BROTHER DEMOCRATS, -Events of a most extraordinary and awful nature have transpired during the last few weeks, through the influence of which, aided by the combined factions, Tory and Whig, those who have been foremost in the advocacy of the rights of merbind have been marked and the rights of merbind have been forement and the rights of merbind have been forement and the rights of the rights o of the rights of mankind have been marked out by the harpies of Government as fit objects for prosecution, imprisonment, and exile. Amongst those who were foremost in the holy cause of a nation's redemption, was to be found our worthy co-patriot and colleague, Peter Murray M. Donall, a stern, unflinching democrat, brave in times of peril, honest in his intentions, and of a sound and discerning judgment. Having carefully viewed the circumstances over, and seeing the necessity of filling up the vacancies that may occur from time to time in the Executive Committee, we recommend to the

country the following suggestions:-Firstly-To take into consideration the necessity of filling up the vacant seats in the Executive,

ber of votes to be held in reserve, and whenever approbation throughout Staffordshire. there occurs a vacancy, the candidate amongst the five who had the greatest number of votes to be called to the vacant reat, and so in succession until the last of the five should be called, if there should occur successive vacancies. But in all cases the rightful elected member to resume his seat if he is able and willing to do so. Brethren, we are aware that this is an addendum

to the plan of organization. This line of policy, we believe to be in strict accordance with the principles of the people's Charter. But as this matter appears to us to be one of very great responsibility, we must await with anxiety the sanction or rejection of these suggestions by the votes of the Association. As the pro tem. Executive have decided that Tuesday, the 25th of October, shall be the last day on which candidates can be nominated, we are satisfied with their arrangement, and that the names shall be published in the Northern Star. of Saturday. the 29th of October; and instanter we expect the whole votes of the Association as to whether the members are satisfied with our proposals, the result to be published in the Northern Star on Saturday, the 12th of November. Then the poll for the candidates to be taken. No return need be sent of polling for candidates after Tuesday, the 22nd of

November. The gross number of votes for each candidate will be published in the Star on Saturday, the 26th day of November. Brethren, we rely on your discernment, your judgment, and your love of liberty to carry into effect the above instructions.

We remain,

Charist Entelligence.

Your faithful Friends and Representatives,

JAMES LEACH, President.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

LEAMINGTON.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of Warwick and Leamington, it was resolved, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Executive pro. tem. in the hope that they will continue in that office until the fate of the other members is decided. Twelve shillings was handed in for raffie tickets for the General Defence Fund; half a crown for ditto, from Mr. W. of Warwick; and five shillings for Mr. White's support. Money matters having been settled, an interesting discussion was held on the question-" What would be the duty of the Chartists in the event of the Corn Law League renewing their agitation;" and ultimately the following resolution was unanimously adopted :- "That this meeting being convinced that working classes without a repeal of many other bad laws and legislative protection for our labour, we, therefore, cannot sympathise with, or countenance the Corn Law League or any other party who will not agitate for the People's Charter, and which, in our cpinion, is the only means of securing evenhanded justice for the whole people. That we deem it the duty of the working classes to avail themselves of every opportunity that presents itself to propagate and defend the principles of the Charter, and to cultivate public opinion in favour of it by all peaceful and legal means, by reason and argument, and by their urbanity and rational conduct towards all those who may differ from them in opinion. That seeing the working classes are unjustly deprived of the right of citizenship and the use of the public buildings, for which they are taxed and which are supported by their industry, we hold that whenever a public meeting is called in any building that is public property, for lecturing, &c., they (the working men) should attend and there maintain the right of the majority to approve of, or reject any chairman that may be proposed; and that the usages of society requires a chairman to preside over all such meetings; but, in case of lectures being de-livered in private buildings, we hold that such affairs should be regarded as private property, and that parties delivering lectures under such circumstances have an undoubted right to make what arrangemen's they please, and should not be interrupted. The discussion was supported well by Mesers. Lawfred, Stanley, Grantham, Arkins, Wild, Donaldson, and

STROUD.—In this town, as elsewhere, the friends of true democracy have had, and still contime to encounter, many difficulties, and opposition of no small magnitude. Our little crew, having suffered worst from want of employment, felt much discouraged and indifferent as to the result of their ever obtaining their political rights. Our pilot being "Truth," our helmsman "Justice," and our compass" Love," we waded on through many difficulties, and partially passed through the cesspool of corruption, when we ventured to hoist the colours of true democracy; and, nailing our colours to the mast, we have commenced battering down the tents of tyrants by means of subscription books being taken into the camp of the adversary. We hope every man of liberty and love to his country will make it a duty to contribute to so noble, so patriotic, and so good a cause. Mr. Millsom, of Cheltenham, lectured here on the 20th, and gave great satisfaction. If every man worked like him, the rights of the poor would speedily be obtained. Since he commenced lecturing, he has walked 1,500 miles at the expence of himself. Our weekly meeting was held on Monday night, at the Globe Inn. The following resolutions were moved and carried unanimously: That we hail with delight the noble example shown by the men of London, and pledge ourselves to work with them, to accomplish the glorious victory of right over might, of justice over injustice."—" That we deem it contrary to the rules of the Association to elect a fresh Executive until the time is expired, which, according to Article 14th, is in February, 1843; and that we consider the Executive pro term, in London, quite sufficient until such time as the members of the Executive are at liberty to co-MERTHYR TYDVIL-At the usual weekly

meeting of the Charter Association, Mr. Matthew John in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously passed :- "That we, the Chartists of Merthyr Tydvil, deem it our bounden duty to use every means in our power to support the families of our patriotic brethren that have fallen victims to the iron hand of tyranny; and farther pledge ourselves never to cease our exertions till they are restored to at three o'clock, on matters of great importance. I their homes and their families, and the Charter the law of the land." As a token of their sympathy theatre, residing in Surrey, to pay for the same on they have sent £1 to the office of the Evening Star, inat is, 10s. to Mrs. Ellis, and 10s. to the National Defence Fund.

day evening in the large room over the stores, by Messrs. Brook and Bray, of Huddersneld, on the 18 benefits arising from co-operation. A goodly number Were in attendance. The subject was handled in fine Ca style and gave every satisfaction. Six new shares were taken in the company's stores, which have now every appearance of doing well. The stores are based upon the foundation of Chartism. Mr. James

Fox has been appointed as salesman of the stores. YORK. At a meeting of the Chartists of this city called by requisition, a memorial to her Majesty was proposed by Mr. W. Burley, seconded by Mr. J. Webster, supported by Mr. W. Beesley, and unanimously adopted. A copy of the memorial has been language in which it is expressed, however, precludes

the possibility of our printing it. NOTTINGHAM .- A meeting of the Defence Fund, consisting of Messrs. Carrington, Boonham, R. T. Morrison, Sherrett, and King, of the Chartist Ca Association, and Messrs. G. Parkins and Walker, of the Complete Suffrage Association, with delegates from the various localities in Nottingham, took place on Monday evening, at six o'clock, in the News Room, Swan's Yard. Mr. Sweet was called upon to preside, when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—Proposed by Mr. T. Beggs, and seconded by Mr. Swann—"That circulars be immediately issued to all the friends of liberal principles in the town, soliciting their aid in favour of the fund for supporting the wives and families of the men who are incarcerated in Southwell House of Correction, on a charge of riet, and for defraying the expenses already incurred for their defence." Mr. Skerrett proposed, and Mr. Boonham seconded-That each of the delegate bodies in Nottingham be requested to send an efficient person to form a committee to carry out the above resolution, and such other business as may be necessary." Moved by Mr. M'Duff, and reconded by Mr. T. Morrison—" That the committee be requested to meet in the same place at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening." Proposed by Mr. Earrington, and seconded by Mr. Walker—"That the committee be instructed to get up a public meeting."

# Joshua Hohon Printer & Publisher 5 MonRet States of Northumberland of the State of

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 259.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE

VICTIM FUND. STAFFORD SPECIAL COMMISSION.

The Committee cannot close their duties without tendering their undivided thanks to W. T. Roberts. Esq., for his noble exertions, and zealous devotion. to save the victims from the fangs of class-made Secondly-Out of the whole list of Candidate put law, and they beg to assure him, that his conduct in nomination, those five that have the greater num- at the 'Special Commission' has met with universal

BALANCE SHEET. MONEY RECEIVED BY WM. PEPLOW.

From F. O'Connor, Esq. ... ... 50 0 0 Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... 10 0 0 The Messrs. Nixon's Friends ... 4 0 0 From Bilston (per Mr. White) ... 1 0 0 Ditto, ditto ... ... ... ... 0 5 0 Mr. Middleton's Friends ... ... 2 0 0 Sarah Beech, ditto ... ... ... 0 15 0 Wednesbury Chartists (per Mr. Fairburn) 2 6 7 Harriet Hansell's Friends ... ... 1 0 George Hemmings' ditto ... Mr. Cooper's ditto (per Mr. Winter) ... 2 0 Mr. Garratt's Friends The Lane End Chartists (per H. Foster)... 2 16 From Mr. Williams, Attorney ... 1 1 0 A few Friends

EXPENDITURE. Mr. Roberts Journey from Bath to London, remaining there—thence to Stafford -thence to Hanley-there and back to Stafford, and home through Gloucester 6 0 Expences at lodgings, servants, and sun-Paid for copying previous to Mr. R's

arrival ... in 1839 and 1840, ditto ... Mr. Leader ... ... ... Mr. Smith arrival ... ... ... 0 11 Copying warrant, &c. ... ... 0 1 Mr. Roberts' journey to Birmingham to arrange as to Mr. White's defence ... 0 17 Fees to Counsel for defence of twentyeight prisoners ... ... ... 25 4
Postage, paper, and newspapers for special use  $\dots$   $\dots$   $\dots$   $\dots$  0 5 0 Lent, to support witnesses, to be refunded 1 0 0 Post-office orders to refund overplus and postage ... ...

Refunded to the Treasurer, Mr. O'Connor 24 10 3 Balance 78 18 10 Signed on behalf of the Committee.

W. PEPLOW. BALANCE SHEET OF MONIES RECEIVED BY THE LONDON COMMITTEE TO ASSIST DR.

M'DOUALL AND HIS FAMILY. Thomas S. Duncombe, M.P. 10 0 0
Collected by Dr. Black ... 9 12 0
Oundle, per Mr. Hames ... 1 0 0 ... 0 14 0 Per Mr. Graham ... Mr. Southie ... Mr. Headen ... ... 0 5 2 ... 0 15 3 Mr. Simpson ... Mr. Humphreys ... 0 3 5 Produce of a raffle, &c., per Mr. Chapman ... 0 10 0 Somerstown Mr. Dron ... Mr. Boxall Independent, per Mr. Cuffay 0 1 0 Mr. Wilkins ... 0 2 0 Mr. Newby Mr. Morgan Mr. Morgan ... Mr. and Miss Ford A friend ... ... 0 ... 0 0 2 A friend ... Mr. Cobham Mr. Dobson Mr. Cleave ... 0 10 0 Democrat, Lambeth ... 0 2 1 Mr. Grover \*\*\* Mr. Rose ... Mr. Parker COLLECTED BY MR. SHAW. ... 0 2 6 Mr. Bradford ... 0 0 6 Mr, Pearce Man of the World ... Mr. Green... Name not legible ... ... 0 2 6 ... 0 1 0 Mr. Mumford ... 0 0 6 J. Magson ... 0 0 6 G. Wakling ... 0 1 0 A friend ...

...£28 8 10 Total received tal received ... ...£28
Audited and found correct. WILLIAM CUPPAY, Anditors. JOHN GEORGE DRON.

Mr. Beck ...

Mr. Timms

Mr. Vicars

Mr. Jones ...

Mr. Stafford

Mr. Aston

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above individuals, and likewise to the hatters, South- manent relief to the toiling millions. The lecturer then wark-bridge road, to the shoemakers, Golden-lane. for their kind presents, and also to Mr. Cuffay; and and related several anecdotes in illustration of this in resigning their functions, they beg to announce part of the subject. He concluded by a feeling appeal that Mr. Cleave has received a communication, ap- on behalf of those parties who had been pounced upon pointing him treasurer to any funds which may hereafter be collected for the above purpose. Signed on behalf of the Committee.

THOS. WHEELER, Sec.

TO THE CHARTISTS RESIDING IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY. You will perceive below the amount of the expenditure of the late demonstration, and also the receipts. As there are many false reports abroad, by designing individuals, it is highly necessary that means be immediately taken by the various localities in Surrey to pay those individuals the amount due to them. Connected with this is, also, the late tea party at the Montpelier. I beg to state that this is the last notice I shall give requesting all persons having had tickets to pay for the same. By withholding the names of individuals from the public I' have been blamed by many, although it has been done with the purest of motives on my part. Having bestowed so much time and labour upon this, I shall publish the balance-sheet in the next week's Star. A meeting of the members of Council residing in Surrey will take place at the Ship Tavern, Longlane, Bermondsey, on Wednesday, November 2nd, once more request all persons holding tickets of the

or before Tuesday next. JOHN MAYNARD, Sec. ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE DEWSBURY.-Lectures were delivered on Mon- LATE DEMONSTRATION, AS CONNECTED WITH SURREY

42		REC	EIPIS.					
						£.	8.	Ċ
sh of	hatters	•••	•••	•••	•••	0	11	6
	Standgroom	<b>11</b> 2	•••	•••	•••	0	10	0
	Andrews	•••		•••	•••	0	2	0
	Mr. Coxhe	ad .	•••	***	•••	0	5	0
	Subscription		Ship ta	vern	•••	0	5	8
=	Mr. Jago		•••	•••	•••	0	1	0
	Bermondse			Mayr	ard	1	17	0
Do.	Walworth	•	•••		•••	0	10	0
	Croydon, p				•••	0	10	0
D٥.	Cash paid	Brown	from	tea pro	ceeds	1	16	0
	per Rogers		•••		•••	0	16	0
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Do.	Walmorth	do.	•••		•••	0	16	0
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						8	18	2
sh bo	rrowed of i	es pa	rty an	d conn	cil	0	10	7
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Cash due to Kempley

£9 8 10 EXPENDITURE. Cash paid for band ... Use of room at Ship \*\*\* Elis, banner bearer Flag poles and wands ... ... ... To Mr. Brown, for rosettes, &c., as per account ... ... ... ... 0 7 6
Letters and stationery ... ... 0 1 8
Cash to Ma 2 Cash to Mr. Brown Incidental expenses on the day of Demonstration ... ... 0 6 6
Sharpe, as per bill, for 1,000 large posters, and expences to do. ... ... ... Cash to Kempley ... ... ... 0 1 0

... 0 5 0 Ditto, Coxbead ••• ••• Ditto, Andrews JOHN MAYNARD, Secretary.

... 1 0 0

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1842.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE. POLITICAL VICTIM AND DEFENCE FUND.

Previously acknowledged Three cigar-makers ... Chartists, Tollman's Coffee House, Tottenham Court Road ... Mr. Wm. Ware Mr. T. Draper Mr. S. Wells ... Mr. R. Mann ... Mr. J. Bartlett Mrs. Jane Ford M. W. M. W.
City Female Chartists ...
South Queensferry, near Edinburgh Raffle for portrait of Emmett, presented by

Thos. Beaden ... Bradford, third subscription, i. e. :-Apperley Bridge 0 James Greenough 0 Idle ... 0 B. B. Lane 0 M. Schofield ... 3 White Abbey ... Page ... ... £78 18 10 \w. ... R. ... Little Horton ... Chartists, Wigton

Silk weavers' locality ... Mr. Agrimina ... ... ... 0 1 Mr. James Horner, Newport, Monmouth 0 1 Mr. T. Sherman ... .... Warwick and Leamington, being the second remittance from the sale of raffle tickets\*... ... ...

Bath ... Bath ... ... ... 111
Chartists, Lewis, Sussex ... 1 0
Mr. S. Willis, Sittingbourne ... 0 1
Amount of a wager beween E. W. and
J. H. jewellers ... 0 6
Subscriptions por two friends New Jelings Subscriptions per two friends, New Islington, Manchester... ... A few working men, Swindon, Wilts City of London Victim Fund Committee. second remittance R. Hollywell, Edinburgh Beeston, Notts Beeston, Notts ... 0
Workmen, Catholic Chapel, Nottingham... 0 Calverton, Notts

N. B. "An Old Chartist." Suffolk, has transmitted a post office order for 4s. 6d. to Mr. Cleave, but at the same time omitted to communicate his name. &c. 'An Old Chartist" will perceive that such information is absolutely necessary, when reminded that the post office order itself sets forth that "the party presenting it for payment must afford full information as to the Christian name, surname, address and occupation of the person who originally obtained the order; but payment will be refused.

Mr. Robert Strachan desires Mr. Cleave to enquire whether any Chartist lecturer of Edinburgh can favor the Queensberry friends by a visit!

DEFENCE FUND.—The following sums have been received at Norwick for this fund :-

Swan Inn... ... 0 1 9 Cosley ... ... 0 3 24 Frettenham ... ... 0 3 6 Tectotaller ... ... 0 0 5½ Chartists ... ... 1 7 3½ Shoe Makers ... 0 3 4 Mr. Cady... ... 0 0 6

Total ... £2 0 0 MANCHESTER-CARPENTERS' HALL-On Sun-

day last, Mr. Thos. Dickinson, the Manchester Packer, delivered two powerful lectures, in which he showed up the folly of attempting to put down the agitation for the Charter by the display of military, and the calling into requisition an unconstitutional police force, hired spies. Mr. Dickinson then gave a lucid description of the evils resulting from class-legislation, and showed most clearly that nothing but the adoption of The Committee return their kind thanks to the the People's Charter would give anything like peralluded to the connection between Church and State, by an arbitrary Government for their advocacy of the great and good principles contained in that imperishable document called the "People's Charter." The afternoon lecture was well attended, and in the evening the spacious Hall was crowded, and the lecturer received the thanks of his numerous auditory, who retired highly delighted, after a liberal collection had been made to meet the current expences of the Hall.

					£	8	•
John Williams, per	Wm Di	xon	***		0	0	6
Mr. Asplin do.	do.	•••	•••	•••	0		
Mr. Smith do.	do.	•••	•••	i	0	1	. 0
A few friends, at	Redicar	n's	Tempera	ance			
Hetel do.	do.	•••	•••	•••	0	1	10
From the same	•••	***	•••	•••	0	1	7
A few friends, per I	dr. Swi	res	•••	•••	0	1	8
Wm. M'Culloch	•••		•••	•••	0	0	ŧ
A few Friends, per	Mr. Dav	ies'	beok	• • • •	1	14	4
ir John Dixon		•••	•••	•••	0	1	0
Chomas Smith		•••	•••	•••	0	2	2
A Friend to freedom		•••	•••	•••	0	1	0
dr. Chamberlain		•••	•••	•••	0	11	10
C. Smith, per Wm.	Grocott		•••	•••	0	1	0
And other friends	•••	•••	•••	•••	0	2	6
	•				£3	2	-0
					~"		

RECEIVED BY THE MANCHESTER COMMITTEE.

Collected by W. H. Cronin, late sub-Secretary to the Newport Chartists, Monmouthshire :-

General Defence Fund ... ...

resolution was passed unanimously: "That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Roberts, solicitor, of Bath, for his straight forward and patriotic conduct in defending the Staffordshire victims gratuitously. Mr. George Ramstead was elected on the National Council, No. 25. Star-street.

RECEIPTS of the Executive, from October 19th, to

MECELLIS OF THE TAC	Cuerio	,	~~~	,	,
October 26th:-					
					8
Females, Tower Hamlets	1	•••		•••	5
Carpenters' Arms, Brick-	lane	•••	•••		2
Lambeth Youths	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
Camberwell	•••		•••	•••	2
Bootmakers, Britannia,	St. G	eorge's	East	(late	
Crown and Anchor)		•••	•••		2
Mr. Simpson-Cards		•••			4
London Chartist Stuff H:	atters		•••		10
Three Doves, London		•••		•••	2
Carvers and Gilders local	ity, L	nobno	•••		1
Birmingham balance of C		•••		•••	1
A Friend to the cause, St		•••	•••	•••	2
,		• • •			

55, OLD BAILEY .-- Mr. Fussell delivered an address Assa ciation." Mr. Salmon, jun. also gave notice of the following motion for next Tuesday evening: "That this locality a notion for next Tuesday evening: "That this locality a notion for next Tuesday evening: "That this locality a notion for next Tuesday evening: "That this locality a notion for next Tuesday evening: "That this locality a notion for next Tuesday evening: "That this locality a not locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be overy locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be overy locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, get subscriptions, and otherwise, in Milton's words, we must be over locality become agents, ge

Pive Shillings per Quarter. BERMONDSEY .- At a meeting of the Chartists at the

Ship Tavern, Long-lane, on Monday, Mr. Hines in the chair, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Miller presented a plate to be raffled for—the proceeds to go to the victim fund, which produced 5s. 6d. Mr. John Miller was unanimonsly elected delegate to the Metropolitan delegate meeting, to co-operate with Mr. Maynard. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. O'Connor, with a letter of condolence from the members, in his late affliction, and also requesting his assistance in this locality at the first convenient opportunity. The thanks of the locality were given to Mr. Cleave, for presenting us with fifty Pamphlets and one hundred Circulars, the proceeds to go to the victim fund. The

the probable means to be used to gain the Charter? MILE END.—This locality still continues weekly to increase in numbers. Spirited and enthusiastic lectures are delivered two or three nights in the week, each adding some new members to our ranks to assist us in the good old cause of Chartism, which, notwithstanding the recent persecution, holds up its mighty and uncon-

querable head above the waves of prosecution. NEWINGTON,-A numerous meeting of the Chartists of this locality took place at the Crown and Anchor, Walworth, on Tuesday evening last, when a very animated discussion took place. Several persons very ably addressed the meeting, which broke up at a late hour, highly satisfied with the proceedings.—Mr. Rainsley was announced to lecture on Tuesday evening next, on the People's

BIRMINGHAM.-ASTON STREET.-On Sunday night, Mr. Cowan in the chair, after a long discussion, in which Messrs. Sanders, Linden, and Williams took part, a resolution was passed. requesting the council to convene a delegate meeting of the district, to consider the best means to be adopted for the obtaining a better organization.

GRAND ANC GLORIOUS DEFEAT OF THE ANTItion, making his appearance on the platform, Mr. families.

David Potts moved that Mr. Follows, hair dressor,

V.—That in consequence of the Conference which is turous applause. Mr. Follows said he hoped, as they of Universal Suffrage, we cannot approve of the Charhad elected him to the onerous office of chairman, they tists sending Delegates to take a part in its deliberawould allow every one a fair opportunity of expressing tions. their opinions upon the important matter they were VI.—That we impress on the country the necessity pity and greater exertions in the cause of so many The raffle here referred to, is for a splendid oil the secretary to read the placard calling the painting, generously presented to the Defence Fund by Mr. Donaldson, of Warwick. The subject of the anti-Corn Law Association then read the placard as that after a sufficient sum has been collected for this on Scotland and the northern division of England.

The first that after a sufficient sum has been collected for this on Scotland and the northern division of England. painting is a "Magdalene," and its value, including desired, and proceed to state that, having been the frame, is estimated at £180. A few tickets for the chief instrument in calling the meeting, he considered for the defence of all who may suffer for the advocacy is, that the prisons are fuller than ever, owing to raffle, to "come off" on the 9th of November, yet it to be for the free traders only. Mr. Sanders said it of our principles, and all sums obtained for the action of our principles, and all sums obtained for the universal distress. The next is an entirely new remain on hand. Such non-residents of Warwick. therefore, as desire to purchase a chance for so valu- not rightly understand what was meant by free trade, to how it is to be applied. able a prize, are requested to direct their application to Mr. J. Shepherd, sub-sec., N. C. A., care of Mr. but still be better for all parties to be heard, to Mr. J. Shepherd, sub-sec., N. C. A., care of Mr. but sufficiently expressive, as the sequel will show. Whether free traders or not, for that it was only by the sacred right of public meeting against any illegal discussion that truth was elicited. At this state of the interference of arbitrary anthority, by taking care to pect in this world, that on the expiration of their Smith Linden said, that he believed that certain parmarch on the Chartists, but he could tell them he was

could bring forward to defend and expound their nosthat they were now split up into sections. The bership, and a certificate of good moral character from country used to look to Birmingham as a centre, and the locality to which he belongs. he believed now, with Manchester, the two would do platform, and was received by cheers from the respectables, and a volley of groans and hisses from the workhe land of their birth by the iniquitous Corn Laws, and old woman would tell us as much as that," and great laughter.) The meeting now showed symtoms of impatience, and Mr. B. said had he been in Manchester he could have obtained a hearing. (Cries of "Stephenson's square to wit!") Yes, he would tell them some thing about Stephenson-square; the disturbances which took place there were caused by the money of the Duke who act in the deuble capacity of bludgeon-men and of Buckingham and Chandos, sent down by Dr. Sieigh and Charles Wilkins, barrister-at-law. They never would be prosperous without a repeal of the Corn Laws. ("The Charter.") He then made the most vituperous attack upon the leaders of the people it has ever been ing would hear no more, and Mr. Bright sat down. deal of their time in useless rigmarole. He did not be-

that the Corn Laws never would be repealed until we which are the cause. had the Charter. He said it had become fashionable with "gentlemen" of late to charge the working

Mr. Linden, and a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman. The Chairman in returning thanks, said tearful eyes, praying and pleading their manhood with came to her in her distress, showed her no well, and ... 0 1 8 he was sorry to have heard the working classes abused all the elequence of woe, to save them from slavery and she at length-who can wonder, and who can blame ... 0 1 102 as they had been that evening by the Corn Law party. its sorrows. Let the old heary headed man use his -fell into crime, that her Ishmael might not perish £0 2 63 meeting quietly dispersed. So discouraging was the those around him that he deemed this advice the richest tannia. Upper Chapman-street, St. George's East, on a hest of spouters in the rear, they dared not bring joining, breathe one fervent prayer to heaven for help journal for a year, that any other subject can be Sunday last, Mr. G. Hall in the chair, the following more than one of them forward.

KIREREATON.—The Chartists of this place met on Sunday last, in their room, when the regular routine of business was gone through, and Mr. John Watkins was nominated as a fit and proper person to act on the ensuing Executive Committee.

preached in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, by the not to break the law against corresponding societies as boons by the sons and daughters of destitution?

Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester. Collections were and that there be one card, and that they send not less What is it, that our merchant navy is counted by a made to aid the above gentleman in erecting a building than one penny per month each member for national tonnage of millions—that the navy of the state has in Manchester to preach in, when £1 2s. 23d. was purposes. That they carry on their own local affairs as borne 150,000 scamen, carrying conquest to the collected.

to a numerous and attentive audience.

RRADFORD.—The members of the Council held at the above place, on Tuesday evening last; after which Mr. Gardner gave notice that he ahould, next meeting night, bring before the locality the subject of a Trade and Provision Store. It was agreed that the motion lately passed in the delegate meeting, to the subscribers meet on Saturday evening at eight effect, "That no person should be considered qualified o'clock, Mr. Joseph Alderson, treasurer, pro tem, to sit on the observation committee who is a member of Mr. Edward Hurly, secretary, pro tem. The country other political society besides the National Charter cil adjourned to Monday next, at seven o'clock in

the evening. General Council or as a delegate to the Metropolitan Delegate Meeting." A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Fussell, and the meeting separated.

| Council or as a delegate to the Metropolitan rai satisfaction; at six o'clock he lectured in the copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will need. That every place sends in the address of its to Mr. Fussell, and the meeting separated.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY or

CHARTISM IN SCOTLAND.

Pursuant to a previous notice in the public press, calling a delegate meeting from the Chartists of Scotland, the meeting took place in Edinburgh on the 3rd and 4th of October. The representation, though not a full one, was a fair one, comprising delegates from the large towns in Scotland, around which the strength of the Chartist cause lies. After due and calm deliberation on our present position, they agreed to the following resolutions, and recommendation to the body, as being in their opinion the best calculated to advance our cause, and give efficieny to its efforts: -

Moved 1st.—That the Chartists of Scotland be incorporated into a National Association, to be conducted evening was spent in discussing, in a friendly manner, by an Executive Council of seven, who shall be chosen the best means to be adopted to agitate for the Charter and reside in Edinburgh, the Secretary only to be paid in this locality. It is earnestly requested that all mem- for his services, and that a sub-Secretary be appointed, bers will attend on Monday next, at half-past seven in each of the large towns, to correspond with the o'clock, when a discussion will be opened,—What are Executive Council, and give such advice and information as they may think useful. Such sub-Secretaries the Executive at any time they please, or may deem necessary.

II .- That the Secretary shall receive £1 per week, we take the liberty to request you to insert this letter, until the Association is fully in operation, when he as we think it will serve as an impetus for other locashall have a permanent salary of 30s. per week, and littles to go and do likewise. whatever he may receive for lecturing or otherwise servtist Pioneer," which shall be a record of the progress of the cause, and contain as much useful information

III .- That Mr. Robert Lowery be elected Secretary are determined to do something themselves exclusively. pro. tem. and that all the localities in the country be They intend having a ball, the proceeds to be applied requested to transmit him a statement of the number of for the same humane purpose. copies of the Pioneer they will require, with the money in advance, this being necessary to ensure the stability of the paper.

IV.—That we recommend those parties who have adopted memorials to the Queen, to have them transmitted to the Committee in London, for presentation; but we cannot advise such places as have not adopted GRAND ANC GLORIOUS DEFEAT OF THE ANTI-CORN LAW, AND COMPLETE GUFFRAGE LEAGUES.

The town having been plentifully placarded by the
Anti-Corn Law League colling a public meeting of the Anti-Corn Law League, calling a public meeting of the money in useless processions at their presentation, friends to cheap bread, for Tuesday night, half-past when it is so much required for the defence of those seven, at that hour the public office was crowded to who are about to be tried for the advocacy of excess. On the secretary to the Anti-Corn Law Associatour principles, and the support of their wives and

Monmouth-street, take the chair, which having been duly seconded, was carried unanimously, amidst rap- not being convened, in accordance with the principles

called upon to consider. He then requested and duty of raising a Fund for the defence of the of our fellow men, who are enduring every extremity

proceedings. Mr. Bright, of Rochdale, and Mr. Paulton, call them, on all occasions, in a proper manner, accord- sentences they voluntarily constitute themselves anti-Corn Law lecturer, accompanied by two magising to law, and when interfered with to take proper prisoners; gladly consent to undergo separate contrates of the borough, ascended the platform. Mr. evidence of the same, and meet and take means to profinement, ten hours of hard labour, and the hardest secute the parties, and petition Parliament to impeach fare, in exchange for the boon of the prison shelter. ties who originated the meeting thought by getting the Home Secretary who sanctions and supports such No less than forly of these reside in the Glasgow Mr. George White out of the way they could steal a arbitrary infringements of our constitutional rights.

enable the Executive to carry on the business, and en- thankful, never once crossing the prison thresholdtrums. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Bright, gage lecturers for the promulgation of our principles, never complaining either of the monotony, or labour, unless these conditions are strictly complied with, a time when there was only one party of and the advancement of the cause.

Or die payment will be refused.

Or die payment will be refused. reformers in Birmingham, but he was sorry to find the Chartist body unless he can produce a card of mem-

> X .- That no great object affecting the general interest more than all the other towns in the kingdom. The of the Chartist body be decided or acted upon by any latter, at present, took the lead, but would willingly mere section of it, unless the opinion of the whole resign the honourable position to the men of Birming-ham [Mr. Josh. Scholefield, M.P., here ascended the favour, through the medium of the officers ap-manity of the excellent governor, Mr. Brebner, who

pointed. XI.—That we call on the people of Scotland in every ing men, amidst cries of "Where's White?"] Mr. B. town and village to raise money by subscription, and said they had all heard of the patters turn out at every other advisable means, to liquidate the debts Ashton and elsewhere. Who had caused them? The incurred by the late Central Committee for Scotland, Anti-Corn Law League had been instrumental in pre- so as to relieve their worthy Treasurer, Mr. Ross, serving the peace of the country during the recent from the heavy liabilities incurred on their behalf. strikes. (Great hissing, and cries of "Who stopped We also recommend the various committees to urge the mills?") Many, he said, had been forced from the upon the agents indebted to the Chartist Circular, to pay up their several accounts immediately, and to gaves long rigmarole story about Joseph in Egypt. ('Any remit them to Mr. George Ross, Prince's Street, Glasgow.

In the hope of a ready and loud response to our call. aware that you feel the necessity of establishing an organ, and defending your opinion through the press, we present to you the

PROSPECTUS OF THE SCOTTISH CHARTIST PIONEER. TO BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY, PRICE TWOPENCE.

The "Chartist Pioneer," as its name imports, will our lot to hear, charging them with being in the pay of not less from our firm conviction of the just rights of money. I have on for some time, trying to get work, a Tory government, whose tools they were. The meet- the unrepresented, than from our conscious feeling that however trifling; but there was no work to be had Mr. Parkes, Christian Chartist, then rose. He thought ment of justice in all their political affairs or institu- house of refuge in Glasgow, and I determined to the gentleman who had just sat down had taken up a tions. In pursuing this, our determination, we will seek food and shelter there. I took my little boy in lieve the parties advocating the repeal of the Corn
Laws were honest. If they were, why not assist
the working men in getting the Charter, and then they
could easily repeal the Corn Laws? Mr. B. had said
there is advocating the repeal of the Corn
tet into the crooked paths of expediency: firmly, but
they were honest. If they were, why not assist
temperately, we will ever insist that the one great printopic of equal right shall always take precedence of
that they might see I was a douce, decent body.
The matron was very kind to me, and said she there was no other law which pressed upon the in- vain to expect good laws from a faulty and unjust re- grieved for me, but that the house was not for dustry of the working classes but the Corn Laws; but presentation, and that knowing the machinery to be such as me, but for poor misguided women-proshe could tell him that the laws of entail and prime- wrong and worn out, it is foolish to spend our time in titutes and the like. My heart was fit to break, SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE GENERAL DEFENCE PUND geniture pressed heavily upon them. He would not altering and mending its imperfect work or produce, and I said to myself, that I maun be wicked give up his right to the Suffrage, and he contended but that we should rather remove its imperfections, before I could get a morsel of bread. The matron

men with tyranny. Judge Tindal, in the recent trials, position; on the practical plans we here lay before Greenock. I had nothing to buy food or shelter with had done the same; but those individuals may go a him; on the design of the publication announced in the My boy was weakly, though nine years old, and I had step too far in their abuse. He hoped they would go above Prospectus; and we are convinced that he will carried him many times on my back, when he comfor nothing less than the Charter. Mr. Saunders, in a be up and loing. Wheever wishes to labour in some good plained of his feet. I sat down on a bank and cried speech replete with good sense, moved the following and honourable cause, that his life should be passed in bitterly; but my child, who was aye a douce clever resolution :- "That we, the inhabitants of Birming advancing his country's good, and after death that his lad, and had been weel instructed in the Sunday ham, in public meeting assembled, do consider the name should go down to posterity in connection with school, little as he was, was my comfort, When he corn, provision, and every other law that presses on semething great, glorious, and good; let him remember heard me say, we shall die of want; well, mother the industry of the people obnoxious, and ought to be that the earth presents no scene more sublime, nor said he, then we shall go to granny, in heaven; and abolished; but that this meeting feels satisfied that they never will be repealed until the People's asserting his sacred rights, and struggling to be free upon all sincere lovers of liberty to use their utmost exertions in every ward to return members to the town duties. Let mothers teach their children the dark conneil pledged to carry out the above principle." council pledged to carry out the above principle." catalogue of the sufferings and wrongs their fathers and Can anything be more pathetic than this-any This was seconded by Mr. George Ellis, and carried themselves have borne, so that they may bear the words better chosen than these of the poor Scotch with three dissentients, smidst great applause. The memory of them as lessons unto life's last breath. Let woman? Do they not go to every parent's heartmeeting was then addressed by Mr. Wm. Parkes and fathers think they ever see their children's tiny hands doth not the similarde of her case to Hagar's strike uplifted, their wives' beating, breaking hearts and every one; but with this difference, that no angel After cheers for White, O'Connor and the Charter, the last remaining powers to urge the sacred duty; telling in the Christian desert?

the winds the power of man's destroyer; and on their ruins build the Throne of Right and Justice unto all. ROBERT LOWERY, Sec., pro. tem.

REMARKS.

Coppice, on Sunday evening last, by Mr. B. Butterley, we k, until the Assacciation be established, with Is not our wealth penury, our glory decay, our leave to make what he can by lecturing; but that strength debility? when established the salary be 30s., and any proceeds from lectures he may give, to go into the general for such desolation, which the annals of each day fund; that he be not bound to answer any corresconfirm and augment, can fill the thoughts of our man H.—The Bath Chartists have removed from lectures he may give, to go into the general for such desolation, which the annals of each day from their former place of meeting, No. 3, and any process from lectures he may give, to go into the general for such desolation, which the annals of each day confirm and augment, can fill the thoughts of our pondence but that which comes through the officers statesmen, who retring to their stately halls, can of any locality. That every association is recommended to send in subscriptions to enable the Secretary titudes sometimes expiring in silence of them a remedy from lectures he may give, to go into the general for such desolation, which the annals of each day confirm and augment, can fill the thoughts of our statesmen, who retring to their stately halls, can of any locality. That every association is recommended to send in subscriptions to enable the Secretary

tablished.

That the Secretary write, urging alterations in the Sturge document, calling the Conference at Birming-ham. He would therefore wish that every locality feat, and defeat shame? best mode for the circumstances they are in' That from their hearts and danger from ourselves : for

"That a meeting of delegates from the various locali-ties in the counties of Northumberland and Durham be held in the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Sunday, the 6th November next, at one o'clock, p.m."

The suggestion of the Onseburn Chartists to unite Cumberland with the above counties, was next taken into consideration, and the opinion of the meeting WAS :-

"That it had better be left to the decision of the delegate meeting."

As there will be no further notice of the meeting. I trust that every locality will send a delegate that can possibly afford; and let every town, village, and hamlet in each County, that is not organised as a locality, but where there may be a friend of the cause, send letters that we may know the real state of the cause.

> Belive me to be, In the cause of democracy, Yours, &c.

JOHN MOWBRAY. 39, Tramwell-gate, Durham,

26th October, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR-The Brompton and Knightsbridge locality have

sent to Mr. O'Connor the sum of £3 6s. to be applied for to have the power of attending the meetings, and the benefit of the victims of Tory tyranny, it being taking a part in the business that may come before the net profits of a refile for a waistcoat, which took place on Monday evening. Oct. 17th. As we are comparatively speaking but a small body,

A few determined spirits in each locality, could, we ing the cause, to go to the funds of the Association. The are certain, by exerting themselves, place the wives and duties of the Secretary shall be to conduct the correspondence of the Association, and superintend the publication of a monthly periodical to be called the "Scottish Chardeless of the Secretary shall be to conduct the correspondence of the Association, and superintend the publication which would show the tyrants that we are determined to support them in comfort, although they have so cruelly tried to suppress and annihilate us. This is our second contribution, having sent £1 the regarding the movement, as can be collected. The price | week before last; and rest asured, Sir, we have not done yet. Even the patriotic females in this locality

> On behalf of the Brompton and Knightsbridge locality, I remain, An uncompromising advocate of the People's

Charter, W. MATTHEWS, Chelses. P.S. Two and sixpence of the above sum was given by the winner.

FREE PRISONERS.

Quis talia legendo temperet a lachrymis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Sir.-I will not offer you any apology for this letter, for I think, that upon perusal, it will be found to contain matters which describe the condition of the people of Scotland, more clearly than any publication has yet done, and that in consequence it must have the effect of arousing us all to greater

probable there were many persons present who did pose be sent to the Secretary, with instructions as to fact—the springing up of a class who call them selves "free prisoners," a term hitherto unknown, gaol for long terms, some a year, some a year and a VIII .- That we recommend that the members of the half, some two years : they are orderly and exemnot afraid of Paulton, Acland, or any individual they National Association pay one penny per month, to plary in their conduct, submissive, industrious, and or diet, and devoting to over hours of toil their other

Whatever may be thought of the lawfulness of this, its mercy is as paramount as its necessity; for if these voluntary captives be denied admission, they forthwith commit a crime, and the gates open before them. It imperiously declares the need of a better provision for the poor, than the scanty one now dolod is described by some of his prisoners as a father more than as "a master." Indeed, but for his interposition, very many must have sunk under the extremity of their privations. As, sir, you have been compelled frequently to hold up to public condemnation the stern character of several governors of prisons, so will you do the just act of making known the merit of men like the governor of the

Glasgow gaol. I proceed to give the evidence of a prisoner, which shows how incumbent it is to enact an efficient poor law for Scotland. It is given in her words, and heart-rending those words are :-" My parents were decent, honest people. I was

married very young to a sailor. When he went to sea he assigned me part of his wages every month.
I had sore trouble after he left, for work began to get scarce, and my little child fell ill. I went to the agents to ask for my husband's pay, for I was sore distressed from grief and fatigue. The ship was lost off China; all hands were saved; but, as was the be unceasingly devoted to establish the principles con- custom in such cases, the wages were stopped. This tained in the People's Charter as the law of the land, was heavy news for me, for I had neither work nor the happiness of every class depends on the establish- for me and hundreds more. I had heard of a female not allow ourselves to be tempted to the right or the my hand, who is about nine years of age, and walked took pity on me, and she let me stay one night, and In conclusion, we ask every lover of Freedom, to gave me a supper and a breakfast the next morning. ponder on the various circumstances connected with our We walked back again the long toilsome way to

Is it possible that, in the face of narratives such the decoration of our towns, the grandeur of our palaces, the strength of our bridges, roads, arsenals: the wide arch of our empire; our colonies, that stud and circle the world, when our people seek shelter in our prisons and force an entrance to them : when they rather break into them than out of them, when OLDBAM .- On Sunday last, two sermons were It was recommended that every locality take car their hardest labour, their hardest fare, are sought

and E. C. to carry on until the Association be es- breaking out into feeble insurrection—their strength

send suggestions as to any alterations they would like Let us hope better things, and ourselves resolve to to be made; and suggests that the best mode would be for the Committees of the Chartists and Complete voice every resource to the supply of the sorrowing Suffrago Associations to confer on what they deem the multitude of our brethren, to the averting of despair



## Chartist Entelligence.

ASSOCIATION AND THE WORKING CLASSES GENE. probation and respect. Indeed, his conduct here has RALLY.—We are glad to find that the advice we gave gained him many friends. He is a very poor man, and last week has been warmly responded by the people in this district, and that there is now every likelihood of a most substantial defence fund being established.

As we anticipated, the females are doing their work openly avow himself a Chartist, and that in the eyes zealonely and well; and there is nothing wanting on of the 'respectables' is considered a crime of the deepest the part of our male friends, who have been using dye. As Mr. Froggatt is about leaving Bilston the every exertion to promote the cause, in which we are Council at Wolverhampton take this opportunity of embarked, and on the successful issue of which will recommending him to any of the Chartist Associations depend our future welfare and happiness. Several he may at any time call upon as an honest and conindividuals have been found with that noble-minded-sistent advocate of the People's Charter. The Assoness, which ever distinguishes pure Chartism, to come ciation Room is open every Sunday from nine in the forward with various articles of property which they have morning till nine in the evening, and on Wednesday generously given to be raffled for at so much a member.
This is an excellent method of raising money, as the

NEWCASTLE—The will be light and agreeable; for nothing can withstand the united efforts of a whole people determined to be day of retribution will surely come.

- " Hope for a season bade the world farewell, And freedom shricked as the brave patriot's fell." Where is thy arm, oh! vengeance! where the rod, That amote the foes of Zion and of God?"
- Yes, the time will come when tyranny shall be hurled from her throne, when the accumulated wrongs of ages Ehall be revenged, when restitution shall be made of the numerous robberies on the people, and when their just political rights shall be restored. - Correspondent. ESTABLIHMENT OF A FRIENDLY CONVERSATIONAL DEBATING SOCIETY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHARTIST CAUSE.—On Sunday evening last, a number of persons assembled at the late Council Room, No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate, for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of a debuting society, for the benefit of the Chartist cause in this district. Several plans were named as likely to for-Ward the success of the Defence Fund, which, if carried into operation, will have the effect of materially increasing the funds of that praiseworthy and laudible under- in a few brief numarks, the business the delegates regular subscribers, for the support of the society; and Instructions given to one of the members to form or taking. A number of persons put down their names as Instructions given to one of the members to form or Dixon be Secretary to the South Lancashire Delegates draw up rules for the future guidance and regulation of the society. The society will consist of an unlimited number of members, whose qualification will consist of

admitted each evening gratis, and a collection made to increase the regular funds, all of which after necessary Expences are paid, will go to the Chartist cause. were received from Mr. Rose, from the Horns, C-ucifix- and seconded by Mr. Haslam. lane, Mr. Sims, from the Lambeth Teetotallers, from Messrs Graham and Pelling, for St. Pancras. Two viz. shillings and sixpence was received from Camberwell

read "On the benefits likely to arise from the establish-

for the Dalegate meeting. A quantity of tracts were F then disposed of After considerable discussion the lettery for the victims was postponed for one week. A deputation was then received from the shareholders of 55. Old Bailey, stating their intention of taking a larger hall, and requesting the co-operation of the Delegates. Messra Mantry and Rose were added to the R ffle committee. The adjourned question of Mr. Matthews name being erased from the observation committee, on account of his being a me ober of the Complete Suffrage body was resumed, and a long and animated discussion tookplace. Messra Cuffay, Whetler, Longwith, Rose, Knight, Cook, Simpson, Newley, Pickersgill and others, spoke in favour of the motion. Mr. Maynard opposed it. Mr. Matthews then stated that he did not belong to that body at present, and that after the discussion which had taken place, he should bow to the ma-jority, and remain firm to his own body, the National Charter Association. Mr. Wheeler then moved as an amendment, "That no person who is a member of any other political body shall be allowed a seat in the mepropolitan delegate meeting." Seconded by Mr. Langwith. Mr. Pickersgill moved and Mr. Rose seconded the following rider, "That this meeting have no wish to interfere with the right of conscience in any indiwidual member of the National Charter Association, but this delegate meeting will place no confidence in any member joining any other political body." After considerable discussion, Mr. Wheeler's amendment was carried by a large majority. Messrs. Wheeler, Cuffay, Knight, and Brown were appointed a deputation to wait on the machine and boiler makers. Mr. Matthews resigned his seat on the Observation Committee, and

IEBONE.—Mr. Wheeler lectured here on Sunday; the cashire delegates for the present must be forwarded to place was crowded to excess. The lecturer was highly Mr. Wm. Dixon, No. 11, Nelson-street, Travis-street, applauded, and a very enthusiastic feeling exhibited. A collection was made at the door for a sick brother member previous to the commencement of the lecture. The following resolution was unanimously passed,-"That a person being a member of any other political society shall not be eligible to be a member of the General Council, or a delegate to the Metropolitan delegate meeting; and we recommend other localities to adopt a similar resolution." Messra Mudge, J. Cook, Christopher, and others ably supported the above resolution. The chair was filled with great ability by Mr. Lovett, and the whole of the proceedings were transacted in a manner alike firm and unanimous.

MR. COOK lectured at the Working Men's Hall, 291 Mile End Road, on the "existence of prejudice," to a numerous auditory. A collection, amounting to 3s. 3d., Was made for the victims. Subscriptions were also handed in from other individuals, amounting, in the whole, to 7s. 3d. The sums of 4s., 10s.; 8s. 4d., and 22. 8d. was received on the previous evening.

OBSERVATION COMMITTEE .- On Thursday evening, the above committee met, as usual, and considerable business was transacted regarding the getting up of public meetings, &c. Arrangements were also en-tered into for waiting upon an important trades' body, soliciting their co-operation, in carrying out the prin ciples of the Charter.

UNITED BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS' STAR COFFEE HOUSE, GOLDEN LANE -Mr. Mee lectured to the members of this locality, after which the proposition to elect another Executive was considered, when it was resolved—" That we take no part in such election, as we consider it totally uncalled for." 5a. 8ad. was collected for the victims.

BUCK'S-HEAD .- A new locality was formed on Sunday evening last at the Norfolk Arms Beerhouse, Cheshire-street, Waterloo-town, Bethnal-green; ten members enrolled their names. It was resolved, "That the five shillings given by the silk weavers locality to com-

mence this new one, be given to the victims. BLACK BULL, HAMMERSKITH-ROAD.—At the meet lng of the Chartists of this locality on Monday, Mr. Millwood in the chair, a collection of three shillings was made for the victims; eighteenpence was also recoived for the same purpose from a few friends at Putney Common. The amount has been transmitted to

MOSSLEY .- The Rev. W. V. Jackson delivered lecture here on Saturday evening last, on the repeal of the Corn Laws, the new Tariff, and the Charter, which he discussed in an able and eloquent manner.

SHEPPIDLD .- PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE .- The Fig-tree-laners continue at their posts, gallantly vieing with each other in the discharge of their patriotic duties; unanimity, industry and zeal on the part of the leaders, and enthusiasm and consistency on the part of the members, characterise the present proceedings of this band of uncompromising democrats. They have, within the last two months, subscribed four pounds to Defence Fund, and between five and si pounds to the fund for the defence of Messrs. Harney and Parkes. Active exertions are being made to obtain an adequate fund for the defence of Messrs. Harney and Parkes; among others the following plan is worthy of notice, and will, we trust, receive the hearty support of our Sheffield friends. The Council intend holding every Saturday evening, in the Fig-tree-lane Room, an harmonic meeting, open to all the friends of the cause, and the men now persecuted for their stedfast adherence to the principles of liberty. The first of these weekly entertainments will take place on Saturday (this) evening. A collection will be made at the close, the proceeds to be devoted to the Defence Fund. On Sunday evening last, a crowded audience thronged the room, to hear an address from Mr. Harney. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Royston reading the Chartist Litany, to which the whole assembly responded Amen most heartily. "Rally around him" was next sung, and then Mr. Royston introduced Mr. Harney, who delivered a lengthy and interesting address. Mr. Royston then delivered a short but spiritstirring address. The proceedings closed by the meeting singing "God never, never made a slave." On Monday evening, Mr. Parkes delivered an address, descriptive of his adventures and prisen experience during his recent visit to her Majesty's College at Kirkdale. He was loudly and enthusiastically sheered.

WCLVERHAMPTON .- Mr. Froggett, of Bilston, delivered a farewell sermon to his Wolverhampton friends, in their Association Room, John-street, and F CARLISLE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST at the conclusion was greeted with every mark of ap-

NEWCASTLE.—The funeral sermon of the late parties engaged in it steer clear of any annoyance which Mr. Russell, of Nottingham, was preached in the Charmight be otherwise offered to them. We would tists' Hall, Gost Inn, Cloth Market, by Mr. W. H. carnestly recommend this plan to be followed out on a Robson, on Sunday evening last, to which subject he most extensive scale, and put in operation in every did great justice. 4s. 7d. was collected for the widow district of the town; so that Carlisle may still stand and orphans. The Chartists of Newcastle held their narivalled in its unwestied and noble exertions to weekly business meeting on Monday evening, as usual, defend and support those who have and are likely to Mr. Knox in the chair. The minutes of the previous suffer in the people's cause; for, surely it is enough meeting having been confirmed, Mr. Clark handed in to be subjected to the harsh and uncailed for treatment 18s., which he had collected amongst his shopmates. which has been most unjustly inflicted upon them,—to for the Defence Fund. It was then agreed that £1 be bear the scoffs and scorns of the great and wealthy—to immediately forwarded to the Northern Star office, for be held to most unreasonable and enormous bail-to the Defence Fund, which sum, together with £1 be pr judiced in the eyes of the jury appointed to formerly sent to the Evening Star, and credited in that try them by the unjust and injudicial remarks journal to Mr. Binns, makes £2 sent by the Chartists of an ignorant and seifish Judge—and to suffer of Newcastle; and as many of the collectors' books are imprisonment and transportation, without having not yet handed in, another remittance will be sent in to suffer the additional and keenest pang of all-a peo- the course of a week. Mr. Sinclair was then requested ple's ingratitude, which, like the iron, will enter into to announce, through the Star, that the Charter Assotheir very souls. But we hope for better things, and ciation of Newcastle have taken the sale of the Northern fendly trust that the people will continue to use every Star on their own responsibility for the future, appro-exertion in behalf of those who have so ably and nobly priating the proceeds to the advancement of the moveendeavoured to improve their suffering and wretched ment, hoping that all who wish to see the cause procondition, by exposing the mischiefs arising from class gress in this district will become subscribers to the legislation. Let each locality do its duty and the task only weekly organ having the real and unfolgued interests of the industrious classes at heart, and thereby furnish funds to the Association to agitate the district. free. Tyranny may reign dominant for a time, but the Mr. Smith, basket-maker, 52, New Market, has kindly volunteered his services to distribute the papers at his Secretary. shop until a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured to justify the Chartists in hiring an individual for that purpose. Any person becoming a regular subscriber will receive their portraits the same as from any other agents, as arrangements are made with the Star office to that effect; and country subscribers will have their papers forwarded by post or carrier peremptorily. Working men support your friends in prefer ence to your enemies.

MANCHESTER .- SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELE-ATE MEETING .- The South Lancashire Delegates hald their meeting on Sunday last, in the Chartist Roo, n. Brown-street, Manchester, when the following delegates were present:—Mr. Wm. Magee, Chartist painten, Manchester; Mr. George Millar, Ashton-under-Lyne; A'r. Thomas Railton, Chartist joiners, Manchester; Mr. John Pullin, Carpenters' Hall, Manchester; Mr. Richard Haslem, Oldham; Mr. Robert M'Farlane, Salford; Mr. John Booth, Hollinwood; Mr. Philip Hart, Miles Phitting. Mr. Thomas Railton was unanimously called to the chair, who laid before the meeting, until the next delegate meeting." Moved by Mr. Pullin, and seconded by Mr. Haslam. "That Mr. White and Mr. Masian be deputed to wait up to seekly subscription of one panny each. On Sunday for the books, and other decaments, belonging to the strating, October 30th at six o'cleck, an essay will be South Lancashire Coancil." Moved by Mr. M'Farlane, and Mr. Haslam be deputed to wait upon Mr. Cartledge and seconded by Mr. Pullin. "That Mr. Dixon, Mr. ment of a well-conducted debating society," and the Railton, and Mr. Grocott, be appointed to draw up the Lecturer's Plan for the next quarter." Moved by Mr. Haslam, and seconded by Mr. Hart. "That the subsecretaries, in the various localities, be requested to send the names of persons who are willing and compe-LONDON .- A Metropolitan delegate meeting was tent to be put on the Lecturer's Plan forthwith to the held on Sunday; Mr. Lucas in the chair, Credentials Secretary for South Laucashire." Moved by Mr. Pullin,

The following sams were then paid to the Secretary,

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After transacting some other business of a local nature, the meeting was adjourned until that day four weeks, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when it is requested that delegates will be present from all parts of the district, as it is necessary to have a lecturer out in South Lancashire as soon as possible. It is also requested that sub-Secretaries de send their names and address to the South Lancashire secretary as soon as WORKING MAN'S HALL, CIRCUS-STREET, MARY- convenient. All communications for the South Lan-Bank Top, Manchester.

> MILES PLATTING .- The members of this locality met on Sunday last, when a balance sheet of the association was brought forward and passed with satisfaction. Mr. John Watkins, of London, was nominated for the Executive Council.

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THE EXECUTIVE.—The proceeds due to the Executive from the tale of Messrs. Crow and Tyrrell's

- George Bell ... ... 0 0 6 - John Fairburn... ... 0 0 3

- France and Co.

Chartist Beverage, ire	m rue	oru to zzu	ig or	OCE	ope	r:
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N.B. The Chartists of Plymouth can be supplied with the Chartist Beverage by Mr. Bradley, of Devonport. DEFENCE FUND.—The Liverpool Council have

received 7s. 6d. from the Sons of Freedom, total

abstainers; also 7s. 10d. from Richardson's tailor's

shop, per Thomas Ashworth.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

LOWER WARLEY.

Mr. Jonathan Teal, High Oldfield. Mr. John Lawson, Water-hill. Mr. William Culpon, Winter-neb. Mr. John Teal, Holling-house.

SHREWSBURY. Mr. Joseph Peplow, labourer. Mr. Joseph Powell, weaver. Mr. William Horson, labourer. Mr. William Pryer, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Edward James, sub Secretary, 14, Canal-

NORWICH. Mr. Baldwin Howlett, ginger-beer brewer, King-

Mr. Miles Debbage, wood-turner, Lord Camden Mr. Conrad Springall, cordwainer, St. Martin's-

Mr. Thomas Wallbank, dyer, Union-place. Mr. John Beatty, painter, Union-place. Mr. Matthew Smith, weaver, New Catton. Mr. William Bowthorpe, ditto, New Catton. Mr. Thomas Gifford, tailor, Magdalen-street, sub-

Treasurer. Mr. George Bell, bookseller, St. Edmunds, sub-

MILES PLATTING. Mr. Wm. Hope. warper, Oldham-st. Mr. John Hall, weaver, Thursday-st. Mr. James Thorp, do., Lime-st. . Samuel Harrison, do., Thursday-st. John Fitt, do., Wednesday-st.

Mr. John Deane, baker, Oldham-row. Mr. Henry Waters, weaver, Junction-st., sub-Mr. Richard Naylor, dyer, 22, Back Ash st., sub-

LIVERPOOL Mr. Samuel Cowan, 93, Sparling-st.
Mr. John Robinson, 17, Norbury Place, Hotham-

Mr. George Goodfellow, 27, Harleton-st. Mr. Henry Jones, 132, Copperas-hill. Mr. Jones M'Knight, 7, White-st. Mr. Patrick M'Connell, Oldham-st. Mr. Thomas Lindsay, Silitoe-buildings, Colling-

Mr. John Cowan, 52, Skelhorne-st., sub-Trea-Mr. William Magee, Ellison-court, Milton-st. sub-

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On Saturday, November the 12th, the Publisher of the Evening Star will issue a sheet double its present size, at the usual price, one half of which will contain AN ENTIRE WORK of 400 pages, sold at fifteen shillings by the booksellers, entitled the

LIFE OF

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON. The work will be found particularly instructive to the Chartist body and to the people generally, as it conveys a moral lesson seldom discovered. Order the Double Sheet of the Agents of the Even ING STAR, or of the subscribers.

As it is the object of the publisher, by this valuable double sheet to introduce the STAR into every town in the kingdom, we ask our friends to give every possible publicity to this novel enterprise, and to induce their friends to enclose the price, pre-paid,

for a copy, as soon as possible.

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The Evening Star is now read in every city, borough, and town, of importance in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

Give your orders immediately to your Newsmen

for the Evening Star. All those who wish their Advertisements to appear in the Number for the 12th of November, will cause them to be forwarded to the office of the Evening Star. 252, Strand, London, as soon as possible addressed to

N.B. It is the intention of the Publisher, should this Double Sheet meet with due enconragement, to publish a similar one every Saturday, in order to

BIOGRAPHICAL LIBRARY FOR THE PEOPLE. Orders addressed to Mr. J. Hobson, Publisher

interest, commencing in No. 42, of WHITE'S PENNY UNIVERSAL BROAD

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THE NEW YORK LINE OF PACKETS. Sail punctually on their regular days from LIVERPOOL.—As follows, viz.

STEP. WHITNEY, Thompson, 1034 , lst Nov.

These vessels are all first class, and have been built expressly for the convenience and accommodation of Cabin, Second Cabin, and Steerage Passengers, who will be treated with every care and the day agreed upon for sailing, according to the Act of Parliament. Good convenient apparatus for cooking is provided and ever necessary suitable for the voyage. As these ships are decided favourites, being celebrated for their fortunate and quick passages hence to America, it is requested that all persons desirous of securing good berths will deposit, by post, or otherwise, £1 each as early as possible, and passengers will not require to be in Liverpool more than one day before the day named for sailing.—Address

P. W. BYRNES, 36, Waterloo-road, Liverpool.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d. (Or sent free to the most remote parts of the King-

dom, in a scaled envelope, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. 6d.)

THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER. BEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, in all their forms and consequences; especially Stricture, Gleets, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous conpain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoration: embellished with engravings.

MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE sion of the human organization. —The Magnet. sequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, An ample consideration of the diseases of women; also nervous debility; including a comprehensive dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various

Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on

other interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

by the persevering use of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. This Work is undeniably the most interesting and important that has hitherto been published on this subject, imparting information which ought to be in the possession of every one who is labouring under any secret infirmity, whether male or female.

BY M. WILKINSON,

CONSULTING SURGEON. &c. 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his

Agents. generative and nervous system, in the removal have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy (post-paid) 33.6d.

of those distressing debilities arising from a secret I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and together with a scorbuic affection, which I had been 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 oures, if people would persevere in the use of the only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish and effectual cure, when all other means have failed, this letter, and will gladly answer any applications 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 practititions as have failed.

Signed) other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance from business, will ensure to the patient a perma-

nent and radical cure.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy con-sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism : thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he

For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his PURIFYING DROPS,

pledges himself to perform, or return his fee.

price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that they may cure themselves without even the know-

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a

HULL-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr Noble's Bookseller, Market-place. Leeds.—At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton,

Briggate. Wakefield -Mr. Hurst, Bookseller. Halifax—Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield—Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street. Bradford-Herold Office. London—No. 4, Cheapside, Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl.

York—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl. Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate—Mr. Langdale Bookseller. Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-

Beverley—Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston—Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller, Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street

Sheffield—At the Iris Office. Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Belredere-street. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night.

and on Sandays from Nine till Two. OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

Attendance every Thursday in Bradford, at No. 4 George-street, facing East Brook Chaple.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR-THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS, "Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

Gentlemen,—You will oblige by forwarding, at your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I of the Northern Star, either to his establishment, 5, Market-street, Leeds, or to his establishment, 3, Market-walk, Huddersfield, will meet with prompt attention.

Of the Northern Star, either to his establishment, 3, Market-walk, Huddersfield, will meet with prompt attention.

Of the Northern Star, either to his establishment, 3, Market-walk, Huddersfield, will meet with prompt attention.

Of the Northern Star, either to his establishment, 3, Market-walk, Huddersfield, will meet with prompt attention.

Of the Northern Star, either to his establishment, 3, Market-walk, Huddersfield, will meet with prompt attention.

Of the Northern Star, either to his establishment, 3, Market-walk, Huddersfield, will meet with prompt doing in the light of the great good your pills are where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive because it is a patent one; and more especially and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, TO THE PUBLIC.

READ the Life and Sufferings of a FACTORY LAD. A Tale replete with the most rivetting interest, commencing in No. 42. of

box, who stated that they had done her immense but they require for their safe management the exgood. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so clusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the in which publication also will be found numerous bad that no one could hear her speak; but having other tales, charades, riddles, original poetry, &c., and all the advantages of a Family Newspaper bad that no one could hear her speak; but having routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in was completely restored, as was evident by the way was completely restored, as was evident by the way the daily and long continued observation requisite

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeabled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but overhours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their rancour. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessary to their health and prosperity as their daily

"The next and last case which I shall mention at attention during the passage by the officers of the ships. Fresh water is served out daily. All Passengers by these Ships will be found in 1lb. good biscuit bread or bread stuffs per day during the voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per day, if detained in port more than two days beyond the day agreed upon for sailing, according to the Act of Parliament. Good convenient apparatus for cooking is provided and ever necessary suitpurpose. His food had consisted for a long time of and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take and body."—Bell's New Weekly Messenger. anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little, his disorder would have its periodical return; PARR'S LIFE PILLS, anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a fow days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, "WILLIAM HICK.

"To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

Brow, Salford.

" To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

Before having recourse to them. I had been for up-wards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of Oxford street, London. hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortu-nately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE relied on.

much troubled with since my return from India in feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the

"W. MOAT.

Witness-John Hough, Cheadle, carrier.

" Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842. PROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills." and have previously gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignobe a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can tution by suffering disease to get into the system, which being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes they had done him so much good, in relieving him of tainted with venereal poison, and most upheney and an obstinate cough and asthma.

> "Another said they were worth their weight in gold! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them.

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg fer years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, it restored to their friends and society by a steady was quite as well as the other.

"A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken Parr's Life Pills he was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at ls. 12d., and 6 dozen

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, "JOHN HEATON.

"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARE'S LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

Variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

Variety of all main of administrations they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barelays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price ls 12d., 28. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free on receipt

are given with each box.

gence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful Imprudence, or Infection; with Remarks on the Treatment of Chonorrhos, Gleet. Stricture and Sons, Farringdon-street: Sutton and Co. ilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

BY C. J. LUCAS, &CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON. Published by the Authors; and sold by Brittan, 11, Paternoster-row; Effingham Wilson, 18, Bishopsgate-street; Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Burgess, 28, Coventry-street, Haymarket; Huett, 141; High Helborn, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; T. Sowler, Courier Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; John Howell, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Birmingham; and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

Eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty and the Afflicted.

Afflicted.

PECIFIC PILLS for Gout and Rheumatism, Regent-street; Huett, 141; High Helborn, London; House, 162; House, 163; Help Records and Rheumatism, Pecific Pills for Gout and Rheumatism, Pains in the Head and Face.—Is. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Per Box.

PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous Stomach and Bdwels. India and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of Dropsical Complaints, &c. there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of gene-

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a rative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exfor the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

"If we consider the topics upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."—The Planet.

"The best of all friends is the Propessional The best of all friends is the Professional Read the Pamphlet to be had of each Agen't Friend: and in no shape can be be consulted with GRATIS. greater safety and secrecy than in " Lucas on Manly VIGOUR." The initiation into vicious indulgenceits progress—its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas ! for human nature, with afflicting truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how "MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to encounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often have each an Authority (signed by his own hand) for parents are decirated by the courage.

men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past diffiction.

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy to be worthy to be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet be for us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet were subjects we were subjects we believe generally, yet were subjects we were subjects we were subjects we were subjects of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well what use of them you think proper. written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the Fuf-

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread me my life and it continued for a month or five from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of weeks, getting more and more frightful. But by a unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is mor to particularly addressed to all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to the application externally, made a perfect cure, to warding you this my own case of cure, effected solely | cheer the drooping 'neart, and point the way to renoby the persevering use of your Pape's I are Double | vated health."

> Messrs. Lycas & Co. are to be daily consulted from ten til two, and from five till eight in the evening, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street,

Country Patients are requested to be as minute as cossible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states the of living, and occupation in life of the party. The the operation is generally attended with consider old communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice ful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to whatever can be taken of their application; and in

MR. JAMES CLARKSON, SOLICITOR, DECEASED.

1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I gate, Bradford, to be Examined and Paid. AND HIS DEBTORS are respectfully requested immediately to pay their Debts to us, while winding up his Affairs, and attending there to manage his

Business. By Order of the Administratrixes. CARR & NETTLETON.

of Wakefield, Solicitors.

Kirkgate, Bradford, 17th October, 1842.

TO THE WORLD.

NERVOUSNESS is a term which embraces a frightful catalogue of disorders—even to insanity itself—to describe a tenth part of the symptoms nervous patients experience would fill a volume; but although their variety is so great, they are all referable to one and the same cause. A nervous patient is like a musical instrument with its chords loosened, emitting all sorts of discordant instead of harmonious sounds. What is, therefore, wanted to restore a nervous patient to health? The answer is, equalizing the circulation of the blood, more especially in the vessels of the brain, and by that means restoring to nature her lost equilibrium. A medicine calculated to do this must be one that —entering the circulating medium, will regenerate or make anew, and of a totally different character, the various secretions of the body, upon which nervous health depends. Numerons, indeed, have been the cases where imbecility of mind was manicourse of that mighty medicine

DR. HAMILTON'S VITAL PILLS: and this too, after having tried all sorts of proposed remedies in vain-therefore despair not, but have recourse to this wonder-working remedy, and you will have more cause to rejoice, than if you were ossessed of the wealth of the Indies. In Liver Complaints. Consumption. Indigestion.

Gout, Scrofula, Rheumatism, tendency to Apoplexy, Asthmas, Head-ache, Bilious Disorders, Female Complaints, &c., this medicine has also manifested its all-conquering powers. All who have tried these Pills speak of them in the highest terms, and are zealously recommending them to the afflicted. "We have a great antipathy to what is termed quask medicines, but although all proprietary medicines are ranked as such, we consider Dr. Hamilton's Vital Pills an honourable exception, and to which all others we know or ever heard of, bear no comparison in point of merit. We speak advisedly, when we say that the powers of this singular compound in subduing disease under any form in which it may declare itself, appear perfectly miraculous. We ourselves know of instances where this medi-cine has been continued to be taken day by day, for obstinate chronic complaints, and yet the patients feeling new powers of life, a sort of re-animation, and stronger and better in every respect, have been thereby encouraged to persevere, and have had the happiness to gain the grand end in view—that of being cured of the malady under which they had laboured. We pronounce this to be a triumph in medical science, and hail it as the harbinger of happiness to the human race, for health is of the highest importance. We think they are with great truth called "Vital Pills."—London Morning Adver-

tiser, July 5, 1842. Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free on receipt of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Induit

> KERMAN'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS OF SPECIFIC MEDICINES,

> Under the Sanction and by the Recommendation of Eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty and the

PILLS, For both sexes. Price ls. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious Complaints, Attacks of Fever, Disorders of the Stomach and Bdwels, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Worms, Gravel, ANTISCORBUTIC, SCROFULA, AND LEPRA PILLS AND OINTMENT, For the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indo-

For the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indo-lent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers; Glandular Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, Ringworm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, Ulcerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years stand-ing), Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases; also an infallible Remedy for Sore and Diseased Eyes. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 1ls. per package; the Ointment can be had seperate, 1s. 12d. per Pot.

UNIVERSAL OINTMENT, Price Is. 12d. per Pot. These Medicines are composed of Plants which are indigenious to our own Soil, and therefore must be far better adapted to our constitutions than Medicine concocted from Foreign Drugs, however well they may be compounded. These Preparations are important Discoveries made in Medicine, being the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated

Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency throughout the whole Human Frame. No pretensions are made that any of these Meilicines form a PANACRA for all Diseases; but they are

offered as certain Specifics for particular Disordiers,

and for all Complaints closely allied to them ; not claiming the merit of universality as is free uently done by all-sufficient pill proprietors. The CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS, prespared by for vending the same; or through any respectable Medicine Vender in the Kingdo'n. Each Packet bears his Name, in his own he and thus-"George

Kerman," to imitate which is F elony. The attention of the Public is, respectfully requested to the undercited cases, and the most rigid investigation into their authenticity is courted :—

This is to give authent' city to the great and won-derful immediate benefit. I derived from taking Kerman's Specific Pills for Gout; having tried various man's Specific Pills for. Gout; having tried various medicine in my lifetire, e without any direct visible good effect, but am induoted to speak in the highest recommendatory terms of the medicine prepared (and now so very generally known and depended upon in this neighbourhood), by Mr. Kerman. I can also speak of the medicine, being as direct a remedy for rheumatism as for gout, my daughter having been recently represented by the above medicine, she having been subject to long and violent attacks, and never found inedicines to act visibly on the complaint before.

February 12th 1842.

Wincolmlee, Hull, 1841.

written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the Fuffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perural; to your Pills; the which you have full liberty of stating to the public. I was most severely scaled, and it unfortunately happened to be over a part to dappeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."—The Magnet.

"The security of happiness in the marriage state of the public. I was most severely scaled, and it unfortunately happened to be over a part that had been previously scaled, which made so frightful a foot and leg as I am not provided with words to describe. I had so much pain that I could not remain long in any position, neither standing, sitting, or lying; sleep I seldom got, which often occasioned me to express myself that I thought it had come for my end, and would most certainly cost me my life and it continued for a month or five Sir, I certify by these lines the praise I think due friends I was recommended to try your invaluable the surprise of all who saw it.

JAS. BRADLEY, her husband.

A SERIOUS WOUND OF THE LEG. I, JANE GREEN, of Ulceby, Lincolnshire, was remedied of a serious wound by taking Kerman's Aperient Restorative Pills, and using the Universal Cintment as he recommended. My leg pat on a most alarming appearance at the time of my first consulting him. I was induced to remain in Hull a short time under his instructions, and to the surprise of my family I returned comparatively well. This he has my liberty of stating to the public.

AGENTS .- Leeds -- John Heaton, 7, Briggate; Mr. Richard Mawson, Willowhall-bar.

Mr. David Lawson, Water-hill, sub Treasurer.

Mr. Moses Robinson, Spring-gardens, sub-Secre
Mr. Moses Robinson, Mr. Moses Robinson, Spring-gardens, sub-Secre
Mr. Moses Robinson, Spring-gardens, sub-Secre
Mr. Moses Robinson, Mr. Moses Robinson, Spring-gardens, sub-Secre
Mr. Moses Robinson, Kirkgate.

1841.

#### :到actry.

SONG OF FREEDOM. NINE CHEERS FOR THE CHARTER. Bright are the beams of the morning sky, And sweet dew the free goddess sips; How bright are the glances of cheer from her eye. And sweet are the truths from her lips: Her mouth is the fountain of virtue, The source from whence equity flows; Ah! who would not dwell neath its influence, As the honey bee sips of the rose.

Then we pledge, then we pledge, to bright freedom, Let each soul himself worthy prove; Now we cheer, now we cheer, sons of freedom, Nine cheers for the souls that we love. Hip, hip, hurrah, hip, hip, hurrah, hurrah hurrah, hurrah,

Nine cheers for the Charter, Nine cheers for the cause that we love. Come raise, raise, the banner to heaven high. The goddess of liberty approves. The offering thus hallowed by ardour's true sigh. Is blessed with the smile-cheer of Jove. Then ring ye the welkin with transport, The spell of life's great joys impart: Our cause, the most sacred to mortals. Yields the noblest of joys to the heart.

Then we pledge, then we pledge, to the Charter, Let each heart that loves freedom approve: And we'll shout, still we'll shout, for the Charter, With nine cheers for the cause that we lave Hip, hip, hurrah, hip hip, hurrah, hurrah, Nine cheers for the Charter, Nine cheers for the cause that we love.

A SONG FOR THOSE WHO LIKE TO SING IT. BY THOMAS WILSON. The hand of oppression is stretched forth to slay

S. J., Bristol.

The young babe of freedom and light; But knowledge has driven the darkness away, That hid from the people their might; And the people will rise with the might of the just, And pride and oppression shall sink to the dust. The voice of the bigot is upraised to ban, The souls of the noble and free;

But his poisonous breathing can now only fan,

The fire of young liberty; And the people will rise with the might of the just, And pride and oppression shall sink to the dust. The purse-proud have joined in the effort to quell, The determined and resolute shout. Which the universe echoes as tyranny's knell-'Tis the voice of the banded and stout: For the people will rise with the might of the just, And pride and oppression shall sink to the dust.

THE CHARTER FOR EVER SHALL WEATHER THE STORM.

AIB-"Old England for ever shall weather the storm." O freedom! thy absence has long been lamented, And thy sons now have set all their hopes on the sea,

In a bark called the Charter—for liberty bound, The port where the millions are hat py and free. Though the darkness of night may at present surround The clouds shall disperse—and appear the bright morn;

And thou, blessed freedom, shall tell the glad story-The Charter for ever shall weather the storm. Our captain, O'Connor, was ever true to us,

And our bark has the stars for her compass and guide, Whilst our crew are a set of sterling brave fellows, Who laugh at the storm, and its fury deride.

Then huzza for the Charter, the good ship we sail in. Till the waves shall engulf us, no fears shall deform: But like a sea-bird, her whole voyage shall be glorious-The Charter for ever shall weather the storm.

Though the quicksands of "Humbug" are laid in our way, And "Tyrannical rocks" oppose us in our course; Though "Treacherous blasts" our tight bark are assailing, Triumphant she sails, nor shrink we from their force.

Oh! no! for each heart is with pure freedom burning, 'No surrender" our cry, while we treat foes with scorn;

And hark! the high heavens re echo the cry-The Charter for ever shall weather the storm!

# A WELCOME.

Written extempore on hearing of "THE POLITICAL PEDLER'S visit to Leeds, by his co-member of the People's first Parliament, WH. RIDER.

"THE PEDLAR" is coming, oh dear! oh dear! "THE PEDLAR" is coming, Oh dear! To gull the "Leeds Loiners" with his palavar. And eclipse if he can (?) the light of the Star. "THE PEDLAR" is coming, oh dear! oh dear!

"THE PEDLAR" is coming, ch dear! Who from Godwin, and Paley, and Paine, and VOLTAIRE. Has stolen the whole of his saleable ware.

"THE PEDLAR" is coming, oh dear! oh dear! "THE PEDLAR" is coming, oh dear! Who, like the Camelion, oftcharges his hue, And is "obedient servant" to orange or blue.

"THE PEDLAR" is coming, oh dear! oh dear! "THE PEDLAR" is coming, oh dear! He's sent by Friend STURGE to the "Foxes and GEESE. Because, "like th' lads pie, they are all of a piece."

"THE PEDLAR" will go, oh dear! oh dear! "THE PEDLAR" will go, ch dear! For pennies and proselytes will not be made By this talker of Justise, but RAT-man in trade.

# THE TORY SQUIRE,

I am a squire of genus " bray," And oft to London I wend my way: I leave my acres, and haws, and hips, To list to wisdom from Tory lips. My long rent-roll is my daily vaunt, Where'er I go I can see no want; And why I'm so rich, the secret I'll tell, Who lives on the poor is sure to live well. What baron or frier, or knight of the shire. Is haif such a dolt as a Tory squire. is half such a dolt, half such a dolt, As a Tory squire?

After session, of pheasants I dream, For shooting, I vow, is a pleasure supreme! By self-denial I never try My dainty palate to mortify. Punishing poschers I deem no sin, But dev'lish seldom I look within; A rousing cup and jolly good song, Are my delight when the nights are long. What baren or friar, or any such liar, Is half such a dolt as a Tory squire, Is half such a dolt, half such a dolt, As a Tory squire?

# Bebiews.

# OASTLER'S FLEET PAPERS.

Extreme pressure of divers matters both upon our space and time has for sometime caused a considerable arrear in our literary despartment. We have

her the fugitives from foreign tyranny resorted, and found a safe and peaceful domicile. The nation Church found a safe and peaceful domicile. The nation Church was reversed by her people—her clergy were then their has pher her nebles as their fathers. Her merchants were honoured throughout the world, as well for their mental by the people of their weights as for their wealth—they were once famed in the path to universal competition hundrand hones were already taken in the path to universal competition hundrand pursued his healthful career with whist-ling cheerfulness, for his reward was plenty; the sound of the huttle, mingily we than the path to universal competition in the path to universal competition of the brackets of the person was in excessive pain. Joseph Liddleg, to those loose principles which the path to 100,000. Switzerland has chiefly short for and founds of the sharp look out is now kept upon all the steamers as the modern legislation, to accommodate and partity of proceed further remarkably expressive, and would have afforded a fem and some that the stangles of the person was in excessive pain. Joseph Liddleg to have fallen to 100,000. Switzerland has chiefly short for and founds and the stangles of the stangles of the stangles of the person was in excessive pain. Joseph Liddleg to have fallen to 100,000. Switzerland has chiefly short for and founds of the stangles of the person was in excessive pain. Joseph Liddleg to have fallen to 100,000. Switzerland has chiefly short for and founds of the stangles of the person was in excessive pain. Joseph Liddleg to have fallen to 100,000. Switzerland has chiefly short for and founds of the stangles as their fine reparts of the contemplate the melancholy with the stangles as their one of Lavater or the person was in excessive pain. Joseph Liddleg to have fallen to 100,000. Switzerland has chiefly short for the person was in the for and founds of the stangles as the content of the stangles as the content of the stangles as the content of the processor of t of the shuttle, mingling with the national anthems of industry:pered-he sighed not at the splendour of the noble. The dead beast was no sooner put into a cart, than the Solicitor-Generalship.

within my memory—the noble, the farmer, and the taken by the poor and needy creatures. peasant—the merchant, the manufacturer, and the artisan, had but one interest—their own, the nation's weal. The dull monotonous tramp of a policeman's foot was then unknown in England—that poisonous "reptile" is not indigenous. One single constable was sufficient for a town like Leeds. There was then more awe inspired by the clerical hat of the priest, than by a regiment of dragoous—it was the debt of reverence for the office and the wearer. At his approach, vice was abashed, and virtue smiled. There were few factories in those days—the artisans then performed their ingenious evolutions at their homes, hence our manufacturing population were not corrupted, their bodies were hale and healthy, their minds were cheerful. The families were not then supported by the mill-labour of the mothers and children—the matrons remained at home to nurse and train the younger ones, and manage household work. As the children grew older, the father taught the boys his arts and labour—the girls were placed as servants with their more opulent neighbours; there they were prepared for matrimony, to become

dead-sent, by the factories, long before nature called for them. "We had no large croweded prisons then, containing hundreds; one small lock-up was all that Leeds required; and it was oftener without a tenant than occupied. Our hospitals and workhouses were not then crowded with factory cripples.

faithful and thrifty wives. The streets of our manu-

"There was then no WANT for INDUSTRY—plenty crowned her board. If casual misfortune visited, the willing hand of Christian benevolence was ready to relieve and remedy; if its stay was lengthened and cureless, the workhouse received the houseless and the dateless.' But the inmates of that last home of the destitute were not exiled; their friends could visit them, and administer comfort and relief. Nay, from the house, how often have I seen them welcome visitors at the abodes of the wealthy, their former friends and neighbours. England was then!

This vivid description of England as it was, is

"How changed is England now! At home jealousy, discontent, luxury, repletion want, and destitution !abroad, the despised of all-crouching to those who threaten, warring with them that supplicate! Marching in triumph against the innocent and peaceful and murdering them; but humbly suing for a treaty with the powerful threatener! She is coaxing the nations by opening her markets to their produce and manufactures, plotting and Cotton Lord Government. while they, in derision, laugh at her, and refuse to exchange except for gold. The herald of the gospel, as she was, now outbarbarizes savages, propogating Christianity by robbery, and rapes, and murder! And why? Because her hastily gotten wealth has made her proud, and driven her from God. She has fallen into temptation and a snare—she has embraced Philosophy, and forsaken Truth! Her clergy have been dumb while the wolf has broken into their folds. They are now surprised when their flocks cease to revere and honour them, and forget the while that their neglect has palsied the people's love!

"Our national diseases arise from misdirected science, Philosophy having be witched us; she taught us how a not have an immense influence; and the music and Sons, engineers, Little Bolton. few might speedily get rich by the destruction of thou- always most popular is that of the ballad or simple sands. Immediately, the god-like law of order was melody. The masses of every people are song abandoned; for coveteousness could not brook to be singers, but of the English people more especially. taught, and restrained of God. Religious principles having thus been discarded, the church was soon despised; selection of such words as while they suit the then was Christianity retained but in name, to keep the melodies best known among the masses, cannot fail oppressed and the poor submissive. And now we reap to imbue both singers and listeners with high sad fruit!

Christianity, and who exhibits it in his daily walk and to poetic as well as political merit in the pieces conversation, denouncing oppression, wrong, and robbery, and telling the rich their duties as well as the
range over the pages of Shelley, Byron, Campbell,

Were natural, but the breast-bone, as well as the
towns in the kingdom. We propose further to have poor, can now find no resting-place; but the de- Moore, Burns, Elliott; the Poor Man's Guardian, navel, was common to both. The mother, who is a conference, to meet in London the day before the ceive all honour from the Government. Our the Charter Newspaper, the Scottish Chactest Circustatesmen rob the Treasury of hundreds of thousands, lar, Crisis, Pioneer, Democrat, Vindicator, Northern

Newspaper, the Scottish Chactest Circuonly eighteen years of age, is doing tolerably well. assembling of Parliament; to be there during the and shield their names from infamy under a few commissioned tools.

gling; and, after bribing the officers of the Customs, tions after liberty in the language of poetry. pay a fine one-tenth or less of their large plunder, then they take their places amongst our senators, and with that power, derived from their increased illgotten wealth, effect more mischief."

These considerations naturally induce a glance at the events now actually passing, and thus Mr. Oastler "moralizes on the times" with a shrewdness of penetration that bespeaks the man of mind, and in a style as little like that of Toryism as could well be wished :--

and piety are left among us, they are with the poor whose oppressors have almost driven them mad. We have just escaped from a rebellion, and our prisons are filled with the guiltless or mere dupes, while we nected, had upon their most serious attention, and conleave the guilty traitors on the bench! Sir. facts will cluded by calling upon them to make increased exerbear me out in these declarations. Sir James Graham tions for the attainment of the object they had in can avouch the truth, for he is in possession of strong view, namely, the giving to the children of the workproof, that many who now disgrace the magisterial benches, and who are committing Chartist dupes or desperate hungered artizins, are themselves the authors of all the row-their guilt is well nigh treason! The Home Mr. Samuel Wilkinson, president of the classs, re-Secretary is not without the documents which attest sponded to the toust, and delivered a speech which their guilt. But the Chartists and the destitute are did credit to that gendeman, occupying, as he does, poor, while the Leaguers are rich. Thus the latter are the important situation of president of the class. left commissioned by the Queen, while they create After which, several members rose and expressed another insurrection and are permitted to send their the pleasure they had felt while listening to the missionaries of treason amongst the agricultural peas- instruction which fell from his lips; also tendering antry, breathing out fire and death against the clergy to him their thanks for his past services. Mr. Geo. and the aristocracy,

guilty parties, but after such a stir, victims they must of the class. The suggestion was well received. have; they will not touch the rich Leaguers. Well, then, when O'Connor the made a terrible mistrice when he shook hands with Sturge at Nottingham-Sturge is but the pioneer of O Connell) when O Connor and his Mr. James Jacques responded to the toast. The friends are silenced, we shall find O'Connell rampant, chairman then gave, "The benefits of education, and and then the triple-pointed arrow will be levelled at may they be universally experienced." Mr. John the State-Ireland and England will demand Com- Grimshaw responded to the toast. Several other PLETE SUFFRAGE. REPEAL, and FREE TRADE!- toasts were responded to, and a pleasurable evening True, the two former will be mere clap-traps, to was spent. catch the masses, but FREE TRADE the Leaguers want, and they will have it. Where will you find the

man to meet O'Connell then? "Do not let the Aristocracy be longer lulled and auction, and the gardens will, in all probability, be deceive themselves. Sir Robert Peel knows all about finally closed. it. He is prepared to yield to the Leaguers, or rather to unite with them. As usual he must have a reason -a loud knocking from without. When the Chartists are put down, the Leaguers, with O'Connell at their head, will lead the English and the Irish masses. The Premier knows that knock, and he will open to it

as before. Time will prove if I am mistaken.

was never seen before. We impiously talk of FAMINE, and we behold many of our people starving for want of bread, while we are hypocritically making thanksgivings for a good harvest!"

good man like Castler. It is a lie too palpable—a less than a week," said the prelate; and so he did, blaspheny too awful, to be lightly passed over, and giving the vicar an additional benefice. we are not surprised therefore to find him in his next and last number, return to it in these terms:—

"I am not aware that I have been more disgusted writings of these who are demanding Free Trade. It is also to comprise a very large quantity of worsted really infamous that those whose principles avowedly and other clothing. require that wages should be reduced to the very lowest amount, and that the food of the labourers should be as stinted and coarse as possible, should now, in the midst of plenty, be striving to exasperate their ill-requited artizing, by telling them that there is a FAMINE, caused by the Corn Laws. To speak of FAMINE with such a harvest as God has just blessed us with, when, also, we have 3,000,000 quarters of foreign grain already very tender and juicy .- Western Times. imported, is impious! Talk of FAMINE, indeed; why, sir, I was this day visited by a half-pay officer, who had been to Windsor—he had seen the Royal lap-dogs in John Bull. "Her Most Gracious Majesty is in that their kennels-he saw their troughs filled with milk delicate and interesting situation, that cannot fail to and bread, and the little pets were so satisfied, that be received with the most heartfelt interest by every

her the fugitives from foreign tyranny resorted, and into modern legislation, to accommodate and gratify was revered by her people—her clergy were then their these impious clamourers. Before we preced further

No heart-burnings disturbed the watchings and the foul carcase came in contract with the eyes of the poor. srtisan when his employer obtained profitable returns - The cart was pursued from all directions. One person he envied not the wealth of the merchant. Then pulled out his knife, and actually cut off piece after piece a tradesman of London who, having come to Chelten on the western coast of Clare, on Saturday. It was at nine o'clock, on Friday, there being no case labour was pleasant, because it was the sure precursor of the dead carcase for the eager throng. It was followed ham on a visit for health or pleasure, made the co- with great peril and amid terrible difficulties that he of plenty and of health. In those days—and they are up to the kennel, and what remained was almost entirely quaintance of a female there, between whom and

> "New, I beg of you to put these two facts together -the surfeited dogs and the starved artisans-and say, Who is to blame? Not the Almighty—for he has provided enough and to spare for all. Not the Queenshe has no power to regulate our commerce against the two Houses of Parliament. Not the industrious artizans—they have no share in making the laws. Who then is to be blamed? Who but those who have the power of distribution in their hands, the Government, and those who urge on the Government in the destrucstances to reduce the return of labour?"-"to force the poor of England to live upon a coarser food?" Those, and those only, are the parties who are to blame. Theirs is the power to remedy.

> "If there were FAMINE in the land, the dogs could not be surfeited with milk and bread-if plenty, the industrious producers of wealth should not be feeding on carrien. "I put these two facts (which reached me on the same

day) together, not to excite the famished, or displease the Queen, but to set Her Majesty's Ministers a-thinkfacturing towns were then neither disgraced by police nor prostitutes. The church was well frequented, but the churchyards were not crowded with the untimely usurpers. "Tell me not, that it is dangerous to publish such facts

the danger lies in permitting them, enough for all—not for the Royal dogs only, but even heard of, having deserted in his disguise, taking with for those of artizans. It is, then, impious to talk of him 4s. 6d., which was in the mason's coat! The FAMINE—there is no such thing—there is plenty, and ci-divant soldier, excited by the fumes of the "native" to spare.

"Then whence, I ask again, whence this want?this so-called FAMINE? I will tell you—would that him off to the guardhouse, where he remained until the legislature were listening. It is all false distributhe morning, when the whole circumstance was imtion, founded on the unchristian principle principle, mediately revealed, the corporal of the guard being that to give capital a fair remuneration, the price of surprised to see one of his comrade soldiers minus an labour must be kept down, (William Huskisson); or, eye (the mason being blind of one eye). The duped as the Morning Chronicle will have it, 'the employer man was accordingly handed over to the civil power, of labour is entitled to avail himself of all circum- and he now remains in durance vile, to make amends So long as these vile and insane axioms are received stranger.—Drogheda Conservative. as wisdom, it matters not how plentiful our harvests, followed by a sad but true portraiture of some of how expanded our trade, how busy our bees may be, the miserable features of England as it is:— want must and will, under their influence, be the reward want must and will, under their influence, be the reward of industry. The foundation of these abhorrent principles is Covetousness; and we have the highest authority for declaring that 'Covetousness is Idolatry.'

> Tis perhaps well for the "Old King" that he is in gaol already; or he might probably stand a chance its completion, in a vehicle purchased for the occar and subscribed with a slang signature.—References

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE; or, the Poetry of Chartism: comprising a Selection of Songs in favour of popular knowledge and public liberty, for use in the convivial meetings of the people, by a member of the National Charter Association. Nos. 1 and 2. London: Dyson and Mortimer, Kingsland-road.

Upon the habits, spirits, and opinions of a people thoughts and patriotic sentiments. So far the " A faithful pastor, who dares to preach practical selections seem to be made with considerable regard "Our first-rate merchants live by fraud and smug- in which the people are wont to clothe their aspira-

## Local and General Intelligence.

BARNSLEY .- THE ODD FELLOWS SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' MOTUAL INSTRUCTION CLASS.— The first anniversary of the above valuable institution was celebrated on Wednesday week, in the School-room under the Odd Fellows' Hall, when a plain and substantial supper was served up. Mr. vision be not designed as recompence, but as aid, as The New Poor Law.—A young woman, 17 years a pure gift, I cannot take it; for they who provice of age, whose mother was suddenly left a widow opened the proceedings of the evening by addressing a few remarks to his brother teachers relative to the claims of the Sunday school with which they were coning classes a sound, moral, and secular education. The Chairman then gave, "The prosperity of the Odd Fellows' Sunday School Mutual Instruction Class." Houghton addressed the members, suggesting the "The Government know that the Leaguers are the propriety of having monthly lectures by the members Mr. G. Haughton proposed giving the first. The chairman then gave, "May the spirit of inquiry become more general than it has hitherto becn."

THE PANORAMIC view of Vesuvius, at the Manchester Zoological Gardens, is about to be sold by

"The landed interest and the aristocracy have spite, abscended while that vessel was staying at The chairman said he did not know what to do with fatigue, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her than the could account in no other way for her than the chairman said he did not know what to do with fatigue, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her than the chairman said he did not know what to do with fatigue, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her than the chairman said he did not know what to do with fatigue, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her than the chairman said he did not know what to do with fatigue, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her than the chairman said he did not know what to do with fatigue, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her than the chairman said he did not know what to do with fatigue, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her than the chairman said he did not know what to do with fatigue, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her than the chairman said he did not know what to do with fatigue, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her than the chairman said he did not know what to do with fatigue, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her than the chairman said he did not know what to do with fatigue, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her than the chairman said he did not know what to do with the chairman said he did not know what to do with the chairman said he did not know what to do with the chairman said he did not know what to do with the chair chosen the Cotton Lord for their leader. Will it be Portsmouth, and came to town. On Wednesday the case, and if the gentlemen of the Jury sent a of an active parishioner; and thus, at eleven daughter committing the robbery than that she was the first time that Sir Robert has betrayed his confidence; and the parismoner; and the parismoner; and the parismoner; and the money with an intention of chances were that they would multiply their criminals industrious girl was rescued from the parismoner; and the chances were that they would multiply their criminals industrious girl was rescued from the parismoner; and the providence of a providence of the money with an intention of an active parismoner; and the chances were that they would multiply their criminals industrious girl was rescued from the parismoner; and the chances were that they would have been active parismoner; and the chances were that they would multiply their criminals industrious girl was rescued from the parismoner. was sent back to Portsmouth.

the "famine" subject "sticks in the throat" of a preaching against pluralities, "I will silence him in convulsed with laughter. The scene was too ridi-

A GOVERNMENT CONTRACT has just been announced, which must prove acceptable to the Yorkshire manufacturers and artisans at this very dull season of the year. It is for 120 000 yards of baise and serge than at the introduction of the word FAMINE into the for the use of her Maj-sty's navy. The contract is

A CORRESPONDENT STATES, that the best way to it in cold water for from twelve to twenty-four hours, changing the water three or four times, and then to simmer it gently till done, taking care that the water does not boil. By these means it will eat

A ROYAL BREEDER.—The following intelligence

in number to 191,678, but last year's returns show it

have the office of Lord Advocate of Scotland to distheir attempting to smuggle tobacco and spirits From the brief history of James Sandy we may learn preceding night, and showed him to Bradford's,
pose of, and the electors of Buteshire a seat in Parashore. That vessel has often been put in jeopardy this instructive lesson.—that no difficulties are too Witness inquired of him how far he had come, and the old and young, gave token, in our northern cottages, of healthfulness and peace; and a plentiful reward was certain. No jealous ranklings then disturbed the peace of the labourer if the farmer prosturbed he sighed not at the splendom of the noble.

The old and young, gave token, in our northern cottages, of healthfulness and peace; and a plentiful returbed the peace of the labourer if the farmer prosturbed not at the splendom of the noble.

The old and young, gave token, in our northern cotturbed and trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the seamen by the contraband trade carried on by the contrabance of the carried on by the contrabance of the carried on by the contraba

SCANDAL AT CHELTENHAM.—The Cheltenham Exwho after reading it re-sealed it, and permitted it to Society.- Limerick Chronicle. pass without observation into the hands of the husband. The latter, a day or two afterwards, made an have been ravaged by terrible storms. About the years' transportation. excuse that he was absolutely compelled to leave end of last month the neighbourhood of Bologna was town on business. His wife made no objection, but completely laid waste. Several villages had been as soon as he set off she followed him to Cheltenham, actually converted into lakes, and the inhabitants and on Sunday morning last she made a sudden had miraculously escaped, thanks to the wise meairruption into the house where her husband was, and sures adopted by the authorities. The country surprised him in bed with his inamorata. The every where presented a frightful picture of desocrest-fallen husband made a very indifferent attempt | lation. to escape the odium of his situation by representing | THE LATE MR. SAMUEL CROMPTON, INVENTOR OF his wife as an escaped lunatic, but the trick failed THE MULE.—Sir Robert Peel has recommended that him, and he speedily made good his retreat to a grant from the "Royal Bounty Fund," of the London.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF DESERTION .- A soldier of the 90th Depôt (lately stationed here) was drinking in a public-house in this town, in company with a mason named M'Carty, when the latter said he should like to see how he would look in soldier's clothes. The complaisant soldier immediately gratiing. Tis theirs to regulate the distribution of God's fied the mason's curiosity, and an exchange of dress rich gifts to all. If they fail to do so, they are was made accordingly. The soldier, after praising the martial figure of the mason, stated, that he should like to see would any of his comrade soldiers recognize him in the mason's clothes, and for this purpose "Now, sir, nothing is more certain, than that there is he proceeded into the street, and has not since beer and his martial clothing, perambulated the stree's until the night picquet most unceremoniously dragged

THE GREAT CHIMNEY AT LITTLE BOLTON.-The great octagonal chimney at Mr. Blinkhorn's chemical works, Little Bolton, was, owing to the unusual succession of fine weather this season. raised in sixteen weeks to its enormous height of and neighbourhood were hoisted to the summit on

Elevation, 3672 feet; diameter of the base, 422 feet; diameter of the chimney where batter commences 35 feet; ditto of the top, 9 feet 10 inches; thicknoss of the wall at the base, 4 feet I inch; ditto at the top ten inches. The bricks are laid with Clitheroe lime, and sand ground to a fine powder by and on occasions of popular rejoicing. Edited millstones. The whole weight of the chimney is about 4000 tons, of which 120 tons are stone, the lowest string course alone weighing 9 tons; the whole of the bricks above are patent. It has consumed 900,000 bricks, the whole of which have so markedly convivial in their character as the been raised in buckets by a four-horse power steam-English, it is impossible that popular music should engine, built for the purpose by Messrs. Musgrave

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—On the 4th instant. Margaret, wife of James Otty, residing at No. 4, Caledonia-place, Nash-grove, Liverpool, was de-

Buller, previous to the retiremement of the late can easily raise this sum; and since they had signed Government. Speaking of the working classes, she a petition, hundreds of thousands have become says, "Such services as I may have rendered them repealers. The £50,000, then, will be obtained: but are unconsciously received by them; but I cannot it is desirable that all parts of the kingdom should accept reward at any expence to them. If this pro- contribute." the power of encouraging and rewarding merit and dians came into power, and with it and the loan of services, working through the press; and even then a mangle, lent her by her friends, she continued to the most scrupulous, with no better view of their support herself and her three children comfortably, own claims than I have, may be happy to receive, in their time of need, aid from the public purse, and forced the mother and her young children manakile, I seriously and truly feel that I had the one case of gifts from the public purse."

An Atrocious Criminal.—At the Middlesex finally closed.

An Infant five months old, at the village of Trawden, was suffocated a few days since by a girl unwittingly closing up the press-bed in which the child was
laid asleep. The herror-struck mother on opening
the bed, found her child quite dead.

"The Boy Jones," apprenticed on board the Warspite, abscended while that vessel was staying at

The chairman said he did not know what to do with

The chairman said he did not know what to do with

The chairman said he did not know what to do with

The chairman said he did not know what to do with

Taking that pie, and also, as it was alleged, for making to free with another. After the prosecutrix had given her evidence, with sundry annotations on the he having more knowledge of overseers law, advised to free with another. She then went to another, and taken by the carriage of Mr. Hunter, of Brooksby

taking that pie, and also, as it was alleged, for making to only attended parish duties on Wednesdays, and to free with another. She then went to another, and the having more knowledge of overseers law, advised the having having the ha like gold. Complaint having been made to a certain of two indictments; one was quite enough for such

off Horslydown, two Custom House officers named

amount of £200, should be immediately paid to the Rev. Gilmour Robinson, to be equally divided between Mr. George Crompton, of Fearnhurst, in Lower Darwen, and his brother and sister, of Bolton, children of the above-mentioned Mr. Samuel Crompton .-Blackburn Standard.

ACCIDENT.-BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.-On Sunday morning, the down train, which leaves London for Birmingham at six o'clock, met with an accident within a short distance of the Leighton Station, in consequence of its coming in contact with a bull that had jumped a hedge, and was crossing the line. Three carriages were thrown off the rails by the concussion; but, fortunately, the passengers escaped without injury. The legs of the beast were out completely off, and the animal died almost instantaneously. The up-train was delayed for more than an hour and a quarter, as well as the trains that left London.

ATTEMPTED PRISON-BREAKING -- On Saturday morning, an attempt was detected to smuggle a parcel, containing gaol-breaking instruments, into Paisley-prison. The parcel was neatly made up, knocked to pieces, and two of them are lying on the and consisted of saw-blades for cutting iron, and some other things, with a letter accompanying them, stances by which he can reduce the return of labour. to the offended laws of his country, for being made containing directions for their use, and for guiding Seek elewhere for the cause, and you will seek in vain, the dupe of another !- and that, too, of an entire the conduct of the prisoner when he made his escape. The package was addressed to a prisoner of the name of Young, belonging to Barrhead, who is under sentence of transportation. The convict Young had some property, and is commonly denominated the "Laird;" he is a young stout man of most determined character, and, before his conviction at the late circuit, was frequently in prison for 3671 feet. Upwards of 4000 inhabitants of the town breaches of the law, of various descriptions. The Gazette.

George Wilson, the chairman, further explained the We are glad, therefore, to see in this publication a livered of two still-born male children, which had best to promote this great cause. Our agents will tricks.—Hampshire Advertizer. arrived at the full period, living within an hour of be supplied with maps of their districts; and we the birth, and were of the usual size, but which were hope that no town, no village, or hamlet—we hope united laterally to each other; the union commone- that no dwelling in the kingdom shall be found so ing from the lower part of the necks, and proceeding remote or obscure that our agents shall not visit it downwards nearly as far as the hipbones. The and leave a copy of our tracts behind them. In Star, Moral World, Odd Fellow, Cleave's Gazette, children, and some of them have effered to purchase to separate, if possible, till the measure is finally Many of the faculty have been to see the bodies of the entire of the session, if necessary; and never again Chartist Circular, Evening Star, and many others, them from the parents for various sums. The bodies settled by the total and immediate repeal of the in which the people are wont to clothe their aspiration, o'Connellfashion, to the smallness of the contribution—" It MISS MARTINEAU.—The following are among is but 1,000,000 shillings—it is but 400,000 halfthe reasons alleged by this distinguished lady for declining the offer of a pension of £150 per annum halfpenny per head from the whole population. The made to her by Lord Melbourne, through Mr. C. two millions that petition Parliament for the repeal

> the means have no voice in the appropriation of it to with her and three small children, being then about me personally. Whenever we obtain a just sytem of fourteen years old, went to service, and the then taxation, the time may, perhaps, follow, when, among guardians of the parish assisted her mother with other considerations, some plan may be discovered 2s. 6d. and three leaves of bread a week. This by which the people's representatives may exercise relief was continued till the present board of guarrather, if need were (to put an extreme case), re- the amount to the parish allowed by former beards. ceive aid from the parish, and in the workhouse, The eldest daughter, who had kept her situation where I could clearly read my claim, than in the from the time of her father's death, was shortly very agreeable manner proposed, where I can see after taken ill, and being unable to do her work, no excuse for my own indulgance. If it be true that was directed by her mistress to go home for a week in the case of gifts, we do not nicely measure the or so, to see if she could recover. She obeyed, at grounds of claim, surely there in an exception in the risk of finding a home, being unwilling to let her mistress know that her mother was in the workclothes, and her clothes were left with her mistress session, on Tuesday, before Mr. Serjeant Adams, The first night of absence she slept at a former John Shannon, a young urchia, the crown of whose neighbour's of her father, in Pepper-street, St. Sahead was just perceptible above the bar, was indicted viour's, within a few feet of the parish of St. George. for stealing a two penny pie. A boy between ten and The next morning she applied to the relieving officer with propriety. A few weeks since Mr. Taylor had eleven years old, about his own age, was hoisted of St. George's, but he refused to take her in, or occasion to remain at another of his houses in Leiup in the witness box, as the evidence against him. relieve her, because she had slept in St. Saviour's, cester, leaving the prisoner and three men in charge —Please sir, (said the child, addressing the chair-man,) I saw him take the pie. Chairman—And Saviour's. He sent her away again, because she soner proceeded to a bureau in which she had seen what then? Child-He ate it. (Loud laughter) belonged to St. George's. In this way she was her master place some gold, from whence she From further questions it appeared that the boy banded four times backwards and forwards between took sixteen sovereigns out of a sum of fifty; she (witness) told the old woman what "Johnny" had the relieving officers and once to the relieving officer then cut her hair off so close so as to resemble that done, and about half an hour afterwards the said of Kennington, where she had been living a servant. of a man, after which she proceeded to the men's "Johnny" was caught, the result of which was, two She was then advised to see one of the guardians of room, and dressed herself in Smith's clothes, and in formidable criminal indictments against him, for her parish. She saw one of them, but he said he suce attire immediately left the house. Being over-

For stopping a mar's mouth, when he is in the habit of uttering disagreeable truths, there is no gag guilty. The chairman refused to allow the expenses to city of character which distinguished this remarkstand.

Extensine Smuggling.—A few days since, on the arrival of the Caledonia steam-ship from Hamburgh off Horslydown, two Custom-House officers named soon displayed a taste for mechanical pursuits and this remark-able person have rarely been surpassed. Deprived at inevitably have passed sentence of transportation upon her. The prisoner was afterwards sentenced upon her. The prisoner was afterwards sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, three weeks solitary.

Suicide.—A stranger, on Monday evening last, and the doctor of the continued at the doctor of the continued at the doctor of the continued at the conti soon displayed a tasse for mechanical pursuits, and about helpast nine o'clock, knocked at the door of James Jordan and Henry Bayley, who had received information that an attempt would be made to run a great quantity of contraband goods ashore, boarded eight inches above the clothes, were employed as a long raise about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and great quantity of contraband goods ashore, boarded eight inches above the clothes, were employed as a long raise about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and great quantity of contraband goods ashore, boarded eight inches above the clothes, were employed as a long raise past nine o clock, knocked at the door of the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and great quantity of contraband goods ashore, boarded eight inches above the clothes, were employed as a long raise about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and great quantity of contraband goods ashore, boarded eight inches above the clothes, were employed as a long raise about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and great quantity of contraband goods ashore, boarded eight inches above the clothes, were employed as a long raise about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and great quantity of contraband goods ashore, boarded eight inches above the clothes, were employed as a long raise about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, and the Temperance Hotel, and the Temperance Hotel, and the vessel, and made a very diligent search in the platform for turning lathes, tables, vices, and for affirmative. He was shown into a room, and about state cabin," and found concealed under the stairs tools of all kinds. His genus for practical mechanics ten o'clock he rang the bell and ordered a cup of cook the recently imported beef and pork is to soak a number of small parcels of five lbs. each, contain- was universal. He was skilled in all sorts of turning, coffee and bread and butter. About an hour aftering 129 papers of foreign manufactured tobacco. On and constructed several very curious lathes, as well wards he was shown to his bedroom. His manner removing a false partition behind the stairs, and as clocks and musical instruments of every description, and his spirits much depressed. The alongside a water-closet, four large bales, containing tion, no less admired for the sweetness of their tone next morning he was found dead, with his throat fifteen smaller ones of tobacco, and one bale with than the excellence and elegance of their execution. cut. An inquest was held on Tuesday before Mr. twelve large boxes of cigars, were discovered. He excelled, too, in the construction of optical in T. C. Maynard, coroner, when evidence to the above There was another bale, containing five boxes of struments, and made some reflecting telescopes, the effect was given by the two daughters of the landlord cigars, under the bed and bed-clothes in one of the specula of which were not inferior to those finished of the hetel. The oliowing evidence was also given: berths. The officers also discovered under other by the most eminent London artists. He suggested the boundary for deposed, that in consequence of information which some important improvements in the machinery for deposed, that in consequence of information which spinning flux, and we believe he was the first who he received, he went to the door of the room into made the wooden-jointed snuff boxes, generally called which the deceased had been shown. He found it had to pull away before they could reach the eigars. Lawrence-kirk boxes, some of which, fabricated by the most eminent London artists. He suggested deposed, that in consequence of information which he received, he went to the door of the room into made the wooden-jointed snuff boxes, generally called which the deceased had been shown. He found it fast the content of the room into the lining over the bed-places, which the cigars. and stream in our literary despartment. We have many books and pumplies lying by us, waiting they mould not even look at their separatumeant too, could not the notice of the propose to try to get through. (Unrold friend Ossiler has not been forgotten by us though unnoticed—among the rest—can be asson. He still keeps en labouring in behalf of his "England, that would not, even for the dogs of his "Englers," the poor factory slaves. We have several numbers for his "freebres" now lying before us, in which we have several numbers for his "freebres" now lying before us, in which we fast numbers. The former of them opens them of the open for the general dudges when the condense of the prisons throughout the country, that is the special Commission for the general dudges who have several numbers from the growth of the prisons throughout the country, that the special commission for the proposed special commission for the factory of the growth of the prisons the factory of the growth of the country that the two distribution may be confined to the two last numbers. The former of them opens thus:—

Another Special Commission, intimated by fast. Another of the prison the crowded of the prison throughout the country, that it was likely, from the crowded of the wind to fully of the total country of the purpose of the growth of the country that the two distributions are also with the fine of the country that the two distributions are also with the fine of the prison of the pris wondering nations of the earth!—England, once the favoured of the Most High! She was then the cradle and castle of well-peised Liberty; on her bosom nears with the state of the moving of a washe and castle of well-peised Liberty; on her bosom nears with the rich must always oppress the poor; and the expences of his terwards raised the motley broad with all the tender morning he heard a noise as of a person moving the House of Correction, and the expences of his maintenance in prison were ordered to be defrayed to be defrayed and no at stated, that at about nant-past six octions in the was committed for iteration of the moving of a person moving the house of Correction, and the expences of his morning he heard a noise as of a person moving the house of Correction, and the expences of his maintenance in prison were ordered to be defrayed a soulier, went ness of a parent; so that, on visiting him, it was no about, and distinctly that of the moving of a washe and castle of well-peised Liberty; on her bosom neares and castle of well-peised Liberty; on her bosom peace and plenty were wont to crown her valleys and her plains—then the world locked to England as an explains—then the world locked to England as an example. Her powerful arm forced the copressor to tremble, for it was wielded by her happy, brave, and athletic sons. Her shield was the protection of injured innotence, for it was sustained by righteousness. To (the General Steam Navigation Company) on their utmost freedom. In consequence of long confinement any further notice. The words were used as though giving bond to pay any fine that may be imposed. A his countenance had rather a sickly cast, but it was the person was in excessive pain. Joseph Liddle,

Perth Advertiser.

CAPTURE OF A SHARK .- Jonas Studdest, Esq , of The Southwark Quarter Sessions were comaminer contains a humorous story of a frail Benedict, Atlantic Lodge, Kilkee, captured an enormous shark | menced and concluded at the Town-hall, Southwark,

quaintance of a female there, between whom and himself a correspondence was kept up after his return to London. One of the lady's letters in which au assignation was made, fell into the hands of the wife, in the museum of the Philosophical and Literary were stolen to the amount of nearly £2,000 in the streets of Preston, in September, by Bailey and a man During the past summer many parts of Italy who accompanied her. She was sentenced to seven

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A very serious accident occurred a few evenings since to one of the performers in Cooke's equestrian company now playing at Barnstaple. The name of the sufferer is Mr. Lavator Lee, and he was well known as one of Batty's best riders a few seasons since. He was riding round the ring with three persons on his shoulders, when the horse slipped and fell, throwing Lee across the woodwork which encloses the circle, and inflicting such severe injuries that his life is despaired of, mornification of the parts being feared by his medical attendant.

STORM ON THE SUSSEX COAST.-BRIGHTON, SUN-DAY .- During the whole of vesterday we were visited with a tremendous storm of wind and rain. It commenoed about eight o'clock in the morning, at which time the wind suddenly shifted to the south east, and the rain fell in torrents. From twelve to three o'clock blew a dreauful hurricane, and the greatest anxiety existed amongst the fishermen, as four boats were out at s:a, and it was thought impossible that they could weather the storm. Two boulder boats, with two men each in them, endeavoured to enter Newhaven Harbour, but in their attempt went down within a short distance of the shore, and the four men perished in sight of a number of persons who had assembled on the pier, but were unable to render the slightest assistance. In the course of the day the whole of the Brighton fishermen have returned home; they fortunately succeeded in running ashore on various parts of the coast between Brighton knocked to pieces, and two of them are lying on the beach near Lancing, and are expected to become perfect wrecks.

An ELOPEMENT in rustic life took place on Monday last. The gay Lothario was a carter, named Young, a married man, about thirty years of age, having one child; and "the false and fair one" his master's wife, named Ash, keeping a small farm at Freshwater, Isle of Wight. She is about fifty, has nine children and five grandchildren! Her youngest child (which she took with her) is four months, and the next child fourteen years It appeared that letter is evidently written by a companion in crime, the last child, and she soon after seized a favourable opportunity, took what she could, and started with the aforesaid servant. As soon as it was known, THE "LEAGUE" AGAIN .- A meeting of the anti- the bereaved husband went into Newport post-heste Corn Law League was held in Newall's Buildings, and almost broken hearted. It formation was given Manchester, on Thursday evening, to receive the police, and they were despatched to all parts proposals of the Council as to the raising of a fund of the island, but they could not aiscover the fugives to carry on the agitation next session; which seem till Tuesday afternoon, when they were just about to have been approved of by the meeting. Mr. getting on board a Jorsey packet. The man was taken into custody, and his bundles searched. He had project -- "We propose to call on the country to spend a new suit of clothes, two great coats (one new), & a certain sum of money, £50,000, to be paid into the treasurer's hands by January, 1843, to be a fund for augmenting our resources, and enabling us the more property of the farmer was found on him, and he extensively to diffuse information on this question he was consequently discharged. The parties afterthrough every part of the country. We shall be wards met together at a public-house in Newcortenabled by this means to send out our missionary the old man and his run-naway servant, and their agents to every elector in the country, with not wives, where they got marry. A negotiation took merely a pamphlet or tract, but a little library of place: the old gentleman forgave his wife, and the information on this question, which shall show him young matron her husband, and a mutual agreement the proper bearings of it in every respect, and which was concluded between all present that they would shall teach him how to act on every occasion so as never reproach each other for their former naughty

FATAL COLLISION AND SINKING OF A VESSEL. Two Lives Lost .- A dreadful collision happened on the night of Monday last off the eastern coast, between Whitby and Stockton, which unhappily terminated in the total destruction of a yessel and the loss of two lives. From the accounts received by the underwriters at Lloyd's, it appears the vessels which came in contact were the Dispatch, a schooner, belenging to London, master's name Thomas Guthries and the sloop Margaret and Ellen, William Taylor. moster, of Leith. The accident took place between sevon and eight o'clock, within a few miles of the village of Runswick, situate seven miles to the north of Whitby, during a heavy sea and a gale of wind from the westward. Both vessels were in full trim, and scudding through the water at a rapid rate, the schooner bearing down to the north, and the Mar-garet and Ellen progressing on her passage in a southernly direction to London. The sloop went down, carrying with her two of the crew; the rest saved themselves by springing to a rope that was hanging over the bows of the Dispatch at the moment of their vessel sinking. Shortly after the collision, the Mary, and Louisa, of Newcastle, came up, and the ship boat was lowered by her crew in he hope of picking up the other seamen who had sunk with the vessel, but they were not seen after. Their names are George Broyce (the son of the owner of the sloop, who resides at Leith), and David Woodcock. From the depth of water in which the wreck lies it will be impossible to raise her. Early the fol-lowing morning the Dispatch put into Shields, where the Captain communicated the facts of the occurrence to the authorities of the harbour. The sloop is supposed to be insured for £200. SINGULAR CASE .- At the Leicestershire quarter-

sessions, on Tuesday last, Louisa Wykes, a rather good-looki g.girl, about 19 years of age, respectfully attitude in black, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing fifteen sovereigns, the property of John Taylor, at Belgrave; a second indictment charged the prisoner with stealing a pair of breeches, leggings, and other male attire, the property of Henry Smith. Prisoner pleaded guilty to both indictments. house. She had no money, her wages went for her but the Court, being unacquainted with the circumstances, requested Mr. Taylor to give a relation of them, when it appeared that the prisoner entered the service of the prosecutor about ten months since during the whole of which time she conducted herself EXTRAORDINARY MECHANIC.—In the town of Alyth it was one of the most unheard of cases that had there lived a man of much provincial celebrity, of the name of James Sandy. The genius and eccentricular of above the man of much provincial celebrity, of cutor recommended her to mercy, and some alleviating circumstances appeared in her favour, he should

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I am desired on behalf of the Chartists of Salford to give you a summary of events of some impertance, which have this day occurred in the townahip of Salford.

I must preface my report by stating that the very excellent letter which was published by Mr. O'Connor In the Star of one of the weeks in last May, directing Our attention to our local government, induced us to give strict attention to the form of government under which we lived in Salford; and we found that we had governments for various purposes. As 'Surveyors of the Highways,' 'Overseers and Gurdians of the Poor;' and for the preservation of the peace, a Boroughreeve, with two constables, and one hundred and zwenty Commissioners of police-the whole forming a body corporate for watching, lighting, and cleansing the township, with a power of levying a rate of one chilling and sixpence in the pound, and no more, for the general purposes of the act, which is of course, one passed for the government of Salford alone, and was passed some twelve or fourteen years ago. The Commissioners are elected out of those persons who are assessed at twenty pounds and upwards to the local rates; and they are elected by the whole of the ratepayers who have paid all poor and police rates of the township due in December last.

The township is divided into eight districts, and the election of the Commissioners for the first four districts took place on Friday, the 21st, and for the last four on Monday, October 24th. Concerning the first four districts, I may merely observe, that we got in, through a little exertion, four gentlemen who are for Universal Suffrage; but the chief tug was to be in districts 5, 6, and 7.

The members of the association were upon the alert early this morning, as the election of Chairman in each district came on at nine o'clock precisely; it was necessary, therefore, to bring up the voters before nine, in order to be ready for the struggle for the

In District No. 7, those well known and indefatigable Friends of the people, Messra. Rankin, Littler, Stork, and Sumner, assisted by other worthy men, mustered the working men in goodly numbers; and just at the hour of nine, one of the Salford Whigs moved "the Boroughreeve take the chair," upon which, without waiting for the motion to be put, the Boroughreeve, who is a little old man, named William Lockett, who in by-past days was a fustian-cutter, a circumstance which by the way, he appears by no means anxious to keep in remembrance, immediately proceeded to take the chair, when his ears were rather disagreeably saluted with these words, uttered by friend Littler, "I beg to move, as an amendment, that Mr. Joseph Wainwright Hodgetts take the chair," and upon a show of hands being taken, it was found that the Boroughreeve must retire to make way for Mr. Hodgetts, as there was an overwhelming majority of the electors in favour of that friend to Universal Suffrage taking the chair, which, as a matter of course, he immediately

A list of six names was then presented by Messra Stork and Sumner, as fit and proper persons to represent the interests of the much abused working-men of Salford, in the Town Hall, as Commissioners of

The Whigs of Salford then presented their list of men, more known for their tyranny than anything else, whom they proposed as Commissioners of

The While, not liking the looks of the working-men, declared they would have a BALLOT, which means, in our Police Act, a scrutiny, making every man write his name, and who he voted for, then seeing by the Town's Books whether he had paid his rates or not, to

When the actual struggle came on, the Whigs, with all their curning and power, could not muster as many votes as the working men; we polled ten for their one, but owing to the rates not being all paid, they succeeded in throwing off some hundreds of our votes, and yet we placed two of our men upon the floor of the Town Hall, as Commissioners of Police. Thus, after a fight of eight hours, ended the

campaign against the Salford Whigs, in District District No. 6 was soon ended: the enemy made a poor fight, and owing to the exertions of Messrs to do so and so, and if they do not attend to it, you

Sanders, Mitcheson, Brassington, Gillibrand and others we succeeded in electing three of the friends of the people on as commissioners for this district. District No. 7 was pretty well managed by Messra. Smith, Roberts, Evans, Copeland (who by the way had been imprisoned by them some days for exhibiting the placard of the Executive) and some few others. Mr. W. Willis moved that Mr. Smith take the chair, which was seconded and carried by a very large majority, upon which Mr. Willis moved and Mr. Piers

seconded, a list of aix sterling men as representatives of the working men of Salford, which list was opposed by the Whigs most bitterly. They moved an amendment, which they lost by the zeal and ability as well as the numbers of their opponents. The Whigs of Salford at any rate will now know that their despised foes, the Chartists, are neither dead nor dying, but that they are increasing in numbers and in knowledge, and that shortly they will be the rulers

become defanct, Chartism never. A member of our association encloses his remarks with a statement of a few of the facts in this business. therefore if this brief account, together with the enclosed, will serve the cause-of Chartism, the Saiford Chartists will have great pleasure in seeing them in this week's paper.

of Salford and of Manchester too-Whiggery may

Most respectfully,
J. M. Salford, Oct. 24, 1842.

(From another Correspondent.) Some time ago, about two months, on the Sunday, the Chartists of Salford were assembling as usual, in their own room for the purpose of listening to a lecture, which would have been given had not the "authorities" dared to interfere with them; but they did so, and actually turned them out of their own 100m! assigning no reason for such outrageous conduct. Of course, what could a set of poor working-men do against such a body of angust personages as the Boroughreeve and Constables, who had given orders to their menials to " clear out that den of infamy, and send the rascally Chartists home, if they will not go to Church."

We, however, determined not to let the matter rest.

We called a meeting of the members, to consider what steps should be taken, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Boroughreeve and Constables at their next meeting, to know upon what grounds such a flagrant injustice and outrage had been perpetrated Bil: besides, we are a corporate body and can't suffer strangers in our presence." The parties were again ment to a subsequent meeting of the Commissioners, but all they got said to them, after sending in their methe magistrates, to see if such a shameful trampling down of rights, and such a sweeping destruction of the liberty of the subject, would not render the perpetrators liberty," but we concluded that it was likely, as we were poor despised Chartists, we could not get justice, though we went with ready money to purchase it. And so the matter rested until the time arrived for the election of new Commissioners, which was last Monday, When such a tremendous re-action took place that shook the whole fabric of corruption to pieces, and in walked BIX of our men as Commissioners! some of whom were

Thus, we, the insulted Chartists, have taught the insolent cubs in office a lesson they wont soon forget; indignation and hitherto dermant energies and lion strength of the working men of Salford.

We are now more thoroughly convinced than ever of in a letter some time back, that if we must succeed in reforming a correct national government. We must first reform the local governments of the country, and there needs no argument to prove that.

Brother Chartists all through the country to be up and doing the same, by which they will not only force the "upper classes" to respect them through their power, but they will virtually subdue the national Government is only the creature of the determined to do theirs. They have been vexed into a scores of their friends for the non-payment of a single fellows are further determined never more to sible.

rates. Cheer up, my friends, for, with all their vallanous we not only disappoint the hateful monater, oppression, from springing upon and seising with deadly certainty, his prey, as heretofore; but by sharing power with them, and being in their company, we can civilize and humanize them, and make them love liberty and justice, when established, because then they will feel the blessings that would flow from the same.

You will perhaps be able to judge of the extent of our successful victory, by reading what took place in No. 7 friends and marshalled them down to the Town Hall, and by acting promptly, and strictly in accordance with neither did he like the tests we had printed and circulated, and which one of our candidates answered in the

Question 1st. Will you do all in your power to resit! the incorporation of the borough of Salford?

Yes, because I conceive were we to be incorporated. the majority of the people would lose the few remaining rights they have left unusurped by the commissioners of police, who, even now set the people at defiance. and imperiously trample down, in a shameful manner, all law and justice; but which they could do with greater impunity under the proposed charter of incorporation. herefore, would I resist its introduction; and I sincerely believe, furthermore, that none wish for such a charter but knaves, who wish to bask in some snug roost of office, and thus fatten by place and pelf; or vain and weak minded men, who dream and rave about the prospect of shortly seeing themselves pressed up to the height of their own petty ambition, in the gewgaws of office, fluttering in the throng of a lord mayor's show, like a butterfly in a flower garden. Question 2nd. Will you do all in your power to ob-

tain a full extension of the Suffrage in the election of commissioners of police? Yes, because, as a lover of justice, I would give unto ny neighbour, irrespective of rank or station, the same rights which I possessed myself; for we are all human beings having equal natural rights; and for me it is no reason why-because a wicked arrangement of society has set up conventional grades, and established artificial rights by which the people have been surreptitiously robbed, that such should longer continue; no, but that all should have equal rights and power, none wishing to

an application to Parliament to grant to Salford, a new police act, giving every male inhabitant of 21 years of age and upwards. a vote in the election of commissioners of police; and making the qualification for a commissioner to be the approval of a majority of the voters? I will, and for the following reasons, first, because the law of this land recognizes him as a man at that age, and makes him responsible for all his own acts.

old or young, is equally interested in the good and cheap government of their borough, therefore, we ought to have more mind and interest brought to bear upon this subject than the present franchise allows.

question it is the only sensible and rational qualification an honest man would look for. No upright individual would, because possessed of money (called wealth), no matter how got, whether by villany or tion, and the comfort, of the poor. What did it set trade, or any other species of gambling, thereby claim forth as the ground of objection to the granting of to himself rights which are denied to poor men; and honest men would scorn to have riches considered a this license? Let the following extract tell:qualification; they would much more value the good opinion of a majority of their fellow-townsmen. Question 4th.—Will you vote to stop all supplies of the police funds to the orders of the boroughreeve and constables, until they are all rightfully elected by the majority

of the people in public meeting assembled?

Yes, I would do all that lay in my power to stop the working of the present machinery, until full justice is done to the people; and for this reason, that when a ciation, as set forth in a printed address ' to the polibody of men have the power to elect or appoint themselves to important offices, and in defiance of the people too, whose servants they are, and whose business and money they have to manage, there is a strong probability that the one will be badly done, and the other will be recklessly and extravagantly 'jobbed' away. The only seurce of legitimate power is with the people in public meeting assembled, and never could it have of the kingdom; to establish circulating libraries; been wrenched from them but for their sluggish spathy to print such tracts and pamphlets as the association in not looking after their own affairs, together with that may consider necessary for promoting its objects; to unmanly, that revolting slavishness, that devotional willingness to fall down and worship 'rank,' that to be used during the day as infant, preparatory, and spaniel-like readiness to lick the dust from the foot high schools, in which the children are to be educated that kicks them. Is it not a lamentable fact greatly on the most approved plans the association can devise, deplored by all men worthy the name, that no sooner the last halfpenny, for if there was one halfpenny not have the people appointed one of their fellow-men to struction, and to be used of an evening by adults, for fill any effice, than they fall before it as to an idol, public lectures on physical, moral, and political science, crawling and cringing with servile meanness, and approaching it with humble submission; yet it is but a dancing, and such other healthful and rational recreacreature of their own creation; and no sooner do they tion as may serve to instruct and cheer the industrious find themselves snugly ensconced in office, than classes after their hours of toil, and prevent the formathey turn round to insult you, and trample tion of vicious and intoxicating habits; to establish upon your rights, and when you want them to normal or teachers' schools for the purpose of instructdo any thing for you, do you not say, "we reverently ing schoolmasters and mistresses in the most approved beseech you" to do so and so, and if you will do it we systems of physical, mental, moral, and political trainwill "humbly pray?" Out upon such abject slavery! ing; and to establish such agricultural and industrial

> will send them about their business. What are your parliamentary petitions but wretched samples of grovelsuch. These things have given arrogant power to are slaves you must be content to be treated as such. Question 5th—Will you do all in your power to give the people their rights in the election of Surveyors of Highways, which is now wrongfully usurped by the

body of Commissioners of Police? I will, as well because they ought to pessess them as I conceive they are the best judges of the fitness of the men who are to do their work; and the people ought to They are, as a class, tyrants to the heart's core instruments to do the tyrant's work, and having repudiate with supreme contempt, scorn, and indignation, They would sconer see society involved in all the these who blurt out: "You have offended against THE any man who offers his services and will not pledge himself to these tests, because they contain nothing that an honest man can object to; and he who does object, I maintain cannot be an honest man.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION, THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION. FOR 1843. BY JOSHUA HOBSON.

THIS Year's Companion will contain the greatest I mass of the most valuable Statistical Information on several Questions of Social and Governmental Polity ever yet given at the price. Next week we shall be able to announce the day of Publication, and give a List of Contents. The our whole carer we have inculcated, that their own price will be, as before, Threepence.

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1842. THE PEOPLE ARE IGNORANT-THEY

MUST BE EDUCATED. A very notable instance of the contemptible hypocrisy and damnable tyranny of faction occurred last week. Every one knows how the "ignorance" and "brutality" of the "lower orders" is harped upon; every one knews that the grand reason for whose anxiety for extended education we most corbe, not that the right is untenable, but that they are humanizing, enlightening, softening, and guiding, aristocracy and " higher ranks" by whom they refused the license, and let the treatment of your

of plausibility to the objection.

honesty in the objectors, every effort would have your intellectual faculties; let prudence, peaceful- praise. been made by them to remove the ignorance and ness, and determination. be the characteristics ameliorate the grossness which thus operated to the of your patriotism; and smile contemptuously at to battle the general enemy, we are happy to say elected in three different districts, with overwhelming hindrance of justice. But this was not the policy the "impudent and profligate" displays of factious that LEEDS has taken the lead. For many months of faction. The end being robbery and the means ignorance and vice, even though clothed with past have the "good men and true," been on the fraud, it was necessary that the "ignorance" and power. they will be cautious for the future how they excite the the "grossness" should be perpetuated that the pretext might remain. Hence the whole course of that legislation which draws the support of government the truth and value of Feargus O'Connor's remarks from the extension of the very "ignorance" and "grossness" complained of. Hence the nine millions yearly, wasted, to a great extent, upon idle and immeral blackguards in the shape of Now by way of informing and inducing our parsons. Hence the legalization of gin palaces, tippling shops, and all the other, the resorts of idle- pro. tem., in reference to the election of proper per- law. They refused to be parties to, or sancness, vice, and infamy: hence the munificent granting to the people of £30,000 of their own money for educathe national Government, and bring them upon their tion purposes, while a like sum is filched yearly from kness before the sovereign people; for really and truly them to buy breeches and garters for a German boy, local governments, and the local governments may be and £70,000 is appropriated to the making comfortmade to consist of the people, if the people will do their able of the Queen's horses; and hence too the fact duty; and the men of Saiford, I am proud to say, are that the gradual disappearance of that popular sense of their duty during the scrutiny of one of the ignorance and general grossness of taste and habit districts, when the villanous nature of the laws was before the spirit of intelligence and enquiry fills put in nomination, those five that have the greatest so forcibly illustrated by the distranchisement of them with alarm and rage to such an extent as number of votes shall be held in reserve, and These officials are in office now; and we challenge scores of their friends for the non-payment of a single renders concealment of their real character impos- whenever there occurs a vacancy, the candidate any party to say that they do not perform the duties

An application was made lately by Messrs. HETHER- votes to be called to the vacant seat, and so on in suc- They are, by their conduct in office, heaping honour INGTON, LOVETT, and others of the "New Move" Soci- cession until the last of the five should be called, if upon the cause of Chartism, which seated them at power, we will defeat them, and by this mode of attack ety for a music license to their Hall in Holborn, there should occur successive vacancies; but the Vestry board. It was stated that the object of the applicants was in all cases the rightful elected member to resume Huddenspield, too, has followed, in some degree, you any opportunity to judge of his fitness or unfit- lost by a majority of two; but that "majority" was tion; that music was included as a part of the education laid down in Mr. Lovett's book; and that it was one of the rules of the association that spiritous liquors should not at any time be admitted into to diffuse the blessings of moral and physical educa- his seat if he be able and willing to do so;" the example of Leeds. Some weeks ago, the new ous liquors should not at any time be admitted into
the hall; that even those who might hire the hall for
public meetings, must take it under that condition.

They responded to the verification that account, so long as it is evidently
by the Overseers of the Poor; and, when so met,
they did their business!

They responded to the verification that account, so long as it is evidently
by the Overseers of the Poor; and, when so met,
they did their business!

They passed a list of the working man; as an enemy to
cludes in its numbers one-half of Mr. Whitehead's own
they did their business!

Committee !!! district; early in the morning we called upon our public meetings, must take it under that condition. spirit of the organization. The people of the neighbourhood were in favour of and by acting promptly, and strictly in accordance with the application. The parties applying had no interthe members as a sanction for this proceeding if their own law (the Police Act) defeated them in the subspicious proceeding it sppointing of a chairman, which so much chagrined est or hope of profit to themselves, from the granting adopted; and we suggest to the members that their them that one of the party, named Jenkinson—a bright of the license. They gave gratuitously their labours. and exemplary specimen of Whighiberality—jumped up already established classes of their own member separately to his class leader, and so returned shapes and forms! In consequence of their meeting and demanded a Hallot, "107," says ne, "I don't like members for music and dancing; but they were de- to the sub-Secretary for transmission to Mr. Camp. the Huddersfield people are released from the ation, he had not the smallest reason for liking us; sirous of extending these humanizing benefits to all bell, the General Secretary. In localities where no burden of paid policemen, which for some years national degradation for us to submit to; and in him to "CHALLENGE" those who speak against him to who might choose to avail themselves of them, and class leaders reside, every member should himself they have had to bear.

and enlightenment, and morality, and ameliorated fraction of the Corresponding Societies' Act. habits, and extended education, would rejoice. It scribe liberally to the objects of such an institution Did they do so! Not a bit of it! The application was refused with contamely. It was characterised by the hired mouther who opposed it "professionally" as " one of the most impudent and profligate applications that had ever been made to a court."

Upon this truly "impudent and profligate" observation, a contemporary well remarks that "a judge has argued that a Chartist must have violent ever we can do so. intentions, because his principles will never be but through impudence and profligacy. The one National Charter Association plain to all. argument is parent of the other. The gaol, and not the music room, is the place for such people. The hard construction from the bench generates the

take advantage. hard construction from the bench generates the Question 3rd. Will you move or second a motion for virulent abuse of the bar; and the spirit of an ABINGER inspires the tongue of an Adolphus." Not only, however, was the application for this license opposed by the hired and mercenary blackguardism of this Mr. ADOLPHUS: it also assumed the more tangible shape of a written document in the form of a memorial from the vestry of the Secondly.—Because every individual, male or female, joint parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St.

George, Bloomsbury. Now, this "joint vestry" would, of course. consist of the "respectable" inhabitants of those And thirdly—In reference to the latter part of this parishes; the middle classes; the merchants, the shopkeepers, and the gentlemen; those who are most anxious for the improvement, and the educa-

"The said Henry Hetherington, and also William Lovett, and Benjamin Huggett, two other of the applicants, are members of a society calling themselves The National Association of the United Kingdom for Promoting the Political and Social Improvement of the Poor:' and the said W. Lovett is secretary to the

association. "That some of the professed objects of this assotical and social Reformers of the United Kingdom, are, to establish in one general body persons of all creeds, classes, and opinions, who are desirous to promote the political and social improvement of the fleshmongers; and the democratic cause has no enemies people, to create and extend an enlightened public opinion in favour of the 'People's Charter;' to appoint missionaries to visit the different districts erect public halls or schools for the people, such halls for readings, discussions, musical entertainments, tell them in a manly voice and manner, stand erect like schools as may be required for the education and supmen before your servants, and tell them you wish them port of the orphan children of the association."

Such are the grounds upon which the respectable middle classes base their opposition to the applica- laws. Any law, even the most tyrannical, can be If they really had a desire to "keep out the Tories;" ling slavery? a vile disgrace to any nation sending tion of Messrs. Loverr & Co., for a license to their made to bear either harshly or MILDLY, according and if they were sincere in asking all sections of down the moon with cords ! It is not in them. difference in the world between having reluctant masses with the mantle of that legislative power GEANCE of the law must be satisfied." which belongs to them. Nothing so much alarms. their unrighteous domination.

What lesson, then, should the people learn from this and such like occurrences! Should it not be the lesson of renewed perseverance and entire selfreliance? Should it not be the lesson which during work must be done by themselves; for that there is no hope nor prospect of their deriving extraneous assistance? No mistake is more stupid or more mischievous than that of those who tell us that the working-people cannot work out their own emancipation without aid from the middle classes. Every new incident confirms the truth that he who supposes that the middle classes ever seriously purpose to assist them, may be a kind-hearted and good-natured man, but is a very short-sighted.

unobservant, and ill-reasoning man. We say, then, to our "new move" friends, in

THE EXECUTIVE. PRESENT DIFFICULTIES REQUIRE PRESENT

WE direct attention to two documents elsewhere sens to fill up the places of those members of the

It will be seen that, including that "most improper person, Mr. Morling," nine persons have been nominated—Of them Mr. WATKINS declines to serve: so that only eight remains to choose from.

We think the suggestions of LEACH and CAMP-BELL, that :- " Out of the whole list of candidates

The Executive very properly require the votes of following manner, which made them writhe during the while:

[In Marc]: next meetings will have to be again least, some £3,000 a year! In him you have one who have called a public meeting, and given all an opportant this pompons challenge to the wished to do so in respectful accordance with deliver his vote to the sub-Secretaries. The votes least, some £3,000 a year! In him you have one who have called a public meeting, and given all an opportant this pompons challenge to the wished to do so in respectful accordance with deliver his vote to the sub-Secretaries. The votes they wished to do so in respectful accordance with deliver his vote to the sub-Secretaries. The votes least, some £3,000 a year! In him you have one who have called a public meeting, and given all an opportant this pompons challenge to the votes of the wished to do so in respectful accordance with deliver his vote to the sub-Secretaries. The votes of the wished to do so in respectful accordance with deliver his vote to the sub-Secretaries. The votes of the process, and save us, at the process, and save us, at the process, and save us, at the process.

[In Marc]: next meetings will have collect a public meeting, and given all an opportant this pompons challenge to the process, and save us, at the process, and save us, at the process.

One thing the Executive and their now assistants. was natural to suppose that the magistrates—the the Executive pro tem., will, of course, see to: that guardians of the peace and welfare of society- no return of votes be given for any candidate who would not only at once grant the license, but sub- may not happen to be a member of the General Council. We do not know whether all the candidates be on the General Council or not ; but if any man be appointed to act on the Executive Committee who is not a member of the General Council. it will not merely be against the law of the Association, but will vitiate the whole of the proceedings by rendering them illegal.

Nothing is more important than that we should

In hope of making all its meshes obvious to the quietly conceded by the aristocracy; and so a bar- most simple Chartist, we shall, now that the hubbub faction, he is a traitor to his principles of right and DIVISION and DISUNION, on the condition that rister follows up the logic to the conclusion that a is over, go on again with our articles on Organiza- justice. If he has not a vote, and yet neglects to Mr. Arthington's Committee should pledge Chartist cannot desire the legalization of concerts tion, making the whole system and working of our use all his influence to damage faction and promote meeting, and that "all sections of reformers"

TO THE FOXES AND THE GEESE.

ELSEWHERE our readers will find a most interesting report of a Complete Suffrage meeting, for enhancing the National Defence Fund. We give the report from the Evening Star; and we request particular attention to it. We especially request that all working men who have been by the specious representations made to them by the Sturgites, induced to run after them, will read this report. They see in the proceedings of this meeting an exact epitome of the whole Sturgite community. JOHNSTON and Chard are their own representatives, simple good, honest-hearted men, who think others like themselves, and who, therefore, give the STURGE men credit for sincerity in their "talk" about demo cracy and right: while HAMMENTS, the master tailor, and Durron, the gentlemanly President of the Bristol Sturgites, make manifest the real animus of STURGE and his co-workers in the "lead" of this Anti-democratic movement. If any confirmation had been wanting of the DELIBERATE character of the insulting "no" returned to White's committee, it is furnished in the proceedings of this meeting. defy any man to use his own eyes and watch the movement of the STURGE leaders, without coming to the same conclusion to which we have been driven that the whole thing is a snare, meant to decoy the people into the hands of the "extension of commerce more bitter or more watchful than the insidious foes who put on the garb of friends. Another proofif wanted may be found in the conduct of ADAM, the Sturge Newspaper Man, at Aberdeen, after Mr. VINCENT'S the Evening Star.

NECESSITY FOR THE CHARTISTS ACQUIRING LOCAL POWER. THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

WE have often endeavoured to press upon the Chartists of the kingdom the imperative necessity there exists, if they would make themselves respectable," FELT, and FEARED, to obtain possesto repeal and enforce the advice.

'authorities" have the administration of general

Whenever the Chartists have obtained possession nothing so much infuriates them, as the progress of of those outposts of general Government. from that intelligence amongst the people. With an ignorant, moment may they date the success of their general sottish, and brutish people, they could deal easily; endeavours to establish RIGHT. With unwilling adbut an intelligent, high-minded, sober, and moral ministrators of bad laws, a bad Government canpeople, is sure to give them much trouble to uphold not exist. Its power ceases the moment administrative support is taken from it! It must accomodate itself to the opinions and feelings of those who are to carry into force and execution its legislative Chartist eyes in the Council Chamber! To defeat the on his part towards the men in his employ. That

The Chartists can acquire this Local Power. It rests with themselves to put forth their hand, and almost undisputed sway in the Leeds Corporation averred that he had also exercised his influence in clutch it. It offers itself to their grasp. It is fairly since it was Reformed. To this end every dirty and It was averred, also, that the conduct of the managers before them, and within their reach : let them seize dishonourable means were used. Misrepresentation in his establishment towards the employed, was most it! Let them suffer no opportunity to pass of and calumny were resorted to. The power of the disgraceful. It was asserted that in some instances his putting a friend into office. Uproot the enemy from press to poison the minds of the Burgesses against his charge!! and that the father afforded no redress

has, we are glad to say, been acted on. Wherever with acts of incendiarism ! which charge, we un- and, as a matter of course, they came to be talked of it has been enforced, good, great good, has followed. It has brought our principles before the moneymaking sordid portion of the community in a striking and novel manner. It has stirred up character, and the prevention of his return by the that the feeling against Mr. Whitehead was so strong, the cess-pool of local corruption, and put burgesses of Hunslet, was a matter of so much im- that he had serious doubts as to the possibility of their the local birds and beasts of prey into fearful comupon us, and all the satisfaction the deputation could get was, "Oh, we can't enter into such an enquiry at denying to them the right of Suffrage is alleged to dially participate, go on with your good work of motion. It has upset many a nest of thieving vultures, and put the fattening brood to unexpected unprepared to use it with advantage to society the minds and passions of your fellows; permit not flight! It has taught those who have hitherto because of their defective education. The gross the stinking rampancy of power to affright you; treated us with supercilious scorn, and lorded it morial and waiting for sometime outside, was "No habits of the people—their intemperance and general you have testified your respect for the law, by answer." We then thought of taking our case before love of sensual and animal delights—though cer-appealing to its provisions; hold your concerts and has taught these that we are somebody; that we result. tainly not nearly so disgustingly displayed as in the your balls without license, for which you have been have a power within ourselves; and that we can deprive THEM of the plumes which they so proudly amenable to the law regulating the "civil and religious have been always most carefully nursed and pro- middle-class friends teach you how grossly you have toss and flaunt! It has produced a wonderful mulgated-have yet afforded too much appearance miscalculated in making these your "arm of change of tone towards the Chartists wherever it has strength!" while we again say to the whole people been put in operation! It has even brought those Had there been sincerity in the objection, and rely only on yourselves; acquire knowledge; exert who beforetime despised and reviled, to court and

In this gathering together of power with which watch, and suffered no opportunity of strengthening Town Council. their position to escape. They have manfully and triumphantly asserted their principles; and have gathered to themselves power and renown.

They elected the last Board of Improvement Commissioners. On that Board were several well known and unflinching Chartists. While the Board coninserted; one from the president and secretary of tinued to exist, those men did their duty to the the Executive, and the other from the Executive inhabitants who had sent them to administer the tion in any degree, class or party efforts for distinc-Executive committee whom tyranny has driven from tion or advantage. Under their auspices, public meetings were holden in the Town-Hall, at which good Chartist measures were almost nightly advocated. At those meetings the old hacks of party were put to the rout! and the principles of right and justice boldly and manfully asserted in the hearing of the "great" ones of the town.

They elected also a Chartist lot of Churchwardens-

Now, one would have thought this an application such act being in legal phrase, the act of "a part in due time give our friends all over the country who will stand up for, and maintain against all at which the "respectables," the friends of order, or division" of the society; and therefore an in- instructions how to proceed on that occasion, comers, the general interests of the general inhabi-It is a most important measure; and may be wielded to great popular advantage if we bestir was brought out as a candidate at a private meeting of some half score Whigs, after Mr. Hobson had of some half score Whigs, after Mr. Hobson had

Let the reader, too, refer to the account we this week publish as to the noble exertions of our friends in Salford. There is a lesson given to every Charties of the fact that in Salford. There is a lesson given to every Charties of the fact that in Salford. There is a lesson given to every Charties of the fact that in Salford. in Salford. There is a lesson given to every Chartist they would rather see the council chamber filled with in the kingdom! See that it be duly learned! and TORIES than see a REAL REFORMER there, in as duly practised!!

Tuesday next is the day appointed for the taking Mr. Arthington, who have introduced DIVISION of the election for Common Councilmen, under the and DISUNION in your ranks, for the purpose of Municipal Corporations Act. Every Chartist who securing the return of the Tory! Lose not sight of the fact, that Mr. Hobson publicly offered to leave resides in a Borough, has a most serious and solemn the decision of the question as to whether he should comply with the provisions of the law; at least when- duty to perform on that day, both towards himself STAND or RETIRE, to a public meeting of the inhabitand the cause he has esponsed! If he has a vote, ants of the Ward, called for the especial purpose of and the cause ne das espoused! If he has a votes, judging upon the respective merits and qualifications and gives that vote to swell the ranks of party or of himself and Mr. Arthington, so as to prevent the return of firm and undeviating advocates of should agree to "merge their minor differences" and universal justice and opposers of general and sec- cordially support the REFORMER thus fixed upon, to tional wrong, he is no less a traitor !

In the matter, too, of asserting Chartist prin- Arthington's friends HAVE NOT DARED to ciples at Municipal elections, the men of accept this proposal! That they have not dared to LEEDS have also taken the lead. On this occasion appeal in any one shape, to a public meeting in the LEEDS have also taken the lead. Un this occasion whole Ward! That they have not dared to take the many of the candidates for the "sweet voices" of sense of the assembled burgesses on their proceedings the electors have had to emblazon on their banners in any manner! Lose not sight of the fact, that the motto-Universal Suffrage. Others have this conduct on the part of the Whigs can only arise contented themselves with singing out "Complete are doing will not bear examination, and that

In this read and see the progress of Chartism!

occasion, satisfied with the mere utterance of the be made apparent; if he, or they, be not phrase "Universal Supprage," by those who look why not bring him before the public? Why not accept Mr. HOBSON'S proposal? Bemerely to the 1st of November as the day which is cause their cause is a bad one! Because they dare to seat them in the Council Chamber for three years; not face the day! Because they know that their and who, when there, conveniently forget all about | doings have deserved and excited such strong public Universal Suffrage and the Chartists too, except in the way of sanctioning the authorities in their measures of coercion to put Chartism down. They seem to have become "fly" to the "artful dodge" of the 1st of Nov. Chartists, and the 2nd of Nov.

For the right assertion of their own principles, it was determined that, at least, one man who was well known to the Chartists and Chartism : one man majority in their favour! They know they who was well known to all as a Chartist; who had have not the least chance; and this is proved fought and battled for Chartism through good and through evil report; whose whole life had been de- DATION to swell their ranks! Why should voted to a resistance of oppression, and the advocacy WHIG MASTERS be instructed to canvass the of right: it was determined to bring forward such a man as this, and return him tofthe Council Chamber, as the Chartist representative. Mr. Hobson was lecture, the report of which we have also given from the individual selected with whom to fight this tizans: and those who do so far forget themselves good Chartist battle; and the men of Hunslet had the high honour of being the first to offer to to the scornful gaze and deepest execration of their return him for the considerations just set forth.

great moment to both the Chartists and the Whigs. to the TORIES, support Mr. Arthington. But if On all former occasions the Whigs had contrived to you wish to have a man to represent you who possecure to themselves the Chartist support, under the sesses a knowledge of your wants and wishes; whose plea of "Union" to "keep out the Tory." "Merge honesty is unimpeachable; whose whole life has your minor differences" was the motto; and the been devoted to the advocacy and advancement of Chartists had faithfully acted on it, and returned the cause of RIGHT and JUSTICE. Vote for Mr. sion of those outposts to general government,—the for the Whigs Whig Councillors, when, without such local offices. The present is an opportune moment | Chartist support, the Whigs would have had to | During the past week, Mr. Hobson has also been flounder in the mire. This proceeding, then, of the started as a candidate in the Holbeck Ward, for Local Power is the key to general power. Local Hunslet, men was calculated to test the sincerity of reasons which are clearly set forth in the following Whig profession, and the honesty of Whig action. wealth it otherwise would not assume; but whilst you Hall. Is any thing now wanting to convince these to the views and feelings of those who administer Reformers to "sink their minor differences:" and gentlemen, and all other middle-class-mad New it. An expression of sorrow at having to put in if they were prepared to "do unto others as had Movers, that the effort to obtain honest assistance in a force the infamous provisions of an infamous law been done unto themselves," they were bound to democratic movement from the middle and higher goes a very great way indeed to procure the abro- cordially "unite" to return the single Chartist, in the same public meeting, deem it necessary, both as a classes, is as futile as would be the effort to draw gation of the obnoxious statute. There is all the consideration of the scores of Whigs that had been returned through Chartist support.

> Ah! no! Whiggery had not so read the call to "Union!" "Union" was all right when it served a former public meeting, holden in Messrs. Marshall's horrors and bloodshed of revolution than invest the LAW; and the law must be obeyed! the VEN- the Whig turn, and secured Whig men! but 'union" to return a Chartist !—Not so !

> > The appearance of Mr. Hosson as a candidate threw the whole Whig camp into commotion! Consternation and alarm prevailed on every side. ated as a candidate along with Mr. Cliff. The Factions had had a sample of Mr. Hobson's The advice we have given respecting this matter in its vocation, that it openly charged Mr. Horson a court of law, or be content to take the consequences. The destruction of Mr. Hobson's portance to the Whig faction, whose tool our neighbour Mercury is, that he laid aside his usual caution and brought against the individual whom he wanted to run down, a charge so tangible and so direct. that it can be dealt with in a courtof law; and that.

The following address from Mr. Hobson's Committee will enable our readers to see the present position of the Hunslet contest; and it will also point out to every lover of fair play in that Ward the manner in which he should exercise his vote, if he would avert the direct disgrace from ledging on him and his fellow voters !

TO THE BURGESSES OF THE HUNSLET WARD. On Tuesday next you will have to exercise the Suffrage the Law has invested you with, in the election of fit and proper persons to represent you in the

It behoves you to be mindful of the manner in which you exercise your privilege. The enormous lavish, and wasteful expenditure of the borough funds: the infliction of an expensive, unconstitutional, and unnecessary police-force; the heaping of salaries upon officials of twice the amount asked the desperate and disgusting efforts of PARTY to obtain party ascendancy in the council chamber : all these things call loudly for reformation; and they never can be reformed or put an end to, 'till the burgesses send men to that Council who will make the general welfare of the borough at large their entire study and sole rule of action, instead of seeking to promote class or party interests.

And, Burgesses, what are the claims and quali-

fications of the several candidates who have been

submitted to your notice, and for whom you are called upon to vote? There is Mr. Arthington. What do you know of him! Has he been before you, to explain his views on the momentous subjects on which he will be enabled to legislate, should he be returned! Have you had any opportunity of learning what he is? of ascertaining what views and opinions he entertains on any question connected with local Government? Do you know whether he is disposed to vote for the abrogation, or amongst the five who had the greatest number of ef their station with efficiency and in a good spirit. a great reduction, of the unnecessary day policeforce! Do you know whether he is inclined to put public meeting should be complied wit a stop to the wasteful extravagance that has to the vote, one-half of the Committee voted for it, and the lately been pursued in the Council Chamber ! In- other half against it. The Committee were equally deed, do you know any thing of him? Has he given divided! Tis true that the motion was stated to be ness for the post he aspires to? None whatever! obtained by two persons voting who were not members of

names from which the Magistrates are bound to Sovernmental extravagance, both national and local; Committee !!! as an opponent of every measure inimical to the welchoose Constables; and which list contains the names fare of his country; as a resister of oppression in despises and Defies" those whom he denominates of well known Chartist friends. But they did nore every shape; as an asserter of the rights and liber-than this: they rejected the police system in all its shapes and forms! In consequence of that meeting posed every attempt at their abridgment. In him posed every attempt at their abridgment. In him both "despises and DEFIES" those whom he designing calumniators," and "CHALLENGES them there is a shape and forms! In consequence of that meeting posed every attempt at their abridgment. In him both "despises" and "DEFY." The act of "defiances" you have a bold and uncompromising enemy of that unconstitutional and expensive Force which it is a proves that he does not "despise"! He affects, too, you have one who will do his uttermost to remove the "meet in public." This is mere affectation we fear, or obnoxious force from off our pockets, and save us, at the parties putting forth this pompous challenge would

tants of the borough.

Lose not sight of the fact that Mr. ARTHINGTON

the person of Mr. Hobson. Lose not sight of the fact that it is the WHIGS, those who are supporting the exclusion of the TORY for Hunslet from the Council. Lose not sight of the fact that Mr. Suffrage:" but in nearly every case, has the "Sufthey are afraid of popular opinion! If their man
be a good man; if he be a known Reformer; if his qualifications for the office of councillor will bear the test of scrutiny; if his knowledge of the local The Chartists, however, have not been, on this matters appertuning to the office he aspires to can indignation, that they dare not look the burgesses in the face!

BURGESSES! Will you submit to be so used in the hands of the Whigs, as to be made instru-mental to the return of a TORY for the purpose of keeping a real reforming PERRET from putting his nose into the Council-Granary where the Whig and Tory RATS are feeding and fattening upon your corn! Mr. Arthington's friends have not a shadow of a shade of success, notwithstanding their impudent and lying assertion that they have a large by the fact that they are resorting to the most desperate and despicable means of INTIMImen in their employ, if the Whigs have a majority to begin with? This has been done! It is true that some masters have, to their eternal honour, REFUSED to be thus made the cat's paw of paras to do the dirty bidding may rest assured that they shall not be forgotten, but shall be holden up honest fellow-citizens.

This was a step of no ordinary kind. It was of Ward, the matter rests. If you choose to be sold

TO THE LIBERAL BURGESSES OF THE WARD OF

The Committee appointed at a public meeting of your body to secure the return of Mr. Joshua Hobson, as a common councillor for the Ward of Holbeck, after he had been nominated as a candidate for that office by matter of justice to themselves and to you, to explain how it came to pass that that gentleman was submitted to your netice at all, and placed in such a position as to have a claim on your suffrages. It is quite true that at school room, two other gentlemen, Messrs. Cliff and Whitehead, were nominated as candidates. And it is also true that scarcely any one knew of the intention of the parties promoting that meeting to submit the latter gentleman to the notice of the Burgesses of the Ward. He was, however, so submitted, and nomin-

After the meeting, the Committee appointed to business talents, and of his mode of dealing with promote the return of the above two gentlemen, ascer-Faction's crimps, while he occupied a seat at the amongst the liberal burgesses, against one of the men tained that a very strong feeling existed in the Ward, Improvement Commissioners' Board: and from that they were asked to vote for-Mr. Whitehead. This sample they dreaded the opening-in upon them of feeling arose, it was stated, from alleged MISCONDUCT conduct was strongly characterised by those who had efforts of the Hunslet people was now the sole object of votes to give. They spoke of him as a REDUCER that faction, which has hitherto enjoyed the sole and of WAGES, not only in his own establishment, but his stronghold. Do this generally, and the victory Mr. Hobson was put in requisition; and, so well for the gross and brutal outrage, when apwill soon be our own!

and faithfully did the truth-telling Mercury labour pealed to! All these things, and many more of the same character, were stated to the members of Messrs. Cliff and Whitehead's Committee; derstand, he will shortly have to make good in generally. In fact this feeling against Mr. Whitehead was so manifest, that the Chairman of his own Committee felt himself bound to bring the matter before his assembled colleagues: and declare it as his opinion being able to carry him at all; and that it was a question as to whether it was not the most advisable course to withdraw that Gentleman from the field, and bring forward another against whom no such objections could be raised, as had been mooted and advanced against the man they had! Under these circumstances the individuals who now

address you deemed it necessary to bestir themselves! They knew of the feeling against Mr. Whitehead. They had no reason to be satisfied with him as a politician. They knew him only as a WHIG. They knew that the Ward of Holbeck was decidedly in the advance of ail other wards in the Borough, in political feeling. They knew that that feeling was essentially RADICAL; and they knew that if the Burgesses of Holbeck were properly politically represented in the Town Council. a 'Radical to the back-bone" would be their man. They knew also, that if the strong feeling against Mr. Whitehead ended in his defeat, it would also end in the return of a TORY! and anxious to prevent this, they determined to look out for a man whose general and local knowledge eminently fitted him for the office of Councillor, and whose ability and efficiency none could doubt; and against whose political and private character not even malicious ENVY herself could establish a charge Such a man we knew that we should find in Mr. Hobson. Aware of the dirty and treacherous conduct pursued towards our brethren in the Hunslet Ward by the selfish and dishonourable Whig faction, we felt in some degree bound to evince our public estimation of that conduct. All these circumstances pointed out a line of duty, and we pursued it. We applied to Mr. Hobson. In answer to that application he promptly stated that "every citizen is bound to obey the call of his fellow-citizens, when that call involves the performance of public duties which every citizen owes to

Upon this, we appealed to you. We called a public meeting of your body. That meeting was attended by many of Mr. Whitehead's friends,-one of the Chairmen of his Committee amongst the number. Those gentlemen pleaded for Mr. Whitehead; but only on the ground fof his having been nominated at the former meeting. And the result was, the carrying of resolutions, with only three dissentients, that Mr. Hobson should be placed in nomination; and that a deputation should wait upon Mr. Whitehead's Committee, to request them to withdraw that gentleman, on account of the feeling described above.

The result of that Deputation was this. A motion was made in the Committee that the request of the

In that placard it is stated that "Mr. Whitehead

We are also perfectly willing to submit to the decision and reasons of Mr. Whitehead's friend's; and the statements and reasons of the respective candidates themselves: we are perfectly willing to abide by the

head, we shall be perfectly content, and will labour heart and soul to keep out the TORY. And if it with in like manner as we are prepared to deal with

THUS THEN WE ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE to "meet in public" to consider the claims and qualifications of the respective candidates, on the condition that all parties will agree to be bound by the decision of such meeting. shall soon have an opportunity of coming to a just and amicable conclusion, and thus prevent division and dis-

nnion in our ranks. Mutual arrangements between the two committees for the holding of such meeting in the largest meeting room that can be procured, and at a time mutually convenient to all parties, can easily be made, if the committee who have put forth the "challenge" think proper to act upon their own offer. With them the matter

### Signed on behalf of the Committee. CHARLES CLUDERAY, Secretary.

Now, then, Chartists of Leeds! We have set forth to the whole world the work you have engaged in. Next week we shall have to report how you

to secure from the country at large, and from your consequent rejection of the BALLOT. Chartist brethren in particular, the high-commendation of, "Well DONE, good and faithful servants?" post, either in the Hunslet or Holbeck Wards; and that you will secure the return of Mr. Hobson in both, should the public meeting in Holbeck (which To Beavers and Correspondents. we opine must be called) decide on retaining him in nomination. This is a trial of strength. It calls for every exertion on your part. The course you have taken shews that you know your duty. Again we pledge ourselves to the country that you will gallantly perform it!

#### LIBERALISM.

There never was such a limping, "blethering anld bitch" as Liberalism. She always reminds us of an old hag picking up brambles in a wood, and now and then selecting a sound bit for a crutch to help her in her weary pi'grimage. The fragments that have been picked up by Liberalism, to aid her in her course, within the last seven years, have been numerous. At first she took the whole bundle of sticks, and called for "union among Reformers." By degrees, however, each fancymonger plucked the twig from the lot which did not exactly suit his taste, until at length the band got loose, and the union got slack. That undefined system of procuring aid was, for a party whose principles were so undefined. perhaps the best that under circumstances have been adopted. However, that awkward and querulous customer, public opinion, stepped in in an evil hour, and asked for something defined; and then after rambling through the wood, the "blethering auld bitch" picked up the Ballot, and for seven long years has she hobbled through life upon that crutch. The unusual prosperity of the years 1835, 6, and 7, rendered the public mind too calm for a "Free Trade" storm; but yet there being a party, and a very large one too, engaged in commercial politics in this country, and to whom money being easy in the market, and profits being great, this was no advantage so long as they were Joseph Warner. We have forwarded his letter to out of the market, or out of the treasury.

This is the party who, in times of general prosperity, are most put to their shifts to produce a good juggle. The word "loyalty" sounds uncommonly well in an old law-book, and "Church and State" cannot be surpassed in conception, while "our glorious Constitution" makes the heart of every man who is blessed by being born under it, jump out of his mouth. Yet, notwithstanding and nevertheless, do we feel assured that a minister out of place and a young spark who has been accustomed to live on other men's labour, out of bread, are, the one and the other, very far from being worshippers at the shrine of any one of our three great blessings. And sure are we, that if the Liberals were impressed with a belief that through revolution alone they could be restored to office, they would set to work to-night, before to-morrow, to lay the foundation of THE "CHARTIST HEARTS OF OAK" next week. revolution. The less a party seeking for power can Halifax. - John Dennis, James Walsh, Isaac Crook, promise or need promise, the better, and better still if it may be undefined and yet satisfactory. Having, then, disposed of the questions of the Suffrage and Annual Parliaments in some previous articles, we shall now proceed to comment upon the Ballot. For seven years the Ballot has been the Liberal talisman, the Aaron's rod of Liberalism, which was intended to have swallowed up, not only all other questions, but all thought. It was the "silent friend," and was generally enforced with a wink or a nod, and an "AH! GET US THE BALLOT," and THEN YOU SHALL SEE WHAT YOU SHALL SEE; -nay, those who have watched Liberalism in her course will now cast back a thought, and recollect the magical effect of the word Ballot, in the House, on the hustings, or on the platform. When the PATRIOT was questioned and driven into a corner by some honest hand-loom weaver, the fugitive always found his crutch at hand; and when anxious to escape too close an examination, he in general put HENRY HEARDING, MONMOUTH.-His letter, with its an end to it thus :- My friend, and I am proud to call him so, though poor—(cheers.) Ay, I would go further, and call him BROTHER-(long and protracted FAILSWORTH CHARTISTS send us a notice of a public cheers). Aside,-but only at an election. My brother, I say-(renewed cheers)-has very properly interrogated me upon many abstract questions of complicated policy; and so difficult is it to give what may be considered a satisfactory reply, without going into the whole question of our financial relations, foreign and domestic policy, free trade, and the whole of our monetary system, together with the question of taxation—(hear, hear)—so difficult, I say, would it be to separate those great N and vital, and all important questions, that I feel assured my very excellent friend will receive, at my hands, an exposition of my political creed in one word, and which, in my opinion, and I should hope, indeed, in the opinion of all present, may of every Reformer in the country, will be considered by my friend as embodying all, and that word is THE BALLOT-(loud cheering, followed by waving of hats and clapping of hands, which lasted for several minutes). Now, who but has seen that sickening farce acted over and over again, by liberal jugglers, who, lacking talent or honesty, sought a substitute for those in a mask to cover such deceit! Before we enter upon the question in detail, we must offer one word upon the importance that the "Black-place Association" attach to "Triennial Parliaments." These short-sighted politicians, in advocating Trienzial Parliaments, in preference to Annual Parliaments, say, " What, would you dismiss a servant, just as he was beginning to learn his business!" Now nothing can be more silly, inasmuch as nothing can be more certain, than that a servant who had done his work honestly for one year, and who, though uncultivated, yet showed a disposition to learn and be honest, would be continued in his situation from year to year. A master seldom discharges a good servant; and, in truth, those political novices appear to think that annual elections would compel the constituent body to make a clearance every year; while the effect would merely be to give the right of removal, if circumstances justified it. With Triennial Parliaments members would play the sinner for two years, and the saint for one year. With annual elections, they would ape the honest man to insure a continuance of office, well knowing that punishment would speedily follow delinquency;

holden for the trial of political offenders, too

But Mr. Whitehead and his Committee have CHALBut Mr. Whitehead and his Committee have CHALBeedy justice would be done to them. We have so
LENGED to a public meeting. We accept their CHALbanished the thought of abandoning any one point
banished the thought of abandoning any one point

ford-street, Manchester, will give 1s. 3d. in the
pound, for all work done by him, to the further-LENGED to a public meeting. We accept their CHAL- banished the thought of abandoning any one point LENGE. We are willing to put all the questions in dispute to the decision of a public meeting of the of the Charter, however, that to suppose such a inhabitants of the Ward; publicly convened, for the thing as the triennial juggle making way is nonsense. especial purpose of considering them. We are per- As to the Ballot, then, we ask what the millions feetly willing to appear before such public meeting, and are struggling for? Is it not for the vote! And there state our reasons for the part we have noted. of what use would the Ballot be to them until they of that meeting, whatever that decision may be, after first got the vote. Oh, says" the blethering auld bitch. hearing our statements and reasons, and the statements royal tradesmen and liberal tenants of illiberal landlords, and many good fellows who are not allowed to have a will of their own now, would all vote liberally decision of that meeting after this, whatever that deci- if they had the Ballot. They would, we con ess it,-that is, liberally towards themselves, but If it should be a determination to support Mr. White- most liberally towards those who are seeking admission into that sanctuary of which they are now should happen that the decision of the meeting should in the exclusive possession, and of which the Ballat be that Mr. Whitehead shall retire and Mr. Hobson be would be the Cerberus. Yes, give the electors the supported in his stead, we shall expect to be dealt mask, and then see their face who can. Let them have that watch-dog for their house, and then enter it those who can lay claim to the present franchise, but none other. Establish this mode of conspiracy, and then, indeed, would all hope of acquiring the Suffrage, or of extending it, be lost, and for ever. The Ballot with the present franchise would be If the "CHALLENGE" was not all "capour," we individual protection against a general right of

scrutiny, while the Ballot with the Suffrage would be a general protection against individual interference with the disposal of a right. As long as the "cestui qui trust" must have a trustee, so long must the accounts of the trustee be rendered in open court; but once let the minor take the management of his own affairs, and then he may act secretly, or dispense with secrecy, as he pleases; and for our own part we are of opinion, that Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, Payment of Members, Equal Electoral Districts, and no property qualification, would so far destroy unjust interference and sordid dependency, that were the Charter passed, whole and entire, after a short trial, Englishmen would proclaim its triumph What say you? Will you so exert yourselves as in the open recognition of its principles, and the

We shall have a word or two more to say upon this subject, which we hope to illustrate with a few We pledge ourselves that you will! We pledge striking anecdotes, illustrative of the rettenness of ourselves that every man of you will be found at his this last of the "BLETHERING AULD BITCH." -Evening Star.

JOHN NEWHOUSE, BIRMINGHAM, calls upon the Council resident in Birmingham, Dudley, Stourbridge, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Tipton, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, Redditch, and Worcester. to take immediate steps to call a delegate meeting at Birmingham, to take into consideration the state of the cause, and to act with prompti-

HUDDERSFIELD CHARTISTS.-If they will take the trouble to read the organization they will see that their nomination of persons to the Executive is altogether irregular and invalid. They have no power to nominate at all; that is the province of the sub Secretary to the National Charter Association. He can only nominate one, and that one must be a member of the General Council. The Chartists of the town may canvas the merits of parties whom they think fit for such an office. They may determine upon some one whom they think ought to he nominated for Huddersfield. But it is for the sub-Secretary, and not for the Chartists of Huddersfield, to nominate. Shall we ever have reiterated often enoughour imploring that now, when the twin fiends of despotism and treachery are so very rampant, the people will at least use a little of that caution which costs nothing! Why does not every Chartist read the plan of organization and acquaint himself with its provisions? There is certainly no excuse for any man being ignorant of it when it may be bought for a halfpenny.

EDWARDS, after naming parties who have been instrumental in widely spreading democratic knowledge, says, "I think we ought now to act. Could we not purchase various articles of food, &c., from our own friends, they allowing ld. or 2d. out of a shilling for the support of victims' families? Could we not open stores in various places, so as to prevent the money going into the hands of persons who would transport or send us to the villanous model prison for being Chartists? I have been asked by many persons when I think we shall all work more together in the good

the proper quarter. YORK CHARTISTS.—We cannot insert their memorial. We have quite enough of prosecution on our hands just now. Everything they say is perfectly true; but there are injudicious modes of fulminaling truths, of which, we think, this memorial to be an instance. Our movement has got far beyond big words-they may rest assured that scolding will produce no effect upon the enemy. He is much too hardened for it. Our cause will be much better served by the firm, but temperate, assertions of its principles, which sharacterise deep thought, than by the chullitions of

deep feeling. ILES DEBBAGE will see that the sum sent is acknowledged this week. If sent in time it would have been acknowledged last week. The fault was not ours-but his own. T. CLANCY.—His letter to Mr. Rafter is too long

for insertion this week, unless we had had it a day sooner.

William Hanson, and Joseph Thornton call on their late Chartist friends and associates to rally again, and let the banner of freedom float proudly in the breeze. They meet for the present, until a room can be obtained, at Mr. Joseph Thornton's, Barum Top, every Monday, to receive subscriptions for the Defence Fund, and in any other way promote the cause.

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, of course, had no expectation that his letter would be printed. We are not to be led unnecessarily into personal broils-though we purpose to be much more free and prompt in opposing the beginning of mischief than we have heretofore been. Past errors are now past remedy. It may be that those who committed them through haste, may have learned wisdom in the school of experience. At all events, it will be soon enough for such a note of warning as he calls for to be given when it may be needed to do good or prevent mischief. At present it could do neither of these things, but would certainly do mischief; and that, we think, Mr. Doyle must know.

enclosure, was duly received, and has been forwarded as desired. meeting in their room, but do not say when it is

to be held. BRIGHTON.-Mr. Sandy begs, on behalf of the Committee appointed to consider the propriety of establishing a Brighton Charter Electoral Association, to thank Mr. Wm. Garrond, of Ipswich, for his kind communication. Also to enquire whether Alr. J. Sweet, of Nottingham, has received, through him, any communication from the said committee; and, if so, to request him to

favour him with a reply. ATHANIEL MORLING.—Mercy on us! what a tower- John Watkins. ing passion he is in because one of our last week's correspondents thinks him "an improper person" to be one of the Executive! Poor fellow! It has almost killed him. How he does bluster about "that blackguard (!) assertion"-"villain"-"deliberate lie"-" written by one of your own base tools"-" Challenge you and the whole of your satellites"-" base assassins"-" you and all your myrmidons"-" slanderer! and liar!" John West..... Macclesfield .... and a heap more of the most choice flowers of Rhetoric! Steady, steady! good man, and let David Ross..... Manchester..... the wind blow on you till you cool. Mr. Morling concludes his elegant epistle by "DEMANDING" the name of the party who wrote to us stating his opinion that Mr. Nathaniel Morling is "a most Richard Han-N. Morling ..... Brighton ......... Harler ton. improper person" for the office of Executive Committee-man. Now we beg to tell Mr. Nathaniel Morling that we " give no reasons on by him to be published with his letter. He knows Mr. Morling well: has known him long. He is a councillor, resident in Brighton, and agrees with his fellow-councillors, whose resolution we published last week, in thinking Mr. Morling "a most improper person" for the important office ling takes much pains to prove that they are right in their opinion. Our correspondent did not express his opinion without giving reasons for it. His name is no secret; and we have no doubt that Mr. Morling knows it as well as we do; but we shall treat Mr. Morling's bullying as we should that of any other man. We give from Mr. Morling's letter the following sentence:— As to his being a councillor of the As. sociation, I dare assert it is a deliberate LIE! and that no councillor in Brighton penned that sentence." The man who could write this, with the published resolution of the Brighton councillors staring him in the face, proves sufficiently that he is a "most improper person" to sit on the

Executive Committee.

made her letter unnecessary.

ance of the Chartist cause.

R. T. MORRISON Writes—"You will excuse me for suggesting that the publication of the names residence, number of family, and punishment of the different parties who have fallen victims in the recent crusade against Charlism, would be very acceptable to the public. I have heard many inquiries respecting it, and in consequence have taken the liberty of making this suggestion; and in my opinion if it was first published in the Northern Star, and afterwards in the form of a tract, it would have a wide circulation, and would be a very useful companion, and enable any one to 'show up' justice in England." [We quite agree with our correspondent's suggestion, and will be glad to receive the necessary information to enable us to act on it.]

SHAW.-For their own guidance, as an independent body, the Chartists resident in his locality, may adopt whatever bye laws they please: but as members of the National Charter Association they must abide by the plan of organization and by that only. Observe, however, that they may act as members of the great national body, and also as a distinct local body; but care must be taken not to confound their movements in these two distinct capacities, the one with the

H. CRONIN writes to inquire what has become of the Chartists of Newport, in Monmouthshire? Peter Righy sends us an extract from a communication in a Scotch newspaper, with a reply thereto, and several documents, testifying his efficiency as a Chartist lecturer. We cannot interfere. His reply should be sent to the Paper which inserted the attack. If the Editor be a just man he will insert it; if not, we fancy Mr. Righy will not have suffered much harm from any attack in that quarter.

OHN LOWERY, of Ballyhaunis, Ireland, would be glad to know if Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Manchester, received a letter from him dated the 12th inst., and enclosing sixpence for the Defence Fund. BRADFORD.—We have been asked both this week and last, as to our Correspondent at this place. We cannot answer anonymous enquiries on this

MR. HUDSON, OF CARLIRLE, AND MRS. ARTHUR. son complaining of the conduct of Mr. Arthur in his own parcel, containing Mr. Hudson's, extended to all with the exceptions above named. was inclosed in that of another agent, "Major D Urban, and a second detachment of would have done, had he followed the example force of 350 men. now set him by Mr. Arthur. We adopt this plan of inclosures to save the agents expence; and it is rather too bad if our efforts to serve the agents be frustrated by the paltry jealousy of "two of a trade." This letter of Mr. Hudson's is the fourth we have had from him on the subject ; and our Clerk has written to Mr. Arthur

to them the propriety of staying away.

Plate is delivered.

	FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUN	D.		
		£.	B.	d,
From	three Chartists, St. Andrews	0	0	6
-	Norwich, per M. Debbage	1	15	.0
-	Wellington Foundry, Leeds	0	10	51
_	Leeds Chartists, per James Haigh	ŏ	8	2
_	James Haigh, collected at the North			
-	East Ward meeting	0	5	3
	Stockton-on-Tees, per T. Davison	0	10	0
	a few friends at Kirkinch, per S. Mar-			
•	tin	0	3	8
	four Pullers, Vale of Leven	0	ĭ	0
-	the Chartists of Sowerby	ŏ	8	6
~	ditto Brigg End, Mill-bank	ŏ	3	ő
~	a few friends of the Tailors' Society,	•	•	•
~	Dartford	o	5	1
	the Chartists of Silsden	õ	9	ō
~	ditto Newcastle-on-Tyne	ĭ	o	0
~	a few friends at Tredegar	_	12	ŏ
~	the Chartists of Belfast	0	19	ŏ
~	a few friends at Kilburnie	õ	8	ō
~	Dudley, collected by Messrs. Rankin	•	٠	•
~	and Wright	0	8	10
	1 7 7 3	•	2	0
	the Chartists of Hunslet, per R. Wal-	•	-	•
~	ker	^		1
		0	6	
~	the Chartists of Leeds, per Benjamin		-	D
	Knowles	0	7	6

Fryer, Halton ... J. M. G. Callander, Perthakire the Chartists of Croyden ••• a few friends at Frome FOR MRS. M'DOUALL. From Norwich, per M. Debbage ... FOR T. B. SMITH. ... ... ` ... 0 0 POB THE DEPENCE OF MR. ELLIS, IN THE POTTERIES. From the Chartists of Sunderland.—proceeds of a raffle for a pair of shoes ... 0 6 0 few friends at Sunderland ... ... 0 2 0

FOR MRS. HOLBERRY. From the Chartists of Rotherham ... FOR COOPER'S DEFENCE. From a person in Dunfermline agreeing with Mr. Cooper in opinion ... 0 1 6

NOMINATIONS FOR THE PROVISIONAL EXE-RESIDENCE. T. M. Wheeler 2432, Temple-bar Trewbridge, Reading, Salisbury, Bristol, Fig-Tree-Lane, Sheffield, & Huddersfield.

P.M. Brophy. Late of Dablin ... Arnold, Ouseburn. and Fig.Tree-Lane, Rancliffe Arms, Notton-street, Birmingham, and York. Long Buckby and John G. Dron. Lambeth Huddersfield. Wm. Cuffay .... 409, Strand. Three Doves, London Fig-Tree-Lar.e, Shef-... Fig-Tree-Lane, Sheffield, and Hudders-

Edward Clayton, Huddersfield .... Huddersfield.

Brother Chartists, the above are the whole of the nominations which we have, officially received. We see by the Northern Star, of October 22d, that Mr Beesley has been nominated at Newcastle, and Mr. Clancy at of Executive Councillor; and truly Mr. Mor. Brighton, but we have received no notice to that effect. It is now our duty to call upon you to proceed immedistely to the election, and return those men whom you may judge, under t'ne peculiar circumstances in which your original Executive is placed, to be most calculated to benefit the caw se, and maintain in its integrity that organisation which has hitherto been both a shield and

a sword for ov\_r defence. WILLIAM CUFFAY. JOHN GEORGE DRON. JAMES KNIGHT. THOMAS M. WHEELER,

(Secretary.) N. B. All returns must be sent to the Secretary, on and that before a SPECIAL COMMISSION, to be SUSANNA INGE. The liberation of Mr. Campbell has duly elected to fill up any vacancy or vacancies, which at that period may exist in the original body.

PORT NATAL.

SUBMISSION OF THE BORRS. The Cape papers contain the details of this. The South African Commercial Advertiser, with its extracts from other papers contains the mass of the intelli-

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

"Her Majesty's frigate, Isis, arrived in Simon's Bay on Sunday last from Natal, bringing back part of the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Cloete, commander of the late expedition, who immediately proceeded to head-quarters. On Monday the troops marched from Simon's town to Cape-town, and in the afternoon of Monday the following 'Government Notice' was issued for the satisfaction of her Majesty's loyal subjects :--

"'His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct the following information to be made publicly known.
"Lieutenant-Colonel Closte left Port Natal on the 21st ultimo, on board her Majesty's ship Isis, and arrived in Simon's Bay yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a portion of troops sent to reinforce the detachment under Captain Smith, and has reported to his Excellency the dovernor the final cessation of hostilities between her the number of the enemy killed on this night is eati-Majesty's troops and the insurgent boers-no further mated to be one hundred and thirty, and seventy hostile demonstrations having been shown by them after wounded. There were ninety killed of them in one the troops under Lieutenant Colonel Cloete's orders kraal, by shells from the howitzer. were landed.

" The emigrant farmers having made a solemn declaration of their submission to the Queen,-having released the prisoners, whether soldiers or civilians.having given up the cannon captured, as well as those belonging to themselves, and having restored all public as well as private property seized by them,—the him by the Governor, granted a general amnesty or free pardon to all persons who might have been engaged in resistance to her Majesty's troops and authority, with the exception of Joachim Prinslo, A. W. Pretorius, J. J. Burger, Michiel van Breds, and Servass van Breda.

"'He further declared, that all private propert should be respected,—that the emigrant farmers should be allowed to return to their farms, with their guns and horses—that they should be defended from any attack by the Zoolahs—that the tenure of their lands should not be interfered with, pending the determinatien and settlement of Her Majesty's Government—that beyond the limits fixed for the military occupation, their existing Administration and civil institutions We have received a letter from Mr. John Hud- should not be interfered with till the pleasure of Her Majesty should be made known—that the Caffres should detaining his parcel of plates which we had | not be molested in the occupation of the lands on which taken the liberty of inclosing in Mr. Arthur's they were settled at the date of the arrival of Her parcel, with instructions to charge Mr. H. his | Majesty's troops, subject to such future arrangements proportion of the carriage charge. Mr. H. says as may be made for general security by Her Majesty; he is willing to pay such proportion : but that Mr. | and by subsequent article appended to the conditions of Arthur flatly refuses to let him have the parcel this surrender, the Lieutenant-Colonel, in consideration on any condition whatever. This conduct of of Mr. A. W. Pretorius having co operated in the final Mr. Arthur, if it be correctly set forth to us, adjustment of the articles of surrender, and of his peris most improper; and arises, we fear, from sona humane conduct to the prisoners, and his general business jealousy. Let Mr. Arthur reflect that moderation, included him in the amnesty which he had

> "By command of his Excellency the Governor, "'J MOORE CRAIG.

"'Acting Secretary to Government 'Colonial-office, Cape of Good Hope, August 1, 1842.'

"Some time last year the Government received infor-Mr. Arthur to do that which is right; to give mation that a party of boers from this colony had at tion of 24 head, and we had very unfortunately only up the parcel, and take from Mr. Hudson his tacked, or were about to attack, some native tribes in one waggon-load of biscuit up from the point before it proportion of the carriage fee. If he does not the neighbourhood of the colony with whom we had was taken, On the night of the 30th of May the enemy to this, we shall be under the necessity of established friendly relations. He in consequence pushed made all preparation for beseiging our camp, and on the charging him with the parcel of plates at full forward towards the menaced tribe, a detachment of next morning, being the 31st, they commenced a dreadtroops from Graham's town, and warned the boers ful cannonading on our camp. They had their guns ROBINSON, DARTFORD.—There is certainly no law against committing the intended violence. To this the pointing in every direction towards the camp, namely, to compel a man to "uncover" at an interment. beers replied in a letter dated the 21st of February of one 18-pounder, two six-pounders, one 12-pounder, two daily, for each adult Passenger; who will be allowed Propriety of demeaneur dittates the necessity of the present year, in which they informed him, not for complying with custom in this particular: for the first time, that they had renounced their allegiance they had some handicraft men among them that unwhen sorrowing friends and relations are assembled to perform the last sad office dent state, and would deal with the natives and others as over the remains of humanity, once dear they saw fit; that they were forming connections in came here first. They fired 160 rounds from their guns, Liverpool before one day of the time fixed for and kind, it would be bad taste indeed for Europe, where they had no doubt their cause besides showers of musketry, the first day; but, thanks sailing. any individual to outrage their feelings by would be favourably considered; and with many be to God, they did very little harm, only smashed such an indecorous exhibition of bad manners opprobious charges against their abjured Sove. the sides of the waggons. We had only two guns,as the thrusting of himself upon their notice during reign's Government, they signified to him that one 18-pounder and howitzer, and they were going the the performance of the ceremony for the burial of they were ready to defend with their blood what whole day at the enemy. The 18-pounder dismounted the dead, with his hat on. We think that if they had gained by their blood; that it would be individuals had not learnt good manners, or they better for him to mind his own business than to meddle have, like the Quakers, consciencious objections to with them, and were his most obedient servants. In taking off their hats at such a time and under this stage of the negociation a detachment of troops, such circumstances, ordinary feeling would dictate amounting, we have heard, to about 240 or 250 men. were pushed forward under Captain Smith to Port HE PORTRAIT OF T. DUNCOMBE will be given to all Natal, distant from head-quarters at Graham's-town our Subscribers on November 19th. They will be about 600 miles, through savage or desert countries, in the hands of all the Agents by November 16th; intersected by upwards of 100 rivers. Having sur-The charge for the Stur on the day the mounted the perils and privations of this toilsome Portrait of Duncombe is distributed will be the journey, Captain Smith, with his little army, arrived same as the charge for it on the day the Petition at Port Natal in the beginning of May. Having signified the presence of Her Majesty's troops to the boers, he received from them, through their General and Commander-in-Chief, A. W. Pretorius, an order to withdraw without loss of time from their territories, as they were no longer British subjects, but an independent republic, under the protection of the king of Holland. A collision, of course, ensued, in which Captain Smith was defeated with the loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of about one-third of his whole force, with a suitable proportion of guns and stores. Having drawn around his little camp a sort of hedge of waggons, strengthened with a breastwork of earth and a ditch, he now prepared to act on the defensive till reinforcements should arrive from the celony, whither he had despatched a bold and trust-worthy messenger, named King, who, by great good luck, eluded the enemy, and informed the Lieutenant-Governor at Graham's-town of this rather unpromising state of things at

> "From both ends of the colony reinforcements were despatched without loss of time. Indeed, there was little room for delay, as Captain Smith was besieged in his rude camp by an overwhelming force, by which he was effectually cut off from all supplies and from all

"He was shut up in his intrenchments on the 24th of May; and from that period, with the exception of a few days' truce for burying the dead and negotiating a little, he lay under an incessant fire by night and day from the guns and musketry of the boers to the 26th of June, when he was relieved by the force sent from the colony under Lieutenant Colonel Cloete. He had been reduced to half rations and the use of horseflesh, tough and scanty, with execrable water. Lieutenant-Col. Cloete entered Port Natal, and, under cover of the guns of her Majesty's frigate, Southampton, auchored ontside the bar. He was received with showers of balls from the boers, who, however, soon disappeared and left the expedition to discharge its functions at its

"What those functions were may be gathered from the 'Government notice' printed above." The following letter from one of the soldiers engaged under Captain Smith, gives perhaps the best account of the proceedings:-

" British Settlement, Port Natal, July 3. " Dear Friends and Comrades,-I am happy to state, with the greatest satisfaction in the world, that I and arrived. the other two buglers still survive, after being snatched from the jaws of death. I must say that the troubles of this wicked world were nearly over with us all here. I suppose you require a statement of what happened since my last letter from Natal, but this I hope you or gate. On the 25th the frigate came in sight, and fired any of the boys won't expect from me, as it would be two guns and three rockets as a signal to us, which impossible for me to send the whole of what happened, were answered by us with one gun and one rocket, to

am not in a very fit state to write at present.

a flotilla of gunboats, each boat bearing a howitzer

a flotilla of gunboats, each boat bearing a howitzer

placed in her for throwing shells; all the other boats tingham, Kirkheaton, pened after our arrival here. For some time the boers were laden with the troops. At one o'clock, the troops were very peaceable, but at last they commenced to set off from the different vessels under the frigate's ateal our cattle, and to take our herds prisoners. The fire; the gunboats led the van. and it was very handcaptain sent to them for the cattle, but they would not some to see all the boats sailing up the channel, send them back. We were after getting our two 18- each having its standard waving in the atern. The pounders mounted, one at the camp, and the other at enemy now commenced a strong fire on the beats from the point, where our provisions and stores were, and a their guns and small arms, but without much effect. detachment of fifteen men; four gunners, one officer, a The frigate now opened a formidable fire on the enemy sergeant, and two corporals, was left there to protect from her forecastle and poop, broadsides from her them. The boers were seen on the morning of the 68-pounders. The boats also kept up a dreadful fire, 23rd of May, in very large parties, on all sides of the pitching shells every moment. The frigate's heavy fire in print at Twopence each, or the whole may be had woods, showing themselves to our camp now and again; made such openings in the woods among the enemy neat in Cloth, two vols. Nine Shillings. but the captain opened our guns on them from the camp, that they were soon conspicuous to the troops, who The 18-pounder made great openings among them, and kept up a heavy fire of small arms on them. The put them to disperse for that day. The next day, being shells from the boats swept the enemy from their thaniel Morling that we "give no reasons on least the Morling that we would the Morling that we make the Mor consultation among the officers to attack the Dutch Our 18-pounder kept up a heavy fire on them as they to throw in shells. The men left our camp at eleven troops now made their appearance through the woods o, clock, the night being clear and bright, and arrived towards our camp, and took twelve rebels prisoners close to the enemy's camp at one o'clock. The moment All the rest fied. Oh, heaven! what a joyful sight to the enemy perceived them in front of their camp, they see we were once more inhabitants of the upper world! fired such a dreadful volley of musketry on our men No tongue can describe, nor pen can write, the joy we that it made a great many intervals through the ranks. felt in meeting the Grenadier company and the 25th Our men commenced a file-firing, and kept it up very Regiment here. We gave three hearty cheers that rent all sides, and the howitzer from the boat sent well-directed shells into the camp; but, notwithstanding allthis, the enemy kept a heavy fire up, their number was so great; they were cutting off our men very fast, and anything else. But some made well of it. We took meat, it was very little wonder, for they had ten times our number. After about an hour's engagement the enemy's rice, brandy, wines, pigs, and every kind of poultry, and fire began to slacken very much. and the captain incooking utensils. I have now the satisfaction to feast tended to charge them, but when he saw he had so few on their sumptuous food for the long starvation they te charge, he declined, and thought proper to retire gave me. The enemy is making fortifications up the home to the camp. You must understand that where country at their tewn, leat the troops should follow the action was fought was close to the sea, and it being them. All the troops here are kept busy every day

gence on the subject. From that journal we give the Many of our men fell victims to a watery grave, at the camp, when the enemy made a dreadful charge on the camp on all sides, but they were repulsed with great loss. You may say, my boys, this was one of the most horrible nights I ever witnessed in my life, from ten o'clock until clear daylight in the morning. In this night's action the killed and missing were seventeen and one officer; wounded twenty-four, one captain, one subaltern. The next day the enemy brought been driven out with the tide; so I intend to finish with the affair of Congella, or the Dutch camp, and I

and the next thing they had in view was to engage the Lieutenant-Colonel, acting under the powers vested in half an hour's engagement, they captured it, but not late." without losing a great number of men. Our small detachment, as I mentioned before, did their endeavour to keep it, but they were soon overpowered. There were only one serjeant, two corporals, and fifteen men, and four gunners. The artillery fought well, until two of them were killed, and two wounded. The two that were wounded spiked the gun before the enemy came up to them, and when they saw the gun already spiked, they drew their knives, and ripped them from the bottom of the belly to the throat. They took all the rest prisoners. There were only one corporal and one private wounded, but the four artillerymen were killed Now they had us completely blockaded by sea and land. They also went on board of the two vessels that were lying in the harbour, and took about thirty Englishmen risoners, and bound them in irons, with a strong guard over each vessel. It happened very fortunate that the officer belonging to this small detachment was find all Steerage and Second Cabin Passengers with up at the camp on duty, or else he would have been Bread, Flour, Oatmeal, and Rice, and three quarts taken prisoner also. The Dutch chief sent many letters of Water per day. All other descriptions of Provito the captain, entreating him to quit the camp, under sions to be found by the Passengers. the following circumstances :-To pay the sum of £10,000 to the Dutch Republic; te

pay the damage done to them : and further, to give up

all our arms, only 12 stand that he would allow to each vessel to guard us down to Cape-town He wanted to send us in the two vessels that were lying in the har-" Major D Urban, and a second detachment of the bour; but this proposal only made onr captain smile, who had more honourable feeling about him 25th, were to leave Port Natal on or about the 25th ult., and he sent him back word he never would do any than to detain it, which he might have done, and leaving Captain Smith in command of the post, with a such thing. This made the imperious chief bluster out with great execrations, and said he would starve us to death, and burn our camp. The captain, knowing now they had three guns of ours in possession, knew very well they would soon visit our camp, and blockade us, and keep us from getting any provisions or water. As "For people at a distance, who may not have all the the water was pretty far distant from the camp, he points of Cape history by heart, it may be necessary to ordered the Engineer officer to make intrenchments all observe, that this is the conclusion or present state of round the inside of the camp, and build a breastwork privately, to get the parcel given up, an affair that has agitated Southern Africa for many up against the front of the waggons, the way it would but without effect, or this public notice months.

would not have appeared. We now desire "Some time last year the Government received informant had the whole of our cattle captured, with the excepone of the 6-pounders the first day, and the howitzer Who have a regular succession of First Class Ships killed a great number of the enemy with her shell. The enemy now dug entrenchments at the distance of 100 Baltimore, and Quebec. yards from our camp, all round, for their small arms. and to save themselves from the fire of our camp. Here, now, I may mention that we were no longer inhabitants of the earth, but of the under world, living in subterraneous caves or caverns, or sepulchural tombs. Our situation now was surely miserable, and we could get no water, only running in danger of being cut to pieces going for it outside of the camp by the enemy's fire, for that was the only time they kept up a strong fire. On the third morning of the siege the enemy sent us a flag of truce to our camp for the purpose of sending our women and children, sick and wounded, on board of the vessels in the harbour, and that they would be taken good care of; but this was only policy of them te find out how many were disabled, that they might make an attack on our camp. None of the women would go, only Mrs. Lonsdale, and the captain would not admit of any of the sick to go, and said he would nail the flag to the masthead before he should ever give them the satisfaction of surrendering. Our provisions now were getting very scarce, and the enemy shot most those who may not be anxious, the distance preof the cattle we had in the kraal, to keep us from living, if possible. All the oxen we had now left alive were killed immediately to make 'biltong' of, lest the enemy should destroy any more of us. The enemy still kept up a formidable fire every day on the camp—upwards of 100 rounds every day. We were living now on six ounces of biscuit-dust and half-a-pound of biltong. Our coffee and sugar were all out in like manner. This only kept the human frame from failing; and this was not all; after the biltong was all out we were obliged to feed on herse-flesh. This was very disgusting at first, but hunger obliged us to make use of it. To finish the siege, and not dwell longer upon it, the enemies kept their guns going for 16 days on our camp, and then brought them down to fortify the point against the reinforcement that was and Funerals. coming up, for they were well aware that King had made his escape, and that he would discover all, Although the guns were taken away they still kept us in by their small arms. The Captain now determined to level some of the intrenchments belonging to the enemy in the dark of the night, and sent off twenty men and two officers. They went on their hands and feet until they came on top of the enemy. They were all asleep only the sentry, who fired and shot Mr. Prior in the heart. This alarmed all the rest, and such a dreadful carnage never was heard tell of before. Our men fired and charged them with bayonets, and muzzle to muzzle; the Dutch shouted for mercy, but o course got none. They drew their hunting knives, but they only killed two and the officer, and our men killed every one in the intrenchments, in number about thirty-six, and then returned to the camp. If they had waited much longer the whole of the enemy would have cut them to pieces; but they were in good time here. We remained here until the reinforcement

"The Grenadier company arrived here on the 24th of June, on board of a merchant schooner, but she had to beat about the harbour until the arrival of the friand I think it much better to leave it to the testimony let them know we were in distress and where we lay. of the Graham's town journals, as it would take up On the morning of the 26th, being Sunday, all preparathree or four quires of paper, and I can tell you that I tions were made to effect a landing. The frigate formed allowed to partake of catables, but not to meddle with the Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester. flour, bread, tobacco, coffee, sugar, butter, cheese, tea, rice, brandy, wines, pigs, and every kind of poultry, and cooking utensils. I have now the satisfaction to feast a spring-tide, our men were up to their waists in the making fortifications round our camp, and at the point water, and as soon as a man was wounded he fell or harbour. We expect to follow the boers up the into the sea and was drowned, for no person could country in a few days. There are about 700 men here offer any assistance at the time, for the enemy came in close pursuit after us; we left our dead there the fresh guns the frigate brought to proceed up the sixth son of the late Mr. William Wass, grocer, of the manner. The manner of the late Mr. William Wass, grocer, of the manner of the man Tuesday, Nov. 8th, and those candidates who have into the sea and was drowned, for no person could country in a few days. There are about 700 men here obtained the greatest number of votes will have been offer any assistance at the time, for the enemy now, with the 25th and ours. They are mounting all in like manner. The most of the artillery were swept country with a strong force of men. The Caffres are this town.

from the guns; out of eighteen gumers, there were burning and destroying all their small villages, and twelve cut away killed and wounded. The officer of putting every one of the enemy to death they come the artillery received a shower of balls in the body across, and bringing us dozens of cattle every day. (three in the head and four in the body.) He was in All our sick and wounded are on board a ship to forthe act of firing the gun at the time. The gun-oxen | ward to Cape Town, and there are a great number of were all shot away, and it was impossible for the men them. All the waggens that were damaged are taken to swim and draw the guns, as the tide was so full in. to pieces and put on board a ship to go to Algos Bay to be sold by suction. Captain Lonsdale, with family, is perishing in the water. We had not long arrived home on board to join head-quarters. I am sorry to mention to you that your old friend Cartey dropped dead in the intrenchments on the morning of the 16th.

"JOSEPH BROWNE."

"During the siege the boers fired upward of 700 shots from the Cand 18-pounders, besides keeping up an incessant firing of musketry. Though the siege up our dead; they could only find twelve, and the and three wounded on the side of the English; but on artillery officer. We buried them in a large pit con- the part of the Dutch, there is reason to believe many venient to the camp. The other five men must have more. Lieutenant Molesworth, with 20 men, made a sally out of the camp one night during the latter part must say it was an unfortunate thing for our guns to before they were aware of it, the boers being all fall into the enemy's hands, besides a great number of asleep. Of 20 boers, not two it is said escaped. The of the siege, and fell upon the boers in the trenches English, however, paid dear for this by the loss of Mr. Prior, a fine young officer, who with two privates was killed on the occasion. Before the camp was relieved they had eaten all their horses, and were upon the most wretched pittance of spoiled bread, which they intended should enable them to stand it out twenty "The boers now seeing that our guns were already in their hands that were left behind previous to the action ately fired guns and threw up rockets, which were at Congella, and so many of our small detachment cut answered by the besieged. The captain on board off, thought proper to cut off all communication by land; sent a flag of truce, requesting that a medical man with comforts might be allowed to proceed to the camp. To point, and capture all our provisions. Accordingly, on this Pretorious answered, that all communication with the 26th morning, they engaged the point, and, after Captain Smith had ceased, and that it was now too



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More Poung Patriots.

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DEATHS.

On Thursday last, the 20th inst., at Sowerby, near Thirsk, John Swarbreck, Esq., aged 88.
Same day, at Thirsk, Mr. John Little, late superintendent of police in that town, aged 48.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION. (From the Evening Star.)

Union, after which he called upon Mr. Johnston to

propose the first resolution. hir. Johnston, on rising to address the meeting, complained of the smallness of their numbers on an occasion like the present, when a meeting is called to appeal to the sympathies of our fellow-men, on behalf of those men who had stood se nohly up for our rights, but perhaps I condemn them rashly, as the meeting was originally intended to have been held last night. It was, perhaps, owing to this that the meeting was so Other arrangements by the parties belonging to the Hall had prevented them holding the meeting last

duty, and the duty of all friends of true liberty, to frage Usion. contribute to the National Defence Fund, thereby enassistance at the ferthcoming trials." He (the speaker), was not in connection with that body, who had suf fered, yet he agreed with the bold manner they had advocated the right of free discussion; and in order to alleviate their sufferings he saw but one course, viz, to come forward with the smallest mite. But the case to yourselves:—it might come to their turn. Their very act of meeting there that night might bring asso of that evening. them under the han of the law. If this were the case homes, and subject to like treatment, we would wish week. that some friends would come forward with their its principles. It mattered not to him what mult be left the room quite satisfied with the dish set before siding at the Cheltenham Union workhouse. I was had to find with any man; he came forward now on them. would not do to lose one single friend at present-not ings for the return of that gentleman. the humblest individual. There could not be a more melancholy-acene, than a man dragged from the bosom of his family, and immured within the walls of a dungeon for tesching the truth, and spreading its principles

throughout the land, and then to be deserted by his friends. Let me ask you to look at trial by jury. Is the weaver tried by his peers—his equals—when placed in the dook before a middle class jury of yeomanry and middle-class shopkeepers, who have never once witnessed the scenes that the poor weaver at the bar to give the occasion all the pomp and circumstance imagi. plain of being ill. He worked his whole turn when he has been familiar with? I ask, does he not require nable, and accordingly preparations were made for a got up. When it was my turn to follow him on the the assistance of those whose principles are identical splendid soires to come off in the Temperance Hall. Adwith his own? Compare his case with that of the arise mission one shilling. It was to take place on the tocrat-a peer on arriving at twenty-one years of age evening of his arrival, and all their energies were at by an accident of birth, he will be tried by his peers, work to get up a good attendance; but notwithstandby those who have lived and moved in the same scenes ing all their exertions the number who attended did as himself. He appealed to the sympathies, and, after not amount to 300, and proved to the party that any pointing out the treatment of the prisoners, and of mevement not supported by the working men is com-John Frost, who was kept an exile, for fear that he pletely powerless, as they are now the only party capawould be a rallying point for the Chartists. By a re- ble of wielding public opinion. There were several view of those trials that had already taken place, he local speakers at the soires, but all the dependence of found that the prisoners were much benefitted by the the evening was upon Mr. Vincent. His friends were

out his speech, of which the above is but an outline. party; the money-lovers contending for sixpence of He resumed his seat by proposing the above reso- admission, and those who were anxious for a full at-

but just patriots of the people's cause.

for, and knew as much about what was and what was him only in that capacity.

The attendance at the Tuesday's lecture was very full, he wished he had the strength of a legion to crush the being from nine to ten hundred. tyrants for ever; it makes no difference what association

for the purpose of subscribing funds for a certain

The Chairman stated, that it was a meeting for the purpose of raising funds for the defence of the Chartist prisoners, and to be forwarded to the General Defence Fund, to the Evening or Northern Stars offices for that Mr. Hamments-Do I understand that this meet-

ing emanates from the Council of the Complete Suffrage Mr. Johnston stated it did; that Mr. Newman, baker. had met Mr. Griffiths, and asked him if they, the Sturgites, were not going to do anything for the defence of

Chartist prisoners, and the Council had at their meeting Mr. Hamments did not know that the Complete

Suffrage Union had but one Council, and that sat in

Mr. Johnston-The name Council is given to the general committee, as it is illegal to have more than one Connail.

Mr. Hamments did not think that the object of this meeting had anything to do with the Complete Suffrage Union, of which he was a member; he did not agree with the plan of raising money for such purposes; he had seen money collected in Bristol before for such objects, and as he did not agree with the manner in which this money was expended, he would move an amendment; he condemned the conduct of the men who had burned and destroyed property in the north, and had they attained their object by physical revolution, a counter revolution would have to be got up before a twelvemonth was over our heads, for the purpose of upsetting the tyran y they had established; they did not require to go far for a precedent, only to a neighbouring country, France. He totally disagreed with the late scenes of riot and plunder that had taken place, and thought the parties richly deserved punishment; he protested against the body having any thing to do with it as council or committee; let it be done by parties apart from the association business. Mr. H. was met by frequent marks of disapprobation, and sat down by proposing a counter resolution.

Mr. Johnston explained, and pointed out the absurdity of coupling the names of the Chartists with the outbreak. They had been seized while promul-

rights. He would withdraw his amendment, and simply ask for his protest to be entered. He considered

the leaders aiders and abettors. -Mr. Chairman, I should like to see a meeting got up Complete Suffrage ! and sat down amidst in mense something like a meeting; none of your hole and corner cheering.

doings; let a good meeting be called. sent to the Mercury; but he could not be answerable sentatives at the same meetings, let as the question had for the editor's curtailing of it, and Mr. Dutton had been put in a fair spirit by Mr. Macpherson, he would

been aware. Mr. Chard-Mr. Dutton had not attended, and he mode, and would try and get it brought before the was surprised that Mr. Hamments had not expressed Council for their reconsideration. his dissent, as he was present on the committee, and

cannot bear to see such things—such upstarts. I hate presume to tamper with the glorious principles of not wish us to stop any longer. He made no complaint. such d—d sneaking ways. What right had they to justice laid down in the People's Charter.

All he said was overheard by the governor. I should forge his name. I do not like such things. I am de- Mr. Adam, of the Aberdeen Herald, then rose, and have liked to have remained longer, but the governor sirons that a fund should be got up; but I cannot agree proceeded to defend the proposed plan and the Bir- did not appear to wish us to stay longer. Three weeks with such conduct. Who is to collect the money? I mingham Council in adopting that plan, but found it can hear my friend Mr. Simeon's voice. (The speaker impossible to proceed, so great was the disappropation

amused the meeting.) I hate such d-d doings. Is it fair to make use of my name? Who gave you leave to for his injudicious rems rks.

Mr. Dutton. Mr. Dutton-Who ar e you, you d-d rascal, to de-

mend my letters? (The aproar was such that we were not able to follow the speakers, for three or four were speaking at Mr. Chard moved that this day week Mr. Dutton pro-

duce these letters, : and retract his expressions, and apo-Mr. Dutten was willing to meet and defend his con-

duct, and prove the charge of forgery.
Until now the members of the National Charter Assonight. He then read the following resolution to the dation who were present had not interfered, all the meeting :-" That this meeting consider it to be their foregoing speakers being members of the Complete Suf-

Mr. Simeen regretted, that on an occasion like the abling the advocates of the people's rights to provide present, parties should have introduced matters perfectly trelevant to the business before the chair. He had brown the time when had he done less than that, parties were ready to pitch him head foremest from the platferm, for introducing subjects for which the meeting was not called; the meeting being called for a specific-object. Though he had been termed violent, he

Mr. Copp here recommended the propriety of calling -if they were torn from their families, from their another meeting, or adjourn this one till this night

The Chairman accordingly adjourned the meeting pecuniary assistance, with what they could afford. He till that night week (the meeting at no time sent. did not struggle for the name of the Charter, but for amounted to more than seventy persons.) Several

principle. The man who remained silent on the present occasion was an enemy to his cause. The assist -At the meeting of the Complete Suffrage Union, an hard labour. I frequently saw Charles Beale there. I ance of every man is wanted now. Some might object address was passed by the meeting (Mr. Dutton, pre-first saw Beale there on the 15th of April. He looked and say that the money was given to parties who were sident, in the chair,) to the Whig member for Bristol, very i!l. He was then working on the wheel, he was interested in the prosecution of the individuals; but he Mr. Berkeley, to be presented at the Agricultural Show. would ask, where Frost would have been had he not Mr. Berkeley did not come to the show. Mr. Johnson. employed counsel? He would rather see a Chartist as secretary, drew up the address, and attached the I think he continued at full work on the wheel for six come body forward and defend himself—he admired name of Mr. Dutton, as chairman, without allow—weeks after that He gradually get worse. He comthe spirit of such a man. At the same time there ing him to sign his own name. The address was formight be a legal point, that would be defined by those warded to Mr. Berkeley, and he wrote a reply to Mr. who made the law their study, and the prisener would Datton, with whom he is personally acquainted, he weeks. I saw him passing through the yard several in all cases be the better of engaging a legal person. It being the chairman of trades meetings, and other meet-

> MR. VINCENT'S LECTURES. (From the Evening Star.) ABERDEEN.

The Complete Suffrage Association of Aberdeen having invited Mr. H. Vincent to visit this city, determined wheel, between five and six o'clock. I heard him comemployment of counsel, and he implored the people not highly satisfied with the manner in which he acquitted to desert the leaders now, but rally around with re- himself, but impartial auditors said he had failed to newed vigour, and by subscribing the smallest mite, support the high character as a public speaker) which show that persecution rouses the spirit that is within had been assigned him. It had been understood, you, and that you still are the friends of the persecuted, although not mentioned, that Mr Vincent would lecture on the Tuesday, and there was a considerable struggle Mr. Johnston was repeatedly applauded through- betwixt the inquisitiveness and the ambition of the tendance for one penny. After a good deal of cogitation Mr. Chard, boot and shoemaker, on rising to second it was settled by a sort of compromise, the price being

ignorant of the crime that the prisoner was to be tried accredited advocate of their principles, and to deal with

Mr. Vincent commenced by an account of his own tioned, but for what was he banished, for what was he an account of the Sturge Conference, held at Birmingcondemned? Simply because he was the opponent of ham, and the reasons which influenced their decisions Lord John Russell. Mr. Johnson had so fully, so ably, in adopting the six points. Mr. Vincent then showed and so much better than him, laid the subject before that he had laboured hard in that conference to have and the walls, and the walls, saying he them, that he should not take up their time any longer, adopted the name and all, but this he did not carry. He alike. but call upon them not to flag, not to be disheartened, then adverted to the Nottingham and Ipswich elections, but to put their shoulders to the wheel, and let them see and dwelt particularly on the success which had attendthat we are men trying to regain our rights; let us ed his addresses in the latter place, and the opposition show a bold front, and let every man assist. It he had met with from a clergyman of the Established was with great pleasure he seconded the resolution. | Church, whom he (Mr. V.) mimicked most successfully Mr. Hamments, master tailor, Redcliff-hill, Bristol, to the great amusement of the audience. He (Mr. V.) wished to know if this was a meeting of the then referred to the Leeds Mercury, regarding some ar-Complete Suffrage Union, or of a few individuals ticles which it contained against the principles of complete Suffrage, and more particularly an argument therein swer any questions or meet any objections that might be asked or brought forward on the subject of his lecture, and sat down amidst considerable approbation Mr. James Macpherson then rose and said that he

did not stand up for the purpose of opposing or finding fault with anything that had fallen from the speaker during the course of his lecture, nay, he highly approved of the greater portion of it; but while he approved of what had fallen from the speaker, he wished to draw the attention of this meeting to some of the acts of that body, of which Mr. Vincent was the accredited organ, namely, the Birmingham Council. in the address issued by whom, there were several paragraphs dismetrically opposed to the sentiments which had fallen from Mr. V. during his lecture. Mr. M. then read the fellowing passage from the address:

unjust, and in direct violation of the principles they some time in May he came in and left in June. I had The blood appeared to have dripped about the place, deavoured to elicit an acknowledgment that he would sought to establish. He further observed, that the been there a mouth before he came in. I never knew and the stains covered about a square foot of the individual who drew up this absurd and contradictory document, might be honest; and, God forbid. that he wheel and knew of the indulgence granted to the above. should charge him with dishonesty, if his intentions I did not apply, as I did not perspire so much as I did were pure; for he would rather that two knaves should the first fortnight. The wheel was hard to work. I him, and he made an objection to his doing so, as he the man (though a stranger to him) should not squander escape with the character of honest men, than that one should have preferred being locked up in a cell, for, had not served his apprenticeship, but I bore no malice his money at the places he had mentioned, and that he honest man should, through his instrumentality, be although it was cold, I should not have worked all the towards him on that account. I never threatened to should receive it "when he came to his senses." branded as a rogue. But if he was honest, it was plain flesh off my bones. It is not having food enough to punish the prisoner in the hearing of Mr. Cunningham. that he had allowed his feelings and wishes for a union keep ourselves up that is the great thing there. I have his master. between the middle and working classes to run away seen Beale's hands dirty, as though he had been picking Police constable Hobbs, 174 S., said—I remember with his better judgment. But while an excuse might be offered for an indi-

gating the truth, and he was not aware that the Defence who had adopted that address; they had shewn them-Fund went to defend any but Chartists. The cat-selves utterly incapable of conducting any great and I was sent for three months. I had three small children the prisoner's house, and obtained the strap produced. an hour's time." Witness made some inquiries respectbreak was a strike for wages, and the men were driven comprehensive movement by the adoption of such a in the workhouse. I was short of work, and they would to do what they did. He was not an advocate of physical; contradictory and inconsistent address. He (Mr. M.) not allow me anything out; so I went in search of some. violence, but he considered that the men that had done had no intention of opposing the complete suffrage I was taken up at Gloucester, and committed on a charge | yellow marks upon its body of long standing. There and went into the parlour along with the presecutor. what the leaders of Chartism had done ought to be sup- movement if confined to its proper sphere; on the con- of leaving my children chargeable to the parish of Cheiported. He alluded to such men as M'Douall and trary, he considered such a movement as in some meaothers—men who were to be tried for sedition, and he sure necessary to meet the prejudices of the middle was anxious that the fund should prosper. He did not classes, whose class-pride prevented them from receiv- judge, pretty correct. care whether it was a Council or not; the meeting was ing the truth. But while he would (Mr. M. continued) decidedly a meeting of the Complete Suffrage Union, so far give way to their prejudices as to lay aside the scarcely able to walk. name of the Charter, by those who were willing to do Mr. Hamments wished to enter his protest in justice. so, he could by no means consent to sacrifice one iota of nothing to do with the death of Beale. He thought the men to which Mr. Johnston had alluded the principles therein contained. He would never were to blame; they, the Chartists were the ringleaders; allow them to diverge off at an angle from the paths of sixteen off. The wheel goes forty-eight paces, or twice they were the promoters of the bloodshed, rapine, and rectitude, frittering away one principle after another. round in a minute. plunder that had ensued, and had the time that had No: he wished them, after having given up the name, been lost, and the money that had been thrown away, to be kept by the force of a powerful and well-directed been devoted to the moral and intellectual improvement | public opinion—to be kept moving in a direction | I know if I had applied to Mr. Curtis I should have had of the people, that would be the means of obtaining our parallel with the great Chartist movement. Mr. Mac- one. I don't think he would injure any body. pher: on then concluded by asking Mr. Vincent if the Newton-I do not say this because Mr. Curtis is gave the prisoner a good character during six years plan for electing the proposed Conference, contained present. One man was very ill, and they corded him that he had been in his employment. The witness in the Address of the Complete Suffrage Council of up to the wheel, and beat his head against it as long as added, that, the day after the prisoner was examined

affairs. Who is to collect the money? I think that it Mr. Vincent, who had been nodding assent and to the deceased Charles Beale. is strange that no notice of this meeting should have approbation during the speech of Mr. Macpherson, then By the Coroner—I have known the visiting magisrese to reply. He said he had not been present when trates to come round, and the governor has asked the The Chairman of the meeting stated that the meeting was submitted to the Council, and had not been present when the address was submitted to the Council, and had not been present when the address was submitted to the Council, and had not prisoners if they had any complaints to make: but had to decide whether the punishment inflicted therefore, an opportunity of expressing his sentiments they were afraid. If anything was said very little attention was paid to it, and they made it out to be a pack on its merits, and although he was satisfied that the meeting the address was submitted to the Council, and had not been present when trates to come reund, and the governor has asked the prisoners if they had any complaints to make: but had to decide whether the punishment inflicted by the offence coment in the prisoner was justified by the pr Mr. Johnston-The object was stated in the notice and non-electors would agree and elect their reprenot been present as he ought to have been. He had just give as fair an answer, and that would be just been absent for five or six nights, or he would have what had already been given to a similar question by Mr. Sturge, which was, that he disapproved of the

Mr. Macpherson expressed himself perfectly satisfied

the Conference proposed some time ago at Birming-

diamissed.

NORTHLEACH PRISON. (From the Cheltenham Free Press.)

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON CHARLES BEALE. had never made use of the language that had been made of Charles Beale took place at the board-room of the Union Workhouse, at eleven o'clock on Friday. Mr. Rowland J. Ticehurst, clerk to the Board of Guardians, attended officially by order of the Board. the Cheltenham Board of Guardians were also pre-

> sent to Northleach House of Correction on the 14th of April, and left on the 7th of July. I was sentenced to doing full work then. We were not allowed to speak to one another. He appeared very weak and poorly. plained of being ill. He was taken under the doctor's charge, and did no work for about a fortnight or three times. He looked very ill. I never spoke to him. He went towards the mill house. I have seen him frequently. He had no particular heavy loads. Two people were carrying them in a basket that would contain about 80lbs. He was on one side and a man assisted him. It was only occasionally I saw it. We are not allowed to look round. At the end of three weeks he was put on the wheel and did half work. He was taking pills at the time. They were given to him by the under turnkey just before we got off the wheel he told me he was ill, and unable to go on with his work. I never heard him tell the under turnkey (who was always present), the surgeon, the governor, or the head turnkey. He never complained defended the prisoner. to the under turnkey when he was carrying potatoes; I did not communicate complaints to anybody.

Charter Association, thay were Chartists, they were his him by the Tories and others, to obtain his influence and the cell. The water lay in puddles. I have known a learned gentleman than gave an outline of the evidence said, "I won," and laid the cards on the table, and friends, and they are your friends. Frost had been men- assistance in support of their cause; he also gave gallon there at a time. I have been shut in the cell he proposed to lay before the jury, and expressed his showed us how he had done it, by cutting the cards and with the water.

pied by Newton and the deceased Beale. The floors, After the jury had heard the child's statement, corrobo- The prisoner betted half-a-crown, and won The other

a shutter. It was not glazed. There was a wooden they had brought the prisoner there to answer for his try to get it from him, and give it to the poor, and or conveying, to any individual more land than is nelieve we were not allowed to shut it. There was officers had not only taken the child that had been ill- all the black ones." He took out about two thirds of another opening at the back. There was a shutter used into the workhouse, but had likewi-e received un- the black ones, and put them into his pocket. The 20,000 dollars, and in no case to exceed 500 zeres. If we made any noise in the cell, we should be prisoner. used, that it would be unjust to give the working classes | punished. There was no glass to this opening, We | Eliza Gavan, a poor, attenuated-looking child, was | will not; I will spend it all. When I draw the full the vote, as they were the majority. Mr. V. condemned left the night cells at six o'clock in the morning, and placed near the bench and sworn. She said—The pri- amount it will be £800, and I will then return home." the vote, as they were the insported. Air. V. condemned the right cents and as a vector and as the remained a quarter of an hour or the property of the proper for half an hour while we had our dinners. We re- few evenings before, he beat me about the head with it to him." The other man then produced the cards, cause and effect. Holding in their hands the STOREstopped until eight. We had not much supper. That feet in length, was here exhibited to the Court.) I ger to me. I will bet you any thing you like," and he sities subdue their love of freedom. They will flood we ate at dinner. It was given out to us in the morn-laid down two sovereigns. I laid down two sovereigns. I laid down two sovereigns the halls of legislation, sent there by the votes of their ing. A hungry man might eat all his bread at break. "welted" me. The blood ran from my head. He also also. The prisoner then cut the cards, and the other dependant tenants. Then rapacity and wrong will fast, but we were not allowed to do so. Each was took up my clothes, and beat me with a strap about the man won. The other man proposed a bet of five assume all the due forms of 'law and order''—then obliged to put half his leaf outside the cell to show he body. The reason I was punished was for blowing my sovereigns, which were placed on the table. The prihad not eaten it. We were very hot when we came off nose behind the door. He beat me about the back, and the wheel at six. We never came off without a good every where e se. sweating. My shirt was very wet from perspiration, especially when I first went to prison. I never had a He did not use it to punish the other children with. I other man won. Prisoner kept saying to the other, dry shirt to put on, either to go into my day cell, or had been living, until within some months, with my "What a lucky man you are." We carried on betting M. then read the following passage from the address: dry shift to put on, either to go into my day cen, or man deem noting, that would some months, with my carried on betting grandmother, at Ballymena, in Ireland. She died, and till I lost one £5 Bank of England note, one £10 Bank my father fetched me home. My mother was Nancy of England note, and forty six sovereigns. The other efforts for forcing individual opinions through the power plained to any one there of my shift being Quin. I had sores upon my head, and was begging man then said, "Wait a bit till I go to the back-door." of numbers must be avoided." Mr. Macpherson said, so wet. I know one young man whose shirt about when my father fetched me home. the portion of the address he had just read was in direct opposition to the opinions promulgated by the speaker that evening, and were in perfect unison with the turnkey and he had a dry shirt given speaker that evening, and were in perfect unison with to him twice every day for about a fortnight. The William Webb examined—I live at No. 2, Henrythe articles in the Leeds Mercury, to which the lecturer under turnkey did not abuse him for it. The young street, Portland-town. The prisoner and his family and so strongly and so justly objected. Mr. M. then man was only in for a month. The shirt was brought lived there. I saw the child run out of the house, foldrew their attention to the mode of election in that by the under-turnkey without grumbling, and appeared lowed by the prisoner. I afterwards saw bleed on the Beale apply for a clean shirt, although he was on the boards. potatoes, I have never been at Northleach or any prison | the child being brought to me on the 26th of September, | prisoner Rule in the lobby, and he (prisoner) said to

Mr. Curtis said the evidence was, so far as he could By the Foreman-I was very ill when I came out, The Coroner said that his state of health could have

Mr. Curtis-The complement of men is eight on and By the Coroner-I have no reason to suppose that if I had applied for a dry shirt I should not have had one.

have broken his neck. The Coroner said that was not evidence in reference

Reale. was in good health before he went to Northleach. In consequence of some information I had from a discharged prisoner about my son's health, about two months after inspection, and, after his committal, I, in company with the wife of Joseph Guilty was returned. Rowley, went to Northleach. We had a magistrate's order. We walked there and got to the prison about before he left, I received a letter as from the governor,

deal while I was there. He had about half a three- very severe sentence would have been passed upon reasonable, and temperate lecture, besides attending two forge my name? (The spear or there stepped forward to for the depositions contained a series of cruelties or three other places. He soon became a marked man, torge my name? The was rounded by mr. Logge, who defended the point of three other places. He soon became a market man, the table, and showing som a letters, he accused Mr. Johnston, we understood, of fergery.)

The was rounded the turnkeys brought him a box of which would make every humane man shudder upon and, consequently, had his body-guard of green dragong water. One of the turnkeys brought him a box of which would make every humane man shudder upon and, consequently, had his body-guard of green dragong intollerance, charged upon them by Mr. Adam, pills. He was in bed in the hospital. I did not see reading them. The hands of the Court were, however, constantly at his heels; and as cool and biting sarcasm belong. The was intollerance that the hospital and sited as a proof that they had a state of the same home. The hands of the Court were, however, constantly at his heels; and as cool and biting sarcasm belong them. ohnston, we understood, of fergery.)

Mr. Doyle here whispe red to the chairman that he and cited, as a proof, that they had agreed to allow him afterwards until he came home. I saw him three tied, and, although their better feelings spontaneously The Chairman (Mr. Evans) opened the meeting by had a right to the letters, hat they were the property of reading the objects of the National Complete Suffrage (Mr. Evans) and cause nome. I saw him three tied, and, although their better feelings spontaneously days after he came home. He was as bad as rose up against such conduct, they must not allow the Union. The Chairman demanded the letters from the Union. The Chairman demanded the letters from the Complete Suffrage (Mr. Evans) opened the meeting by had a right to the letters, hat they were the property of the Union. The Chairman demanded the letters from the Complete Suffrage (Mr. Evans) opened the meeting spontaneously days after he came home. He was as bad as rose up against such conduct, they must not allow the Union. The Chairman demanded the letters from the Complete Suffrage (Mr. Evans) opened the meeting by had a right to the letters, and a right to the letters, and a right to the letters from the Complete Suffrage (Mr. Evans) opened the meeting spontaneously days after he came home. He was as bad as rose up against such conduct, they must not allow the Union. The Chairman demanded the letters from the Complete Suffrage (Mr. Evans) opened the meeting by had a right to the letters, and a right to the letters, and a right to the letters from the Complete Suffrage (Mr. Evans) opened the meeting spontaneously days after he came home. He was as bad as rose up against such conduct, they must not allow the could be and alive. The first time I went with the meeting spontaneously days after he came home. I saw him three tied, and, although the came home. I saw him three tied, and, although the came home. I saw him three tied, and, although the came home. I saw him three tied, and a right to the letters, and a right to the letters, and a right to the letters are the came home. I saw him three tied, and a right to the letters are the came home. I saw him three tied, and a right to the letters are the came home. I saw him three tied, and a right to the letters ar 22d of September. On the Thursday before he died he prisoner to six weeks' imprisonment in the House of Mr. Macpherson also spoke a few words in answer to despaired for the first time of his recovery. On the Correction. what had fallen from Mr. Adam, and showed that the following evening (Friday), Mr. Hollis called. My son what had latten from hir. Adam, and showed that the tothowing classes were beither tyrannical, illiberal, nor asked me if I knew where that gentleman lived. I told intolerant, and had they not been auxious for concilia- him I did not. He said he was fearful that Mr. Hollis tion, and averse to cavilling and fault-finding? that had misunderstood him as to the hours he was in the there was much more contained in the address, to which potatoe bury, which was very shortly after the first he had not before adverted, that would afford good ground for the most strenuous opposition; and further contended that the greatest fault of the working classes was too much gratitude for any little service rendered as he wished to put all straight before he died. His them, which they had often cause to repent of, but never head wandered at times. On the Saturday before he either of their illiberality or intolerance. A vote of died, when he was quite sensible, he said-" Mother, thanks was then given to Mr. Vincent, and the meeting when I was in the potatoe bury, I found my blood run

cold. My hair steed on end on my head. I pulled off my cap and kneeled upon it. I think that caused me my death. The starvation of the prison that I suffered, mother, no tongue can tell. I did not hear my son say, their dupe, that we supply the evidence at length. The in the presence of the governor and turnkey, that he was perfectly satisfied. He said, "Don't make yourself uneasy, mother, the turnkey has been very kind to The adjourned investigation into the cause of the death me." His satisfaction was confined to Curtis. He was always of a delicate constitution until he was grown up a man, when he became strong and healthy. By the foreman.—He was at work as a sawyer the day

Air. Curtis, head-turnkey of Northleach, and several of the Chettenham Board of Guardians were also pre- Nathaniel Beale—I am father of the deceased. He was twenty-three last birth-day. He told me on the it is a cold morning, will you step in and have a Saturday evening before his death, that he was down glass?" adding, "Perhaps you have not time John Newton-I am a shoemaker. I am now rein the bury "chitting potatees" with Churin, I agreed, and we went into Whiteley's publicwhen he ate some raw potatoes. He did not eat house, in Manchester-street, into the second so many as Churin. It was hunger that induced him to eat them. He said the prison caused his round on the light said I would death, his being put in the potatoe bury caused his take the same. The waiter came into the room, and illness. He said he made no complaint because he was afraid of been served worse. My son said he would our own. Before we had tasted, another man came seoner saw for seven years them work at the mill for a into the room, and placed himself in a corner near the month.

It being now half-past four o'clock, and one of the Jury having to attend the funeral of his mother at Camden, the Coronor adjourned the inquiry until The back streets are very dirty." The other man Monday.

MIDDLSEX SESSIONS.-WEDNESDAY. CASE OF CRUELTY TO A CHILD IN MARY-LEBONE.

(Before Mr. Sergeant Adams, Chairman, and a Bench

were indicted for assaulting and beating Eliza Gavan, their child. The male prisoner was first arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

conducted the prosecution; and Mr. PRENDERGAST Mr. CLARKSON stated that this prosecution had been

regret that, by reason of the form of the indictment, he guessing black or red; and he placed a crown down, Charles Curtis deposed—I knew the two cells occu- could not go into the whole circumstances of the case. saying that he would beat either me or the prisoner.

for this opening also. I never tried to close a shutter, der their protection all the other children of the other man came in again, and I endeavoured to perwork on the wheel until eight o'clock. We then went sitting down with the baby in her arms is my mother- of my money," and pretended to be very tipsy. Pri- world. to our day cells to breakfast, and were locked in there in-law. On the 26th of September, I saw the policeman, soner than said, "Let us get it from him, and give it to for half an hour. We then went to work until one. Hobbs, in High-street, Portland-town. I had been the poor." I sail, "It will not be right to do so, as he We returned to our day cells, and were locked in there turned out of doors by my father. I remember that, a has objected, but we ought to get his address, and send turned to the wheel, and worked until six. We the leather strap produced (a thick strap, about two and said, "I know nothing about you; you are a stran-

Cross-examined—He kept the strap to beat me with.

Cross-examined-I was never on bad terms with the

before, and should not like to go again. I was never in High-street, Portland Town. I took it to the station- him, "Landlord, if you will come into the parlour all vidual, no such excuse could hold good for the Council charged before any magistrates before. The charge was house, and I met the mother afterwards, and told her in a hurry, and say you will fetch a policeman, and that leaving my wife and children chargeable to the parish. the child had been terribly ill-used. I went to you will not allow card playing, I will give you £5 in

sworn-I examined the child, and found blue and a constable, He returned with police-officer Charnley, were superficial scabs on the head, and bruises around The latter charged the prisoner with having defrauded ease, but of violence

Cross-examined-I will swear the sores did not come

brought in aid.

present wife of the prisoner was the child's own mo- stated. ther; and Mr. Peter Cunningham, a tobacco-pipe maker, Mr. Dutton, President of the Complete Suffrage Union Birmingham, was in accordance with the principles of they liked, and let him drop through. They might before Mr. Rawlinson, the man Webb said the prisoner had been severe with him, and he should be equally severe with the prisoner, for God paid all debts without money. Mr. PAYNE replied.

Mr. Dutton—Was the object stated? I hate such Council had adopted it from the best of motives, and of lies. They came round about once a fortnight. I and proper correction, or an excess of violence had with forty-eight hours' notice of bail. had considered that in almost all instances the electors never heard Beale complain to the visiting justices. I been exercised. They were to say, as men of good have seen plenty of them eat potato rinds, but not sense, whether he had or had not substantially exceeded the laws of nature and humanity. The strap Alice Beale-I am the mother of the deceased. He appears to him to have been used over the child's head, as there were stains of blood upon it. The strap was then handed to the jury for their

> he would hear of it again. Mr. Prendergast said he believed the parish officers

were willing to recommend the man Gavan to mercy.

Mr. Vincent replied, and consured Mr. A. very freely a quantity of tosst and water, of which he drank a good Court, both as regarded the prisoner and his wife, a and at his own door, once a week, delivered a sound, deceased to the dispensary was Thursday, the the law. The Learned Gentleman then sentenced the guarded himself against giving them a chance, but,

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SWINDLING.

On Friday afternoon, at the Police-court, Liverpool after the usual business of the day had been brought nearly to a close, a young man, apparently belonging to "the swell mob," and who had just been apprehended, was brought before Mr. Rushton on a charge of having, with the assistance of a com-rogue (who has escaped). tricked a stranger, who had arrived in town only an hour before, of a sum of upwards of £60. The prisoner gave his name as Thomas Rule, but his real name is said to be Davies. The circumstances of the case are so extraordinary, showing the cunning of the delinguents as contrasted with the apparent simplicity of complainant, a slender and unintelligent looking man. in a long top coat, and who stated that he was thirtytwo years of age, said, I am a joiner and builder in Cheetham-hill, near Manchester. This morning I arrived in Liverpool by the railway, a few minutes before twelve o'clock, to buy timber. As I came along Manchester-street, the prisoner, Thomas Rule, overtook me, he was taken to prison. He was in perfect health and and asked me the way to the docks. I said, "I am a stranger, I cannot tell." He said, "I am a stranger too, from Rochdale, and am going to do business at the docks; room on the right side of the lobby. Rule said, orders were given for the glasses. We each paid for fire. He said, "What bustling places these large towns are; these big streets contain nothing but shops and public-houses." I said "Yes;" and the prisoner said, then took up his glass, and said, "Here is our good healths, gentlemen!" We returned him the complibut the labour and ingenuity of ten thousand artizans ment. The other man then said, "I am a stranger; I came from Bollington to see a lawyer." Prisoner said, "It is not so with me; I have come to draw some prehensive sense, and, if freed from the Anti-human money which an old uncle of mine has left me. I have influences that are at work upon it, it would present a been to my attorney, who says I shall have to system as much superior to the little hole-and-corner wait a week or ten days, and he wanted to know if I wanted any money. I wanted none, but he handed me Barnard Gaven, aged 39, and Mary Gavan, aged 35, £30, and said, "It is customary to have a glass on paying money." We went into a public-house, and the lawyer and his clerks had glass after glass; and when Their capital is the soil and minerals of this whole earth, I came to pay the bill, it amounted to more than £2. I then went into that big street (Dale-street), and looked Mr. CLARKSON, who was assisted by Mr. PAYNE, through a shop window. A lady came up who had a feather hanging in her bonnet, which reached nearly to her feet. She said to me, "Well, John! will you go nations—why, I ask, has it been productive of so little with me and have a glass?" I went with her. She it was no use. If it had been Mr. Curtis, it might have been of some use. As to the under turnkey. I never saw such a heart-hearted man in my life. He continued at half work and taking pills for about a observed that the child spoke of a series of brutal instituted at the instance of the parish authorities of told me she was a lady's-maid out of place, but resided the answer is—simply because a few directors seized with her aunt in Williamson-square. We went there, upon the whole capital—made it their own individual only found a number of ladies sitting in the house, property—and reduced the mass of the buman family? The answer is—simply because a few directors seized with her aunt in Williamson-square. We went there, and found a number of ladies sitting in the house, property—and reduced the mass of the buman family? The answer is—simply because a few directors seized with her aunt in Williamson-square. We went there, and found a number of ladies sitting in the house, property—and reduced the mass of the buman family? The answer is—simply because a few directors seized with her aunt in Williamson-square. We went there, and found a number of ladies sitting in the house, property—and reduced the mass of the buman family? fortnight. He was then put upon whole work. Before assaults and ill-usage, yet it so happened that the pre- we were drinking some officers came in. The prisoner that I thought he looked better. He complained of sent indictment referred to only one charge, although it said, "What kind of officers?" The other man weakness. He continued much the same until I left. should have contained at least twenty counts, setting said, they had gold lace on their caps and coats. forth as many instances of most aggravated assaults. The prisoner said, they must have been captains. The destitution and woe, which is at this moment presented The Coroner said those complaints were not evi- He should therefore be compelled to confine himself to other man then said, "I went to bed with one of the over Europe and "the East." Contemplate the causes the isolated charge in the indictment. The object of ladies, and in the morning, on counting my money, I that are in active operation among ourselves, and see if The potatoe bury is under the house, about half a the prisoner's ferocity was the child of a former wife, found that I had spent between 3\lambda and 4\lambda. The lady of there is anything in them to save us from the universal degen steps below the level of the lower cells. He and lived with him at No. 2, Henry-street, Portland the house was very kind to me, and invited me to dine lot of all past and present nations. No! Society has brought the potatoes apparently from the petatoe bury. Town. The prisoner was in the receipt of goed wages, there, which I intend to do, and she said that the wone of the women's day cells and earned, as a fobacco-pipe maker, from thirty-five and earned, as a fobacco-pipe maker, from the petatoes bury. The way to it is through one of the women's day cens and carned, as a topacco-pipe maker, from thirty-ne man who was so very handsome would be there."

I am sure he was several days at work in the carrying potatoes. Deceased's day cell was nearly on a level, or a little higher than my day cell. We had both two or a little higher than my day cell. We had both two or a little higher than my day cell. We had both two or a little higher than my day cell. We had both two or a little higher than my day cell. We had both two or a little higher than my day cell. We had both two or a little higher than my day cell. We had both two or a little higher than my day cell. We had both two or a little higher than my day cell. We had both two or a little higher than my day cell. We had both two or a little higher than my day cell was nearly on a level, aware that the prisoner, in point of law, was justified dissuade him, saying that he would repent it if he did please, adhere to the blind prejudices of the barbarous the resolution, said, that he never in his life seconded are solution, said, that he never in his life seconded are solution with more ardour than the present one; it was settled by a sort of compromise, the price being of a little nigher than my day cell was struck at two percent, in points of the barbarous cells. Our night cells were over. My day cell was a struck at two percent in additional transfer of the blind prejudices of the barbarous cells. Our night cells were over. My day cell was a struck at two percent, in points in additional transfer of the blind prejudices of the barbarous cells. Our night cells were over. My day cell was a struck at two percent, in points in additional transfer of the blind prejudices of the barbarous cells. Our night cells were over. My day cell was a struck at two percent, in points in additional transfer of the blind prejudices of the barbarous cells. Our night cells were over. My day cell was a struck at two percent, in points in additional transfer of the blind prejudices of the barbarous cells. Our night cells were over. My day cell was a struck at two percent, in points in additional transfer of the blind prejudices of the barbarous cells. Our night cells were over. My day cell was a struck at two percent, in points in additional transfer of the blind prejudices of the barbarous distance in additional transfer of the blind prejudices of the barbarous percent in the data two percent was true what had been stated by an object supported by the side walls were not. The side walls ing your rights; aye, brought before men who were as cent, and therefore determined to view him only as the There was no glass in my cell, the roof over my day going his rounds, the little girl was brought to him as counted very many, but I do not know what it was. I shut out starving man from the fruitfulness of Nature, cell door overhung two or three feet. That was some a lost child. She was taken to the station house, and said perhaps they were dominoes. The prisoner said, we may say to the grasping and the rapacious, "Go on; cell door overhung two or three feet. That was some a too differ that her father had turned her out of doors, they must be cards. The other man then put his hand clutch all; you have full liberty!" but if we do so we beight above the door, having a tier of night cells open into the and had been in the habit of exercising the most extreme into his pocket, and took out a pack of cards, saying, are sure to pay the deep, deep, penalty of our unutterouter air. Above the door of my day cell, there is a cruelty towards her. The policeman subsequently went to "These are them: I brought them away with me. I able folly. wa king way of stone, by which we got to our night the prisoner's residence, and took possession of a leathern played with them the night before, and the young lady the men belonged to, whether they were members of political life, and the persecutions he had suffered; he cell. It protected the door of my day cell from rain. strap, with which he was in the habit of beating the would instruct me in something which I did not under-the Complete-Soffrage Union or members of the National also showed the tempting offers that had been made to Notwithstanding this, the rain water would run into child about the head until the blood flowed. The

> them to say if the prisoner was justified in inflicting was going to the lady. I then said to the prisoner, Newton's examination continued—I have complained such punishment upon a child of nine years of age, or "What a pity it was that the man should lose his about there being water in the cell. There was a balf- not. The parish authorities considered it a case in money: our best way would be to get him to deposit round opening over the door which I could shut with which they should not have discharged their duty unless it in some bank." The prisoner said, we had better shutter to the opening, but I never saw it shut. I be- conduct. He was happy to inform them that the parish he took hold of the cards and said, "We will take out snade him to put his money in a bank. He said, "I soner again cut the cards and the other man won. I believe I proposed to bet ten sovereigns, and we placed cur money on the table. Prisoner cut again, and the He went out, and I followed him, but lost him. I returned into the house, and found the prisoner had thrown the cards into the fire. I then suspected I had been cheated. A constable came in and took the pr-

soner into custody. Mr. Owen, who attended for the prisoner, cross-examined the witness, with considerable severity, as to address, and condemned it strongly as arbitrary and as an act of duty, at dinner time and at night. It was fluoring. I also saw blood on the hands of the child. his entering into gambling with strangers, and enhave pocketed the £30, of the man who had escaped, or any part of it, which he might have won. The witness, however, strongly denied all such intent, alleging prisoner. A son of mine worked at the same shop with that he was solely actuated by a humane desire that

James Berwick Whiteley, landlord of the publichouse, said, that about one o'clock this day (Friday) he was called down stairs from his dinner, and saw the Mr. Robert Bays, the parish surgeon of Marylebone, ing the prisoner and his company, and then went for them. I do not think the sores were the result of dis- him of £61 at cards. The prisoner made no reply, and Charnley took him into custody.

Jane Whitely, wife of the last witness, said, she served the glasses called for between twelve and one Mr. Prendergast said he never heard of a more trivial o'clock. About ten minutes after, the ether man (who and disgusting case being brought before a court of has escaped with the money) came in and called for a justice by any parish officers. Let the jury examine glass of gin. That man and the prisoner she had both the facts without prejudice, and they would at once seen together in the house several times, and generally perceive the barrenness of the case, notwithstanding all with strangers. Her husband mentioned to her the the garnish and misrepresentation that had been proposition made to him by the prisoner, and she stated her supicions, upon which the constable was called, Several witnesses were called to prove that the and the charge was made against him by Foggett, as

The police-officer Charnley corroborated the facts stated as regarded himself by the two last witnesses. He found on the prisoner the sum of 5s. 6d. only. The prisoner, on being cautioned, said that the complainant had never accused him of having cheated him out of anything, or of having betted with him at all until the landlady came into the room with the constable, and said that she had seen him there before. The prisoner was committed for trial. He inquired

> WELLINGTON, SALOP. (Correspondence of the Evening Star.)

inspection, and, after a short consultation, a verdict of Guilty was returned.

Guilty was returned.

Mary Gavan was next indicted for a similar offence.

E Gavan, the child, proved that the prisoner had frequently be at their homes. Those who have began the well-disposed at their homes. Those who have began the work will continue their exertions so long as they protection, and, after a short consultation, a verdict of the forward their mite to you for the Desence Public.

ALICE Lowe, a girl charged by Lord Frankfort with stealing the trinkets with which she was lavishly adorned by his Lordship, while under his the work will continue their exertions so long as they heard it passed that this meeting should be held.

Mr. Dutton never liked two-faced people; let the public know what they were doing; let a meeting be called in a proper way. He was not opposed to the condemnation of the mode of election proposed in the condemnation of the mode of election proposed in the condemnation of the Chairman. Who remarked that the Birmingham Council that to shear my spirits up. He looked exceedings in the condemnation of the Chairman. Who remarked that the Birmingham Council that to shear my spirits up. He looked exceedings in the condemnation of the Chairman. Who remarked that the Birmingham Council that to shear my spirits up. He looked exceedings in the condemnation of the Chairman. Who remarked that the Birmingham Council that to shear my spirits up. He looked exceedings in the condemnation of the Chairman. Who remarked that the Birmingham Council that to shear my spirits up. He looked exceedings in the condemnation of the Chairman. Who remarked that the Birmingham Council that to shear my spirits up. He looked exceedings in the condemnation of the prisone and about the dragged her about by the hair of the head, kneck her head the work will continue their exertions so long as they the work will continue their exertions so long as they indicate the work will continue their exertions so long as they indicate the work will continue their exertions so long as they indicate the work will continue their exertions so long as they indicate the work will continue their exertions so long as they indicate the work will continue their exertions so long as they indicate the work will continue their exertions so long as they indicate the work will continue their exertions so long as they indicate the work will continue their exertions so long as they indicate the work will continue their exertions so long as they indicate the work will continue their exertions so long as they indicate the work will continue their exertions so long as they indicate the work will continue their exertions so long a called in a proper way. He was not opposed to the condemnation or the mode or election proposed in the mode or election proposed in the mode of the mode of election proposed in the mode of election proposed in the mode of the person to draw up the indictments. If it turned out language at a meeting in the neighbourhood of Iron brief statement the prisoner covered her face with that the blame rested with the officer of that court, Bridge. He is known to Linney and Mason, having her hands, and applied her handkerchief to her face.) been, as a member of the Coalbrookdale locality, mainly His Lordship, who appeared not a little ashamed of instrumental in the introduction of Chartism into this himself, was glad to make his exit from the court Tory-ridden county, and in the getting up of the privately, but was recognised by the mob. and most

is his forte, he treated them eccasionally in a way that excited their ire, and that of their employers, in no common degree. Aware of this, he has particularly determined not to be foiled, they have broken through every barrier of law and justice, and he is now, unfriended and alone, in their power; and being the only Chartist prisoner in the county, and unable, from the alarm excited by the late disturbances, to procure the heavy bail required, viz., himself in two hundred pounds, and two sureties in one hundred pounds each, besides extra bail, himself in fifty pounds, and two sureties in twenty-five pounds each, for good behaviour until his trial; he is, to use an old Irish saying, " At law with the devil, and the court held in hell." Mark what follows:-When taken he was committed for trial at Wenlock Sessions, an obscure Tory borough, where the "joiterheads" would hang, draw, and quarter such a man if they could; but for fear that even they could not for shame convict him, we are now informed on good authority, that they intend his trial shall take place at the Assizes in March, thus making sure work of his incarceration for the six winter months. His friends, the colliers, are beginning to do something for him and his poor wife, who is in a destitute condition.

N.B. The charge against Halford is wholly and solely a quotation from Blackstone with regard to the right of the starving man to take rather than perish, which has been put down as Halford's own words !

NATURAL RIGHTS.

Much has been said and written upon the great and practical advantages to be derived from co-operative communities. But the advocates of those societies seem to overlook the fact that the system now established by common consent among all nations is in truth one vast system of co-operation.

Is not the farmer raising pork and wheat for the weaver, and the weaver in return fabricating coat and panaloons for the farmer, co-operating with each other, as literally as if they domiciled under the same roof-tree? Let the Measure of value be uniform and unfluctuating\_ let the farmer sell his produce at the price put upon it by an open market. With the proceeds he can purchase the proceeds of the weaver's skill; and not only that, are at his feet, soliciting him to take them in exchange, at prices regulated by public opinion, for the produce of communities that have been proposed, as the sun's light is superior to the dim and drowsy twinklings of a mid-

night taper. All human life, then, is one vast co-operative society. and all the mechanical forces that are in existence, or

may be called forth by human ingenuity.

Why has the great co-partnership—instituted by God himself, and extending through all time and over all advantage to the great mass of the human family? their natural position of working shareholders, to be mere drudges in the establishment.

Search the entire page of past history and you will find that thus it has ever been. Look at the picture, please, adhere to the blind prejudices of the barbarous

I do not propose a disruption of society—I urge no interference, present or prospective, with the ownership of personal property-I desire not to limit individual accumulation of artificial wealth produced by man's labour. I fix no bound to the possession of houses, er anything created by man's hands or reared by his industry—I do not approach, to disturb it, the present ownership of land-let all existing deeds and titles remain in full force, no matter how unjust or unreasonable such titles may be. What I propose to prohibit is, all FUIURE Monopoly of the Soil-to pass a law declaring that no deed executed or transferred, cessary for such individual's rational requirements; say a quantity not above the appraised value of

Let this law be passed—let it become a provision of the federal Constitution-let it be preserved intact as a sacred principle of our institutions, and in return it

But, on the other side, if you permit unprincipled and ambitious men to monopolize the soil, they will our unhappy descendants will be coerced, enslaved, famished to death by Acts of Parliament—THEN resistance to the oppression will be stigmatized as a "crime" against "lawful authority"—THEN our country will career down the steeps of

"Wealth, Vice, Corruption, Barbarism at last"-

our fate will be the common fate, with this difference, that we will run our vessel on the rocks with a full chart of the destruction spread out before us-we will madly dash upon the lee shore while ten thousand beacon lights flame above, to warn us off the danger. Reader! You are a rational and accountable being. You are accountable, both to posterity and to your God. Examine this question with that serious attention which is due to its great and far-reaching imp rtance. If on a careful examination you are satisfied that there is no danger ahead, then of course you are at liberty to " pass over on the other side of the way" and offer no help, where, in your opinion, no help is required. But if, on a deliberate examination, you come to the conclusion that there is danger to our institutions and to our posterity from the unbounded accumulation of wealth: then I call upon you not to lay down this book, and with it dismiss the subject from your thoughts. If you do so you are not doing your duty-you are not acting either a just or a manly part towards those countless millions whose bondage or freedom, whose weal or woe, is staked upon the momentous issue. Meet the necessity like a man. Come to the rescue of our institutions while it is yet time. Put a stop to the accumulation of enormous wealth. Why should it be suffered? What good can accrue from it even to the rich men themselves? Whether aquandered in riot and excess, or hoarded up with the iron-grasp of covetousness, is it not alike subversive of morality and religion-alike productive of guilt and crime? Look into the simple and harmonious laws of nature, and see how little man's rational enjoyments are dependent upon vast accumulations of wealth. Search the Scripture, and there see the doom denounced against those who "lay up for themselves treasures on earth." In pity even to those men themselves, limit their field of sordid accumulation. But still more prohibit it, in compassion to the countless myriads of coming posterity. Look to the example already furnished on our own "free" hills. See how thirty thousand freemen must be degraded into seris, in order to manufacture, and support one "Lord of the Soil!" And, seeing these things, will you permit the soil—the source of man's sustenance—to become the prey of the monopolist? No! Let him take all else he pleases; let him add house to house-let his storerooms groan with accumulated merchandise-let him heap all the gold and silver he can scrape together with his clutching and palsied hand-but, oh, preserve THE SOIL from his pollution. Let the cultivators of the soil be the proprietors of the soil. Do this, and whatever corruption whether he could be admitted to bail. As the case as it stood resolved itself into (we believe) a misdemeanour. wealth, will be purified and dissipated by the unstood resolved itself into (we believe) a misdemeanour, purchaseable virtue of an independent and rural population.—Williamsburgh Democrat.

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY.-Mr. Musty, milkman, at Horfield, has in his possession a sow, two years and three months old, which has farrowed, in the short space of eighteen months, the extraordi-A few friends of the common cause, in this town, beg nary number of fifty-one pigs, and with the excep-

can hear my friend Mr. Simeon's voice. (The speaker then came to where Mr. Simeon was seated, and handed him one shilling towards the Defence Fund, which Mr. Simeon immediately put in his pocket, which highly can hear a found of the meeting; and after an ineffectual attempt to be said they would do no such thing.

Mr. Payne said they would do no such thing.

Demonstration on the Wrekin, where he spoke. He cordially hooted. The girl is described as very after an ineffectual attempt to be afterwards took a house at Ketley, among the coal and handsome, with "an expression of cheerfulness the indictment had been properly framed, so that all iron works, chiefly in order to spread the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the light of the circumstances should have been laid before the light of the light of

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Warwick County Gaol, Oct. 23rd., 1842.

DEAR MR. HILL,-I am happy to hear that you are again at that post which is so essential to us at the to the lowest farthing, in order to effect a sale, and in present time, and as you, or your readers, might not this he is unsuccessful. Warehouses are filled with the have heard of the change which has taken place in my product of our labour, and the operative is starving for affairs, I take the first opportunity of forwarding the want of employment. Now, I contend the interest of

necessary information. Bench. I then applied to the Chairman to be admitted to apply to the Judges.

I have been scandalously treated by the Birmingham Magistrates. Upwards of twelve respectable shopkeepers and men of business, whose qualifications were purpose of starving my former master, even supposing Trade, commerce, and manufactures have made us the astic cheering, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c., tion an interference with the rights of : the aristocracy beyond doubt, have been tendered as bail on my behalf,

A true hill was found against me by the Grand Jury. for the Warwick County Sessions, on Wednesday last, and two true bills were found by the Grand Jury of the Birmingham Quarter Sessions, on Saturday. I shall, therefore, have to face three indictments at the forthcoming assizes; the evidence for which, as you will already have seen, are of the most abominable character. but I have no doubt of being able to procure sufficient evidence to prove the falsehood of their statements, as I have not made use of the language imputed to me

I am still confined in a room by myself, and am well attended to by my Birmingham friends, and also by the Chartists of Leamington and Warwick, especially Mr. and Mrs. French, and Mr. Donaldson of the latter place. I have been visited three times last week by Mr. Charles Thorpe, who was sent here by my Birmingham friends to render every assistance deemed necessary during the sessions; I have, therefore, no reason to compain of neglect, and am very thankful to all my friends in the district for their kindness; I have also to thank Mr. O'Connor, who has liberally forwarded £5 favour. to my Defence Committee. I am in good health and spirits, and remain,

Yours truly, GEORGE WHITE.

INCARCERATION OF MR. JOHN WEST. We give the following letter of Mr. West from the Evening Star of Saturday :-

Derby, County Gaol, Oct. 14. I write to apprise you of my arrest, on a charge of sedition. I was arrested on Monday in Leicester, and conveyed in custody of the officers to Ashby-ie-la-Zouch, where I was lodged in the lock-up, and in the morning brought before Sir John Cave, at the Red Lion Inn, in Appleby. The first evidence against me, was Mr. George Ontram, manager of Lord Granville's coal works, who deposed that before the 18th of September, his men turned out, and by persuasion, he got them back again; that after the 18th some of them refused to go to work again; that there had been some Chartist meetings before at Grisley; on cross-examination, he said he never saw me before, nor did not know that I ever attended any meetings in that neighbourhood. The next witness was - Charlton, a special constable; he swore, that on Sunday, the 18th of Sentember, he saw me elevated above the people on a form, that there might be 150 people present. We commenced with prayer and singing, then I took a of the good things I had said, and in the quotation from Issiah, respecting opening the prison doors, (which is strictly figurative) he would not say that the impression on his mind was, that I advised the people to acts of violence, but ignorant people might think so; there was no cheering or disturbance, and the people dispersed quietly—another "spesial" confirmed what Charlton said as to taking notes.
Sir John Cave said he did not know whether I was

a Chartist or not. I immediately said, I was. Well, said Sir John, you have not disproved what has been sworn, and I have no other course left but to commit you. I said I had not time to produce my witnesses. and even from the testimeny of the witnesses against me, there was no disturbance, and the whole tenour of my discourse was snything but of a reditions character. But it was no use, to trial I must go, and I then said I hoped he would not impose a greater amount of bail than a man in my situation could procure. He fixed it at myself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each, or four at £50. I hope my friends will exert themselves to procure it for me, as it is a long time to lie in prison till the March assizes. The constable Charlton wished the magistrate to prevent me from taking out the copy of the depositions, for said he, "he will get people to contradict what I have sworn." The magistrate very properly refused him, saying, I should have every facility of defending myself. I am allowed to write two days a week. In my next I will give you an account

The following was received from Mr. West, on Sunday, 22nd, though dated Thursday, 18th:-

Berby County Gaol, Thursday, Oct. 18th. DEAR SIR,—I embrace this first opportunity of others. letting you know that I am in good health, and in as

of £200 each, or four of £50, or be in till the March | was laid at Todmorden is given up, for what reason I do Assizes. I am in total ignorance as to what my friends not know; but I can say this much, and I think you are doing, as I have not received a letter since I came will bear me out in it, that I used my influence to get here. In my own town, the only persons who could the people to keep the peace, as did all connected with or would give bail for me belong to the anti-Corn Law me; and how far we were successful is known. You League; and I would sooner rot in gaol than receive a are all aware that there was no property destroyed, or favour from them that might be considered an obligation of the peace; and I think when I say that the tien, and therefore might have a tendency to cripple my peace of the town may be attributed to the advice we exertions against them, which I promise you shall be gave, I shall not be exaggerating. I now wish to say a as keen as ever when I get my liberty. I know they few words to my most intimate friends the Chartists. Some are glad that I, for one, am out of the way; but though of you appear to be alarmed at the present crisis. Lord I am laid by the heels. I have the consolation of know. Abinger's charge to the Grand Jury seems to have had ing that I helped to strip the free-trade question of its an effect upon a few of yeu; but I am glad that it is mask of delusion, and that the people now understand only a few. Remember what Lord Abinger says is it so well that they will never be able to succeed in not law. If you have read the summing up of Tindal seducing them, though they should spend £4,000 and Abinger, you will see a great difference. One Weekly.

self all day leng, and the cell is so small that I cannot makes the opinions part of the charge. My Lord they would still persevere in their conduct, fearing which occurred have been attributed to various causes, entirely by themselves they had consulted the other take that necessary exercise that would keep me warm: Abinger, in his address to the Grand Jury, dwells at nothing, intending no ill, but determined not to give Every one tries to shift the odium from his own sections of the Chartists, instead of being such a limited and, as winter approaches, if I have to lie till March, I great length upon what he pleases to call the doctrine fear I will engender some grievously bodily ailment, of the Chartists, and in that address he makes use of My braces were taken from me, and my trousers hang the following:—That they, the Chartist lecturers, used so locsely about my hips that I begin to feel pains in language that was highly dangerous; and they strove my back already, although the Governor was kind to make it appear that the Queen lived out of the earnenough to let me wear my belt. I am allowed to take ings of the labouring class, which was anything but an siring—and indeed it is not wrongfully named—with the truth; and in the very next breath he admits that the other prisoners for twenty minutes, three times a her Majesty lives cut of the taxes, and that she has a whether justly or not, would be settled by future of a base and sordid monopoly; but as petition in the hands of that gentleman this festival day; but it is such a solemn, slow march that it makes right to her salary. Now, I do not dispute the right times and ages. He was persecuted because he was a Chartism is the offspring of the oppression of the would have been common ground on which all could me colder than when I was in the cell. There is no her Majesty has to a living; but I do dispute the right friend to the People's Charter. (Cheers.) No disgrace poor, the poor are in the right to demand that they have united to express their approbation and gratitude distinction made between me and the greatest felon. I to tex individuals, unless they are recognised by the was attached to those eight members of Parliament am not allowed pen, ink, and paper, except two Constitution, i. e. having a voice in the making and who drew up the Charter; they were still honoured

same as another prisoner, I am not allowed any books preside upon the judgment-seat, who is too old but what the chaplain gives, and that kind gentleman and too great a party-man to do justice. A man named but what the chaptain gives, and that kind gentieman and too great a party-man to do justice. A man named the more for being subjected to unjust persecution; has but very few, and those only school books. He is Knowles, who was tried for breaking wood upon the they were met that evening as good, honest citizens, to very kind to me. I am completely under the silent Bolton kailway, was as innocent as a child unborn of take into consideration the wretched state of their fellows, and I have nothing to sit on in my cell but the iron frame of my bedstead. I have plenty of good food, was aware of it, but the very man that did the misthanks to my friends in Derby. There is one thing, chief was in the same yard that I was in, and he has enced it in its direct form—in the want of bread for when I get my liberty that I will direct public atten- got two years' imprisonment and hard labour. He told their families; though doubtless they had in want of tion to, that is, the necessity of having an elective me that Knowles, who has got transported for seven employment. The Colonel then made some very appromagistracy; there are no men so ill qualified to perform years, was not there at all. This shows what sort of printeremarks regarding the refusal of a licence for music their duties as the present "great unpaid," as Cobbett evidence has been raked up. Now, are you ashamed of and dancing to the Hall, and stated that if they were the misdeeds in which, perhaps, they were unfortu- which many were panting to know, but hardly doze to called them; they know little of justice, and less of law. the principles of the Charter? I know that there is a driven to think of the more serious business of life than nately engaged—(hear, hear.) To be sure we have had ask him, the knowledge that he would do so when Their clerks seem to be their Sir Oracles, and they having great number will say, No. And if the question were singing and dancing, they would eventually have cause a judge, who was sent down to try these men, stating communicated by the press, would gladden the hearts an eye to fees think it their duty to convict a man right or asked, are you ready to risk everything for them, the to repent it. There never was any prosperity in a publicly from the judgment seat that the distresses of of millions, and they will truly say that he was their wrong; thus, in my own case, when cross-examining answer would be favourable. Well then, set to work community where the lower orders were insulted and the people were vastly exaggerated—(cries of 'shame.') own Duncembe. Mr. Cleave then, ir a style of forcible the principal witness, and getting him to admit the boldly and determinedly, and do your duty. I do not peaceable tenour of my whole speech, Sir John Cave wish you to understand from what I say, that you are following toast: "The people, may they speedily posinterrupting me said, he could not see what good I was to do any violence, but to make use of every favourable doing by that line of conduct. But I must conclude opportunity for the furtherance of the good cause, and social wrongs." He then sat down loudly cheered. Hoping you will, if possible, procure the necessary bail, above all things try to make as many friends

I remain, Yours faithfully, JOHN WEST.

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

the initials W. P., on the propriety of the working obtaining the Charter. In the discussion of this pre- for any length of time. I see that there are classes, in hopes of any permanent good being the effect of a Repeal of the Corn Laws; but, on the contrary, after depicting the present condition of the them. working classes in regard to the two great factions which at present rule the destinies of this country, he Mys that a repeal of these laws would bring immediate and inevitable ruin on the middle classes, (to use his it to get their feet upon our necks, and as it will (I am Here it is at once observable. We are to join the Corn ours be union, and good feeling one towards ano-Law Repealers, as it means, to ruin the middle classes; and, by granting them their pet measure, we would weight, what does it prove? Just this—that the

middle classes will not go for the Charter an hour seoner than necessity forces them to it. No; our foreign trade is already damned—the power of competition trade is already damned—the power of competition has forced the manufacturer to reduce his prices

ESSAY ON THE PRESENT SYSTEM, INTENDED

AS A COMPANION TO DR. CHANNIEG'S not indulged. But he had sacrificed all to the Charter an hour seoner of greatness to which he might cries of "Most monstrom 1") Now, that is the charge hands in their pockets and liberally supporting that not aspire, and in which, perhaps, be had which he makes. From 1 what I have seen of the fund. He concluded by stating that he had done his not indulged. But he had sacrificed all to the Charter an hour seoner of greatness to which he might which he makes. From 1 what I have seen of the Charters in England, I believe that the body is far duty, and now left them to do theirs, and sat down honest. The noble feeling of faithfully serving his more numerous than aither to reduce his prices. wished to make an application to the bench; I was but suppose another portion of the middle classes were now what continental power will dare to cross our most, accordingly brought before the court, which adjoins this trundled into the streets, as a matter of course, their works to scale our cliffs, to penetrate into the bowels of our prison, on the second day of the County Sessions, when | would stop and a universal stagnation (viz the employers) | land? I was informed, by the County Clerk, that my case would follow. W. P. cannot be ignorant that in all was removed, by writ of certificari, to the Queen's stages of the social condition of this country, the poor labourer comes in for the worst share. The employers in England should make them be more enjoyed, and to bail, and was informed by him that the magistrates for some time would procure food from the wreck of had no power in the matter, that the application would their capital; and what, in the name of common sense, have to be made to the Judges, I shall, therefore, have are the poor workies to do, whose eating ceases with their employment? It would be but poor gratification to me to assist in bringing about a state of things, reducing myself and family to starvation, merely for the are proud of regarding ourselves as a peculiar people. redressed." This was received with loud and enthusiwe were to start this hungry race together. But, says wealthiest of nations—the sun never sets on our equa-W. P., by that course we should obtain one of two torial empire, and England we say is the nal for reiterated applause. good things, either the thing would be set at rest, or, glory and admiration of the whole civilized what is mere probable, (as in my opinion) the repealers world! True it is that she seems set apart are not sincere, they knowing too well what would be a favourite spot in the globe—temperate is her climate plauded:the result, they would give up the agitation at once, terrified at their own success. This would put them to the test.

Here W. P. doubts the sincerity of the League. I do know who told Mr. O'Connor the mills would be all stopt on one day. Mr. Acland, the avowed advocate and paid agitator of the repealers, and for what purpose? Why to repeal the corn laws. (But in this they reckoned without their host.) Who refused to mix the question of the suffrage with the question of the corn laws?—the League. Yes, they are in earnest, in right good earnest. To this fact the dungeons of England bear testimony.

W. P. adds: -But let us not give up our agitationadvantage of every circumstance which offers in our

Now, sir, I frankly ewn that I cannot, for the life of me, see my way through this strange plan of agitating for the Charter Suffrage; either it is my ignorance

the chains of middle-class despotism more firmly round No, no; W.P. it will not do. In your second paragraph, in which they wallew."

but this is no proof that we shall not succeed.

who have been foremost in the combat of right against abolished, but political slavery rose in its stead. might; but so it has ever been. The tyrant's right to gold and crimson ground, with the motto, "Blood and

Life without liberty is naught. Let even martyrdom come while struggling for its achievment, it will be

welcomed by the patriot, for he knows— "They never fail who die in a great cause :

The block may soak their gore; Their heads may sodden in the sun : Their limbs be strung to city gate and castle

walls-But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years Elange, and others share as dark a doom. They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts Which over-tower all others, and conduct The world at last to freedom!'

Glasgow, October 10th, 1842.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TODMORDEN.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,-I am now at liberty again breathing the fresh air of heaven I have been in the boarding school twelve days, and as a whole, I have nothing to complain of on my own account but I do complain of Mr. Beswick's conduct towards my companions, Doyle, Campbell, and

I am anxious to return my sincere thanks for the very good spirits as can be expected, considering my situa- liberal manner in which you have contributed towards my Defence Fund. The committee will issue a balance-You are aware that I am to find bail in two sureties, sheet before long to your satisfaction. The charge that says that it is not his business to know anything about enforcing the laws, and the distributing the funds of and prosperous; but it was only when Chartism was When I have to go into the cage in the yard, the the state. It is dangerous to let such a man taken up by the poor and humble that it was disgraceas possible, and as few enemies; remember that there must be many Chartists before there can be any expectation of the Charter becoming law.

have opened five news rooms, or rather reading rooms, to the people the full measure of their righta." Dr. fields, and to put them into hot water to make sometime for I perceive that other besides political information, Epps in a long address supported the toast, and warmly thing like broth. Many were without furniture in practised in our gasles and workhouses, more especially John Day 100 and 1 for I perceive that other besides political information, In the Star of October 1st, a letter appeared with is being attended to. This is cheering. Let but the labouring class get information, and I defy all the power classes joining the Corn Law Repealers, as a means of of the most infernal tyrants to keep you in bondage position, W. P. does not argue for the union of these many in prison for want of bail. The localities to which they belong ought to attend to them without delay, and not leave a stone unturned to liberate

Mr. Mooney was brought through Todmorden on Tuesday night, on his way to Manchester. It behoves every one to use his influence for the support of the victims. I am confident that my brave companions, who have traversed, will do so, and I am sure that a from it to have prosperity for ages, as they hope from great number of my Tedmorden friends will do their duty; and I hope all will, as heretofore, attend the Lestures, and enrol their names under our banner. the streets, let us by all means assist them to obtain it. The tyrant's watchword is divide and conquer; let ther.

The sense of security which our insular position imparts to us, as it renders life and property more valuable -fertile her soil-corn, cattle, and all that is fit for flowing abundance! and, as if it were not so, the

tasked or knocked on the head just as the oligarchy

please. Such is the origin of the system—let us look into its character. (To be continued.)

GREAT FESTIVAL TO T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

National Association Hall, in High Holborn, to Thos. some inquiry into their condition, and the causes of that encouraged by your honest and disinterested cheers, no Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., M.P., by a number of the condition? But every one of these inquiries was re- exertion shall be spared on my part until, in the words liberal electors of Finstury and other admirers of that sisted. We told them that if they persisted in this of the first resolution, read from the chair, "the just gentleman's political career, to testify to him their ad-miration and approbation of his zeal in supporting the that the working, loyal, and industrious people of this wrongs redressed." Mr. Duncombe resumed his seat people's cause in the Commons House of Parliament. | country were not prepared to starve and to die in the amidst the most deafening applause, which lasted a contes, coffee, and accompaniments were good and plenti- so to terminate their existence. They heeded not those ful; and to add to the amusements of the evening, an warnings—they prorogued the Parliament, and the excellent instrumental band was engaged, who per- moment the Queen had closed its doors, she was the necessity for cordiality and union in favour of the

sentiment, and at various periods of the evening. opponents, and because they nobly stood by their name neither was to blame. Distress is not the offspring of beyond both the National Charter Association, from and principles, they were persecuted. He was not Chartism or of the Anti-Corn Law League; but Chartism | whom Mr. Dancombe has presented a petition signed by going to apologise for many acts which had been com- is the offspring of the oppression of the poor-(loud three and a half millions of individuals. As that large mitted; their sentences had been awarded to them, and cheers); -and the Anti-Corn League is the offspring bedy of men had sufficient confidence to entrust their ful to be a Chartist. Every cause was sure to prosper this insurrection? The police were put in motion, arise, where they could unite together, heart and hand, the more for being subjected to unjust persecution; and the military were let loose. The magistrates in pursuit of their common object; when they once the distress which existed; but they had not experisess their political rights, in order to remedy their

Band-" The Marseilles Hymn." Dr. EPPS proposed the following toast: "May the of the Government in the Chinese and Indian wars.

a sound political education to the people. shew they delighted to do honour to a man because hisses, and cries of "He was a Jacobin") and he says manner detailed the distress, misery, and expenditure

I was informed, en the 15th, that my case had been removed, by certiforer, to the Queen's Bench, on the application of my prosecutors; I shall, therafore, be their interests are co-extensive. I believe W. P. will their interests are co-extensive. I believe W. P. will the ensuing Assizes, and as I thought that the county magistrates might be entruried with power to take bail, I applied to Sir Eardly Wilmot, Chairman of the Sacions, to favour me with an interview, as I the Sacions, to favour me with an interview, as I which adjoins this wished to make an application to the bench; I was wished to make an application to the bench; I was wished to make an application to the bench; I was wished to make an application to the streets, as a matter of course. The Appennius were as nothing removed, the Apennius were as nothing the Apennius were as nothing removed. The Alps, the Pyrenees, the Apennius were as nothing the interviews no wages, the retailer receives no wages, the retailer receives no profits; if small wages, the retailer small profits. Thus, the Appennius were as nothing the Appennius were as nothing removed. It is a find the invacing career of a Handiscape, the control of the interviews, and as I thought that the agree with me that the labouring classes were never in all profits. Thus, the Appennius were as nothing the interviews on their interviews, and as I thought that the endium of Parliament as the man these ont its views, the pecome control of the interviews, and the interviews, and the interviews, and the profits; if small wages, the retailer receives no their arbitrary power—and may every obtended to bring it before the country law, said as each finds the improfits. Thus, they become control on their arbitrary power—and may every obtended to be profit is rismall wages, the retailer receives no their arbitrary power—and may every obtended to be find the interval of a Randiscape, the Apennius was the man these of the necessity of a change, by the effect of the necessity of a change, by the effect of th

Mr. DUNCOMBE then expressed himself in the following manner and was loudly and repeatedly apthe life and happiness of man is produced here in over- have this evening been pleased to pay to the humble Parliamentary services of the individual who has now treasures of other climes, of other soils, from the four the honour of addressing you, calls for the atterance quarters of the globe, are poured in our lap as from of grateful sentiments which I very much fear I am not quarters of the globe, are poured in our lap as from of grateful sentiments which I very much fear I am not secure basis. (Hear, hear.) Well, indeed, may my the cornucopia of plenty itself. Should not such a able to express, at all events in that strength of lancountry—a country so advantageously situated by Pro- guage which your kindness demands, and my own greater power in the House of Commons than they row vidence—so richly endowed by nature—comparatively feelings make me long to acknowledge. (Cheers.) I possess, for I venture to say, if they had poss essed that free from pestilential airs, earthquakes, or inundations have often heard it said that popular favour and public power which they claim, and which they ough to have, -with a people the bravest the most skilful, the most esteem are, after all, but transitory and capricious, and the House as it would then have been connectioned. industrious-should not Great Britain, esteeming her- that those whom it pleaseth the people to honour to- would not have sanctioned, as it did, that which is self the wisest, the best, the most powerful, not only day, they often turn their backs on to-morrow; I commonly called the "Scarlett job," and the House of be happy in herself, but capable of rendering all other believe it will be invariably found that, whenever the Commons thus constituted would have no hesi tation is countries happy-should not we Britons be able to set people have withdrawn their confidence from a public addressing the Grown for the removal from the judglet us persevere with that, in order that we may form a an example to all nations, and kindreds, and tengues? man, such conduct has been justified, and the desertion ment seat of any judge who so disgraced that high posipublic opinion, that we may also be ready when the day But what is the fact? In spite of all that God and has been merited by the man having, for his own priof trial comes, in order that we may be able to take nature have done for us-in spite of all that we our- vate interest, and for personal objects, betrayed the Grand Jury at Liverpool. (Loud cheers.) I have no selves have done—in spite of the past experience of all interests and cause of the people. (Cheers.) At all doubt that the charge delivered by him is well received; ages laid as in a chart before us—the people of England are now, in the nineteenth century, the most de- seat in Parliament, public confidence and popular brother renegade, Sir James Graham-(hear, hear, graded, the most miserable on the face of the earth— esteem have uniformly been my lot; and I believe that they are more miserable and degraded now than ever so long as I do persevere in that course which I marked totally impossible that this charge, if made—and I am, (being an illiterate working man) or the quotation is they were—nothing in nature is sunk so low. The Arab, out for myself on my first entrance into public life, of course, presuming that the charge is correctly void of common sense; for if we assist in obtaining a the Hottentot and Negro, may all bless God that they that esteem and that confidence will not be denied me. reported in the newspapers, and I have not heard the measure which we believe to be fraught with mischief are not Englishmen, Scotsmen, or Irishmen. But this (Hear, hear.) And I now confess that I am proud to accuracy of the report doubted-I say it is impossible to every class, we shall certainly come up to the picture is owing to the system; let us trace that system to drawn of us by every Whig and Tory scribe in the its cause—let us follow it through its effects. Government is in its own nature democratic; if not that though I have not merited the kindness you have of Commons. It is impossible that the House of Com-No, no, W. P. if we are to cultivate a powerful public of the people it is not true; but we in England exist extended to me this evening, at all events I have not mons, such even as it is, can allow that charge, danopinion in our favour, in so far as we divide under a mixed Government of conquest and usurpation. done anything to forfeit your confidence and esteem— gerous to the liberties of the people, to pass uncensured opinion in our layour, in so lar as we divide under a mixed dovernment of conquest and usurpation, done anything to foreign that opinion with our oppenents in the same proportion. What is bad in our Constitution was imposed upon us (cheers),—and I can only say, that if we weaken ourselves. Nothing is plainer than this; by foreign fraud, force, or innovation; what is good present state of political feeling in this country, and of no other individual calls the attention of the House to of Prince's-street, three of these were dispensed with was of native growth. The Norman bastard, who con- political parties in this country, without some feeling the subject on its meeting, I feel that I should basely into the hands of our oppressors, enabling the capitalist quered our Saxon ancestors, and reigned ever them of shame and of regret. I know that much of it is to betray the interests of my constituency, and of the to cast labour prostrate at the feet of capital, and rivet under the title of a Conqueror, strove to root out all be attributed to the disappointment which has been working classes of this country, if I did not call the that was Euglish in the soil, and to plant foreign occasioned to the people by the inefficiency of the attention of the House to it-(cries of 'brave,' and the neck of the people, and then begin an agitation for customs in its stead. His successors trod in his steps, measure of reform, carried in 1832—an inefficiency loud cheers.) Such, gentlemen, at all events, is the the Charter. After sacrificing so much time, money, and deepened the footprints of conquest and usurpation which has been proved by the facility with which the and patriotism, this is a most monstrous monstrosity. on English ground. They were as arbitrary as the present Tory administration forced itself into a power in which that question, which is the question of ques-Grand Turk, whose will is law, whose word is death; which they seem to glory in exercising over the few re- tions, I mean the franchise, stands before the public. in regard to the two great factions that rule our un- they oppressed even the lords, but oppression made the maining rights and privileges of the people—(hear). And It stands before the public thus—that if a man calls happy country, you say, "Let them disagree about what lords Chartists! The lords united, and being preelse they may, they always agree about insulting and the take their rights—their rights were granted trampling upon that class which produces all the wealth them—the king signed the Charter. But the lords did and justly so, to the Whigs for their conduct. They but divide kingly power to share it among themselves; were told, over and over again, when in the zenith of depend now on the energy, the prudence, and the for-Now, here you are right; the premises are true as it was not their purpose to free the people. The their power, that they were not then making the best of bearance, but, above all, the cordial union of all classes. existence itself, and the conflict is between a powerful people, however, in course of time, freed themselves, their time—that the reform which had been effected Let us have no more quarrelling and quibbling about public opinion and the dominant influence of gold. If and, under Cromwell, asserted their own sovereignty. The proper this is true, your whole reasoning is false; the success of purpose, of the people depends on their singleness of purpose, to usurp a military despotism over them, so that, after the reform which had been elected to the reform which had been elected to the people depends on their singleness of purpose, nowever, in course of time, freed themselves, their time—that the reform which had been elected to the people depends on their singleness of purpose, to usurp a military despotism over them, so that, after the reform which had been elected to the reform which had been elected to the people depends on their singleness of purpose, to usurp a military despotism over them, so that, after the reform which had been elected to the reform which had been elected to the people depends on their singleness of purpose, to usurp a military despotism over them, so that, after the reform which had been elected to the reform which had been elected to the people depends on their singleness of purpose, to usurp a military despotism over them, so that, after the reform which had been elected to the reform which had bee

given to a girl to be led about and plundered, provoked, got an inquisitorial income tax. (cheers.) Now these this country is suffering, I have wandered too far from great measures are those which Sir Robert Peel re-quired five months to ponder upon, before he pro-claimed them to the world. (Hear, hear, hear.) But evening will be remembered to the last hour of my then, what was done with regard to the people? Did existence; and if any reliance can be placed on the we not, night after night, make representations to the word of man, as you have been pleased to approve of Government, and to that House which calls itself the the course which I have taken, and as by continuing in representative of the people, that the people of this that course I shall meet your approbation, I beg to country were starving—were dying by hundreds in the assure you that so long as it shall please God to give me manufacturing districts, and that it was necessary to health and strength, I will never swerve from that A Tea Festival was on Monday night given, at the afford them some relief, or at all events to institute course—(cheering). Honoured with your approbation, The whole of the arrangements were excellent; the ditches; that they ought not, and would not, submit siderable time. formed a variety of appropriate airs at the close of every obliged to go home and sign a proclamation, calling on People's Charter, a measure framed to confer equal the magistracy, calling on the military to put down the political rights, without which there are no hopes of About 200 ladies and gentlemen partock of tea, but people, because as Parliament would not help them, many more were present at the meeting after tea. they threatened to help themselves-(cheers). These Colonel Thompson was in the chair, supported on the right by T. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., Mr. Thomas, the bayonet, or on the scaffold, than see ourselves and our barrister; and on the left by Mr. Norman, Mr. T. O. E | families starving in the ditches"—(cheers). They said, Thompson, Dr. Black, Dr. Epps, Mr. Hodgkin, &c., &c. "Thousands of us are out of employment, and those talking about union, but of making some solid efforts The cloth having been removed, and the speakers who are in employ work from sunrise to sunset; they towards promoting it. While his friend Mr. Hetheradjourned from the body of the Hall to the platform,— are over worked, but they are under paid, and they ing was in such a happy mood, he had hoped that he The CHAIRMAN said that they were met on no ordinary cannot get that which the working classes are quite would have concluded what he begun, and shown the occasion, and in no ordinary times; many were leoking right to demand-a fair day's wages for a fair day's trifling causes which prevented a cordial union between I find my situation very lonely, locked up by my- the political opinions of the prisoner, and the other upon them with good will, many with ill-feelings, but labour."—(cheers.) All the outbreaks and insurrection all classes of Chartists. If, instead of their acting up one atom of those principles which they felt it to be shoulders unto the shoulders of another. One day it attendance on the present occasion, the hall would their duty to the community to agitate for; they were is the result of Chartism; another it is produced by have been too small to hold them. There was the as men set upon an hill, not by themselves, but by their the Anti-Corn Law L ague. I believe, however, that National Association, the Complete Suffrage body, and

oppressed. The Colonel concluded by proposing the I want to know how they can possibly be exaggerated and natural eloquence which created a thrill of horror (cheers.) It shows either great ignorance or great indif- in the minds of his auditors, described the fierce, the ference on the part of the Learned Judge to have made almost demoniac conduct, of Lord Abinger zowards the that assertion—(hear.) How, I ask, could their dis-tresses be exaggerated, when we see thousands the bench of justice would never be pure whilst he was and hundreds of thousands of human beings inhabiting allowed to retain his seat on it. He himself, and other Queen remove from her councils and the offices of state the manufacturing districts were glad to appropriate friends of the people, had hung their heads like bulall those who restrict and misapply our country's even carrion, if they could find it ;-that many of them rushes, and felt ashamed that they were men, while Since the commencement of the Evening Star, you resources, and call to her aid those only who will extend were glad to cull the nettles from the ditches and the witnessing the manner in which humanity was disgraced advocated the cause of Complete Suffrage, which raised their houses, fuel in their fire-places, or raiment on those at North Leach, Northallerton, Cirencester, &c., many voices in different parts of the room for the their bodies; and yet these are the persons with refer- and gave a correct, but terrific picture of the torture in Charter. He speke favourably of some of the acts of ence to whom my Lord Abinger-thisses, and cries of store for the working classes at the model prison, Cothe Government as compared with those of their Whig "shame") thought proper to say from the judgment penhagen Fields, London. He was astonished at the predecessers, but denounced in plain terms the conduct seat, at Liverpool, that so far as he was a judge—and a comparative slience of the press upon that horrible reinbredecessers, but denomined in plain terms the conduct sear, at inverpot, that so let as he was a judge—and to the forest in the Chinese and Indian wars.

The Government in the Chinese and Indian wars.

Mr. Hodgkins briefly spoke to the toast, and also in greatly exaggerated. (Hear, hear.) Men not mixing inscrutable purpose an infatuation of apathy was decreed. Glossop. high terms of those who by establishing similar halls to with society, or with the people, might, it is just pos- upon that subject standing before them as an unreprethat in which they were met assisted so largely to give sible, make such a blunder; but Lord Abinger appeared sented man, he would never cease to raise his voice sound political education to the people.

Into only as a judge, but he assumed the characters of a sagainst having such hells erected for his fellow men, and the Swan Inn, Wolverhampton, Clarke and Medcalf, The CHAIRMAN then stated that he had the honour pelitician and a legislator, and as a politician and a he would contend to the death for that Charter to which Lincoln's-inn-fields, London: Edward Bennett, Wolto propose the next toast; one which was expressive legislator, it was his duty, and it was impossible that these infernal prisons and their dietary tables were verhampton. of their apprehation of the honoured guest whom they he could be ignorant of the sad and lamentable dis- monumental beacons to direct their course in pursuit of now had the pleasure of meeting—a man who had tresses of the poor in the manufacturing districts, representation for the whole people. If the Chartists faithfully represented them, and through them, the (Hear, hear, hear, and cheers) Not satisfied were determined to effect a solid union of all sections of whole community, in the Commons House of Parliament. however, with thus insulting the distress of the people, their body, he knew of no man who could so well serve Other constituencies often met to congratulate their he makes a most indecent and unconstitutional charge to promote that object, to bring about a feeling of friendrepresentative upon some private or local benefit which to the grand jury. He describes those of whom he skip and zealous co-operation among them as their be had conferred upon them; but they were met to speaks as "a kind of men called Chartists"—(cheers, friend, Mr. Duncombe. Mr. Cleave then in a feeling

Great Britain possesses one advantage which Greece, which Rome, in all the plenitude of their power, sighed

Country. When was the popular cause unserved when was there a imagine—thear, hear.) I believe that the opinion in posed the following toast:—"May inquiry, in pursuit posed the following toast:—"May inquiry, inqu for in vain. Great Britain is detached and defended man oppressed and he did not assist him to the utmost favour of the document called the Charter is daily gain of truth, be freed from all legal traumels—way the from the continent—we are surrounded by the sea. No of his power? If a political judge had violated the ing strength in the public min d—(cheers). Every party press be unstackled from its restrictions—may described the ing strength in the public min d—(cheers). the labourer and retail merchant are the same. If the labourer and retail merchant are the same. If the labourer and retail merchant are the same. If the labourer and retail merchant are the same. If the labourer and retail merchant are the same. If the labourer receives no wages, the retailer receives no wages, the Apenniues were as nothing there a man so fitted tol bring it before the country law, and as each finds the imposite of their arbitrary power—and may every obtained.

aristogracy must reflect that many of the ornaments of sented to Parliament in the course of last year, and the he trusted Colonel Thompson would be called upon to human nature sprung from the ranks of the people. present year. He must have recolfe sted the petition of fill it. He concluded, by proposing the following toast, to last year, signed by 1,200,000 passes: as; and that of the which he called upon them to do honour:—"Our invited guest, T. S. Duncombe, a legislator, regardless of millions of the industrious classes; and yet he has the cause. He told them to go on as they had hitherto indeed it is owing to this sense of security that our party or faction, who having espoused just principles assurance, and, I will say, the inselence, to insult the done, and Government would soon find that the kind national character is more domestic than that of foreigners—that we are more independent. We have cate of his oppressed and suffering countrymen; may he men called Chartists," who wish to sall vert the aristo- was glad to see so many ladies present,) were quite as been accustomed to boast of our Government as the best continue to pursue the same manly, prudent course, till cracy, to divide property, and to overthrow the good as their neighbours. He trusted to meet them on of our social institutions as the most excellent—we the rights of the millions are won, and their wrongs menarchy—(cheers). I have looked at the Charter again other occasions. The meeting separated at a late and again; but I can find nothing in it whi ch would sanc- hour. -(cheers)-nor could I find a line which indicates a is, not that they should have the exclu sive right of legislating, but an equal share in the legislation of the -and that the Government of the country should be must decline standing. placed, as it ought to be, upon a broad, popular, and In the first place I am not one of the General

desire to overthrow the monarchy—(cheers ). Quite the contrary. All the people ask, if I unden stand it right The high and distinguished compliment which you country—that labour—their property—shou id be equally protected with that of my Lord Abinger ;-(cheers), lamentable position in which public affairs now standtext from the first chapter of the second epistle of Peter, fourth and following verses; that I said many good things, but that at last I launched into politics, want.

They needed not the warning which was given to them, so that, after the strength of public opinion, and the power of their but they talked of finality, and hung to the skirts of or Commons is, to look for any other reform—
again, and monarchy was restored in the person of Charles the court, instead of relying on the strong arm of the good things, but that at last I launched into politics, want.

Highway Robbery Between Chesterfield and but they talked of finality, and hung to the skirts of or Commons is, to look for any other reform—
again, and monarchy was restored in the person of Charles the court, instead of relying on the strong arm of the good things, but that at last I launched into politics, want.

Highway Robbery Between Chesterfield and the working classes have like the court, instead of relying on the strong arm of the court, instead In your last paragraph, you pledge yourself to the regarded the people as mere serfs bern for their use, as quence? The danger, as we told them, was at their but still with union and energy, they must not despair. a clerk in the employment of G. H. Barrow, Esq. we must unite to get rid of had laws and class legislation; and that we must break open the locks of the
prison doors, and let our incarcerated brethren free.

The danger, as we told them, was at their use, as
the factions. Convince the middle class of their inthe factions. Convince the middle class of their instock transferred with the estate, the heir-looms of the
the factions. Convince the middle class of their instock transferred with the estate, the heir-looms of the
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the factions. Convince the middle class of their instock transferred with the lawto late. They called upon the people for aid—upon the
distance of the latter place, was attacked by throe
too late. They called upon the people for aid—upon the
increase of the latter place, was attacked by throe
the factions. Convince the middle class of their instock transferred with the eleventh hour they brought forward
the factions. Convince the middle class of their instock transferred with the eleventh hour they brought forward
the factions of the latter place of the lat suffer at present by the iron grasp of tyrant power; came into fashion—the senate was bought by the king, people whom they had neglected; but amidst the innumerable host of magistrates to commit—to hire men, one of whom placed his hands over his mouth, and the senate sold the people. Factions arose—the universal corruption and intimidation used at the last traitors to betray, and spies to deceive the unwary while the other picked his pockets of three sovereigns, I own it is sickening to hear of something called a parties of Whig and Tory, who did not drive, but led general election, their cries were unheeded in the hour constitution co-existing with a desire to murder those the people as sheep to the shearers. Feudal slavery was of need. They fell, I am almost compelled to say, as pliant juries to convict, and they may also retain corthey deserved to fall, unpitied and despised by all- rupt political partisans as judges to condemn; but abuse him in a shocking manner, and he does not might; but so it has ever been. The tyrant's right to Government determining to act in defiance of the cheers.) Well, then, I say, we are now bitterly reap nevertheless, if the people are true to themselves—if know how far they might have proceeded, but as rule has ever been written in the blood of its victims. people's will and in spite of their wants—the aristocracy ing the fruits of their mismanagement of the popular they will but stand within the four corners of the law the Worksop mail happened to be coming up, the Its heraldic emblazonments should be a dagger, a with the king at their head, resolving to enslave the cause, (cheers.) I ask you to look at the last session of -Sir James Graham and the whole of his renegate villains made off. On Saturday Cottorell, the consword, prison, rack, stake, and scaffold; upon it a men of England, and to crush them so that they should Parliament—take it with regard to any party. There crew may yet find a united people who are too strong stable, succeeded in apprehending three suspicious be rendered for ever unable to rise again and re-assert never was a session so discreditable to the Tories, so in their rights—saw that the first thing to be done was to glorious to the Whigs, and I may say so unsatisfactory heur is nearest the dawn." And so it is; there is that a long examination before Mr. G. Crompton and E. disarm and disfranchise them—to deprive them of all to the people. I was looking this morning at the return elasticity about British freedom that on all past occa- G. Maynard, Esqrs., who fully committed them for means of offence and defence—of their sword, shield, of the number of hours during which Parliament sat in sions, when darkness has most prevailed, it has always trial.—Derby Reporter. and suffrage. Accordingly an act was passed to main- the course of last session, and I find that, from February emerged from it with increased splendour and renown. How to Cure A Sulky Wife.—Take her, wrap tain a standing army, which though not wanted to to August, they sat 1,008 hours, and 125 of these hours |-(cheer's). I know that I am speaking to men who her in a linen cloth well tied at both ends; when she repel foreign invasion, was found very useful to keep were after midnight. Now I would ask any rational will net surrender one lots of these privileges sings out you may be protty well certain that she down the people at home—and subsequently acts were man what did we do during those hours? They were which belong to them, and which the Govern- requires air; then take a good sized pair of kitchen

> suffer. The teeth of the British lion have been extracted now they have taken them? (Hear, hear.) We have men, than bear to live the first of British slaves." -his claws torn out—he is chained and muzzled and got a trumpery corn bill, a delusive tariff, and we have (Cheers.) I fear that, amidst the wrongs under which

> > Mr. HETHERINGTON proposed the next toast, "May Reformers of all shades of opinion speedily perceive

ever obtaining equal political justice." Mr. THOMSON, Jun. responded to the toast in a brief and suitable manner. Mr. CLEAVE stated that the principal object of his rising was to shew them the positive necessity, not of should have that voice and that power in the legis- to him for his manly conduct. He regretted that lature which might enable them to obtain some re he had not endeavoured to influence his old friends lief—(hear, hear). Well, then, what is the result? to adopt that line of conduct, but as regrets were use.

What is the conduct of the Government with regard to less, he trusted some other occasion would speedily whom Sir James Graham—the renegade Graham— were united, the oligarchy of this country would trem-the cat was out of the bag)—had been so active in ble in their seats; but he was convinced, that while appointing during the past winter, were to be let loose each were pursuing their separate course, they would for the purpose of committing these unfertunate indi- go down to the grave without achieving their object. viduals. I do not mean to say that there were not It had been his fate to sit two days under Lord Abinmany of them guilty of criminal acts, but when you ger, at Liverpool, during the recent trials, and he was look at their condition—their impoverished and stary- proud to hear Mr. Duncombe, with a courage and a ing condition-some allowance ought to be made for daring almost his own, assert that he would do that

- THE EXECUTIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-Allow me, through the medium of the Star, to express my thanks to my Chartist brethren, in Birmingham, for the honour they have done me in nominating me to the Executive, and the reasons why I

Counsil, and I believe the constitution of Chartism requires that a candidate for the Executive should be one of that Council.

Secondly,-I perfectly agree with the sentiments expressed in the resolution of our York bretires on this

. I remain, Dear Sir, Yours respectfully, JOHN WATERNS. Battersen, Oct 25, 1842.

EDINBURGH: AND GLASGOW RASEWAY .- On Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, a sensation was produced along Prince's street by the appearance of a train of six carts linked together, laden with the immense rope manufactured by Messrs, Haggie, of Gateside, for the tunnel near the Glasgow terminus of the railway. The rope was laid in longitudinal coils along the range of carts; it seemed to be about two inches in diameter, and of very strong territore. The rope is upwards of three miles long, and weighs fifteen tons, being five tons heavier than any line ever manufactured before. On the way up to Leith walk and the remaining six proceeded at a brisk pace with their burden to the terminus of the railway.-Ciledonian Moreury. MURDER. - A young man named Marcus Doran was

killed at Monafodda, in the King's County (near Roscrea), on the evening of Friday, the 14th inst., by a blow of a stone which he received from a man named John Hennecy, who was lying in wait for him, in consequence of some dispute they had about a young girl in the neighbourhood. Owing to the active exertions of Constable Murphy, stationed near Monafodda, Hennecy was soon afterwards arrested. On the 19th inst. a coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Hennecy, who was transmitted to Tullamore gaol for trial at the next assizes.—Lein-

passed limiting the franchise and extending the sittings passed in crimination and recrimination between this ment seek to take away. If there is any bellows, and work them till the cloth is well inflated, of that body, which sits like a night-mare on the great agriculturist and that manufacturer—between the high thing to which, above all other things, you are and the contents pretty well blown; now call her body of the people. By these measures the men of pro-perty have been banded against the men of labour—the and Sir Robert That—(cheers)—my Lord John reproach-that is taken away be sure despotism is in the ascendant. rich make all the laws and enforce them—what wonder that the idle enjoy all, that the industrieus suffer turning us out of our places but you absolutely take our
believe there are millions who—in the words of Sir R. keep her well stirred up for ten minutes. Should she all, and that those who enjsy are heedless of those that measures."—(cheers.) And what are those measures, Walpole, "would prefer to die the last of British free give tongue under the operation, immediately open the covering, and add eighteen lively humble bees (apex æstuans) for the sake of their honey, which should be quite fresh. She will now speedily simmer down to a proper consistency. Leave her for three hours to come to her senses : go to your dinner : administer three leaves of Mrs. Fry's Powers of Persuasion; when cool take her out, If dry, offer her a glass of Hodgson's bitter ale.—Maryland Observer.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Oct 21.

William Starkie, carpenter, Cutler-street, Hounsditch, to surrender October 27, at twelve, and December 2, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Pennell, official assignee; Ruck, Mincing-lane.

Stephen Simson, watchmaker, Shirley, November 2. at four, and December 2, at twelve, at the Royal Hotel, Southampton. Poccek and Wilkin, Bartholomewclose, London; Ciement and Newman, Southampton. William East, builder, Spalding, Lincolnshire, November 10, and December 2, at three, at the White Hart Inn, Spalding. Caster and Son, Spalding: Willis, Bower, and Willis, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London.

Henry Barton, jan., merchant, Liverpool, October 31, and December 2, at eleven, at the Charendon-rooms, Liverpool. Cotterill, Throgmorton-street, London: Fletener and Hull, Liverpool. Charles O'Neil, Robert Salkeld, and George Somer-

ville Digby, ironfounders, Brinder Works, near Margam, Glamorganshire, November 1, at one, and Decomber 2, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Gibson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Tilson. Squance, and Tilson, Coleman-street, London. David Brandon, shoe-manufacturer, Beech-street, Barbican, October 29, at two, and December 2, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Hall, Moorgate-street. John Cooper, provision-dealer, Liverpool, October 31, and December 2, at one, at the Glarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Vingent and Sherwood, Temple, London;

Littledale and Bordswell, Liverpool. Marcus Harris and Solomon Abraham Fart, merchants, Cuilum-street, Fenchurch-street, October 29, at one, and December 2, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Penneil, official assigned; Reynolds, Adamstreet, Adelphi. William Roworth, confessioner, Wellingborough,

Northamptonshire. November 7, and Desember 2, at eleven, at the George Hotel, Northampton. Church, Bedford-row, London; Murphy, Welliugborough. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. G. S. Rutherford, E. West, and E. Slacey, Britannia

metal manufacturers. Shefficid. I.O. Jones and J. B. Williams, attorneys, Liverpool. W. May and H. C. Thompson, wine merchants, Liverpool. W. Mullin, J. Seddon, jun., and R. Seddon, manufacturing chemists, Ince, Laucashire. A. Tod, J. Farie, and T. Jairny, merchants. Liverpool. J. Turner and C. Crummack, linendvapers, York. J. Johnson and S. Yates, grocers, Manchester. R. Joues, jun., and J. Milier, ship-smishs, Liverpool. W. Sibley and W. Tezer, coat merchants, Liverpool. Jn. Disen, W. Dyson, and Js. Dyson, linendrapers, Huddereield, Yorkelire.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Oct. 25. BANKRUPTS.

James Wyats, of Piymouth, Devonshire, upholsterer, November 4 and December 6, at the Royal Listel, Plymouth. Bedham and Houghton, Verulam-buildings, Gray's inn, London; Barber, Bridnorth; Elworthy, John Davison, farmer, Marton, and earthenware-

manufacturer, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, November 2 and December 6, at two, at the Black Lion Inn, Stockton-upon-Tees. Garbutt and Co., Yarm, Yorkshire. Thomas Ailen, silk-man, November 8 and December

John Alexander and Henry Gibbons, chemists, Wolverhampton, November 9 and December 6, at ten, at

Henry Hedger and James Hedger, watch-manufactureis, Coventry, November 4, at half-past nine, and December 6, at-eleven, at the Craven Arms Inn, Coventry. Weeks, Crook's-court, Lincoln's-inn, London; Dawes and Son, Coventry.

PARTNERSHIFS DISSOLVED.

William Hill and Thomas Cook, of Leeds, flax-spinhe had faithfully served the whole people—a man that this kind of men want the werking classes of this of funds, which had been caused by the result of the ners. John Leeming, Willem Blizz Leeming, Edward the had been caused by the result of the ners. John Leeming, Willem Blizz Leeming Portheoming Charlist Meetings.

LONDON.-A Public Meeting will be held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock, to elect a delegate to the Metropolitan Delegate Meeting in the place of Mr. E. Pickersgill, res gned. A LECTURE will be delivered by Mr. Fussell, on the same evening, at the above place. The members are requested to attend at seven o'clock, on busi-

ness of the utmost importance. A CONCERT, and distribution of prizes will take place on Thursday evening. Nov. 3rd, at 55. Old o'clock. Bailey. Tickets sixpence each. Every holder of a ticket will be entitled to a prize, many of which are of considerable value.

ing Men's Hall, Circus-st. Tickets to the saloon, ing Men's Hall, Circus-st. Tickets to the saloon, sixpence each; reserved seats, one shilling. To commence at half-past six o'clock.

A MERTING of Chartists is held every Sunday evening, at the Flora Tavern, York-place, Barnsbury-mark when lectures are delivered.

A Mentance of Chartists is held every Sunday evening, at the Flora Tavern, York-place, Barnsbury-mark when lectures are delivered.

Monday, No rember 7th, 1842, for the coal-taking into accordance in the distress of the coal-taking will be a held on the plot of ground opposite the woodman in the coal-taking will be a held on the plot of ground opposite the woodman in the coal-taking will be a held on the plot of ground opposite the woodman in the coal-taking will be a held on the plot of ground opposite the woodman in the plot of ground opposite the plot of ground opposite the plot of ground opposite the plo

park, when lectures are delivered.

ALBION COFFEE HOUSE, CHURCH-ST. SHOREDITCH. to next Sunday. Eight shillings was collected for the victims last Sunday.

Coffee House, Bride lane, at eight o'clock. Mr. Mantz will lecture on Sunday evening, at the it to the deflegate meeting. Star Coffee House, Golden-lane. Mr. Brown will lecture on Monday evening, at morning, to receive and give information, &c. the Horns Tavern, Crncifix-lane.

Mr. FRAZER will lecture at the Werkingmen's Hall, 29, Mile End-road, on Tuesday night, at halfpast seven o'clock : Subject-The Rights of Woman. Mr. M'Grath will lecture on Sunday (to-morrow.) at the Britannia, Upper Chapman-street, St. Georges East, at eight o'clock.
Mr. R. Charles will lecture at the Bell Tawern,

Fresh Warf, Thames-street, on Monday next, at eight o'clock in the evening.
55, OLD BALLEY.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Harris will lecture at seven o'clock. On Monday evening a discussion will take place at eight o'clock. On Tuesday Miss Inge will address the members; on Wednesday, the tectotal Chartists meet at eight o'cleck. The room is open every evening for the

accommodation of the working classes. Lamehouse.-Mr. M'Grath will deliver a lecture at the School Room, Limehouse Causeway, on Wednesday evening next.

BERMONDSEY .- Mr. Brown will lecture at the Horn's Tavern, Crncifix-lane, on Monday next, on

o'clock in the evening. will preach here on Sunday (to-morrow) at six o'clock in the evening.

Pellon, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. own, and the malignant vengeance of the direful acis Delegates are expected to attend from Halifax, that ignorant, prejudiced, selfish, class-legislators Sewerby, Ripponden, Luddenden, Upper Warley, have dignified with the name of law, upon the Lower Warley, Mixenden, Ovenden, New Pellon, wretched starving victims; to carry out other such

day evening at eight o'clock.

DEWSBURY.-A district council meeting will be the Co-operative Stores, at two o'clock in the after- above being established permanently, for faction has Overton, or any other locality wishing to subscribe to the Defence Fund.

Mottram, and surrounding neighbourhood, are re- cause, we shall, we must succeed. Hoping my fellowquested to meet at their rooms in Hollingworth, on bondsmen will pay strict attention to the plan sug-

the Chartists' Association room, Radeliffe Bridge, on Sunday (to-morrow) at two o'clock in the afternoon, when a collection will be made for the defence

Mossley.-A Tea Party will be held in the Chartists' meeting room, Brook-bottom, on Saturday, November 5, in commemoration of the birth day of the late Henry Hunt, Esq. After tea the evening's entertainment will consist of addresses, singing, reci-

A WILTSHIRE COUNTY DELEGATE MEETING will be held at Frome, on Sunday. November 6, when it is requested that delegates from all the district will at- Guard service, under the direction of the lieutenant Dowess. tend. Delegates on arriving at Frome are requested of the Ramsgate station, pushed off in their lugger to call at the house of Mr. Charles White, near the to render assistance to the unfortunate creatures Castle Inn, Cuthmins.

A DELEGATE MEETING will take place at Bilston. on Sunday, (to-morrow); and it is hoped that dele- weather at the time was still extremely severe, the gates will be sent from the surrounding district, as wind blowing almost a hurricane, with a tremendons

Mr. R. G. GAMMAGE, of Northampton, will lecture in the following places during the next week: Bath, Monday and Tuesday; Trowbridge, Wednesday and Thursday; Salisbury, Friday; Southampton, Saturday and Sunday.

Hollinwood. - On Saturday evening, November 5, a Tea Party will be held in the Ralph Green Chartist room, in commemoration of the birth day of Henry Hunt. Tickets:-Male tickets, 8d., female do. 6d. each, may be had of Joseph Rayner, John Garlick, Robert Whitehead, and Ashton Ashton. Tea on the table at six'o'clock.—Mr. Thomas Rankin of Salford,

THURSTONLAND .- Mr. Edward Clayton will lec-Chapel, Thurstonland, to commence at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. Christopher Doyle will deliver two lectures on Sanday next, in the Carpenters' Hall, in the afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and the other in the evening, at half-past six.

THE MONTHLY meeting of the members of the National Charter Association will be held in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday, the 6th of November, chair to be taken at ten o'clock in the forenoon. It is requested that the members will be punctual in

Packer, will lecture in the National Charter Assoeiation Room, on Tuesday evening next. A CHARTIST tea party will be held in the Asso-

towards defraying the expenses of the room. HEYWOOD.-Mr. Heywood will preach two sermons in the National Charter Association Room,

Harrley-street, on Sunday, Nov. 6th, at half-past

benefit of a distressed fomily; to commence at seven which has been addressed to the several corn-inspec- jurors, and forwarded to the Home Office. o'clock in the evening. Admittance three-pence tors. "Corn-office, October 15, 1842. Sir-Please

QUEENSHEAD On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. C. Shackleton will preach in the Association Room, Street end, at six colock in the evening. Mr. Shirr will lecture at Manningham at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon. On SUNDAY NEXT, Mr. Smyth will lecture at Little

Horton at six o'clock in the evening. LITTLETOWN.-Two sermons will be preached by Mr. J. Stansfield, on Sunday next, in the Association Room, when a collection will be made after each sermon towards defraying the expenses of the

7th, by Mr. James Leach, of Manchester. Subject—but almost all the luggage was consumed, and the day, when a verdict of "Manslaughter" was reThe evils of class-legislation on society, and the carriage burnt very extensively, before the fire was turned against the druggist's assistant, who was remedy for the same,"

MR. DICKINSON will lecture at Bury, on Monday,

and at Rochdele on Tuesday. LEEDS.-Mr. T. B. Smith will preach a sermon tomorrow afternoon, at half- past two o'clock, in the Chartist Room, Cheapside and in the exeming, well-known advocate of the a people will preach at the same place, at half-past ar x o'clock. ARMLEY.-Mr. Baron will preach here to-merrew evening, at half-past six o'clock.

SHEFFIELD.-FIG TITER LANE.-Two lectures on Sunday and Monde of evenings at half-past seven

A MEMBERS' M RETING will be held in the above dramatic entertainment, &c., will take place at this house on Thursday evening, Nov. 3rd, in aid of the funds of the shareholders of the Marylebone Workfully circulated , through the riding. We observe

taking into consideration the distress of the coal-nuners, and adopting a petition to Parliament. Let The discussion on the Sturge address is adjourned unity, peace, law, and order, be your motto. to next Sunday. Eight shillings was collected for "A deleg ate meeting will be held at the Griffin Inn. as so in as the above meeting is concluded. A FINAL MEETING of the Provisional Committee Each Collie my is requested to appoint a delegate to will be held on Tuesday evening, at the Dispatch attend, and those who have not subscribed their share of the expences will please to do so, and send

" The committee will meet at eight o'clock in the " All communications to be addressed to the colliers, Griffin Inn, Northgate, Wakefield."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I have received from Mr. Cleave, of London, October the 1st, ten shillings for Mrs. Roberts, which I paid over to her immediately. The funds in my hands having been paid over to her some time since, she has been in a state of great deprivation for some months

I am, Sir, Your obliged obedient servant, 51, Bull-street, JAMES GUEST. Birmingham, Oct. 25, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. general treasurer, to be applied to the proper purthe last year amount to seven thousand pounds.

pose. A similar plan should be adopted for the col-HALIPAX.—Mr. Abraham Hanson, of Elland, lection of the weekly contributions of the members. The evident determination of the factions press. Clock in the evening.

A District delegate meeting will be held at New the noblest spirits of our order; to pour down their Siddle, Elland, &c., &c. It is hoped that none will enactments as disgrace the statute book of modern legislation, as witness the vindictive sentence of Ellis, Lower Warley.-Mr. Butterley of Halifax, will and of the working men at Preston, one upon the preach in the Association Room, Hoilhouse, on Monday evening at eight o'clock.

charge of destroying property, the other for taking bread to satisfy the cravings of hunger, or rather because they did not starve and die as have many others of our Christian brethren; -These wicked acts of the HOLLINGWORTH.—The Chartists of Hollingworth, the principles of freedom, whereon is based our noble

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS OFF RAMSGATE.—SEVEN-EEN LIVES LCST.-On Sunday morning last, at an early hour, the town of Ramsgate was thrown into a state of the most painful excitement on account of two large vessels being wrecked on the Goodwin lence since the hurricane in November last. Directly upon the wreck being observed from the shore, which who might be on board, and a number of fishing boats put off for the same humane purpose. The business of importance to the movement will come sea rolling, and the greatest anxiety prevailed lest under the consideration of the meeting. nevertheless, the gallant fellows stood the buffet of the waves with singular courage, and in the course of had only been stolen a short time, and he was appreof a short time they succeeded in gaining the dishended not far from Mr. Potter's shop. He was "That we, the Chartists of Finsbury, being of time, but we cannot conclude this address without tressed vessels. The first gained proved to be a sent to Wakefield for a month. barque called the Hope, belonging to London, com-manded by Captain Steel, on her homeward voyage from Quebec. She had struck on the outside will lecture here on Sunday next at six o'clock.

UPPER WORTLEY.—Mr. Barron, of Leeds, will named the Tartar. It appears, from the accounts preach a sermon in the Chartist Association room, given by the crew, that the ship struck shortly after of the free grammar school, to whom he on Sunday, (to-morrow), at half-past two o'clock in the same afternoon. Mr. B. will also preach at Armley at half-past six o'clock in the same the same afternoon. Mr. B. will also preach at Armley at half-past six o'clock in the same the same to HOLMFIRTH.-Mr. William Cunningham will was discovered to be that of a barque, nearly of the next sessions. lecture on Sunday, (to-morrow), in the Association same size, named the Nancy; but they were unable room, Holmfirth, to commence at six o'clock in the to approach it on account of the tremendous surf about the sands where she struck. It is close to the Light of all Nations, which is reported to have been ture on Sunday, (to-morrow), in the Democratic destroyed about the same time; it was supposed by the ship passing over it. From the fact of the boats being attached to the wreck, there is little doubt but the entire of her crew perished, as none of them have since been heard of. The ship is valued at £8,000. During the morning, and whilst the storm

was at its height, his Belgian Majesty's man-of-war, the Comte de Flanderes, 18 guns, Capt. Hyde, commander, had a narrow escape of being lost off the same sands. The ship, which had but a day or two before sailed from Ostend on a voyage of discovery round the world, was bearing down through the North Foreland when taken by the storm, and driven back on to the sands. For a length of time ROCHDALE .- Mr. Dickinson, the Manchester her situation was extremely perilous, and the conciation Room, Newton Heath, on Saturday evening, the ship, she floated off, and was subsequently brought month. November 5th, when Mr. Dixon will address the to an anchor in the roads. About three o'clock in friends of freedom upon the principles of the People's the morning, the Royal George, Margate steamer, came down to her assistance, and the captain offered KIRKHEATON.—On Sunday (to-morrow) a lecture to tow the ship into Ramsgate harbour. The offer will be delivered in the Association Room, by Mr. | was, however, refused. On Sunday afternoon, upon F. Vickerman, from Honley, at six o'clock in the the storm somewhat abating, she was got under weigh, and reached Ramsgate in the course of the LITTLETOWN.—Two sermons will be preached in the Association Room, on Sunday (to-morrow), when a collection will be made after each sermon, ships ashore at Deal, having been driven from their moorings in the roads. From the position in which the vessels laid, it was fully expected that they would become wrecks. Since then several other vessels have been ascertaized as having been lost in

to send with your next corn returns the price of the quartern-loaf, or the four-pound loaf, as the case may be, of fine flour, during the week to which the return refers.—I am, sir, your obedient, (Signed) E. J. LACK. To the Inspector of Corn-returns at-

committed to take his trial at the assises. subdued.

Local and General Entelligence.

beast was brought from the Marsh, considered un-wholesome meat, and burng in the shambles by order for fifteen years, eighteen for ten years, and three of the authorities, to the great annoyance of the for the term of seven years. A very large propor-snopkeepers in that locality. The stench was horrid.

A CHILD BURNT.—On Wednesday morning last, SHEFFIELD.—Fig The ELANE.—Two lectures on between eight and nine o'clock, the inhabitants of the Land" will be de livered by a well known and king-street were thrown into great alarm by the talented champion "If the democratic cause, on Sunday and Monde or evenings at half-past seven following circumstance. A little girl about eleven years of age was left alone in her father's shop, (Mr. Faweitt, tinman,) in which was a stove, the door of which she threw open. The flames burst from room on Tuesday evening, to nominate the mem-bers of the Gener al Council for the ensuing year. clothes; in which state she ran into the street.

> concert to a large and crowded audience, in the two years. Fifty-five prisoners were acquitted, two Lyceum Class Room. The pieces were of a first-were discharged on entering into recognizances, six a manner highly creditable to their teacher.

BRADFORD .- On Tuesday evening, the sons of Crispin held their anniversary at the house of Mr. Ellis, Boy and Barrel, Westgate. An excelwere drank and responded to. Mr. Smyth distributed a number of tracts of "What is a Chartist!" Several professional singers entertained the company to a late hour. The whole reflected high praise on Mr. Ellis, the worthy landlord.

FOUND DEAD .- On Friday, a tailor, named Thomas Smith, of Thornton, was found, by a person travelling on the road in that township, laid upon his side, and apparently dead; he tried to arouse him, but he only sobbed twice, and then expired. An inquest was held the same evening before G. Dyson, Esq. noble steam-ship left her moorings in the King's and a verdict of "Died through exposure to the road, Bristol, at twenty minutes before three o'clock, weather," was returned, he having no marks of violence upon him.

On Friday last, a waggener in the employ of Mr. hundred and ten passengers. Butterworth, Keighley, was returning home from Bradford market with his team, and on arriving at Cottingly Bridge, he appears to have fallen, as he was found laid upon the road quite dead, the wheel having passed over his head.

BRECHIN .- The Brechin Grocery and Baking SIR,—The Chartist public generally, and the united | Association held their yearly meeting on Monday, Chartists, (which all men should be,) ought to be the 10th inst., when their manager brought forward fully alive to the necessity of the establishment of a statement of their affairs for the last year, and a General Victim Fund, for the defence and general dividend of 25s. to each member. The number of assistance of the victims, now under arrest, (or that the principles of the People's Charter.

FINSBURY.—The members will meet on Monday evening next, at the Cannon Coffee-house.

BATH.—Mr. T. Bolwell will deliver a lecture at No. 5, Galloway-buildings, on Monday next.

A sasistance of the victims, now under arrest, (or that may be arrested for political offences,) their wives hundred and sixty. The Association commenced about nine years since, and have divided fifteen by the shell deliver a lecture at members in assembly, who should be furnished with dividend increased to £1 is. 8d., and the dividend for the present year has increased to £1 is. 8d., and the dividend for the present year has increased to £1.

last, a mechanic named John Holmes, who has been for some time in the employ of Messrs. Horner, Dockray, and Co., machine makers, in Meadow-lane, was brought up at the Court House, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of working tools, materials, have of late missed considerable property from their into custody. On Mr. Horner appearing at the day. noon when delegates are expected from the following only yet began to put you down with the iron-hand brass and iron materials, which had been taken by police office, he was shown a very large quantity of places—Dewsbury, Doghouse, Batley, Birstal, only yet began to put you down with the iron-hand brass and iron materials, which had been taken by Littletown, Horbury, Ossett, Wakefield, Cleck-beaton, Heckmondwike, Potovens, East Ardsley, therefore to meet the fell power at every point, the Calif, who stated that he

> Both prisoners were committed for trial at the sessions this week. STEALING LEAD .- On Monday last, four young lads, who could scarcely be seen above the side of the dock, were brought up at the Court House, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of lead, from a Sands, during the storm which raged furiously the spout on the premises of Mr. Wilson, in School whole night from the south-west, unequalled in vioall, and with the consent of their parents, they were flogged and discharged. Their names are George was not till near nine e'clock, a party of the Coast Day, Samuel Colley, Henry Colley, and Henry

> > Stealing a Cap.—On Saturday last, one of the numerous tribe of juvenile thieves, with which the town is infested, was brought up at the Court House, on a charge of having stolen a cloth cap, the property of Mr. Potter, in Kirkgate. He was taken by a policeman, with the cap in his breast, and which he said he had bought of another boy for ninepence, but it would not fit him at all, nor did his story bear any marks of probability about it, as it

EMBEZZLING MONEY -On Tuesday last, a young man named Edward Rinder, was charged before the of the Goodwin Sands, and was breaking up rapidly. borough magistrates, with having embezzled a sum There were no persons on board, which at first led to of £2 10s., the property of Mr. Renton, a farmer and a supposition that the crew had been washed off by milk man, of Meanwood. The offence was comthe sea, which was making a complete breach over mitted in the month of January, 1841, at which time her. But upon inquiring of a master of a schooner, the prisoner was in Mr. Renton's employ, and went The other wreck, upon the Coast Guard reaching it, magistrates committed the prisoner for trial at the

CHARGE OF POCKET PICKING .- On Saturday last, two lads named Thomas Reynard and Thomas Brewer, were brought up at the Court House on a charge of having abstracted a sum of money from the pocket of Mr. Brown. Brown stated, that on or eight nno-electors will possess, thus at once Friday evening, he was standing in the street talking with another man, when two lads passed him, and one of them, the prisoner Reynard, ran against him as if by accident, but he directly missed his money; he could not swear that Brewer was the oth r lad, though he was sure as to the identity of Reynard: nor could it be proved by any one, that the two had been seen together at all, though they were known to be companions. Brewer was consequently discharged, and Reynard was sent to Wakefield for two months.

Vagrancy.—On Saturday last, several persons were sternation on board amongst her numerous crew charges of begging; Jesse Whistonbury, of Manwas, as may be supposed, excessively great. After chester, and George Asquith, of Bradford, were each ley, Esq, M.P., and others, who are wishful for the cutting away the formast, and otherwise lightening sent to Wakefield House of Correction for one

> BEERHOUSE INFORMATION .- On Monday last, Mr. J. Brown, of the Punch Bowl Beerhouse, at Beeston, was summoned before the magistrates to answer a charge of suffering card playing in his house, contrary to the terms of the license. The information was laid by the night police. It was his first offence. and there was no previous complaint against his house, which, it was admitted, had always been respectably conducted; he was therefore discharged on payment of the costs only.

CHELTENHAM, WEDNESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK A.M.-Hartley-street, on Sanday, Nov. 6th, at half-past two and six o'clock.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Wm. Parkes will lecture at Aston-street, on Sanday night, and at Bromsgrove on Monday night.

Vessels have oven ascertained as having been lost in the coarse of the night, as the coast, both in a northerly and southerly direction, has been strewn of the officer left in charge of them to the Bellevine with spars and pieces of wrecks. This day's intelligence from the coast, it is much feared, will confollowing verdict — That Charles Beale died of discount of the long of the long worded by the long of th tain an account of fearful destruction of life and ease of the lungs, brought on and aggravated by the property in all quarters. SIDDALL.—On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. Joseph property in all quarters.

Collings will preach in the Association room, at six

The Price of Bread.—The government during a prisoner in Northleach House of Correction, and the ingression room of the ingression of the ingression room Collings will preach in the Association room, at six o'clock in the evening. On Monday, Nov. 7th, there will be a tea party held in the above place—tea to be on the table at six o'clock.

Lower Warley.—Mr. Butterley will preach here on Sunday (to-morrow) at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Price of Berad.—The government during a prisoner in Northleach House of Correction, and the jury express their unanimous disapprobation to the governor, Townsend, the surgeon, Bedwell, and the under-turnkey, Harding."—

Surgeon the Price of Berad.—The government during the past week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surgeon, Bedwell, and the under-turnkey, Harding."—

Surgeon the past week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surgeon, Bedwell, and the under-turnkey, Harding."—

Surgeon the past week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surgeon of the Conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surgeon of the past week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surgeon of the past week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surgeon of the past week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surgeon of the past week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the past week have arrangeme

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday night a man went into a druggist's shop, at the bottom of Dale-street, Liverpool. He asked for tineture of rhubarb, but the shopman served him, by mistake, with laudanum instead. The unfortunate error was FIRE ON THE LANCASTER AND PRESTON RAILWAY. Was made to find out the man's residence, but On Wednesday evening, about half-past five without success. Next day (Sunday) bills were o'clock, the mail train left Lancaster, but had not printed and posted on the wall, as well as proceeded far before a strong smell of fire was obdelivered by the hand, stating the circumproceeded far before a strong smell of fire was ob- delivered by the hand, stating the circumserved by the passengers, which eventually turned stances. Still no discovery as to who had got the out to arise from the luggage on the roof of one of laudanum could be made, until 9 o'clock at night, nicated to the carriage itself, and the latter soon it was the tincture of rhubarb. The child was 18 OLDHAM.—PUBLIC LECTURES.—A course of three lectures will be delivered in the Town Hall on Monday, Nov. carriage on which the fire originated were extricated, ing. An inquest was held on the body on Tues-Fund the sum of £3 6s. 5d.

RESULTS OF THE STAFFORD SPECIAL COMMISSION. Of the whole number of prisoners tried, no fewer than fifty-four have been transported. Out of these eleven have been transported for life, thirteen for sonment and hard labour. There are in all 146 prisoners who will have to undergo this kind of punishment. Nine of them are sentenced to imprisonment and labour for the term of two years, one for twenty calendar months, nine for eighteen calendar months, six for fifteen calendar months, thirty-three for one year, three for nine calendar months, seven for eight calendar months, thirty-three for six calendar months, eight for four calendar months, fourteen for three calendar months, fifteen for two calendar months, one for one calendar month, six for fourteen days, and one for ten days. Eight have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment without hard labour, and among these are Linney OLDHAM -A Concert. On Monday last, the and Cappur, the former of whom will have to remain pupils of Mr. Joseph Winterbottom gave a public in prison two years and three months, and the latter rate character. The pupils acquitted themselves in were discharged by proclamation, and three have traversed till next assizes, these three being O'Neil, Cooper, and Richards. The whole number of prisoners for trial was 274.

A Courteons Poacher.—We recorded in our last the daring escape of a poscher from custody, lent supper was provided, which did credit to the while on the coach which was conveying him to landlord, and after the cloth was removed, Mr. Abingdon gaol for two months' seclusion, and that Abingdon gaol for two months' seclusion, and that Lockwood was called to the chair. Several toasts he subsequently returned the handcuffs which manaclad him to Reading gaol in a parcel. We have since ascertained that this most courteous and considerate depredator had the grace tol pay the carriage of the parcel, by rail! It was directed to Mr. Hewett, one of the officers of the gaol .- Berkshire

> and slaughtering sheep for their own use, and thus eat their mutten at a comparatively low price.
>
> DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—This

UNITED STATES .- By the arrival of the New York packet ship South America, Captain Bailey, we have papers from that city one day later than have been conveyed by the late arrival of the steam ships Great Western and Acadia. The South America, brings twenty-five cabin passengers, and her steerage is quite full of returned emigrants. The news, which

is only one day later. is not important. SINGULAR CASE.—The following novel case occurred on Thursday last at the Limerick quarter sesand the trial was postponed to next sessions. A case before in the county of Linerick.

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON THE NORTHLEACH CASE. -A second edition of the Cheltenham Journal con-&c., the property of his employers. The prosecutors tains the further examination of witnesses at the adjourned inquest held on Monday at the Union premises, without being able to trace how it went, workhouse, on Charles Beale. One witness, named but not without some suspicion attaching to the James Churm, spoke in condemnation of the prison, rights. prisoner. On Monday, he was seen to knock the and Curtis, the turnkey, asserted that the day-cells handles off two files, and to secrete the latter in a were in no case damp, and showed that Churm, the place convenient for carrying away; in this, how- above witness, had been twice punished for breach ever, he did not succeed, in consequence of being of the prison rules. There being no further evidence closely watched, but so strange was his conduct, that to offer, and it being past five o'clock, the Coroner held on Sunday (to-morrow) in the large room, over factions, evidence the necessity of such a fund as the into custody. On Mr. Horner appearing at the day

#### Chartist Entelligence.

quested to meet at their rooms in Hollingworth, on bondsmen will pay strict attention to the property of or not; the point,

| Dought few observations, which I trust are to gested, and my few observations, which I trust are to the point, was he that he bought the property of or not; the bought the property of or not; the point, was he that he bought the property of or not; the point, was he that he bought the property of their policy agreed to: "That the thanks of this meeting are due are too ignorant to be entrusted with the irranchise, was he that he bought the property of or not; the point, was he that he bought the property of or not; the point, was he that he bought the property of their policy and the property of the property of their policy and the property of the the charge of "receiving" was preferred against him. advocates while incarcerated in the dungeon."

Broome, on popular evils and popular remedies, proving that the Charter would effectually remove all diseases in the body politic; after which a lengthened discussion took place, in which Messrs. Crane, Crow, Browne, Whittaker and others took part, on the negraded condition of the working classes has so cessity of addressing the youths of Great Britain. It brutified our minds, and engrossed our time and nection with the above. Several new members were nature, that we have no time left for moral and afternoon at three o'clock, when instructive lectures are delivered, and on Wednesday evening for the it. For our part we feel assured that we have more transaction of business connected with the association. to dread from the cabalistic intrigues of the present

which they ought to take with respect to the Complete Suffrage movement, the following resolution of night are dispelled by the genial influence of was carried with but two dissentients, being sup- the sun. advocating our principles, can alone effectually stem its devastating career many of our best and boldest leaders, and still overhangs with threatening aspect the heads of those who dare to rise and defend the unenfranchised serfs of Britain, and in order to effect this union we do (though determined never to abate one jot of the Charter,) authorise an address to be prepared by the members of the Council, in the name of all present, stating, that while we are willing to cooperate with the Complete Suffrage Association on the broad ground of principle, we do not think the plan of delegation laid down in the address of the Council of the Complete Suffrage Association, such as will provide a full, free, and fair representation of the opinions of the people, for the one great reason, that one half the delegates having to be chosen by the electors only, will be giving to or eight nno-electors will possess, thus at once

destroying the equality of representation." HORN OF PLENTY, LITTLE GUILFORD STREET, BLOOMSBURY .- Mr. Pollard delivered an able and instructive lecture on "Monopoly," and was highly applauded. After the lecture, the sum of 10s. was

paid in for the Victim Fund. ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A meeting of the Chartists of this town was held last Sunday, when it was resolved that for the better instruction of the people, a library should be established for the benefit of the public generally, to consist of both political, historical, literary, or any description of work calbrought before the magistrates at the Court House, on | culated to instil into the mind real useful knowledge. Persons were appointed to wait upon Charles Hindcarrying out of this much desired object for their aid, when it is hoped that they will assist to the utmost of their power. The Committee, appointed to carry this object out, will feel obliged to all persons favourable to the above object who will forward them any volumes, either as a present or a loan.

STROUD.—The weekly meeting of the Chartists was held on Monday night at the Globe Inn. We was held on Monday night at the Globe Inn. We I should be released. She said, "No! I would have much to encounter with one every hand; yet not disheartened. We proceed to work upon the best plan reigns!" I wish I had been at home, I would have use The subscription is going on for the subscription is going on for the subscription is going on the subscription in the subscription in the subscription is going on the subscription in the disheartened, we proceed to work upon the best plan before us. The subscription is going on for the "victims of injustice," and taking all things connected, the work is prospering in our hands. The the worthy Dector. Cards are again in readiness; following resolution was moved by Mr. Pritchard, in the meantime, I subscribe myself, and carried unanimously :- "That we deem it contrary to the rules of the association to elect a fresh Executive until the time is expired, which, according to article 14, is in February, 1843; and that we consider the "Executive pro tem.," in London, quite sufficient until the time is expired, or the other members are at liberty to co-operate with them."

TO THE CHARTISTS OF STROUD AND ITS VICINITY. patriotic, and benevolent a cause as that for which I am anxious to retain your continued confidence. and regain our long lost rights by the adoption of the Charter.

I remain, fellow slaves, Yours truly,

meeting, Mr. Matthew John in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, "That the Chartists of Mer-thyr Tydvil deem it their duty to use every means in their power to support the families of their patriotic brethren, who have fallen victims to the iron the carriages being on fire, a spark from the engine, when the poison had caused the death of the child to hand of tyranny, and will never cease their exerties supposed, having ignited it. The fire commu- whom it had been administered under the belief that the Charter becomes the law of the land? hand of tyranny, and will never cease their exerlies, and the Charter becomes the law af the land." about nothing. Our principles must be good, when It was further resolved, as a token of sympathy, they cause so much alarm in high places; and our that ten shillings be sent to the Evening Star for NAME must be magical, when a Judge of the land Mrs. Ellis, and ten shillings to the defence fund.

ADDRESS OF THE CARVERS AND

GILDERS' LOCALITY. BROTHER DEMOCRATS,-This locality having been recently formed, and this being the first subscription we have been enabled to make, to the great cause of Political Reform, we feel that some apology is necessary to our brother Democrats on entering at this protracted period, into the great contest of Chartism.

stand under the banner of reform. Although this locality has only been established at the present time, previous attempts were made by old adherents of the democratic cause, to introduce the important question of politics, as a trade measure; but, having met with opposition from nume; ous individuals, this attempt was abandoned, and a few who felt friendly to the cause, formed them-selves into a locality of the National Charter Assowho were previously members of another locality. making eleven; since then we have continued to meet once a week, adding to our number each night; thus we hope to accomplish by degrees what day, and pieces have been easy to sell at former we could not do all at once. It must be consolatory prices. In wool there is no change to report : the to the feelings of those who have long laboured in | manufacturers still continue to buy for immediate the cause, to learn, that as Chartism grows in age, it grows in strength.

As to the motives which led us to take up this question, we felt convinced, as every reflecting mind | the Hall, this day than of last week. Fancy cloths must feel convinced, that the possession of property is a false criterion of political rights. And, though the working classes of this country have for ages been defrauded of their just right to the Suffrage, we feel assured that antiquity, however remote, does not legalise the fraud. But what gave a greater impulse to this step was the late barbarous and un-THE WORKING CLASSES at Carlisle are purchasing | constitutional proceedings against the right of publie meeting, and against the leaders of the people, those worthy patriots who have come for ward to enlighten the people, to rouse them from their apathy, and burst those fetters that have long enthralled them. We sympathise with their wrongs, p. m., on Saturday last. Owing to the new American and feel it our duty to come forward and cheer them tariff her cargo was but light. She carries out one with our approbation and give a support of the carries out one with our approbation and give a support of the carries out one with our approbation and give a support of the carries out one with our approbation and give a support of the carries out one with our approbation and give a support of the carries out one with our approbation and give a support of the carries out one with our approbation and give a support of the carries out one with our approbation and give a support of the carries out one with our approbation and give a support of the carries out one with our approbation and give a support of the carries out one with our approbation and give a support of the carries out one with our approbation and give a support of the carries out one with our appropriate and give a support of the carries out one with our appropriate and give a support of the carries out one with our appropriate and give a support of the carries out one with our appropriate and give a support of the carries out one with our appropriate and give a support of the carries out one with our appropriate and give a support of the carries out one with our appropriate and give a support of the carries out one with our appropriate and give a support of the carries out one with the carries out one with the carries out one with a support of the carries out one with the carries out one with the carries out one with the carries out of the carries out one with the carries out of the carries out one with the carries out of the carries out one with the carries out of the carries ou with our approbation, and give our mite towards the | Yarn-We cannot hear anything better, but rather support of their suffering families.

When we take a retrospective survey of society for the last half century, we find that the discoveries an end to the present extremely low prices, which we of scientific men, the adaptation of machinery, and learn are below what they were ever known before. improved systems in our manufactures, have all Piece-The demand to-day, which is not very tended to increase the productive power of this animated, runs on heavy goods, such as Lastings, country, and add to the luxuries and refinements of Damasks, Moreens, and low Orleans Cloths, of the the higher and middle classes,—and when we ask latter article the market is not very abundantly supthe important question, have the working classes plied, and fair prices given. In fancy goods the advanced in the same ratio, in refinement, in condition of the manufacturer is very distressing, morality, and in affluence? No! is the simultasions :-Edmund Roche and Catherine Roche were neous reply of the toiling millions. We are year any prospect of the slightest improvement, as the called by the clerk of the peace to take their trial after year sinking deeper and deeper in degradation, for larceny of butter. On being arraigned, it was found that they were both dumb; the clerk of the and toil; we waste our strength, for a scanty phyfound that they were both dumb; the clerk of the peace then (according to law) empannelled a jury, sical existence, and sink into a premature grave, and prices of both, especially of the latter, contour of the peace then the peace the peace then the peace No. 5, Galloway-buildings, on Monday next. A public meeting will be held every Monday.

OLDHAM.—Mr. Michael Roberts, of Bury, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Greave-st., at in the control of the warring of the mutes, and that the mutes under the condition of the marking of the mutes, and that the mutes under the same to the months of the mutes are teeming with dividend increased to £1 is. 8d., and the same time, for the present year has increased to £1 is. 8d., and the dividend increased to £1 is. 8d., and the dividend increased to £1 is. 8d., and the subject to the mutes under the mutes unde derstood him, but the Crown not being aware of the of the higher orders—when we witness the enormous These facts show the exceedingly prostrate condition LEEDS.—THIEF AND RECEIVER.—On Tuesday circumstance, were unprepared with such an official, masses of wealth which many of them possess, and the manner in which it is squandered on prostitutes promise of improvement at no distant period.—Mansuch as this is not remembered to have occurred and favourites, and every vice a vitiated imagination can conceive—we can come to no other conclusion, than the great source of those enormities is class legislation, which has deranged the balance of justice, by giving all power and patronage to an insignificant minority of the nation, while it has robbed the great majority of their just and sacred

It has been alleged of Chartists, that they are

destructionists: that they wish to demolish the insti-

tutions of the country; that they want a division of property, and that they are too ignorant to entrust where are unimportant, and the supplies of Flour from the Suffrage. Let us glance at those assertions. It is a scandalous libel on the Chartists, to our market this morning Wheat met a slow sale at say that they wish to destroy any useful institution; it is the desire of Chartists to remodel the fundamental errors of our institutions, and reform the work of persecution and proscription; be prepared therefore, to meet the fell power at every point. Money is the sinews of war, therefore, get money. With money, prudence, energy, and honest zeal for the principles of freedom, whereon is based our noble sounds men will pay strict attention to the plan suggested, and my few observations, which I trust are to gested, and my few observations, which I trust are to gested, and my few observations, which I trust are to gested, and my few observations are the supplied to the property of or not: the supplied to the property of or not: the supplied to the property of or not: the supplied the property of or not: the supplied to the prope abuses that have crept into them. As to a division tical rights, and plundering them of the produce of LAMBETH.—The Lambeth Youths met as usual at Blackburn's coffee rooms, 1, China Walk, when an eloquent and instructive lecture was delivered by W. with the franchise. If we are too ignorant, what is the cause of our ignorance? Is it our incapacity to learn? Is it our lack of desire for knowledge? is it that our bloated priesthood have neglected their duty? or, is it that the present dewas also resolved to form a teetotal locality in con- attention in acquiring the physical wants of our enrolled. The youths of Lambeth meet every Sunday mental cultivation? We ask the question, and leave the present class-formed government to answer Mr. Lee will lecture on Sunday, October 29.

Einsbury.—At a well attended meeting of the the working classes. When the people obtain a Chartists of this place on Monday evening last, more enlightened Government, chosen by themselves called for the purpose of considering the proper steps and under their control, this ignorance will

> opinion that a great, unanimous and determined con- calling on our fellow working men of all denominacentration of the energies of all classes of reformers tions, to unite to gain the great principles of Chartism, till in its accumulated strength it sweeps away the torrent of persecution, which has swept away in for ever the barriers of exclusive selfishness, and establishes in Great Britain and Ireland, a government elected by the whole people; under the control of the whole people; and representing the interests of the whole people. C. Hurchines, President.

> > LETTER FROM MR. JOHN CAMPBELL.

180, Holborn, Thursday Morning. BROTHER DEMOCRATS, -I am again amongst you. I should not have written to day but for two circumstances that came to my knowledge yesterday London, I asked a friend of mine, who is in employ as a porter on the railway, to get me an Evening Star as quick as possible. He said to me, I wish I could, but the directors have forbidden the sale of the Northern and Evening Stars at the station. As many have not an opportunity of knowing, I will inform them that at all the large stations, there is a person who sells all the most prominent daily and weekly newspapers. Every sort of paper, from the Times to the Age, is permitted to be sold, except the two Stars; such is the system that is carried on to damn the people's papers. Ought not this to be a stimulus to every Chartist in England, Scotland, and Ireland, to push their own press? Every locality throughout the kingdom ought to take one or more Evening Stars. Nay, where twelve individuals are able, they ought to subscribe twopence per week each, and take in the Star. When parties are too poor to subscribe twopence per week, they ought to subscribe one penny, and by this means twenty-four persons could take it in regularly. Working men, push the Star into. every coffee-shop and place of resort. The second circumstance is this, that after I was

sent out of town to Manchester, one of the policemen who assisted in arresting me, called to see my wife, and said if she would inform him where Dr M'Douall resided, he would pay her down fifty pounds on the nail, and he would take steps that have sent the fellow, probably to Vienna or St. Petersburgh, on a wildgoose chase in search of Your brother democrat,

In faith this Chartism is a funny animal. It re-

minds us of the worm which never dieth. No sooner

J. CAMPBELL. OMNIPOTENCY OF CHARTISM.

is the oppressor's heel lifted,—no sooner are its separated parts held up to the all-admiring eye of at work; for at the present moment vigorous | 23. per quarter, and old finds buyers at an improve HALIFAX.—On Monday, Nov. 7th, there will be a bears to the price of Whert in every part of the cipline of Northcach House of Correction, and the entreat you to give me your support and ball held in the large room, Swan Coppies, for the kingdom. The following is a copy of a circular other prisons of the countenance by means of subscriptions—so noble, he fore the fifteen Judges while has been addressed to the source of the countenance by means of subscriptions—so noble, he fore the fifteen Judges while has been addressed to the source of the countenance by means of subscriptions—so noble, he fore the fifteen Judges while has been addressed to the source of the countenance by means of subscriptions—so noble, he fore the fifteen Judges while has been addressed to the source of the countenance by means of subscriptions—so noble, he fore the fifteen Judges while has been addressed to the source of the countenance by means of subscriptions—so noble, he fore the fifteen Judges while has been addressed to the source of the countenance by means of subscriptions—so noble, he fore the fifteen Judges while has been addressed to the source of the countenance by means of subscriptions—so noble, he fore the fifteen Judges while has been addressed to the source of the countenance by means of subscriptions—so noble, he fore the fifteen Judges while has been addressed to the source of the countenance by means of subscriptions—so noble, he fore the fifteen Judges while he fore the reserved by Mr. Allen on the trial of Ellis, argued before the fifteen Judges; while at the same time the necessary steps are being taken by those Chartists who traversed till next assizes, to have their trials removed, in consequence of the prejudice created against them, in the minds of the Grand Jury and the Petty Jury class. by the speeches of Lord Arbinger. There are also many petition committees in course of appointment, for the purpose of MEETHYR TYDVIL.—At the customary weekly bringing the cases of those who have resecting, Mr. Matthew John in the chair, it was ceived "dispreportionate sentences," under the notice of the Queen and the Parliament; while the general feeling of self-importance is daily getting stronger in the opinion of the Chartist body. They say, and justly too,—We must be somebody, else is the Government an idle "hussey," and a frightened busy-body to make so much noise Fudge !- Evening Star.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, OCTOBER 25TH.—The supply of Grain to this day's market is much larger than last week. There has been a much better demand for Wheat than for some time, and last week's prices are fully supported. Barley has been very dull sale and ls. per qr. lower. New Oats have made rather And also an address to all classes, explanatory of the motives that stimulated us at this time to take our time.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 25, 1842. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Wheat. **Qrs.** Qrs. 340 Qrs. 566 Qrs. 3930 566 769 340 5 £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. 27-113 1 8 93 0 18 93 0 0 0 1 13 5 1 16 34 LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—There has been no imciation, hoping to increase our members, as our provement in the demand for manufactured goods principles become known, and as the necessity for at the Cloth Halls, and the two last market days their adoption appears evident. Accordingly, a have been extremely dull, with nothing doing except meeting was called, and seven took out cards of in a few fancy goods. The business doing in the membership on our first night of meeting, with four warehouses, is as trifling as needs be. The wool market also is extremely dull.

Rochdale Flannel Market, Monday, Oct., 24.

-There has been another brisk flannel market to-

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, OCT. 25th.—There appeared more business transactions in were in great request. There was a moderate share of business done in other kinds of goods. Wools. Oils &c. heavy.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, OCT 24 .-We have had a larger supply of Beasts at market today than of late, but a small supply of Sheep, the greatest part of both of second-rate quality; prices a shade lower. Beef 5d to 5dd. Mutton 5d to 6d per lb. Number of Cattle at Market:—Beasts 2,091, Sheep, 5 172.

BRADFORD MARKET. - Wool - There is still a dullness in the wool trade, and the purchases made are of a very limited character. Noils and Brokers are in steady request, but at a shade lower prices.the contrary; the adoption of short time is getting more general, and the only safeguard to put winter trade is usually for plain fabrics.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was no improvement in spinners and manufacturers are working to order. of the trade at the present time; but they also give chester Guardian of Wednesday.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, OCT. 22. -The demand for all descriptions of Flour has been on the most limited scale, and the transactions in this article during the week were chiefly in retail quantities, at reduced prices. Oatmeal, on the contrary, was in a very steady request, and all suitable cut were readily cleared off to consumers at the current obtainable rates of this day se'nnight. Again the arrivals from Ireland form the principal amount of imports into Liverpool or Runcorn; those elseour market this morning Wheat met a slow sale at a decline of 21. to 31. per 70lbs. on all descriptions. The inquiry for Flour was likewise of a languid character, and even at a reduction of fully ls. per

together with 1160 quarters of Wheat, and 1233 qrs. of Barley coastwise; the imports otherwise are of trifling amount. The duties on foreign Grain are the same as stated last week. On Tuesday all descriptions of Wheat were sold at 2d per bushel below our last quotations; no further change has since occurred, and the week's business in that grain is to a fair amount : the transactions on Friday included two or three purchases on speculation. Most of the Irish new has been cleared off at 6s to 6s 4d per 70 lbs. Our low rates for Oats have attracted the notice of country dealers, and several cargoes of Irish new have latterly found vend at 2s 2d to 2s 4d per 45 lbs. New Meal at 20s 6d to 21s per 240 lbs. has also met more demand. The finer brands of States Flour are held for rather more money; Western Canal at 27s to 27s 6d: Canadian is selling at 25s 6d to 26s per bushel; Irish at 36s to 39s per sack. English new Barley is held at 34s to 35s per quarter: but at these rates the maltsters do not buy freely. No change as regards Beans or Peas.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, -At our market to-day, we had again a scanty show of Wheat from the neighbouring counties of Essex, Kent, and Suffolk; the condition of some of the samples was more or less affected by the humic state of the atmosphere, which imparted additional languor to the trade. At the commencement of business, a proportion of the Essex supply was cleared off at about the currency of Monday last but, before the close of the day, many sellers would willingly have taken Is per quarter less, notwithstanding which several runs remained undisposed of at a late hour. For the finer kinds of free foreign we had an improved inquiry, and purchases could scarcely have been made on such easy terms as on Friday; we must, however, quote this article at 1s per quarter lower than on this day week. The value of town-manufactured Flour underwent no change; ship samples were obtainable at the recent decline and last night. The first is, that on my arrival in Birmingham from Manchester, en route to able difficulty was experienced in making sales; still we do not consider prices cheaper than on Monday last. Interior kinds of Malt were quite unsaleable; but really fine qualities, whether old or new, supported their previous value. Besides the quantity of Oats reported, we had a large arrival from Ireland fresh up; and, the dealers holding off, the trade was even more dull than last week. Fine qualities of English and Scotch did not give way much; but Irish of all descriptions were fully 6d to Is per quarter cheaper. With Beaus we were moderately supplied, and purchases could not have been made below the currency of Monday. Peas were scarce, and a shade dearer.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, OCT. 22.-We have still to report a continuance of most favourable weather for the country. We had some rain this morning, which will prove of great advantage, such being much wanted. At cur market this morning, we had a large show of Wheat from the growers; but from the coast the arrivals are trifling. We note the trade 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower; but at this reduction, sales were more readily effected than last week. In foreign very few transactions occurred, although rather under late rates would have been accepted. The arrivals of Flour being considerable, and more than the demand could take off, prices have declined ls. to 2s. per sack, at which declension only a small portion of the supply has found buyers. For prime Norfolk households, 36s. may be considered an extreme quotation; whilst whites sell from 36s. to 38s., according to quality. Our millers came to the determination of reducing flour 35 per sack to-day; but as this was already anticipated we do not apprehend it will have much effect on our sales next week. In Rye little passing. We have had a few parcels of Norfolk Barley in this week, which have been taken off at 30s. to 33s. per quarter. In Malt there has been less doing; but in its value we have little alteration to note. Beans and Peas unaltered. The show of Oats from the country this morning was moderate; nevertheless, much difficulty was experienced in effecting sales, although offered

at a reduction of ls. per quarter. WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, Ocr. 28.—There is a fair arrival of Wheat to-day, but a good deal of it was sold last week; for New there is a steady sale, at an advance of ls. to proved in value. Beans as before. No variation in other articles.

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