is Sir Rohert Peel whose fortune has been wrung from the life's blood of the labouring popuafter discharged. By referring to our last report, it lation; then there is the fron-hearted Duke of Wellingwill be seen that those who prepared the stone at Dart- ton, the great wholesale murderer of ancient or modern works contracted for by Grissell and Peto, had, with a children, and destroyed more lives than any other spirit of magnanimity beyond all praise, resolved to man in existence—no human butcher has ever destroyed moved. These men, ninety in number, are all out, and, blockheads, I mean the House of Lords. Then there to their credit be it spoken, evince a determination to is the Jump Jim Crow, Graham and Stanley, and the remain so until the objects of their sympathy receive empty-headed foppish Lyndhurst, with agnumber of persuaded that we must at once arouse from our man; show ourselves no cowards; but by our united' efforts we must be determined to pull down the citadel of corruption, and in its stead raise the glorious temple of liberty. Beware of spies, take care not to be entrapped into any secret conspiracy, but act openly, manfully, and determinedly, and then you may laugh spies or minions into partial outbreaks, and party riots, Hoping you will take up the question of agitation

I remain, Your humble servant, Accrington, Dec. 26, 1841. W. BEESLY.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE MANCHESTER DEMONSTRATION AND SOIREE COM-MITTEE, HELD SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1841, IN HONOUR OF MESSRS. O'CONNOR, O'BRIEN, &c. Dec. 11.-Monies received for Demon-

	stration as per Mr. Mit-	11	14	4
•	Monies received at Soiree, as per Mr. Davis	85	18	3
CR.		£97	12	7
ec. 11.—	Monies paid by Mr. Mitchell,	61		
•	as per balance	11	9	4
	Monies paid by Mr. Davies, as	70	-	
	per balance	19	7	3
	Paid to Mr. Ellison, as per debt of late Demonstration	1	6	9
	Ditto Mr. Snape, ditto	ō	ă	
	Ditto Mr. Linney, ditto	0	9	2
~	Ditto Town Council, to dele-			
	gate to Hebdenbridge		10	0
*	Ditto, ditto, towards forward-	_		•
	ing the National Petition		11	10
~	Money owing to Committee for tickets to Soiree	Λ	13	. 4
	TOT LICKED TO DOLLEC	. 0	TO	

Audited and found correct by PETER SHORROCKS. SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN. THOMAS DAVIS. GEORGE MITCHELL, JOHN PULLEN, JAMES WOOD.

Chartist Entelligence.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL. SKIPTON.

Mr. Richard Barret, woolcomber, Embsay. Mr. Charles Wilkinson, labourer, Skipton Club Mr. James Whitham, weaver, Carlton. Mr. Henry Hardcastle, weaver, High-street, Skipton, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Hallem, overlooker, Milfield's, Skipton,

Mr. William Johnson, shoe-maker, Tannerstreet. Mr. John Barker, shoe-maker, Upper Mount-

NORTHAMPTON.

sub-Secretary.

Mr. William Miller, mason, Horse-market, Gar-Mr. John M. Farlan, watch and clock-maker, Scarlet Well-street. Mr. William Helliwell, shoemaker, Graftonstreet

Mr. William Coleman, shoemaker, Oak-street. Mr. Charles Spencer, shoe manufacturer, Hope-Mr. John Cherry, baker, Harding-street Mr. William Clark, shoemaker, Francis-street.

Mr. John Carby, shoemaker, R gent-street. Mr. James Tipler, shoemaker, Uak-street. Mr. William Jones, bookseller, Horse-market, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Christopher Harrison, sawyer, Grey-Friar's-

Mr. Thos. Venn, Union-street, painter. Mr. J. H. Longmaid, Calmuck-street, tailor. Mr. John Thomas, Coomb's-lane, woolsorter. Mr. Stephen Cumming, St. Clement's-street,

Mr. William Mathews. George-street, plas-Mr. John Endean, Castle-street, bookseller, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Wm. Wall, jun., Goodwill's-lane, shoemaker, sub Secretary.

DUCKENFIELD.

Mr. Abraham Lee, block-printer, Oxford-place. Mr. Robert Foden, shoemaker, Town-lane. Mr. William Cook, news-agent, do. Mr. James Haigh, hatter, Crescent-road. Mr. James Moss, spinner, Furnace-hill. Mr. William Smith, tin plate worker, Clayhouses.

sub-Treasurer. Mr. George Roberts, weaver, Astley-street, sub-

Mr. Wm. Swan, Pelican-street. Mr. Edmund Ball, Bloomsgrove-street. Mr. Wm. Shepperd, Birch-row. Mr. Thomas Ellis, Kyme-street. Mr. Charles Reddish, Pelican-street Mr. James Saunders, Denman-street. Mr. John Burrows, Bottom Buildings. Mr. Robert Sands, No. 6, Birch-row, sub-Trea-

Mr. William West, No. 2, Fearfield-street, sub-Mr. William Clegg mechanic, King-street,

Mr. William Guthrie, mechanic, Scotch-row, Winton. Mr. Henry Hornsby, mechanic, Pittsey-moor. Mr. James Schofield, small ware weaver, Victoria-

Mr. Henry Worthington, plasterer, Regent-road

iace. Eccles Mr. James Willock, small ware weaver, Victoria-Mr. George Butterworth. small ware weaver, College-croft.

Mr. George Lindsey, weaver, Patricroft.

Mr. John Rankin, hammerman, Patricroft. Mr. David Morrison, mechanic, Green-lane, Patricroft, sub Treasurer. Mr. Robert Humphrey, hammerman, Green-lane,

Patricroft, sub-Secretary.

Mr. Edmund Stallwood, 6, Little Vale-place. Mr. Andrew Callaghan, gardener, 2, Prospectace. Brook-green.

Mr. John Daly, innkeeper, Hammersmith-road. Mr. James Millwood, builder, 1, Brook-green. Mr. Henry Cullingham, carpenter, King-street. Mr. James Mortimer general dealer, Lower Vale-

Mr. Walter Reed, nurseryman, 4, Portland-place, North-end, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Henry Dobson, gardener, Angel-lane, sub-Secretary.

BYKER HILL. Mr. Thomas Croft, tailor, Byker-hill. Mr. Martin Jude, pitman, near Byker-bar. Mr. Wm. Scott, labourer, Bank-top. Mr. George Dixon, fitter-up, near Byker-bar. Mr. Thomas Greener, pitman, Byker-hill, Mr. John Hebden, ditto, Bank-top. Mr. Joseph Kidd, waterman, Byker-hill.

Mr. Wm. H. Robson, grocer, dut). Mr. John Scott, smith, Bank-top. Mr. George Bell, waterman, Dents-hole Mr. John A. Middleton, grocer, Byker-hill. Mr. James Harrison, pitman, ditto. Mr. John Ramsey, ditto, ditto.

Mr. Thomas Rand, ditto, ditto.

Mr. Isaac Bruce, flex-dresser, Lime-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Hall, flax dresser, Lime-street, sub-

Mr. James Stott, stonemason, Lane Head. Mr. William Fogg, calico-printer, Smelt. Mr. Thomas Bradley, calico-printer, Bank,

Mr. Charles Connor, calico-printer, Pippin Bank. Mr. James Dawson, piece-looker, Moss Gap. Mr. John Howson, tailor, Jewell-street. Mr. Harley Holgate, power-loom weaver, Kingstreet.

Mr. Thos. Skackleton, cordwainer, Jewell-street, sub-Secretary. Mr. James Barker, twister, Smithy-nock, sub-Treasurer.

followed by a great number, who began to stone us, ethargy and make our tyrant rulers uneasy amidst and even brought out brooms and besom-sticks to daunt truth must prevail, Mr. Hatton rose and urged upon all the question of good government, and having succeeded in gaining their attention, he read the National Petition, and moved its adoption. A man named John Davis exclaimed, "We have got enough wages, I can put by half-a-crown a week." Pilot Newman addressed the meeting at great length, and won upon

delivered two lectures, which gave great satisfaction seat, Mr. Philps was called upon, who delivered a very to the Chartists, inasmuch as he very fairly ascribed all excellent address. Mr. Roberts next addressed the the evils of the country to the monster class legisla- meeting, and delighted the audience by his racy wit tion. At the conclusion of his second lecture, after and humourous satire. Mr. Clifton then read an some discussion, it was agreed that a public meeting address from the Chartists of the City of Bristol to should take place on the succeeding evening, and that a Committee should be appointed to draw up resolupresented another from the Youths' Association, both tions embodying the views of both parties. At the of which were received with evident satisfaction by appointed time the Public Hall was densely crowded. Mr. O'Connor and all assembled, after which Mr. O'Con-At the conclusion of Mr. Paulton's speech, the Rev. J. nor did indeed fulfil his promise—his 'sermon' was Watts proposed a resolution denouncing the Corn one of the most profound and eloquent we ever heard, Laws as unjust, which was seconded by Mr. Daniel Cox, and lasted little short of two hours. It is only sufficient and passed unanimously. Mr. J. Witts, on the part to say that many who came to listen and criticise, are of the Chartists, rose to propose the second resolution, now of opinion that the Chartists have reason on their embodying the Charter, and was received with the side, and are even anxious for Mr. O'Connor's return, most tremendous cheering and clapping of hands. At which he has kindly promised will be in a fortnight, this time some signs of equivocation began to be exhibited by the Corn Law gentlemen; but the meeting, rounded by his admiring friends, and greeted upon which consisted of nearly all Chartists, would not be all sides by numbers of respectable persons, who vied humbugged. Mr. Witts, at some length, proved that with each other to obtain a parting adicu with this the Charter was the only true remedy for all evils, and friend and patriot. The meeting dissolved at twelve was loudly cheered. Mr. Lewis, a cloth manufacturer, o'clock, without the least annoyance or accident, and seconded the resclution, which was passed amidst the thus ended a day which will be remembered long in plaudits and cheers of the vast assembly. Bristol.

LONDON .- SPITALFIELDS, (CARPENTERS' ARMS, BRICK LANE.) - On Sunday December 26, the inhabitants of this locality prefering Chartism to the boisterous revelry usually resorted to on such occasions. assembled in goodly numbers to hear a lecture from Mr. Stallwood. The lecturer addressed them on the institutions of society as at present constituted, for an hour and a quarter; the andience consisted of persons of both sexes, who listened with breathless attention, and appeared much gratified. At the conclusion Mr. McGarth moved, and Mr. Drakeseconded a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried by acclamation. On Monday, Dec. 27, Dr. M'Douall lectured for the benefit of the masons, at the Large School Room, Harp Alley, Farringdon-street.

BINGLEY.-Mr. T. B. Smith, of Leeds, delivered an impressive address in the Chartist meeting room, on Christmas Eve. to a very good audience, and on the following day, (Christmas Day) preached two sermons in the Market-place, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a better congregation assembled than was even expected. The day follwing (Sunday,) the Rev. J. Arran, of Bradford, preached two sermous in the Chartist meeting room, one in the afternoon, the other in the evening. A collection was made at the close of each sermon, and the proceeds, after paying the expences of getting up the sermons, is to be approprinted to the benefit of the forthcoming Convention.

CARLISLE. - Messrs. Marsden and Tattersall visited this place a few nights ago, on their way to-Scotland. During their stay in Carlisle they visited the town of Wigton, where they held a public meeting, and addressed the people of that place on the present state of public affairs, and called upon them to support the National Petition. They also visited the spirited village of Dalston, at which place they held two or three meetings. They attended a public meeting in Carlisle, on Friday evening, the 23rd inst. in Mr. Blythe's beaming machine; Mr. James in the chair; when they addressed the people at considerable length. These gentlemen also addressed a very large meeting in the above-named place, on Sunday

WIGTON, CUMBERLAND.-A Chartist meeting was held here, Dec. 23d, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, when Mr. John Bryce moved the adoption of the National Petition, which was seconded by Mr. Marsden, and supported by Mr. Tattersall. It was rapturously adopted. After a vote of thanks to the Primitive Methodists for the loan of the chapel, and the usual forms, comprising cheers and thanks to certain personages, was gone through, the meeting quietly dispersed.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT .- On Sunday last, the Chartists of Burton paid their fourth visit to the only poor man's church in Needwood Forest, accompanied by the Chartists of Swadlingcote, and heard an excellent sermon from the Rev. Humphrey Price. The poor man's church was crowded more than ever was known. except once. Many of the middle class were present from Burton and Tutbury and the villages round, and all went home highly delighted, after a sermon which lasted two hours. The old hundredth psalm was sung by the Chartists, and the eyes of all were fixed upon

PAISLEY .- FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES -- At a public meeting of the Town Council of Paisley, held on the 21st instant, the Provost in the chair, on the motion of Mr. John Campbell, seconded by Mr. William Barr, and supported by Messrs. Blair and Hastie, a petition to her Majesty, on behalf of the exiled patriots, was agreed to. The following is a copy:—

"To the Queen's most Excellent Maiesty. The humble petition of the Provost, Bailies, and Town Council of Paisley,

"SHEWETH,-That we your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Provost, Baillies, and Town Council of Paisley, in Common Council assembled, hereby beg leave to approach the Throne, with the expression of our most profound respect and attachment to your lajesty's person and government.

"We, your petitioners, were among the first to lay at the foot of the Throne our unfeigned congratulations on the auspicious event of the birth of a Prince of Wales, and prayed that Divine Providence might continue to watch over your Majesty and your Royal

"We accordingly now rejoice at your Majesty's happy recovery to your wonted health and strength, to enable your Majesty to perform your royal functions with your accustomed tenderness and mercy.

"In the midst of these national rejoicings, your peti tioners would most humbly beseech your Majesty for a free pardon in favour of the poor hapless exiles, Frost, Williams, and Jones. We do not ask this for the sake of these political offenders; far less do we intend to palliate their offences. We ask it entirely as an act of grace, and for the sake of their disconsolate families, who are placed in a worse position than the widow and the fatherless; and because we think that such an act of grace will shed a holy lustre on your Majesty's name to the latest posterity.

"Moreover, we lumbly presume to think the present the most fitting occasion to make this petition for a free pardon for these men. Your Majesty may safely take it for granted, that it would be in strict accordance with the national feeling from this fact alone, that the last Parliament were equally agreed on the subject, and that this concession of mercy was withheld by the single voice of the Speaker alone, of the last House of Commons; and thus prevented, by a single voice, the exercise of your Majesty's most benignant and most exalted prerogative, that of mercy towards helpless and

"May it therefore please your Majesty, to consider this petition, and do therein as to your Majesty shall seem proper; and as in duty bound, your petitioners shall ever pray."

The petition was sent off on Thursday week to Sir Frederick Pollock, to be presented by him to her

BRISTOL -A public meeting was held in the Hall

of Science, in honour of Feargus O Connor, Esq., on Tuesday, December the 21st. Shortly after twelve e'clock, Mr. O'Connor, accompanied by Messrs. Roberts and Vincent, entered the hall, and on Mr. Newman being called to the chair, Mr. Simeon proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Tudor, and supported by Mr. Roberts in a very humourous and matter-of-fact speech-it was as follows:- 'That this meeting views with regret and dismay the evils arising out of the present corrupt system of representation, and which are daily increasing to an enormous extent. And having witnessed the failure of the Reform Bill, as a means of improving the condition of the working classes, we pledge ourselves to agitate for nothing short of the People's Charter." The resolution having been unanimously adopted amidst loud cheers, Mr. O'Connor came forward amidst the most enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the ladies BISLEY .- A public meeting was held in the Tory- in the gallery, and which continued for several ridden town of Bisley, on Friday last. There only went minutes. It would be injustice to attempt anything from Stroud, Mr. Newman, our pilot, and two others, like a garbled report of his most powerful and eloquent not daunted at trifles. Found our friend Cook on our address. He completely exposed the trickery of the way, expecting us A room had been engaged for the Corn Law League, and so forcible were his arguments, night, and on our going to light the candles and begin that the Tory reporter, who was present, scarcely the meeting, behold the doors were locked and barred waited until he had finished, before he disappeared against us. The bills had been torn down. Determined from the platform. Mr. O'Connor did not forget his not to give it up, we made application to two others; countrymen on the occasion. He declared himself in they both refused. Between hope and fear, our friend favour of a repeal of the union, and declared he would Cook tried a fourth, to no effect. Our pilot, Newman, never cease to agitate for Ireland's right until he raised as then standing, under its respective head or heads; the full measure of justice from those who, while dis-Trumpet of Liberty through the streets. This we did, and flourishing nation. He concluded by stating that he had only then given his text, and that in the evening he would preach his sermon, and by challenging any their ill gotten gain. We must become united as one us; in spite of all we went our round singing, and person or persons who might feel so disposed to discuss at last entered a house to get a little refreshment.
While doing so, a number of people gathered in and around the house. Determined to show them that the principles of the Charter with them, and as he said The second resolution was proposed by Mr. Copp, and seconded by Mr. Clifton. It was :- " That we are of opinion that all the various systems of political agitation now existing will fail to benefit the people of this country, and that the plan laid down in the People's Charter is, of all others, the most certain to obtain that political power whereby they will be enabled to repeal the Corn Laws, and put an end to class legislation. the audience by a few good home remarks. Mr. Abel It was supported by Mr. Vincent, who, although Cook, a native of Bisley, rose and in a speech of an labouring under a severe cold and soreness of the chest hour long, told well upon the hearers; his arguments delivered a most eloquent and powerful speech, and told home, and many were brought to view the Chartists which so nettled the "Corn Law press" of the city, in a different spirit. The petition was read by Mr. that it declared it was "high-flown nonsense." Any-Cook, as a great many had not heard it before. A few thing is a compliment from such parties, and even Mr. Circulars were bought by the persons present, and notice O Connor was of the same opinion, for he said "it was was given that a public meeting would be held in the better to be spoken ill of than not spoken of at all." Market-place, at the early part of the year 1842.—Cor- We regret to say that Mr. Vincent should have been so indisposed, as he was unable to speak for so long a WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE -Great excitement period as the meeting were desirous of. The resolution prevailed in this place during the last week, among being put to the vote and carried, and a vote of thanks the Chartists and Corn Law repealers, in consequence given to the chairman, and several loud and heartof the arrival of Mr. Paulton, the anti-Corn Law advo- stirring caeers given for the Charter, O'Connor, Frost, eate, who had been sent for to give two or three Williams, and Jones, the meeting separated to meet lectures on the evils of the Corn Laws, and the blessings again in the evening, in the same place, to a ball and which would follow their immediate abolition. Bills soirce. In the evening, Mr. O'Connor and his friends were posted, announcing that public discussion would made their appearance on the platform, which, as well be allowed. The Chartists were immediately on the as the pillars which supported the house, were tastealert, and appointed a deputation to wait upon Mr. fully decorated with banners, flags, laurel, &c. The Paulton, to know on what principles the meeting would number of persons assembled were about eight hunbe conducted. Mr. Paulton assured them that the dred, and never did we witness more enthusiasm than Chartists should be allowed a fair hearing. Mr. Paulton on this occasion. After the chairman had taken his

F VICINITY. Support is now offered to the Executive, and also a means of sending missionaries. Will you accept it?

BROTHER CHARTISTS .- Our patriotic friend, Roger Pinder, has issued an incomparable jet blacking, giving one twelfth of his receipts to the Executive. matter in good earnest. Shall we be behind? We will be held on Sunday next (to-morrow), at Town Hall on Monday evening. That stanch veterals have now an opportunity, let us avail ourselves of the country have taken up the West Riding Delegate Meeting Mr. Bairstow.—This gentleman lectured in the matter in good earnest. Shall we be behind? We will be held on Sunday next (to-morrow), at Town Hall on Monday evening. That stanch veterals have now an opportunity, let us avail ourselves of it Dewrbury. Mr. S. Ford, of 23, High-row, Knightsbridge, has become agent for the same; send your orders to him

Mr. Ford, (who is a first-rate workman), a master boot and shoe maker, will give five per cent. on all pects of Chartism." orders he may receive for ladies or gentlemen's boots and shoes, for the same purpose. Up then, men and women of Lendon, do your duty. ley, Wednesday, and Beeston, on Thursday. The whole Charter, nothing less, and no surrender.

Your brother, In the good cause. EDMUND STALLWOOD.

SOUTHAMPTON. PUBLIC MEETING OF THE TRADES IN

BEHALF OF THE MASONS. A very numerously attended public meeting was held in this town on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21st, to take into consideration the best means to assist the masons now on strike at the New Houses of Parliament, and to express public opinion as to the justice of their proocedings. The meeting was held in a very spacious and commedious building called the "Long Room," capable of holding from seven to eight hundred persons: this was filled with a very attentive and respectable audience. In this case, as in many others, the harmony of the meeting was not suffered to proceed without being disturbed by the ever-flowing love and kindness of a chaplain of some Union Workhouse trespossing his pragmatical observations upon the attention of the meeting in energetically exhorting them to " Fear God interruptions drew forth much disapprobation from the road. Single ticket, Is.; double do., Is. od.

great body of the meeting. bir. HERNE, carpenter, was called to the chair. He acquainted with the whole of the proceedings connected with the strike of the masons; he should leave that in the hands of the delegates present, who would explain the affair. He called upon all present, who had placed him in the situation which he held, to preserve order, whilst the various speakers delivered their sentiments. He then called upon Mr. Turner, mason and delegate, to address the meeting.

Mr. : URNER then rose and said that he bad worked under the employ of Ailen, for fourteen months, and he had invariably found him to be an outrageous cha- National Charter Association Room, Vaudry-street, publics of America, on Sunday evening. On Monday racter in all his proceedings with the work-people; back of the Moulders' Arms, by Mr. John Wright, evening, the members of the Birmingham National such was his disposition, that if there was anything of Stockport, on Sunday (to-merrow) evening, on the work that added, in the least, to the comforts of January 2nd. his work-people he would destroy it; in fact, what he was about to state he would defy either Grissell, Peto, a lecture at Oldham, on Sunday evening next, in at considerable length, and with much a lecture at Oldham, on Sunday evening next, in or Allen, to contradict; he being an eye-witness to many of his tyrannical acts—acts which were truly distectotaller to become a Chartist, and of every Chartist gusting and disgraceful to him as a man. After having to become a tectotaller. recapitulated the many charges brought against Allen, which have already appeared in the columns of the Star, and are well understood by its readers, Mr. T.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. Jennings, a mason and delegate, to address the meeting, who, in a on Sunday evening, at six o'clock; and at Bury, on very neat speech did honour to the cause he adve- Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

which he was called upon to perform had not failen evening. He will lecture at Manchester, on Monday into more able hands than his. He felt a deficiency of evening; at Liverpool, on Thesday; at Bolton, on language on the present occasion to depict the shameful character of Allen. He had worked under him, and, on Friday; and at Stockport, on Sunday, the leth. therefore, what he said was not from hearsay, but from Persons wisting his services must apply to Mr. therefore, what he had also felt. On of Monmouth, because for which Frost, Williams, and concluded by proposing the following toast—"The people the burners on the 17th day of January, 1849, convicted of high on the 17th day of January, 1849, convicted of high on the 17th day of January, 1849, convicted of high on the 17th day of January, 1849, convicted of high on the 17th day of January, 1849, convicted of high on the 17th day of January, 1849, convicted on much trouble and loss of time in going to and from their discoment." their meals; but such was the stubborn and vindictive temper of Allen, that this most reasonable request was denied them, and the denial was accompanied with an insulting threat, that if had edied up men from the country, hundreds of miles from their home, and had discharged them for the most trifling cause. He could go on the whole of the night enumerating incidents of icjustice endured by the masons before they resorted to their last alternative—the strike. He concluded a very interesting speech, much to the satisfaction of the

Mr. PALMER, shoemaker, then moved the first resolution. He spoke with great energy and effect, and said that the power which they complained of was of Friday the 7:b. their own creation. Pive men in a natural state of society were sufficient to restrain the violence of any one man in it. But how was it that in the present civilised society, which boasted of so high a state of Aller) was enough to cutrage the rights, the liberties, double do. ls. 6d. Tickets to be obtained of Mr. by the imbedie magistrates, who published a foolish and the feelings of 270 of his fellow-beings? Such Stallwood, Little Vale Place; Mr. Ford, High-row, placard, for the purpose of intimidating the workwas an anomolous state of society, and called aloud Knightsbridge; Mr. Cuffay, 409, Strand. for an organic change in the institutions of the country. such a change as would give unto all equal political power. (Cheers.) Then and not till then could man breathe the pure exhibitrating breath of freedom.-(Applause.) Mr. Paimer spoke for some length of time in a pleasing strain of elequence, and concluded by moving the following resolution:-

"That this meeting fully justifies the conduct of the ment, in withdrawing from their employment until such time as the tyrant (Allen) is deprived of the himself unfit to hold." Mr. HULBERT, in a short and manly speech.

seconded the resolution, which being put from the gate meeting will be held in the Democratic chapel, to cause a breach of the peace, will be dealt with embedded in the People's Charter, until they be chair, was carried unanimously. Mr. GREENLAW, mason, moved the second reso-

substantially proved against Allen."

Mr. ROBERTS, stoker, seconded the resolution. He knew the condition of the working classes to be they were not represented. He hoped they would be on Monday, January 10. The proceeds of which more united for their just protection. (Cheera) The arc to be appropriated to a patriotic purpose. manner in which the call of the masons had been their estimates, which he heard were £14,000 lower lecture at Mr. Shephard's, the Robin Hood Inn, on John White, where a commodical hustings was than any other that were given in. This then accounted Monday evening, at eight o'clock. Lidget Green; erected for the occasion. Mr. Cadley was unanifor the treatment which the men suffered. They (the Mr. Smyth will lecture at this place on Monday mously called to the chair, and after thanking them contractors) found that they could not finish the works evening next, at eight o'clock. at the rate of wages they were paying, so they adopted every expedient to force as much labour from the workmen as possible; but he hoped there was a day not far off when the working classes would be able to resist every act of oppression. Mr. Robests, after a few other remarks, retired amidst much cheering. The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, and it was

carried unanimously. Mr. MURRAY, shoemaker, in a brief speech, moved-" That this meeting pass a vote of censure on those unprincipled men, who have been so have as to go and

supplient their fellow-workmen now on strike, and that an inquest was held at the George Inn, Snow-hill, this meeting consider they merit the contempt of every before Mr. Payne, on the body of Robert Jenkins, working man in the British empire." Mr. TURNER seconded the resolution.

carried unanimously.

Mr. Bartlett spoke at great length upon the evils of exclusive legislation, and was frequently cheered by the meeting. He said that until they get the People's Charter they would not have a salutary corrective for all their manifold grievances. Mr. WEEKS briefly seconded the resolution, which

was agreed to. After a few remarks from Messra. OWEN, PALMER, and others, the meeting broke up, much delighted with its proceedings, by giving three tremendous cheers for the first Chartist meeting in Southampton. A good collection was made for the masons at the door.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES AT BRISTOL.-Within the last formight forgeries to a large amount have been committed in the city of Bristol. One of them was upon the Custom-house, and although every effort has been used to capture the delinquent he has not yet been taken into custody. In another case, it appears that on or about the 7th inst., Edward Charles Clarke, ship-chandler, late in the employ of Mesers. Pilter, and Co., Bristol, absconded from the city in question, and it was then ascertained that he had by means of forged signatures negotiated biils purporting to be of the value of several hundred pounds. A warrant having been issued for his apprehension, Mr. Bosworth, inspector of the Bristol police, with Inspector Tedman, have exerted themselves to the utmost with the view of finding the forger, who is described as being a well-dressed man, about twenty-six years of age. They ascertained description, dined at a public-house at Harrow, and

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

Mr. O'BRIEN will lecture at Leeds and Holbeck te-morrow, Jan. 2nd: York, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 3rd and 4th inst.; at Darlington, on evening last:—Subject, "The fallacies of the free Thursday and Friday, the 6th and 7th; and at traders." As usual, the lecturer did ample justice to his subject

DEWSBURY.-Mr. J. R. H. Bairstow will preach become agent for the same; send your orders to him in the Pavilion, on Sunday next (to-morrow), in the immediatey, and thus shew you really and truly desire, afternoon at half-past two o'clock, and in the evening and are determined to possess the Charter of your at six. Mr. Bairstow will lecture on Monday even-

ing next, January 3rd, at six o'clock, in the same place. Subject-" The origin, principles, and pros-MB. W. D. TAYLOR'S ROUTE.- Nottingham,

Sunday and Monday; Carrington, Tuesday, Lamb-OLDHAH .- Mr. William Griffin, of Manchester.

will lecture in the Chartist room, on Sunday, (tomorrow) at six o'clock in the evening. MANCHESTER .- Mr. Letch will lecture on Sunday evening, (to-morrow,) at six o'clock, in the Brownstreet Chartist room.

Holbeck .- On Wednesday next, Mr. J. Smith will lecture at the Chartist Association room, at of right and justice; branches of laurel, holly, half-past seven o'clock. half:past seven o'clock. UPPER-WORTLEY .- Mr. Stansfeld will preach two sermous to-morrow, at Silver-royd-hill, in the after-

noon, at two o'clock, and in the evening at six London.-A public meeting will be held on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock, at the Hit or Miss Tavern, 79, West-street, Globe-fields, to elect from the General Council of this locality a delegate to the Middlesex Connoil, and also to hear a lecture by Mr. Knight on the same evening.

at Mr. Martin's Coffee House, 3, Church-street, Shoreditch.

Monday next, in aid of the funds of the Petition and honour the rich!!" This and a few other minor Convention, at the Social Institution, Westminster-MR. WILLIAM JONES, the East and North Riding

seven o'clock in the evening. CHOWBENT.-Two lectures will be delivered tomorrow, in Harrison's Chapel. Mr. Barrow, of held at Selby, on Sunday, the 20th of February, Colton, will lecture in the afternoon and Mr. Wm. at ten o'clock it the forenoon.

Dixon, of Wigan, in the evening. STALYBRIDGE.—A lecture will be delivered in the

which he engages to prove that it is the duty of every

OLDHAM.-Mr. Griffin, of Manchester, will deliver

RCCHDALE -Mr. William Bell will lecture in the Association Room, Yorkshire-street, on Sunday next, place of meeting. at half-past two.

MR. BAIRSTOW will deliver two lectures at Roch-Mr. JENNINGS said, he felt sorry that the business dale, on Sunday. January 9th, in the afternoon and which he was called upon to perform had not failen evening. He will lecture at Manchester, on Monday

opened that was locked, which would have saved them "The condition of the people, and the causes of toast, in his usual elequent and energetic style. The legal mon, ought to have exempted the said prisoners NEWPORT AND PONTYPOOL -Mr. Bolwell will lecture on Monday evening next, in the new room by Mr George White, The next toast given from of the National Charter Association, Newport, on the chair was-" The illustrious patriots of all "the present aspect of affairs;" and on Tuesday countries who have suffered in the cause of liberty." they were dissatisfied they might "pack up their evening, at half-past seven, at the 100ms, Canal Mr. T. P. Green responded to the toast. The dancing Jenes, in their unhappy exile, has been proper and Bank, Pontypool, on the same subject.

day evening, at the Association Rooms, Watercotes, several splendid airs, and gave great satisfaction. to a pamphict published by Lawrence Heyworth, warmest appliause. Other songs were given, and Esq., of Liverpool, purporting to be the only natural laws by which wages can be regulated.

Steckport, Sunday the 2d; Wilmslow, Monday the 3rd; Chester, Wednesday the 5th; and Northwich, CHELSEA .- A public festival, consisting of a con-

cert and ball, will be given in the spacious Temperance Hall, Lower George-street, Sloane square, for tionists, to be held at the Charter Association Rooms. the benefit of the political martyrs who are now Stafford-street, for the purpose of adopting the Nacultivated human nature, one man (as in the case of suffering in liberty's cause. Tickets, single is. each; tional Petition. Every possible opposition was given

SHOREDITCH.-Mr. Stallwood will lecture, in accordince with the request of that locality, at the Aloion Coffee House, Church-street, on Sunday even- to her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in this ing next, Jan. 2., at seven o'clock in the evening, on neighbourhood, that meetings of persons calling the Principles of the Charter.

evening next. The friends at New Mills and Comp-lissued, calling a meeting without legal authority, masons lately employed at the New Houses of Paria- stale Bridge are requested to attend, as the National to be held on the 27th of December, in the Chartist

Petition will be adopted.

restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. at one o'clock precisely, when it is particularly according to law. requested that every locality where the association has gained an establishment, will appoint a delegate "That this meeting view with feelings of contempt to represent them, or else on no account to fail sendthe mean manner in which Grissell and Peto have met ing letters for or against Mr. l'aylor's reappointthe charges brought against their foreman, Allen, and ment, addressed, post paid, to Mr. Wm. Russell, deem them, by upholding him in his outrageous con- secretary to missionary fund, care of Mr. J. Sweet, duct, alike guilty of the charges which have been so Goosegate, Nottingham. Other business of importance will also be brought under the consideration of the meeting relating to the forthcoming convention. The Chartists laughed at this attempt to coerce them, STECKPERT.-A grand concert will-be held in the and determined on holding their meeting, and at ten wretched; he knew they suffered privations, because National Charter Association Room, Bomber's Brow, o'clock, they mustered in large numbers, with flags,

BRADFORD.-North Tavern, on Sunday evening having threatened the proprietor with a suspension responded to generally by the working classes, reflected Mr. Brook will attend. White Abbay, Messrs. Jen. of his license, he was compelled to refuse its use.—
the greatest honour upon them. He would ask how mings and Raspen will lecture, on Monday evening, Messrs. White, Mason, Cook (of Dundee), and other could Grissell and Poto but support Allea in his con- at eight o'clock, in the Association room, Grace friends of the people attended, and walked in procesduct when they knew that their interest was identified Church-street. Bradford Moor: a lecture will be soon through the town along with the members of the with it. That they endeavoured to get their work delivered, by Mr. Alderson, on Monday night, at National Charter Association, after which the people done as cheap as possible, to meet the conditions of eight o'clock. Dunkirk-street: Mr. Arran will assembled on a piece of ground, the property of Mr.

UPPER WORTLEY.-Mr. Jos. Stanfield will preach

on Sunday afternoon and ovening. Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday, Jan. 10, at half-past votedness to the people's cause, and pledged himself field.

seven o'clock, to adopt the National Petition. Mr. never to relax in his exertions until the People's T. B. Smith, of Leeds, has promised to attend. DREADFUL DESTITUTION-On Wednesday evening. aged 60, an auctioneer's porter, who died suddenly and urged upon his audience the necessity of perath his lodgings in a miserable hovel in Field-place, severing in the course they had so nobly begun The CHAIRMAN put it to the meeting, and it was Holborn, from whence the body had been removed to the above inn. Catherine Crawley, a fellow- The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Bartlett, showmaker, then came forward to lodger, John Reddy, the landlord, and Bridget his move a resolution to the following effect:—

"That it is the bounder duty of this meeting to support, by every pecuniary means, the masons now on but he had a slight cough and the only food he was in want of food, but he had a slight cough and the only food he was in want of food.

"The true of the following effect:—

"White, who upon making his appearance was treated to a plentiful supply of groans in the house about two months, that he did not complain of illness, or say that he was in want of food, but he had a slight cough and the only food he was not seen to be a strain of the complete with the complete was treated to a plentiful supply of groans and hisses from a strain of illness, or say that he was in want of food, but he had a slight cough and the only food he was but he had a slight cough, and the only food he was menced his address by stating the power of steam ever seen to take in the house was occasionally a was converted into one of the greatest curses under supper, consisting of three or feur pounds of po- which the working classes laboured. It had suptatoes boiled, and drinking the water they were boiled in. On Christmas Day, he only ate a few turnips warmed. The deceased slept on a wretched bed, on the floor, without any covering, and four other persons slept in the same room. He owed his landlady five shillings, and told her on Monday morning last that he would pay her in the evening, as he expected to get some Christmas bexes. Un his return he said "I have fared pretty well; I have had three glasses of gip, some beer, beef, and bread and cheese, but have got no money." His landlady then threatened to turn him out, but ultimately silowed him to go to bed. On Tuesday morning, about nine o'clock, deceased was discovered lying on his right side quite dead .-Dr. Lynch, after describing the wretched condition in which he found the deceased, stated that the body presented a very emaciated and jaundiced appearance, and was partially dropsical. He was of opinion that there had been some organic disease going on, which, he had no doubt, was accelerated by privation, and he should say, as he died so tranquily, death was caused by a rupture at the heart. The landlady said that the deceased had been ad-

vised to apply for parish relief, but had refused. Verdict—" Died from natural causes." of E. C. Kunbley, Esq., at Shatton, in Lorton, a 273 years.—Curliele Patriet.

SEEMIELD. (From our bwn Correspondent.)

SUNDAY EVENING LETURE.-Mr. Otley lectured in the Association Room, Figtree-lane, on Sunday

of the lecturer's discourse was,—" Class legislation—its nature and effects." The address was an eloquent and admirable exposition of the curses and evils of the present legislative system, and was received with enthusiastic cheers.

CHARTIST SOIREE. - A soiree was held in the Charter Association Room, on Tuesday evening last. Tickets for one bundred and fifty were printed, that number being all the room would comfortably accommodate; full half of the company consisted of the fair sex, whose bright eyes and smiling faces did much to promete the pleasures of the evening. The room was elegantly decorated with banners and devices emblamatic of the principles of democracy. Portraits of O'Connor, Emmett, Frost, M'Douall Cobbett, Byron, and others of the great and the brave, who have struggled and suffered in the cause to heighten the effects of the other decorations. The took the task of preparing and fitting up the room. were enrolled. Tea was served up at six o'clock, and full justice having been done by the company to the viands set before them, about seven o'clock, Mr. Ludlam was called on to preside. The tables having been cleared Turner, Mr. Bairstow, Mr. Holyoake. Mr. Upton, Mr. Stallwood lectures next Sunday evening, at Mr. Barker, and Mr. Harney. Several excellent songs and recitations were also given, and the entertainments terminated to the satisfaction of all, by LAMBETH. - A ball and concert will take place on singing the Chartist anthem.

EAST AND NORTH RIDING DELEGATE MEETING T HOWDEN.—The East and North Riding Delegate delegates were present from the following places, tunate labourers, seven in number, who were killed said that they were called together to express their next week:—Monday, at Selby, Tucsday, at Leeds; Sympathy towards a very ill-used and oppressed class were present from the following places, during the namely:—Leeds, Mr. John Smith; Doneaster, Mr. by the fall of a wall at the large warehouses, which sympathy towards a very ill-used and oppressed class were present from the following places, during the namely:—Leeds, Mr. John Smith; Doneaster, Mr. by the fall of a wall at the large warehouses, which were burnt down in Piccadilly. The coffins were present from the following places, during the namely:—Leeds, Mr. Joseph Brunt; Hull, Wednesday and Thursday, at Knaresborough; Mr. William Webster. Mr. Brunt was chosen carried on the shoulders of their countrymen and acquainted with the whole of the proceedings con-Delph .- Mr. James Leach will d-liver a lecture Jones was engaged as lecturer for the next two the unemployed and others, who joined in the lamentto the people of Saddleworth, in their lecture room, months; he is to go twice round the district instead ations. It was truly heartrending to see their of four times. York to have the cervices of Mr. widows and children, friends and relations, follow-Delph, Saddleworth, on Monday, the 3rd of Jan., at Jones gratuitously, on account of their pecuniary ing them to their graves, whose mournings were sufdifficulties. The next delegate meeeting will be ficient to break a heart of stone.

BIRMINGHAM .-- FREEMAN STREET. -- Mr. was warmly applauded throughout. Mr. Mason afterwards addressed them, and was leudly applauded. We are active in making the necessary arrangements for a Chartist Hall in this town, and in a short time we shall be able to have an excellent

CHARTIST TEA PARTY AND BALL.-A Chartist Mr. Linner, of Manchester, will lecture at Shaw tea pary and ball was held in the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, on Tuesday evening, in aid of the then commenced. Mr. Hawkes's splendid quadrille MACCLESPIELD -Mr. J. West will lecture on Sun- band was engaged for the occasion, and played on the Natural Law of Wages, in contradistinction Mr. Colo sang the Marseilles Hymn, amid the after the diversions of the evening had been kept up to a late hour, the meeting separated highly delighted MR. DOYLE'S ROUTE for the first week in January. with the evening's amusement.

BILSTON .- CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION,-This patriotic and highly spirited town held a public neeting on Monday last, called by requisition to the High Constable, upon the refusal of whom the meeting was convened on the authority of the requisiplacard, for the purpose of intimidating the working man. The following is a copy of this precious

"Notice.-Whereas, it having been represented themselves Chartists having been held in Bilston. MARPLE-Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stockport, will where violent language, inciting to a breach of the address the inhabitants of this place on Saturday! Peace has been used, and a handbill having been Association Rooms, we, the said Justices, earnestly WINCHCOMB - On Tuesday next a meeting will be recommend all peaceable and well-disposed persons authority which, by his inhuman conduct, he has shown held for agreeing to a memorial to the Queen, for the not to attend, or take any part in such meeting. And we hereby give notice that any persons so as-Nothingham. On Sunday, Jan. 2, a county dele- sembling, or endeavouring by speeches, or otherwise,

(Signed) HENRY HILL, J. DEHANE, W. MANNIX. GEORGE HOLYOAKE. GEORGE BRISCOE. PHILLIP WILLIAMS, W. BALDWIN,

banners, &c. The meeting was originally intended to be held at the Ball-court, but the magistrates in an appropriate address for the honour conferred HUNSLET.-Mr. Charlesworth will preach on Sun- upon him, he introduced Mr. John S iran, to propose the first resolution. Mr. Stiran, to whom great credit is due for the manly and honest part he has taken in the cause of Chartism at Bilston, was received with loud cheers and vindicated the right of dersfield. BARNSLEY .- A public meeting will be held in the the reople to universal liberty. He declared his de-Charter became the law of the land. Mr. Mossley dersfield. seconded the resolution, after which Mr. John Mason, Chartist lecturer, addressed the meeting in support of the resolution in his usual eloquent and energetic style, and dwelt at great length on the sublime principles contained in the People's Charter, severing in the course they had so nobly begun and retired amid the most enthusiastic cheers. responding Secretary. Mr. White, who upon making his appearplanted the labour of thousands of honest and virtuous men; but although the Chartists were subjected to the scoffs and jeers of the ruling few, in every conceivable form, he considered the present a new era in the science of humbug, for the middle classes, being no longer enabled to frighten the people by their nonsensical sham proclamations, signed by eight justices, who only wanted long ears to finish them, had, in the plenitude of their sagacity, employed a steam-boiler to hiss him down; but like all their other paltry machinations, he would render it of no effect. (Loud hisses from the steamboiler.) In the intervals between each puff, Mr White gave a sentence which excited the laughter and merriment of the meeting, and gave a severe castigation to the empty-headed noodles who had dared to interpose betwixt the people and the assertion of their legitimate rights. He pleaded the justice of their cause, the truth of their principles. and was certain that nothing could prevent their ultimate success. (Loud and repeated hisses from the steam-boiler, which gave the meeting time to laugh most heartily at Baldwin's contemptible mancenvres.) He next declared that any man who refused to join the National Charter Association could not be considered a real Chartist, as its A SHORT TIME ago, there was dug up in the garden principles were strictly in accordance with those f E. C. Kunbley, Esq., at Shatton, in Lorton, a laid down in the People's Charter. He called on shilling coined in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the working men to rally round the only standard by bearing date 1568. The coin is in an excellent state which they could hope to achieve comfort and hapthat on Friday last a man, answering exactly his of preservation, and presents little of the appearance piness for themselves and families; and after alluding

end, and bid defiance to all tyrants whether lay or of Dudley, next addressed the meeting, and spoke Charter. He declared his determination to stand by those principles, and congratulated the people of Bilston on the noble stand they were making. He committed. pledged himself to use his influence to forward the cause in Dudley; he was loudly cheered by the

brave Chartists of Bilston retired highly gratified, ASTLEY.-The Chartists of Astley and Tylhave been received from the secretary, and public opinion, in favour, of the Charter, is being formed.

ROCHDALE. - Sunday last was the opening of courses were excellent, and appeared to thrill identified, they were committed for trial. through the hearts and minds of his hearers. Our whole arrangements reflected great credit on the room is still too small to accommodate the members

HEBDEN BRIDGE .- The Rev. W. V Jackson, of Manchester, preached a sermon here, on Sunday last, in the Association Room. The room was crowded to suffication. On Monday there was a number of patriotic toasts were given from the a public tea-party, when about one hundred and chair, and were responded to by Mr. Parkes, Mr. sixty sat down. The tea was served out in such style that it gave great sotisfaction.

WYKE .- On Tuesday night last, a meeting was held as the Odd Fellows' Arms Inn, at eight c clock to memorialise her Majesty on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

MANCHESTER .- On Tuesday afternoon a great concourse of people assembled round the Indeeting was hold at Howden on Sunday last, when firmary to witness the funerals of those poor unforsecretary, and Mr. Webster chairman. Mr. Wm. fellow labourers. The streets were crowded with

HUNSLET.-A public meeting was held here on Tuesday evening, to memoralise the Queen on behalf of Frost and the other political prisoners. The Muson delivered a lecture on the confederated Re- meeting was not well attended, and we are sorry to meeting was not well attended, and we are sorry to say that not a few of the Chartists themselves were absent; this is not as it should be. If the friends at Hunslet do not take care they will be beaten by Charter Association, assembled at the meeting room, Hunslet do not take care they will be beaten by reeman-street, for the transaction of business; Mr. | their younger brothren of Woodhouse and Holbeck. Fussel was called to preside. Mr Williamson spoke The meeting was addressed in animated speeches by Mr. Joseph Stanfield, Mr. J. Charlesworth, and Mr. T. B. Smith. The following is the memorial:-

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. The Memorial of the undersioned Inhabitants of Hunslet.

HUMBLY SHEWETH .-That your memorialets having heard with pleasure and delight that it is the purpose of your Majesty to signify your Royal sense of the preservation, by Divine Mercy, of your Majesty's life during that most critical of natural events which has given to your loyal subjects funds of Frost's Committee. Mr. Walter Thorn was a Prince Royal, clemency to such of the unhappy per. Trotter are pastors, gave to the poor members who called to the chair; he opened the business of the sons as, having been convicted of crimes, have behaved stood in need of help, each a stone of flour, ten evening in a masterly manner, by shewing the well in their unfortunate situations, would respectfully pounds of oatmeal, a stone of petatoes, and a pair justice of the cause for which Frost, Williams, and solicit your Majesty's attention to the fact, that John of clogs, to those who would accept them, on Fri-BATH.—Mr. C. Bolwell will lecture in the room, and all imprisoned and expatriated patriots." Mr. two of the Judges presiding on the trial, and of divers Mawson baving been called on to preside, a vote of part of some of the workmen, to have a certain door 3. Galloway's Buildings, on Sunday evening next, on John Mason, Chartist lecturer, responded to the others of your Majacty's Judges and eminently learned Chairman next gave-"The people's Charter, may from punishment; that the said prisoners were, not it soon become the law of the land." Responded to withst inding such objection so aby sustained and by Mr George White, The next toast given from supported, transported for life; that your memorialists have every reason to believe that the conduct of the exemplary; and that your memorialists thinking them, therefore, to be fit objects for the exercise of your royal clemency, do pray that your Majesty will, at this time, grant unto the said John Frost, Z phaniah Williams, and William Jones, a free pardon, and recal them to their homes. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever

> HOLBECK -Mr. Smith delivered his promised lecture on Wednesday evening, in the Association Room, Holbeck bridge. The audience was nume-

rous and attentive. The cause is promising. UPPER WORTLEY .- A memorial meeting was held here on Monday night, which was well attended, and after a lecture by Mr. T. B. Smith, a memorial on behalf of Frost and his companions was unanimously adopted. Mr. Smith announced that on the 16th January, he would preach two sermons, one in the afternoon, on the personal character of the Lord in the evening, on the right duties of the young.

Joseph Brook, from Bradford, delivered a lecture in articles. the Chartists Association room, of this town, at

eight o'clock. WARLEY.-A public meeting was held here was adopted, and a resolution passed pledging the came forward and signed the pledge. meeting to an unceasing perseverance in every species of lawful and peaceable agitation for the principles

recognised as the law of the land. KEIGHLEY. - Mr. Smith arrived here on Saturday evening, and immediately proceeded to the The latter played her part with perfect ease, and Working Men's Hall, in which the friends of the received the repeated plaudits of the house. Mr. Working Mon's Sunday School were assembled to Kean was loudly applauded, though, in the characenjoy the "cup that cheers." A plentiful tea, with the ter of Hamlet, he is in some respects defective, etcetras, was dispensed; after which a piece of which may perhaps be attributed to his zeal in oversacred music was given in excellent style. Mr. straining and losing all controll of his voice The Smith was then introduced, and spoke for more performance gave great satisfaction. On Tuesday than an hour, in a manner which appeared to rivet evening, the play was the Gamester. Mr. Charles the attention of his audience. On Sunday Mr. S. Kean and Miss Ellen Tree, of course, sustained the delivered a short address to the children, and principal characters of Mr. and Mrs. Beverly. The preached two sermons in the Working Men's Hall, after which collections were made towards the formation of a library.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

HUDDERSFIELD. Mr. John Chapman, moulder, Water-lane, Hud-

derefield. Mr. Josiah Thomas, cloth-dresser, Boulder-yard Hudder-field. Mr. Ruben Megson, weaver, Boulder-yard, Huddersfield Mr. Jumes Rushworth, weaver, Dalton, Hudders-Mr. William Sadler, tailor, West-Parade, Hud-

Mr. John Heaton, hosier, New Town, Hudders-Mr. George Hirst, cloth-finisher, Marsh, Hud-

Mr. George Armitage, slubber, Paddock, Hud-Mr. James Shaw, cloth-dresser, Lane End. sub-Treasurer. Mr. Joseph Thornton, cloth-dresser, Paddock, sub-Sccretary. Mr. Edward Clayton, tailor, West-Parade, Cor-

ASTLEY, CHESHIRE. Mr. Wm. Mort, weaver, Tyldesley. Mr. Robert Martin, tinner, ditto. Mr. Joseph Kay, labourer, aitto. Mr. Handel Makinson, weaver, ditto. Mr. Adam Ratcliff, ditto, Astley. Mr. Isaac Wood, ditto, ditto.

Mr. Charles Hodeon, ditto, ditto.

Mr. John Butterworth, spinner, ditto.

Mr. John Baxter, weaver, Bedford.

Mr. Leigh Johnson, ditto, Astley, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Robert Heyes, ditto, ditto, sub-Secretary. BARNS LRY. Mr. Thomas Ratcliff, Hindle's-fold. Mr. Wm. Alliss, Hindle's-fold. Mr. Michael Segrave, Lister's-Equare.

Mr. Eneas Dally, Joseph-street. Mr. Thomas Lingard, Copper-street. Mr. Patrick Connor, Hindle's fold. Mr. Dennis Raggan, Oxford-square. Mr. Frank Mirfield, New-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Robert Garbutt, Hindle's-fold, sub-Secretary.

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS-HIGHWAY ROBBERY.-Late on Sunday when near Spen-lane, he was attacked by two men, Quenisset is condemned to Death. who used him in a most cruel manner, and afterwards robbed him of upwards of three pounds. He is dreadfully cut in the face and about the head. No Boucheron—Ten Years' Imprisonment (detention) clue has been obtained as yet of the perpetrators of this shameful affair.

VAGRANCY.-On Tuesday last, two men named of preservation, and presents little of the appearance piness for themselves and families; and after alluding baniel Monroe and John Smith, were committed, Launois (dit Chasseur) 10 Years' Imprisonment, which might have been expected from the circum to the prosecution which he was about to undergo the former for a month and the latter for fourteen Bazin—Five Years' Imprisonment (détention.) his determination to struggle with the people to the of distress, obtained money from various individuals. Prioul, Martin, Fougeray, and Considere-Acquitted.

SERIOUS ROBBERY .- On Tuesday week, a quantity of leather carding, value £20, was stolen from members. The National Petition was then read and the Parrot Inn, in Swinegate, where it had been unanimously agreed to; after which three cheers deposited by a carrier from Dewabury, for Messrs. were given for the Charter, three for Feargus O'Con- Taylor and Wordsworth. The property was missed, nor, and three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, after but no trace could be discovered of it, until Wedwhich the meeting separated. A splendid tea party nesday evening, when, in consequence of several and ball was held in the Chartist rooms, Stafford-robberies having been committed on the new piece street, in the evening, at which Messrs. White and of road, leading from Holbeck to Wellington-bridge, Cook delivered spirited addresses, and after a well Inspector Child, and Policemen Hartley and Stubbs directed and convivial evening had been spent, the took a walk that way, and whilst passing along they observed three men coming in an opposite direction, one of whom carried something in his desley have determined to join the National Charter hands, which, at first sight, appeared to be a cheese; and Improving the Town and Neighbourhood of Association, and to kelp on the struggle of right these being all parties known to the police, the man Leads, in the County of York," a Meeting of such against might. They have got a very comfortable who carried the parcel was seized, and on inspecting place to meet in; four dozen cards of membership the bundle it was found to be the carding which had been stolen from the Parrot. He gave his name with or towards the Rates or Assessments authorised John Drake, and said he resided in Camp Field. to be raised, or any of them, will be held at the The others escaped, but one of them, Joseph Stead, Vestry of the Parish Church of Saint Peter, in The others escaped, but one of them, Joseph Stead, also of Camp Field, was subsequently apprehended, our new room. Long before the time appointed, it and the two were brought before the magistrates next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, to nominate and was crowded to suffication. Mr. Barrow's diston Monday last, when the property being properly

STEALING A COAT .- On Tuesday, two young men, taste and judgment of the parties who kindly under- who wish to hear Mr. Barrow. Sixteen members named Edward Jackson and John Cooper, were brought before the magistrates, at the Court House, on a charge of having stolen a coat, the property of Thomas Walton. The prosecutor resides at Stanningley, and on Tuesday, the 21st, he was in Lecds, and left his cart in the street, whilst he went into a shop, during which time one of the prisoners stole the coat from the cart shaft, which he handed over to the other, who sold it for eightpence, to T an old clothes dealer, in the Free Market. Both prisoners were seen together when the coat was

taken, and they were committed for trial.

LEEDS .- WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS to the unemployed operative Enumeration Fund:-Balance brought forward... 29 17 8 Collected at the Shakspere Tavern, Yorkstreet, per T. Tillotson
Ditto, Mr. Cawood's flax-mill, per Thos. Chippendale 0 1 11 Ditto, Sheepshanks's per Joseph Saville 0 2 10 Ditto, William Robinson and Co., per Horn 0 3
Ditto, Messrs. Fenton, Murray, and Co.,

Ditto, Titley, Tatham, & Walker's per Metcalfe... Ditto, Lord and Brook, per Richard Best Ditto, Rodger and Hartley, per William ... 0 0 7 Ciff

BRADFORD.-METHODIST NEW CONNEXION. -The congregation of whom Messrs. Barker and day last, which would, no doubt, be very acceptable.

Total ...

THE MEMBERS of the Bradford, Leeds, and Huddersfield Amicable and Brotherly Society of Woolsorters, met at the house of Mr. John Blamiers. Packhorse Inn, West-gate, Bradford, on Friday thanks was enthusiastically responded to in favour of the host and hostess, for the bountiful supply of vailed throughout, and the company was enlivened till the day before sailing. with appropriate toasts, songs, glees, and recitations, N.B. The Ship never finds provisions for Second

ACCIDENT BY FIRE DAMP -- On Tuesday morning last, three boys were severely burnt by fire damp, in a pit belonging to H. Leah & Co., Byerly Iron Works. Another accident of the same description occurred in one of the pits belonging to the Bowling Iron Works Company in which five men and boys were burnt in a shocking manner.

House Breaking -On Monday morning last between the hours of one and four o'clock some daring villains broke into the house of Mr. Jesus and the designs of Christianity, and the other John Pears, farmer of Little Horton Green, near Bradford, and stole therefrom upwards of £20 in KNARESBRO'.-On Monday evening last, Mr. cash. and a quantity of sugar, butter, and other

MANCHESTER.-TEETOTALISM.-Mr. Grif- SUSAN fin delivered a lecture (shewing the effects of drunkenness on the community and the best way to remove on the 20th ult. Excellent speeches were made by it) in the large room, Blakeley-street, on Wednes-Messrs. Rushton, Mitchell, and others. The Hull day evening. A vote of thanks was given him at the memorial on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones conclusion for his services, and eight individuals

THEATRE, MANCHESTER.—The Theatre Royal of

this town was opened for the season, on Monday evening, under the joint management of Mr. W. J. Hammond and Mr. Anderson, with Mr. Charles Kean as Hamlet, and Miss Ellen Tree as Ophelia. Gamester's Wife was performed with great success by Miss Ellen Tree; but Mr. Kean's extraordinary bursts of passion were truly awful, and convey a a halfpenny per stone, and Beans 1s. per quarter defect in his performance. Yet as a whole he was clever, and was greatly applauded. The farce of Doctor O'Toole followed; the part of the Doctor by Mr. T. Lee, a gentleman who has gained considerable praise in London; he is a real humourist, and kept the house in one continual roar. The performance concluded with a Roland for an Oliver. which afforded a favourable opportunity for the 3 7 24 1 12 63 1 1 83 0 0 0 1 19 33 0 0 0 debut of a new star on these boards. Miss Julia Bennett from the Southampton theatre, a charming actress. She possesses a graceful figure, and a day in the year has passed off as flat as can be well sweet and musical voice. Mr. W. J. Hammond, in imagined. The fact is there has been nothing at all the character of the Fixture, was excellent, and called forth universal plaudits.

CLAYTON .- On Monday evening, a public meeting was held in the School-rooms of the above concluding market for this year was indeed a dull

FATAL ACCIDENT. - An alarming and fatal accident occurred at Edgbaston-pool, on Sunday morning. A number of boys had assembled for the purpose of skating. Owing to the sudden thaw which look place on Friday and Saturday, the greater part of the ice was covered with water. It was again frezen over, but when the boys ventured upon it, thirty or forty persons, who stood near the spot without the means of rescuing him. CITY SOBRIETY. - From the circumstance of Satur-

day being Christmas Day, the reports brought by the police under the notice of the city magistrates embraced two days and two nights, notwithstanding which not more than five charges of drunkenness and disorder appeared in the charge-sheets for their

TRIAL OF QUENISSET AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.—On Thursday week the trial of Quenisset and his accomplices for their attempt to assassinate Louis Phillippe was brought to a close. The Court of Peers assembled at twelve o'clock, and at half-past one, the doors were thrown open to the public. There was a tolerable muster of peers in full uniform, but the tribunes appropriated to the public were not nearly full, nor did the verdict excite any extraordinary interest. The reading of the judgment occupied a space of upwards of twenty minutes. None of the orisoners were brought into Court, but after the fficial promulgation of the sentence, the Registrar of the Court of Peers, M. Cauchy, proceeded to their night last, as Mr. James Whitley, blacksmith, of respective cells and communicated the decision of Otley, was returning from Leeds to the latter place, this supreme tribunal. The following is the award: Colombier-Death. Juste (Brazier) - Death.

Jarasse, Dufour, and Peti: - Transportation for Life. Boggio (dit Martin)—15 Years' Imprisonment.

Mollet—15 Years' Imprisonment (détention.) Laupois (dit Chasseur) 10 Years' Imprisonment.

end, and bid defiance to all tyrants whether lay or clerical, and retired amid loud cheers. Mr. Cook, miserable-looking woman, named Alice Harding, was I neight heretofore subsisting between ROBERT brought up at the Court House, charged by policeman PERRING and WILLIAM THOMAS BOL in favour of the principles contained in the People's Hall, with having stolen some drinking glasses, the LAND, as PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS of the property of Mr. Coxon, the Cross Keys, in Water Leads Intelligencer Newspaper, and General Lane. The facts being sworn to, the prisoner was committed. Forty-two, in pursuance of a Provision in their Partnership Articles. And that the said WILLIAM THOMAS BOLLAND, as Purchaser of the said ROBERT PERRING'S Share therein, will Receive and Pay all Outstanding Accounts, and will honceforth carry on the said Businesses on his own sole Account.

ATOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an

WM. THOS. BOLLAND.

N Act of Parliament made and passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for Lighting, Cleansing, of the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Leeds as are by the said Act made chargeable appoint Nineteen Commissioners for executing the said Act, and such parts of certain Acts therein recited as are not thereby repealed, together with the Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds. And if a Poll should be then and there demanded, the said meeting will be immediately adjourned to the Court House, in Leeds aforesaid, or to such other lawful and convenient place as the said meeting shall appoint for that purpose. And the Polling will then and there commence, and be kept open until Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of the said Sixth Day of January next, and the Polling will be thence continued on Friday and Saturday, the Seventh and Eighth Days of the same Month of January, at the Court House aforesaid, or at such other lawful and convenient Place as shall be appointed as aforesaid. from the Hour of Ten o'Clock in the Forencon, to the Hour of Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of each of the last-mentioned Days, and the same will finally close at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of the said Eighth Day of January now next.

Dated at Leeds aforesaid this Twentieth Day of December, 1841.

D. W. NELL, JNO. CLAPHAM, THO. HEBDEN, ROBERT BEWLEY WILLIAM SELLERS. JOHN HEAPS. WILLIAM BINNS.

NOTICE.

BALL and Concert in aid of the National A Petition and the forthcoming Convention, will be held at the Social Institution, Mount Street, Westminster Road. LAMBETH, on MONDAY NEXT, January 3rd, at Eight o'Clock. Tickets (single) One Shilling; Double, One Shilling and Sixpence. A good Band is engaged. N.B. We wish it to be recollected. "That he who

would be free, himself must strike the blow," and we shall have a bumper. J. RAMSLEY, Hon. Sec.

Just Published, Price Sixpence, No. 1. of THE PROMETHEAN; OR, COMMUNITARIAN APOSTLE. A Monthly Magazine of Societarian Science, Domestics, Ecclesiastics, Politics, and Literature. Edited by Goodwin BARMBY. London :- Cousins, 18, Duke-street, Lincoln's-

Inn Fields: and all Booksellers.





C. GRIMSHAW AND CO.

10, GOREE, PIAZZAS, LIVERPOOL, DESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICANSHIPS of large Tonnage, for NEW YORK and NEW the good cheer of ancient times; after which the URLEANS, in which Passengers can be accommo-President opened the further proceedings of the dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, second evening in a neat and luminous address, illustra- Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about to emiting the privilege and objects of the institution, grate may save themselves the expence and alike a protection to the employer and a secure re- delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, fuge to the members in sickness and commercial addressed as above, which will be immediately distress. The Secretary then read the annual re-port, showing a decided improvement in the funds of Passage money told them; and by remitting and prospects of the society, when a feeling of one Pound each of the Passage-money to Liverpool. zeal pervaded all present to extend the useful- by a Post Office order, Berths will be secured, and ness of the institution. The utmost harmony pre- it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool

and the members separated hoping to witness many Cabin or Steerage Passengers, and Emigrants are returning anniversaries.

FOR NEW YORK. Ship. Capt. Register. Burthen. To sail. Tons. Tons. RHODE Rogers. 375 650 26th Dec. ISLAND. ST. MARK, Alexander, 502 850 3rd Jan. HIBERNIA. Wilson, 551 950 10th Jan. LANCASHIRE, Lyon, 672 1150 15th Jan. 571 1000 20th Jan. EUTAW, FOR NEW ORLEANS. 615 1000 5th Jan. Crowell,

805 1350 lst Jan. Ranlett. DREW. Will be despatched punctually on the appointed Days, Wind permitting.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Apply as above. WE HAVE to announce the death of John Beatty

West, Esq., M.P. for Dublin, which took place at an early hour on Monday morning, after a few days'

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, DEC. 28.—The arrivals of Wheat, Oats, and Barley to this day's market are larger than last week; Beans smaller. Very fine white and red Wheat have supported last week's price, but all other descriptions are very dull sale, and inferior ls. per quarter lower. Fine heavy Barley full as dear, the secondary qualities continue in very limited demand. Oats a farthing to

ENDING DEC. 28, 1841. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 0 £ s. d. LEEDS CLOTH MARKET, DEC. 28 .- The last market day in the year has passed off as flat as can be well

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK

done in the Cloth Halls, though we believe a general average run of business has been transacted in the warehouses. HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, DEC. 28 .- Our place, when Mr. North delivered an eloquent one; indeed it may be said to be about the same as last week. Wools, Oils, &c. remain nominal. BRADFORD MARKETS, THUBSDAY, DEC. 30,-Wool.

-We do not observe any alteration either in demand or prices. The lower qualities continue in greater request than the finer sorts, and the market s fully supplied with the various descriptions of Combing Wool. Karn.-The consumption of this article still continues limited and offers no inducement to the Spinners to bring their idle maowing to the rotten state of the ice, it separated, and chinery into operation, or extend the hours of eight or nine of them were instantly immersed in the those already only working daylight. Prices firm. water. All except one succeeded in getting upon those already only working daylight. Prices firm certain portions of the ice, and eventually reached Piece.—The demand for Pieces to day is quite the shore; but we are sorry to say that one unformarket day of other years, and the opinion that an improvement is not far distant appears to be generally gaining ground; and we hope it will be fully realised, and place our operatives again in active employment, in lieu of parading the streets.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31 .- Our arrivals of Grain are moderate, still fully equal to the demand, having & thin attendance of buyers, as is usual at this season. The new Wheats come in very poor condition, and a decline of 1s. per quarter is submitted to; for old there is no anxiety to press sales, and equally as little disposition to buy; prices are about the same. Barley dull, without variation in value. Oats and Shelling rather lower. New Beans almost unsaleable : old as before.

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

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeda.

Saturday, January 1, 1842.

his way to some foreign port .- Bath Herald.

there is reason to believe that he is about to make stances under which it was found, after a lapse of from the Rugby parson, he concluded by stating days, for having, by means of false representations Dupoty—Five Years' Imprisonment (ditto.)